经典教材辅导用书 · 数学系列丛书

数学分析习题详解(下)

高教版·《数学分析·下册》(第三版) (华东师范大学数学系编)

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内容介绍

本书是对华东师范大学数学系所编写的、高等教育出版社出版的《数学分析》(第三版)下册全部习题的详解.为便于学生学习,在每章的习题解答之前,增加了知识要点部分,此部分不是对该章主要内容的罗列,而是帮助学生从更高的观点上来理解该章的主要内容,分析理论作用,指出各概念、各定理的相互关联等,并指导解题方法,提示注意事项等. 习题详解部分则周密、细致、规范,富有启发性,注意解题方法及技巧的运用,能给学生起到举一反三的作用. 本书可供学生学习数学分析课程参考.

前 言

数学分析是数学系学生一门极其重要的基础课. 它集中反映了数学科学的学科特点,并对学生进行了最基本、最必要的基础训练,是学生今后学习数学、攀登数学高峰的重要落脚点. 它在本科数学学习中占有特殊的地位,因此加强数学分析课程的教学是必需的.

对于刚入学的数学系一年级学生而言,学习数学分析课程都有"难"的感觉.这是由数学的学科特点所决定的.因为数学的思维方法、理论体系与平常人的日常习惯是大相径庭的,一开始难以适应.学习上最突出的矛盾反映在"解题"这个环节上.众所周知,要学好数学就要动手解题(而且要有足够多的题量),但是要学会解题就必须在全面、正确地理解基本概念、基本理论和基本方法的基础上,运用辩证法来分析矛盾或转化矛盾,用逻辑推理来演化或推导等来解决问题.同时数学又是一种语言,要求学生用精确的数学语言表达自己的思路与论证.可见,提高解题能力绝非一日之功,而是需要长时间、坚持不懈地严格训练才能奏效的.而平时学生在这些方面的努力与成果,是通过作业来反映的.教师批改作业时的"√"与"×"还是不能充分反映学生学习的不足,也缺乏足够的视野空间.因此同学们自然希望手头有一本能弥补自己不足的教学参考书,特别是习题解答,以启发自己的思维,寻找自己知识的不足,提高语言表达能力等.

毫无疑义,华东师范大学数学系编写的《数学分析》(第三版)

是一本优秀的理科教材,目前正被各高等院校广泛地采用.我们应邀编写该教材(上、下册)全部的习题解答,仅供学习参考.

为了学生学习方便,本书完全按照原教材的章、节编写,题号及数学符号与原教材一致.每章内容由两部分组成:一是知识要点,二是习题详解.知识要点不是对该章主要内容的罗列,而是从更高的观点上来理解该章的主要内容,分析理论作用,指导解题方法,提示注意事项等.习题详解则周密、细致、规范,富有启发性.

当然,习题解答是一把双刃剑,使用得当将受益,使用不当将受害.只有在独立完成习题的基础上对照阅读解答,或者经较长时间思考后仍不得要领时方可阅读解答,然后掩卷再独立完成,这样才能提高自身的数学素养,达到更好地学习数学分析课程的目的.

希望读者正确使用本书,并对本书的不足予以指正.

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第十二章 数项级数

知识要点

- 1. 数项级数是无数多个数"相加",只有收敛时其"和"才有意义. 而数的加法满足的交换律和结合律对级数而言则未必成立. 只有绝对收敛的级数才可以任意改变级数项的次序,其收敛性不变,和也不变. 而一般收敛的级数则可任意加括号,加括号后的新级数收敛性不变,和也不变. 对于加括号有个常用的性质:加括号后的级数发散,则原级数发散.
- 2. 级数收敛与其部分数列收敛等价,故级数收敛问题,常转化为数列收敛的问题予以讨论.
 - 3. 判断正项级数敛散性,通常有以下方法.
 - (1) 利用级数通项 a_n 判敛.
 - i) 若 $a_n \rightarrow 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$,则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散.
 - ii) 达朗贝尔判别法、柯西判别法、拉贝判别法.
 - iii)等价量判别法: 若 $a_n \sim \frac{1}{n^p} (n \rightarrow \infty)$,则 p > 1 时级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛; $p \leqslant 1$

时级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散.

估计 a_n 的阶数时常使用泰勒公式 $\left(x_0=0,x=\frac{1}{n}\right)$.

(2) 与已知收敛性的级数作比较的比较原则.

寻找比较级数时注意:若证 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛,应设法将 a_n 放大为 b_n ,使得 $0 \leqslant a_n$

- (3) 柯西积分判别法.
- (4) 柯西收敛准则、级数收敛定义等.
- 4. 绝对收敛的级数必收敛;收敛但不绝对收敛的级数称为条件收敛的级数.
 - 5. 一般项级数判敛方法.
 - (1) 若 $a_n \rightarrow 0$ $(n \rightarrow \infty)$,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散.
 - (2) 对交错级数应用莱布尼茨判别法.
 - (3) 应用达朗贝尔判别法或柯西判别法判定 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ 的收敛性, 若判得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$$
 收敛,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 绝对收敛;若判得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |a_n|$ 发散,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散.

- (4) 将级数通项表成两项的乘积时,可考虑阿贝尔判别法和狄利克雷判别法.
 - (5) 柯西收敛准则或级数收敛定义.

注意:证明条件收敛时必须同时证明两点,一是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}a_n$ 收敛,二是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}|a_n|$ 发散.

6. 绝对收敛的级数与条件收敛的级数在性质上有很大差别:绝对收敛的级数可重排,重排后的级数仍然绝对收敛且和不变,而条件收敛的级数重排后会改变其收敛性或和.

两绝对收敛的级数还可以相乘,所得新级数绝对收敛且和为这两级数和的乘积(柯西定理).

习题详解

§1 级数的收敛性

1. 证明下列级数的收敛性,并求其和数:

$$(1)\ \frac{1}{1 \cdot 6} + \frac{1}{6 \cdot 11} + \frac{1}{11 \cdot 16} + \dots + \frac{1}{(5n-4)(5n+1)} + \dots;$$

(2)
$$\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n}\right) + \dots;$$

(3)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)};$$

(4)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\sqrt{n+2} - 2 \sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n} \right)$$
;

(5)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n}$$
.

$$\mathbf{W} \quad (1) \ S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(5k-4)(5k+1)} = \frac{1}{5} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{5k-4} - \frac{1}{5k+1} \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{5} \left(1 - \frac{1}{5n+1} \right),$$

于是 $S = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{5}$,故级数收敛且其和为 $\frac{1}{5}$.

(2)
$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2^k} + \frac{1}{3^k} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2^k} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{3^k}$$

= $\frac{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2^{n+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{2 \times 3^n},$

于是 $S = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \frac{3}{2}$,故级数收敛且其和为 $\frac{3}{2}$.

(3)
$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k(k+1)(k+2)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{k(k+1)} - \frac{1}{(k+1)(k+2)} \right]$$

= $\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+2)} \right]$,

于是 $S = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{4}$,故级数收敛且其和为 $\frac{1}{4}$.

(4)
$$S_{n} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\sqrt{k+2} - 2\sqrt{k+1} + \sqrt{k} \right)$$
$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\sqrt{k+2} - \sqrt{k+1} \right) - \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\sqrt{k+1} - \sqrt{k} \right)$$
$$= \left(\sqrt{n+2} - \sqrt{2} \right) - \left(\sqrt{n+1} - 1 \right)$$
$$= 1 - \sqrt{2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}},$$

于是 $S = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = 1 - \sqrt{2}$,故级数收敛且其和为 $1 - \sqrt{2}$.

(5)
$$S_n = 2S_n - S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k-1}{2^{k-1}} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k-1}{2^k}$$

 $= 1 + \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{2k-1}{2^{k-1}} - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2k-1}{2^k} = 1 + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{2}{2^k} - \frac{2n-1}{2^n}$
 $= 1 + \frac{1 - \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{2n-1}{2^n} = 3 - \frac{1}{2^{n-2}} - \frac{2n-1}{2^n} \quad (n \ge 2),$

于是 $S = \lim S_n = 3$,故级数收敛且其和为 3.

2. 证明:若级数 $\sum u_n$ 发散, $c \neq 0$,则 $\sum cu_n$ 也发散.

证 因为级数 $\sum u_n$ 发散. 即 $\exists \, \epsilon_0 > 0$,对任何 $N \in \mathbf{N}_+$,总有

使

$$|u_{m_0+1}+u_{m_0+2}+\cdots+u_{m_0+p_0}| \geqslant \epsilon_0.$$

所以
$$|cu_{m_0+1}+cu_{m_0+2}+\cdots+cu_{m_0+p_0}|=|c||u_{m_0+1}+u_{m_0+2}+\cdots+u_{m_0+p_0}|$$

 $\geqslant |c|\varepsilon_0$,

于是 $\sum cu_n$ 亦发散.

3. 设级数 $\sum u_n$ 与 $\sum v_n$ 都发散,试问 $\sum (u_n+v_n)$ 一定发散吗? 又若 u_n 与 $v_n(n=1,2,\cdots)$ 都是非负数,则能得出什么结论?

解 若
$$\sum u_n$$
, $\sum v_n$ 都发散,则 $\sum (u_n+v_n)$ 不一定发散.
例如, $\sum 1$ 和 $\sum (-1)$ 是发散的,但 $\sum (1+(-1))$ 是收敛的;

$$\sum 1$$
 和 $\sum 2$ 是发散的, $\sum (1+2) = \sum 3$ 亦是发散的.

若 $\sum u_n$, $\sum v_n$ 都发散且 $u_n \ge 0$, $v_n \ge 0$, 则 $\sum (u_n + v_n)$ 发散. 由柯西收敛

准则,知
$$\exists \epsilon_0,\epsilon_1>0$$
,对任何的 $N\in \mathbf{N}_+$,总存在 $m_0,p_0,m_1\in \mathbf{N}_+$,使

$$\begin{split} |u_{m_0+1}+u_{m_0+2}+\cdots+u_{m_0+\rho_0}| &= u_{m_0+1}+u_{m_0+2}+\cdots+u_{m_0+\rho_0} \!\!\geqslant\! \varepsilon_0\,, \\ \\ \mathfrak{N} \\ |v_{m_1+1}+v_{m_1+2}+\cdots+v_{m_1+\rho_1}| &= v_{m_1+1}+v_{m_1+2}+\cdots+v_{m_1+\rho_1} \!\!\geqslant\! \varepsilon_1. \\ \\ \mathfrak{b} \\ |(u_{m_0+1}+v_{m_0+1})+(u_{m_0+2}+v_{m_0+2})+\cdots+(u_{m_0+\rho_0}+v_{m_0+\rho_0})| \\ &= (u_{m_n+1}+u_{m_n+2}+\cdots+u_{m_n+\rho_n})+(v_{m_n+1}+v_{m_n+2}+\cdots+v_{m_n+\rho_n}) \end{split}$$

 $\geqslant \varepsilon_0$.

即 $\sum (u_n + v_n)$ 必发散.

4. 证明:若数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛于 a_n 则级数

$$\sum (a_n - a_{n+1}) = a_1 - a.$$

由已知条件知,数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛于a,即 证

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=a.$$

故

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - a_{k+1}) = a_1 - a_{n+1},$$

从而

$$S = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} (a_1 - a_{n+1}) = a_1 - \lim_{n \to \infty} a_{n+1} = a_1 - a.$$

- 5. 证明:若数列 $\{b_n\}$ 有 $\lim b_n = \infty$,则
- (1) 级数 $\sum (b_{n+1}-b_n)$ 发散;
- (2) $\exists b_n \neq 0 \text{ pt}$, $\& \& \& \sum \left(\frac{1}{b_n} \frac{1}{b_{n+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{b_1}$.

证 (1) 因为
$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n (b_{k+1} - b_k) = b_{n+1} - b_1$$
,

$$S = \lim S_n = \lim (b_{n+1} - b_1) = \infty,$$

故 $\sum (b_{n+1}-b_n)$ 发散.

(2) 当 $b_{y} \neq 0$ 时,

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{b_k} - \frac{1}{b_{k+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{b_1} - \frac{1}{b_{n+1}},$$

即

$$S = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{b_1} - \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{b_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{b_1}$$
,

故级数 $\sum \left(\frac{1}{b_n} - \frac{1}{b_{n+1}}\right)$ 收敛于 $\frac{1}{b_1}$.

6. 应用第4,5 题的结果求下列级数的和:

(1)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(a+n-1)(a+n)}$$
;

(2)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)};$$

(3)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{(n^2+1)[(n+1)^2+1]}.$$

解 (1) 因为

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(a+n-1)(a+n)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{a+n-1} - \frac{1}{a+n} \right),$$

而数列 $\left\{\frac{1}{a+n-1}\right\}$ 收敛于 $\left\{0,$ 故由第 $\left\{1,$ 题的结论,可知

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(a+n-1)(a+n)} = \frac{1}{a+1-1} - 0 = \frac{1}{a} \ (a \neq 0).$$

(2) 因为

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{(-1)^n}{n} - \left(-\frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n+1} \right) \right],$$

而数列 $\left\{-\frac{(-1)^n}{n}\right\}$ 收敛于0,故

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)} = -\frac{(-1)^{1}}{1} - 0 = 1.$$

(3) 因为

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{(n^2+1)[(n+1)^2+1]} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n^2+1} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2+1} \right],$$

而数列 $\left\{\frac{1}{n^2+1}\right\}$ 收敛于0,故

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{(n^2+1)\lceil (n+1)^2+1 \rceil} = \frac{1}{1^2+1} - 0 = \frac{1}{2}.$$

7. 应用柯西准则判别下列级数的敛散性:

(1)
$$\sum \frac{\sin 2^n}{2^n}$$
; (2) $\sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}n^2}{2n^2+1}$;

因此,对任意的 $\epsilon > 0$. 取

$$m = \left\lceil \log_2 \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil,$$

使得当m > N 及对 $\forall \rho \in \mathbb{N}_+$,由上式就有

$$|u_{m+1}+u_{m+2}+\cdots+u_{m+p}|$$
< ϵ 成立,

故由柯西准则可推出 $\sum \frac{\sin 2^n}{2^n}$ 收敛.

(2) 因
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}n^2}{2n^2+1} = \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{4}$$
,故取 $\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{4}$. 对任 $-N \in \mathbb{N}_+$,总存在 m_0 >0 和 $p_0 = 1$,有

$$|u_{m_0+1}| = \frac{(m_0+1)^2}{2(m_0+1)^2+1} > \frac{1}{4} = \epsilon_0,$$

由柯西准则可知 $\sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}n^2}{2n^2+1}$ 发散.

(3) 由于数列 $\left\{\frac{1}{n}\right\}$ 单调减,故

$$|u_{m_0+1}+u_{m_0+2}+\cdots+u_{m_0+p}|$$

$$=\left|\frac{1}{m_0+1}-\frac{1}{m_0+2}+\cdots+(-1)^{p-1}\frac{1}{m_0+p}\right|$$

$$<\frac{1}{m_0+1}<\frac{1}{m_0},$$

因此, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,取

$$N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right] + 1$$
,

当 $m_0 > N$ 及 $\rho \in N_+$ 时,都有

$$|u_{m_0+1}+u_{m_0+2}+\cdots+u_{m_0+p}|$$
< ϵ 成立.

由柯西准则可知级数 $\sum (-1)^n \frac{1}{n}$ 收敛.

(4) 取
$$\varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}},$$

对 $\forall N \in \mathbb{N}_+$,及取 $m_0 = 2N$, $p_0 = m_0$,则当 $m_0 > N$ 时,就有

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{\rho_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(m_0+k)+(m_0+k)^2}} \right|$$

$$> \sum_{k=1}^{\rho_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(m_0+k)^2}} = \sum_{k=1}^{\rho_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(m_0+k)}}$$

$$> \sum_{k=1}^{\rho_0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2(m_0+m_0)}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}},$$

由柯西准则知 $\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+n^2}}$ 发散.

8. 证明级数 $\sum u_n$ 收敛的充要条件是 : 任给正数 ϵ , 存在某正整数 N , 对一切 n > N 总有

$$|u_N+u_{N+1}+\cdots+u_n|<\varepsilon.$$

证 必要性:若 $\sum u_n$ 收敛,则由柯西准则可知,

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+,$$

使得 $\forall n>m>N_1$ 时有

$$|u_{m+1}+u_{m+2}+\cdots+u_n|<\varepsilon$$
,

取 $N > N_1 + 1$,则对 $\forall n > N$,有

$$|u_N+u_{N+1}+\cdots+u_n|<\varepsilon.$$

充分性:若 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+$, 对 $\forall n > N$, 总有

$$|u_N+u_{N+1}+\cdots+u_n| < \varepsilon/2$$
,

则对 $\forall m > N$ 及 $\rho \in \mathbb{N}_+$ 有

$$|u_{m+1}+u_{m+2}+\cdots+u_{m+p}|$$

$$\leq |u_N+u_{N+1}+\cdots+u_{m+p}|+|u_N+u_{N+1}+\cdots+u_m|$$

$$<\varepsilon/2+\varepsilon/2=\varepsilon,$$

由柯西准则知级数 $\sum u_n$ 收敛.

9. 举例说明:若级数 $\sum u_n$ 对每个固定的 ρ 满足条件

$$\lim (u_{n+1}+u_{n+2}+\cdots+u_{n+p})=0$$
,

此级数仍可能不收敛。

解 调和级数 $\sum rac{1}{n}$ 对每一个固定自然数 ho ,有

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

但该级数 $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ 是发散的.

10. 设级数 $\sum u_n$ 满足 : 加括号后级数 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (u_{n_k+1} + u_{n_k+2} + \cdots + u_{n_{k+1}})$ 收敛 $(n_1 = 0)$, 且在同一括号中的 $u_{n_k+1}, u_{n_k+2}, \cdots, u_{n_{k+1}}$ 符号相同 , 证明 $\sum u_n$ 亦收敛 .

证 因为级数
$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (u_{n_k+1} + u_{n_k+2} + \cdots + u_{n_{k+1}})$$
 收敛,则有
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} (u_{n_k+1} + u_{n_k+2} + \cdots + u_{n_{k+1}}) = 0,$$

所以对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+$,总存在 $k \in \mathbb{N}_+$,使 $n = n_k + j$ $(1 \le j \le n_{k+1} - n_k)$ 时,有

$$S_{n} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} u_{n}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} (u_{n_{i}+1} + u_{n_{i}+2} + \dots + u_{n_{i+1}}) + (u_{n_{k}+1} + u_{n_{k}+2} + \dots + u_{n_{k+j}})$$

$$= S'_{k-1} + (u_{n_{k}+1} + u_{n_{k}+2} + \dots + u_{n_{k+j}}),$$

其中 S'_{k-1} 表示加括号级数的前k-1 项之和. 当 $n\to\infty$ 时, $k-1\to+\infty$,从而有

$$S = \lim_{n \to \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} S'_{k-1} + \lim_{n \to \infty} (u_{n_k+1} + u_{n_k+2} + \dots + u_{n_{k+j}}) = \lim_{n \to \infty} S'_{k-1},$$

故 $\sum u_n$ 收敛,其和不变.

§ 2 正项级数

1. 应用比较原则判别下列级数的敛散性:

(1)
$$\sum \frac{1}{n^2 + a^2}$$
; (2) $\sum 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n}$;

(3)
$$\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+n^2}}$$
;

(4)
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln n)^n}$$
;

(5)
$$\sum \left(1-\cos\frac{1}{n}\right)$$
;

(6)
$$\sum \frac{1}{n \sqrt[n]{n}}$$
;

(7)
$$\sum (\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) (a > 1);$$
 (8) $\sum \frac{1}{(\ln n)^{\ln n}};$

$$(8) \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln n)^{\ln n}}$$

(9)
$$\sum (a^{\frac{1}{n}} + a^{-\frac{1}{n}} - 2)$$
 (a>0).

$$0 \leqslant \frac{1}{n^2 + a^2} < \frac{1}{n^2}$$

而正项级数 $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛,所以级数 $\sum \frac{1}{n^2+a^2}$ 收敛.

(2) 因为
$$0 < 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n} \sim \pi \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \quad (n \to \infty),$$

而正项级数 $\sum \pi \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n$ 收敛,所以级数 $\sum 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n}$ 收敛.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+n^2}} \geqslant \frac{1}{n+1} > 0,$$

而正项级数 $\sum \frac{1}{n+1}$ 发散,所以级数 $\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+n^2}}$ 发散.

(4) 因为
$$0 < \frac{1}{(\ln n)^n} < \frac{1}{2^n} (n > e^2),$$

而正项级数 $\sum \frac{1}{2^n}$ 收敛,所以级数 $\sum \frac{1}{(\ln n)^n}$ 收敛.

(5) 因为
$$1-\cos\frac{1}{n}\sim\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^2(n\to+\infty),$$

而正项级数 $\sum \frac{1}{2n^2}$ 收敛, 所以级数 $\sum \left(1-\cos\frac{1}{n}\right)$ 收敛.

(6) 因为 $\lim \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$,故 $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+$,当n > N时,有

$$\sqrt[n]{n}$$
 < 2,

即

$$\frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{n}} > \frac{1}{2n}$$

而正项级数 $\sum \frac{1}{2n}$ 发散. 所以级数 $\sum \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{n}}$ 发散.

(7) 因为
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{a}-1}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{a^t-1}{t} = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{a^t \ln a}{1} = \ln a$$
,

而正项级数 $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ 发散,所以级数 $\sum (\sqrt[n]{a} - 1)$ 发散.

(8) 因为
$$\frac{1}{(\ln n)^{\ln n}} = \frac{1}{e^{\ln(\ln n)^{\ln n}}} = \frac{1}{(e^{\ln n})^{\ln(\ln n)}} = \frac{1}{n^{\ln(\ln n)}} < \frac{1}{n^2}$$
,

而正项级数 $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛, 所以级数 $\sum \frac{1}{(\ln n)^{\ln n}}$ 收敛.

(9) 因为
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}} + a^{-\frac{1}{n}} - 2}{\left(\frac{1}{2n}\right)^2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left(a^{\frac{1}{2n}} - a^{-\frac{1}{2n}}\right)^2}{\left(\frac{1}{2n}\right)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \frac{1}{2n} \lim_{t \to 0^+} \left(\frac{a^t - a^{-t}}{t} \right)^2 = (2\ln a)^2,$$

而正项级数 $\sum \left(\frac{1}{2n}\right)^2$ 收敛,所以级数 $\sum (a^{\frac{1}{n}} + a^{-\frac{1}{n}} - 2)$ 收敛.

2. 用比式判别法或根式判别法鉴定下列级数的敛散性:

(1)
$$\sum \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n-1)}{n!};$$

(2)
$$\sum \frac{(n+1)!}{10^n}$$
;

(3)
$$\sum \left(\frac{n}{2n+1}\right)^n$$
;

$$(4) \sum \frac{n!}{n^n};$$

$$(5) \sum \frac{n^2}{2^n};$$

(6)
$$\sum \frac{3^n \cdot n!}{n^n};$$

(7)
$$\sum \left(\frac{b}{a_n}\right)^n (\sharp \Phi a_n \rightarrow a \ (n \rightarrow \infty); a_n, b, a > 0, \exists \ a \neq b).$$

解 (1) 因为
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n+1)}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n-1)}$$

 $= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{2n+1}{n+1} = 2,$

所以由比式判别法知正项级数 $\sum \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n-1)}{n!}$ 发散.

(2) 因为
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+2)!}{10^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{10^n}{(n+1)!}$$
$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n+2}{10} = +\infty,$$

所以由比式判别法知正项级数 $\sum \frac{(n+1)!}{10^n}$ 发散.

(3) 因为
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{n}{2n+1}\right)^n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$
,

所以由根式判别法知正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{2n+1}\right)^n$ 收敛.

(4) 因为

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{n!} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{1}{e} < 1,$$

所以由比式判别法知正项级数 $\sum \frac{n!}{n''}$ 收敛.

(5) 因为
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n^2}}{2} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(\sqrt[n]{n})^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2} < 1.$$

所以由根式判别法知正项级数 $\sum rac{n^2}{2^n}$ 收敛.

(6) 因为
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3^{n+1}(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}!} \cdot \frac{n^n}{3^n n!}$$
$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{3}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{3}{e},$$

所以由比式判别法知正项级数 $\sum \frac{3^n n!}{n^n}$ 发散.

(7) 因为
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{b}{a_n} = \frac{b}{a}.$$

所以由根式判别法知,当a>b时,正项级数 $\sum \left(\frac{b}{a_n}\right)^n$ 收敛;当a< b时,正项级数 $\sum \left(\frac{b}{a_n}\right)^n$ 发散.

3. 设 $\sum u_n$ 和 $\sum v_n$ 为正项级数,且存在正数 N_0 ,对一切 $n > N_0$,有

$$\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \leqslant \frac{v_{n+1}}{v_n}$$
.

证明:若级数 $\sum v_n$ 收敛,则级数 $\sum u_n$ 也收敛;若正项级数 $\sum u_n$ 发散,则正项级数 $\sum v_n$ 也发散.

证 若 $\sum v_n$ 收敛,由题意,知当 $n > N_0$ 时,有

即
$$\dfrac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \!\!\! \leqslant \!\!\! \dfrac{v_{n+1}}{v_n},$$
 即 $0 \!\! < \!\!\! \dfrac{u_{n+1}}{v_{n+1}} \!\!\! \leqslant \!\!\! \dfrac{u_n}{v_n} \!\!\! \leqslant \!\!\! \cdots \!\!\! \leqslant \!\!\! \dfrac{u_{N_0+1}}{v_{N_0+1}},$ 故 $u_{n+1} \!\!\! \leqslant \!\!\! \dfrac{u_{N_0+1}}{v_{N_0+1}} \!\!\! \cdot v_{n+1} \quad (n \!\!> \!\! N_0),$

而 $\frac{u_{N_0+1}}{v_{N_0+1}}$ 是常数,所以由比式判别法知正项级数 $\sum u_n$ 亦收敛. 若正项级数 $\sum u_n$ 发散,同理可证正项级数 $\sum v_n$ 亦发散.

4. 设正项级数 $\sum a_n$ 收敛,证明正项级数 $\sum a_n^2$ 亦收敛;试问反之是否成立?

证 由正项级数 $\sum a_n$ 收敛可知

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=0,$$

即 $\exists N_0 \in \mathbb{N}_+, \exists n > N$ 时,有

$$0 \leqslant a_n \leqslant 1$$

从而

$$0 \leqslant a_n^2 \leqslant a_n$$
.

由比较原则可知,正项级数 $\sum a_n^2$ 收敛. 但反之不一定成立,例如正项级数 $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛,但正项级数 $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ 发散.

5. 设 $a_n \geqslant 0, n=1,2,\cdots, \mathbf{1}\{na_n\}$ 有界,证明级数 $\sum a_n^2$ 收敛.

证 由题意可知 $\exists M > 0$,对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+$,有

$$0 \leq na_n \leq M$$
,

即

$$0 \leqslant a_n < \frac{M}{n}$$
,

从而

$$0 \le a_n^2 < \frac{M^2}{n^2}$$
,

而级数 $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛,由比较原则可知级数 $\sum a_n^2$ 亦收敛.

6. 设级数 $\sum a_n^2$ 收敛,证明级数 $\sum \frac{a_n}{n} (a_n > 0)$ 也收敛.

证 对 $a_n > 0$ 及任意正整数n,有

$$0 < \frac{a_n}{n} \le \frac{1}{2} \left(a_n^2 + \frac{1}{n^2} \right)$$
,

而 $\sum a_n^2$, $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ 都收敛,故 $\sum \frac{a_n}{n}$ 亦收敛.

7. 设正项级数 $\sum u_n$ 收敛,证明级数 $\sum \sqrt{u_n u_{n+1}}$ 也收敛.

证 对 $u_n > 0$,及任意正整数n,有

$$0 \leqslant \sqrt{u_n u_{n+1}} \leqslant \frac{1}{2} (u_n + u_{n+1}),$$

而级数 $\sum u_n$ 收敛,故由比较原则知级数 $\sum \sqrt{u_n u_{n+1}}$ 收敛.

8. 利用级数收敛的必要条件,证明下列等式:

(1)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^n}{(n!)^2} = 0;$$
 (2) $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{a^{n!}} = 0 \ (a>1).$

解 (1) 设
$$u_n = \frac{n^n}{(n!)^2}$$
,则正项级数 $\sum u_n = \sum \frac{n^n}{(n!)^2}$ 是收敛的,这是因为
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^{n+1}}{[(n+1)!]^2} \cdot \frac{(n!)^2}{n^n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = 0,$$

故由柯西准则可知 $\lim_{n\to\infty} u_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^n}{(n!)^2} = 0.$

(2) 设
$$u_n = \frac{(2n)!}{a^{n!}}$$
,则正项级数 $\sum u_n = \sum \frac{(2n)!}{a^{n!}}$ 是收敛的,这是因为
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(2(n+1))!}{a^{(n+1)!}} \cdot \frac{a^{n!}}{(2n)!} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(2n+1)(2n+2)}{a^{n+1}} = 0,$$

故由柯西准则知

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} u_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{a^{n!}} = 0.$$

9. 用积分判别法讨论下列级数的敛散性.

(1)
$$\sum \frac{1}{n^2+1}$$
; (2) $\sum \frac{n}{n^2+1}$; (3) $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n \ln (\ln n)}$; (4) $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n (\ln n)^p (\ln \ln n)^q}$.

(4) $\sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n (\ln n)^p (\ln \ln n)^q}$.

则 f(x)在 $[1,+\infty)$ 上为非负递减函数,而

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4},$$

故由积分判别法知 $\sum \frac{1}{n^2+1}$ 收敛.

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

则 f(x)在 $[1,+\infty)$ 上为非负递减函数,而

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x \cdot \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} = 1,$$

故 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{x^2+1} \mathrm{d}x$ 发散,于是由积分判别法知 $\sum \frac{n}{n^2+1}$ 发散.

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

则 f(x)在[3,+ ∞)上为非负递减,而

$$\int_{3}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{3}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln x \ln(\ln x)} = \int_{\ln \ln 3}^{+\infty} \frac{du}{u} = +\infty,$$

故由积分判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln n \ln (\ln n)}$ 发散.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p (\ln \ln x)^q},$$

则 f(x)在 $[3,+\infty)$ 上非负递减.

i) 若 p=1,这时有

$$\int_{3}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln x (\ln \ln x)^{q}} = \int_{\ln \ln 3}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{u^{q}},$$

当q > 1 时级数收敛;当 $q \le 1$ 时级数发散.

ii) 若 $p\neq 1$,这时有

$$\int_{3}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(\ln x)^{p}(\ln \ln x)^{q}} = \int_{\ln \ln 3}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{e}^{(p-1)u}u^{q}} \mathrm{ID},$$

对任意的q,当p-1>0时,取t>1,有

$$\lim_{u\to\infty} u^t \cdot \frac{1}{\mathrm{e}^{(p-1)u}u^q} = 0,$$

即该积分收敛;当p-1<0时,有

$$\lim_{u\to\infty} u^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\mathrm{e}^{(p-1)u}u^q} = +\infty.$$

即该积分发散.

即对任意的q,当p>1 时级数收敛;当p<1 时级数发散.

10. 设 $\{a_n\}$ 为递减正项数列,证明:级数 $\sum_{n=1}a_n$ 与 $\sum 2^ma_{2^m}$ 同时收敛或同时发散.

证 设正项级数 $\sum a_n$ 的部分和为 S_n ,正项级数 $\sum 2^m a_{2^m}$ 的部分和为 T_n ,则由于 $\{a_n\}$ 为递减正项数列,即有:

$$S_n = a_1 + (a_2 + a_3) + (a_4 + a_5 + a_6 + a_7) + \dots + a_n$$

$$\leq a_1 + (a_2 + a_3) + (a_4 + a_5 + a_6 + a_7) + \dots + (a_{2^j} + \dots + a_{2^{j+1}-1})$$

$$\leq a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + 2^j a_{2^j} = T_j \quad (n \leq 2^j),$$

故若正项级数 $\sum 2^m a_{x^m}$ 收敛,则正项级数 $\sum a_n$ 亦收敛.

反之当 $n \ge 2^j$ 时,则

$$S_n \geqslant a_1 + a_2 + (a_3 + a_4) + \dots + (a_2^{j-1} + 1 + \dots + a_2^j)$$

 $> \frac{1}{2} (a_1 + 2a_2 + 4a_4 + \dots + 2^j a_2^j) = \frac{1}{2} T_j,$

故若正项级数 $\sum a_n$ 收敛,则正项级数 $\sum 2^m a_{2^m}$ 亦收敛.

发散的情况类似可证.

11. 用拉贝判别法判别下列级数的敛散性:

(1)
$$\sum \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n)} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1};$$

(2)
$$\sum \frac{n!}{(x+1)(x+2)\cdots(x+n)}$$
 (x>0).

解 (1) 因为

$$\begin{split} \lim_{n\to\infty} n \bigg(\ 1 - \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \bigg) &= \lim_{n\to\infty} n \bigg[\ 1 - \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n+1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n+2) \cdot (2n+3)} \\ & \cdot \frac{2 \cdot 4 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n) \cdot (2n+1)}{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n-1)} \bigg] \\ &= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n(6n+5)}{(2n+2)(2n+3)} = \frac{3}{2} > 1 \,, \end{split}$$

所以由拉贝判别法知级数收敛.

(2) 因为

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n \left(1 - \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} n \left[1 - \frac{(n+1)!}{(x+1)(x+2)\cdots(x+n+1)} \frac{(x+1)(x+2)\cdots(x+n)}{n!} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{nx}{x+n+1} = x,$$

所以由拉贝判别法知: 当x > 1 时级数收敛: 当 $x \le 1$ 时级数发散.

12. 用根式判别法证明级数 $\sum 2^{-n-(-1)^n}$ 收敛,并说明比式判别法对此级 数无效.

证 设 $u_n = 2^{-n-(-1)^n}$,则

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{2^{(-1)^n}}} = \frac{1}{2},$$

由根式判别法知 $\sum u_n$ 收敛,但

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

不存在,所以比式判别法对此级数无效.

13. 求下列极限(其中 $\rho > 1$):

(1)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(n+1)^p} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^p} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n)^p} \right];$$

(2)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{p^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{p^{n+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{p^{2n}} \right)$$
.

解 (1) 因为p > 1, $\sum \frac{1}{n^p}$ 收敛. 由柯西准则知

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+,$$

当n > N 时,有

$$\left| \frac{1}{(n+1)^{\rho}} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^{\rho}} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n)^{\rho}} \right| < \varepsilon,$$

$$\min \left[\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+1} \right] = 0.$$

所以

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

(2) 因为p>1,级数 $\sum \frac{1}{p^n}$ 收敛,由柯西准则知: $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+$,使得对 -切 $_{n}>_{N}$ 时,有

$$\left| \frac{1}{p^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{p^{n+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{p^{2n}} \right| < \varepsilon,$$

所以

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

14. 设 $a_n > 0$,证明数列 $\{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)\cdots(1+a_n)\}$ 与级数 $\sum a_n$ 同时收 敛或同时发散.

由于数列 $\{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)\cdots(1+a_n)\}$ 与级数 $\sum \ln(1+a_n)$ 有相同 证 的敛散性. 因而本题只需证 $\sum a_n$ 和 $\sum \ln(1+a_n)$ 的敛散性相同. 这两者之一 若收敛,必有

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=0,$$

且当 $\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=0$ 时,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\ln(1+a_n)}{a_n}=1.$$

故由比较原则的推论可知: $\sum \ln(1+a_n)$ 与 $\sum a_n$ 有相同的敛散性. 故数列 $\{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)\cdots(1+a_n)\}$ 与级数 \sum_{a_n} 有相同的敛散性.

83 一般顶级数

1. 下列级数哪些是绝对收敛,条件收敛或发散的.

$$(1) \sum \frac{\sin nx}{n!};$$

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

(3)
$$\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n^{p+\frac{1}{n}}};$$

$$(4) \sum (-1)^n \sin \frac{2}{n};$$

(5)
$$\sum \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n} \right),$$

(6)
$$\sum \frac{(-1)^n \ln(n+1)}{n+1}$$
;

(7)
$$\sum (-1)^n \left(\frac{2n+100}{3n+1}\right)^n$$
; (8) $\sum n! \left(\frac{x}{n}\right)^n$.

(8)
$$\sum n! \left(\frac{x}{n}\right)^n$$
.

解 (1) 因为
$$\left| \frac{\sin nx}{n!} \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{n!},$$

而 $\sum \frac{1}{n!}$ 收敛,所以 $\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n!}$ 为绝对收敛.

(2) 因为
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1} \right| = 1 \neq 0.$$

所以 $\sum (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1}$ 发散.

(3) 当
$$p \leqslant 0$$
 时,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{(-1)^n}{n^{p+\frac{1}{n}}}\neq 0,$$

故这时级数发散.

当 $\rho > 1$ 时,由于

$$\left|\frac{(-1)^n}{n^{p+\frac{1}{n}}}\right| \sim \frac{1}{n^p},$$

而 $\sum \frac{1}{n!}$ 收敛,故这时级数绝对收敛.

当 0 时,令

$$u_n = \frac{1}{n^{p+\frac{1}{n}}},$$

则
$$\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \frac{n^{\frac{1}{n}}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{p}{n}}(n+1)^{\frac{1}{n+1}}} < \frac{n^{\frac{1}{n}}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{p}{n}}n^{\frac{1}{n+1}}} = \frac{n^{\frac{1}{n(n+1)}}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{p}{n}}},$$

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{p}{n}} \rightarrow e^p > 1, n^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \rightarrow 1 \ (n \rightarrow \infty),$$

从而当n 充分大时,有

$$u_{n+1} < u_n$$

即 $\{u_n\}$ 为单调递减,又有

$$\lim u_n = 0$$
.

故由定理 12.11(莱布尼茨判别法)可知,级数 $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n^{\rho+\frac{1}{n}}}$ 在 0 时条件收敛.

(4) 因为
$$\left| (-1)^n \sin \frac{2}{n} \right| \sim \frac{2}{n} (n \to \infty),$$

而 $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ 发散,即原级数不是绝对收敛级数,但 $\left\{\sin\frac{2}{n}\right\}$ 是单调递减且 $\limsup_{n\to\infty}\frac{2}{n}=0$. 所以由莱布尼茨判别法可知 $\sum (-1)^n\sin\frac{2}{n}$ 条件收敛.

(5) 由于
$$\sum \frac{1}{n}$$
发散, $\sum (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ 收敛,故 $\sum \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n}\right)$ 发散.

(6) 因为
$$\frac{\ln(n+1)}{n+1} > \frac{1}{n+1},$$

而 $\sum \frac{1}{n+1}$ 发散,即 $\sum \frac{(-1)^n \ln(n+1)}{n+1}$ 不是绝对收敛级数,但 $\left\{\frac{\ln(n+1)}{n+1}\right\}$ 是单调减且

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\ln(n+1)}{n+1}=0,$$

所以 $\sum \frac{(-1)^n \ln(n+1)}{n+1}$ 条件收敛.

(7) 因为
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(\frac{2n+100}{3n+1}\right)^n} = \frac{2}{3} < 1,$$

所以 $\sum (-1)^n \left(\frac{2n+100}{3n+1}\right)^n$ 绝对收敛.

(8) 因为
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{|x|}{\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{|x|}{e},$$

所以当|x| < e 时,原级数绝对收敛;当 $|x| \ge e$ 时,原级数发散.

2. 应用阿贝耳判别法或狄利克雷判别法判断下列级数的收敛性:

(1)
$$\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \cdot \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} (x>0);$$

(2)
$$\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^{\alpha}}$$
, $x \in (0,2\pi) \ (\alpha > 0)$;

$$(3) \sum (-1)^n \frac{\cos^2 nx}{n}.$$

解 (1) 数列
$$\left\{\frac{x^n}{1+x^n}\right\}$$
, 当 $x>0$ 时有

$$0 < \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} < \frac{x^n}{x^n} = 1$$

同时,当0 < x < 1时有

$$\frac{x^{n+1}}{1+x^{n+1}} < \frac{x^n}{1+x^n},$$

即 $\left\{\frac{x^n}{1+x^n}\right\}$ 严格递减且有界;

当x=1 时,原级数即为 $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{2n}$,满足莱布尼兹条件,即收敛;

当x > 1时,有

$$\frac{x^{n+1}}{1+x^{n+1}} > \frac{x^n}{1+x^n},$$

即 $\left\{\frac{x^n}{1+x^n}\right\}$ 严格递增且有界.

又由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}$ 是收敛的,故由阿贝耳判别法知原级数收敛.

(2) 由于当 $x \in (0,2\pi)$ 时,有

$$\Big|\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}\sin kx\Big| \leqslant \frac{1}{\Big|\sin\frac{x}{2}\Big|},$$

即 $\sum \sin nx$ 的部分和数列有界,而数列 $\left\{\frac{1}{n^a}\right\}$ (α >0)单调减,且

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n^{\alpha}}=0,$$

故由狄利克雷判别法知原级数收敛.

(3) 由于

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k} \cos^{2}kx \right| = \left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k} \cos 2kx \right|$$

$$\leqslant \left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(-1)^{k}}{2} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k} \cos 2kx \right|$$

$$\leqslant \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos k (\pi + 2x) \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{\sin \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) (\pi + 2x)}{2 \sin \frac{\pi + 2x}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \right|$$

$$\leqslant 1 + \frac{1}{4 \left| \sin \frac{\pi + 2x}{2} \right|},$$

即 $\sum (-1)^n \cos^2 nx$ 部分和有界,而数列 $\left\{\frac{1}{n}\right\}$ 单调递减且

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0.$$

故由狄利克雷判别法知原级数收敛.

3. 设
$$a_n > 0$$
, $a_n > a_{n+1}$ $(n=1,2,\cdots)$ 且 $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = 0$.

证明级数 $\sum (-1)^{n-1} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n}$ 是收敛的.

证 设
$$u_n = \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n},$$

则由所给条件知 $u_n - u_{n+1} > 0$,即数列 $\{u_n\}$ 单调减,且

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}u_n=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{a_1+a_2+\cdots+a_n}{n}=0,$$

故由莱布尼茨判别法可得出交错级数

$$\sum (-1)^{n-1} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n}$$
收敛.

4. 设 p_n,q_n 如式(8)(见原教材)所定义,证明:若 $\sum u_n$ 条件收敛,则级数 $\sum p_n$ 与 $\sum q_n$ 都是发散的.

证 式(8)为

$$p_n = \frac{|u_n| + u_n}{2}, \quad q_n = \frac{|u_n| - u_n}{2}.$$

由已知得 $\sum |u_n|$ 发散,又

$$\sum p_n = \frac{1}{2} \sum \left(|u_n| + u_n \right),$$

得知 $\sum p_n$ 发散. 若不然,由

$$\sum \frac{1}{2} |u_n| = \sum p_n - \frac{1}{2} \sum u_n$$

可得 $\sum |u_n|$ 收敛,与题意矛盾. 同理亦可知 $\sum q_n$ 是发散的.

5. 写出下列级数的乘积:

(1)
$$\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1}\right) \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} nx^{n-1}\right);$$

$$(2) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \right).$$

解 (1) 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1}$ 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1}nx^{n-1}$,当 |x| < 1 时绝对收敛,由柯西定理知这两个级数的乘积也绝对收敛,从而按对角线相乘

$$w_n = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k(x^{k-1}) [(-1)^{n-k}(n-k+1)x^{n-k}]$$
$$= x^{n-1} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{n-k} k(n-k+1).$$

当n=2m 时,

$$w_{2m} = x^{2m-1} \sum_{k=1}^{2m} (-1)^{2m-k} k (2m-k+1)$$

$$= x^{2m-1} [(-1) \cdot (2m) + 2(2m-1) - 3(2m-2) + \cdots + (-1)^m m (m+1) + 2m \cdot 1 - (2m-1) \cdot 2$$

$$+ (2m-2) \cdot 3 + \cdots + (-1)^m (m+1)m]$$

$$= x^{2m-1} \cdot 0 = 0,$$

当n = 2m + 1时,

$$\begin{split} w_{2m+1} &= x^{2m} \sum_{k=1}^{2m+1} (-1)^{2m+1-k} k (2m+1-k+1) \\ &= x^{2m} \Big[\sum_{k=1}^{2m+1} (-1)^{2m+1-k} k + \sum_{k=1}^{2m+1} (-1)^{2m+1-k} k (2m-k+1) \Big] \\ &= x^{2m} \sum_{k=1}^{2m+1} (-1)^{1-k} k \\ &= x^{2m} \Big[1 - 2 + 3 - 4 + 5 - \dots - 2m + 2m + 1 \\ &\quad + 2(2 + 4 + \dots + 2m) - 2(4 + 6 + \dots + 2m) \Big] \\ &= (m+1) x^{2m}, \end{split}$$

故
$$\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}nx^{n-1}\right)\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{n-1}nx^{n-1}\right)=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(n+1)x^{2n},|x|<1.$$

(2) 由于 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}$ 和 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!}$ 是绝对收敛的,故这两级数的乘积亦绝对

收敛,且

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!}\right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!}\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{k!} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n-k}}{(n-k)!}\right)$$
$$= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{(-1)^k n!}{k! (n-k)!}\right)$$

$$=1+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(-1)^{n}\frac{(1-1)^{n}}{n!}=1.$$

6. 证明级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n!}$ 与 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{b^n}{n!}$ 绝对收敛,且它们的乘积等于 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a+b)^n}{n!}$.

证 由于
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{|a^{n+1}|}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{|a^n|} \right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{|a|}{n+1} = 0,$$

故级数 $\sum \frac{a^n}{n!}$ 绝对收敛. 同理 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{b^n}{n!}$ 亦绝对收敛. 且

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a^{n}}{n!}\right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{b^{n}}{n!}\right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{a^{k}}{k!} \frac{b^{n-k}}{(n-k)!}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{n!}{k! (n-k)!} a^{k} b^{n-k}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(a+b)^{n}}{n!}.$$

7. 重排级数 $\sum (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n}$, 使它成为发散级数.

解 将原级数展开,引用括号且适当重排为

$$\begin{split} &\sum (-1)^{n+1}\frac{1}{n}\\ &=1-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{4}+\dots+(-1)^{n+1}\frac{1}{n}+\dots\\ &=1-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}-\left(\frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{6}\right)+\left(\frac{1}{5}+\frac{1}{7}\right)-\left(\frac{1}{8}+\frac{1}{10}+\frac{1}{12}+\frac{1}{14}\right)\\ &+\left(\frac{1}{9}+\frac{1}{11}+\frac{1}{13}+\frac{1}{15}\right)-\dots-\left(\frac{1}{2^k}+\frac{1}{2^k+2}+\frac{1}{2^k+4}+\dots+\frac{1}{2^{k+1}-2}\right)\\ &+\left(\frac{1}{2^k+1}+\frac{1}{2^k+3}+\dots+\frac{1}{2^{k+1}-1}\right)-\dots \end{split}$$

这样,取 $\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{4}$,则 $\exists k$,使 $n_0 = 2^k > N$ 及 $p_0 = 2^{k-1}$ 时有

$$|u_{n_0} + u_{n_0+1} + \dots + u_{n_0+p_0}| = \left| \frac{1}{2^k} + \frac{1}{2^k + 2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^k + 2(p_0 - 1)} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2^k} + \frac{1}{2^k + 2} + \dots + \frac{1}{2^{k+1} - 2}$$

$$> \frac{2^{k+1} - 2^k}{4(2^{k+1} - 1)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{2^k}{2^k - 1} > \frac{1}{4},$$

即这样重排后级数发散.

8. 证明:级数
$$\sum \frac{(-1)^{\left\lceil \sqrt{n} \right\rceil}}{n}$$
 收敛.

证 由于

$$\sum \frac{(-1)^{\lceil \sqrt{n} \rceil}}{n} = -1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8}$$

$$- \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{10} - \frac{1}{11} - \frac{1}{12} - \frac{1}{13} - \frac{1}{14} - \frac{1}{15} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{17} + \cdots$$

$$= (-1) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \right) + (-1)^2 \left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{8} \right)$$

$$+ (-1)^3 \left(\frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{15} \right) + \cdots$$

故引进一个级数 $\sum (-1)^k \left(\frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{k^2+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{k^2+2k} \right)$,

且记

$$u_k = \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{k^2 + 1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{k^2 + 2k}$$

则

$$0 < u_k < \frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{k^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{2k+1}{k^2},$$

故 $\lim_{k\to\infty}u_k=0$ 且

$$\begin{split} u_k - u_{k+1} &= \left(\frac{1}{k^2} + \frac{1}{k^2 + 1} + \dots + \frac{1}{k^2 + 2k}\right) \\ &- \left[\frac{1}{(k+1)^2} + \frac{1}{(k+1)^2 + 1} + \dots + \frac{1}{(k+1)^2 + 2(k+1)}\right] \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{2k} \left(\frac{1}{k^2 + j} - \frac{1}{(k+1)^2 + j}\right) - \frac{1}{(k+1)^2 + 2k + 1} - \frac{1}{(k+1)^2 + 2k + 2} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{2k} \frac{2k + 1}{(k^2 + j) \left[(k+1)^2 + j\right]} - \frac{1}{(k+1)^2 + 2k + 1} - \frac{1}{(k+1)^2 + 2k + 2} \\ &> \frac{(2k+1)^2}{(k^2 + 2k) \left[(k+1)^2 + 2k\right]} - \frac{2}{(k+1)^2 + 2k + 1} > 0 \,, \end{split}$$

即数列 $\{u_n\}$ 单调减,由莱布尼兹判别法知级数 $\sum (-1)^k u_k$ 收敛.

因而设
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{\lceil \sqrt{n} \rceil}}{n}$$
的部分和为 S_n , $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^k u_k$ 的部分和为 M_N ,则有 $|S_n - M_N| \leqslant |M_{N+1} - M_N| = |u_{N+1}| \to 0 \quad (N \to \infty)$.因此 $S_n - M_N \to 0 \quad (n \to \infty)$,

即

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n = \lim_{N\to\infty} M_N,$$

因此级数 $\sum \frac{(-1)^{\lceil \sqrt{n} \rceil}}{n}$ 收敛.

§ 4 总练习题

1. 证明:若正项级数 $\sum u_n$ 收敛,且数列 $\{u_n\}$ 单调,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty} nu_n=0$.

证 由于正项级数 $\sum u_n$ 收敛,即

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}u_n=0\,,$$

故数列 $\{u_n\}$ 单调递减. 由柯西准则知

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N,$$

对一切n > N,有

$$0 < u_{N+1} + u_{N+2} + \cdots + u_n < \varepsilon/2$$

又当n > N时,

$$u_{N+i} \geqslant u_n$$
, $i=1,2,\cdots,n-N$,

从而当n > N 时,

$$0 < (n-N)u_n \le u_{N+1} + u_{N+2} + \cdots + u_n < \varepsilon/2$$

取n > 2N,则

$$0 < \frac{n}{2} u_n \leqslant (n-N) u_n < \varepsilon/2$$
,

因而

$$0 < nu_n < \varepsilon \ (n > 2N)$$
,

故

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}nu_n=0.$$

2. 若级数 $\sum a_n$ 与 $\sum c_n$ 都收敛,且成立不等式

$$a_n \leqslant b_n \leqslant c_n (n=1,2,\cdots),$$

证明级数 $\sum b_n$ 也收敛,若 $\sum a_n$, $\sum c_n$ 都发散,试问 $\sum b_n$ 一定发散吗?

证 由于
$$\sum a_n$$
, $\sum c_n$ 收敛, 可知 $\sum (c_n - a_n)$ 亦收敛.

再由 $0 \leqslant b_n - a_n \leqslant c_n - a_n$ 知 $\sum (b_n - a_n)$ 收敛.

故
$$\sum b_n = \sum (b_n - a_n) + \sum a_n$$
 收敛.

但当级数 $\sum a_n$, $\sum c_n$ 都发散时,级数 $\sum b_n$ 不一定发散,例如 $\sum a_n = \sum (-3)$ 、 $\sum c_n = \sum 3$ 都发散. 若取 $b_n = 1$. 亦满足不等式

$$a_n < b_n < c_n$$
 而 $\sum b_n = \sum 1$ 是发散.

若取 $b_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$,亦满足不等式 $a_n < b_n < c_n$,但级数 $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$ 条件收敛,若取 $b_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$,亦有 $a_n < b_n < c_n$,但级数 $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$ 绝对收敛.

3. 若 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{a_n}{b_n}=k\neq 0$,且级数 $\sum b_n$ 绝对收敛,证明级数 $\sum a_n$ 也收敛. 若上述条件中只知道 $\sum b_n$ 收敛,能推出 $\sum a_n$ 收敛吗?

证 由于 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = k \neq 0$,即 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{|a_n|}{|b_n|} = |k| > 0$,由比较原则知 $\sum |a_n|$ 收敛,即 $\sum a_n$ 也收敛.

若只知 $\sum b_n$ 收敛,则 $\sum a_n$ 不一定收敛.例如,设

$$a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n}, \quad b_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}},$$

则

$$\frac{a_n}{b_n} = \left(1 + (-1)^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}\right) \rightarrow 1 \neq 0 \ (n \rightarrow \infty),$$

而
$$\sum b_n = \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$$
收敛,但 $\sum a_n = \sum \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n}\right)$ 发散.

- **4.** (1) 设 $\sum u_n$ 为正项级数,且 $\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}$ <1,能否断定 $\sum u_n$ 收敛?
- (2) 对于级数 $\sum u_n$ 有 $\left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| \geqslant 1$,能否断定级数 $\sum u_n$ 不绝对收敛,但可能条件收敛?
 - (3) 设 $\sum u_n$ 为收敛的正项级数,能否存在一个正数 ε ,使得

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{u_n}{\frac{1}{n^{1+\varepsilon}}}=c>0.$$

解 (1) 否. 如 $u_n = \frac{1}{n}$,有

$$\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{n}{1} = \frac{n}{n+1} < 1$$

但 $\sum u_n = \sum \frac{1}{n}$ 发散.

$$\left|\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}\right| \geqslant 1$$

$$|u_{n+1}| \geqslant |u_n| \geqslant |u_1| > 0$$
,
 $\lim_{n \to \infty} u_n \neq 0$,

从而 $\sum u_n$ 发散.

(3) 不一定. 若取收敛级数 $\sum \frac{1}{n^n}$,则对 $\forall \epsilon > 0$,有

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\frac{1}{n^n}}{\frac{1}{n^{1+\epsilon}}}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n^{n-1-\epsilon}}=0.$$

5. 证明:若级数 $\sum a_n$ 收敛, $\sum (b_{n+1}-b_n)$ 绝对收敛,则级数 $\sum a_nb_n$ 也收敛.

证 设 $\sum a_n$ 的部分和为

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k,$$

则 $\sum a_n b_n$ 的部分和为

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k b_k = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (b_k - b_{k+1}) S_k + b_n S_n,$$

由 $\sum a_n$ 收敛,即 S_n 有界,因而 $\exists M>0$. 使 $\forall n\in \mathbb{N}$,有

$$|S_n| < M$$

由 $\sum (b_{n+1}-b_n)$ 绝对收敛知 $\sum (b_{n+1}-b_n)$ 收敛,即 $\lim_{n\to\infty}b_n=0$,故可得 $\lim b_nS_n=0$.

再由 $|(b_k-b_{k+1})S_k|$ $\leq M(b_{k+1}-b_k)$ 及 $\sum (b_{n+1}-b_n)$ 绝对收敛知 $\sum (b_k-b_{k+1})S_k$ 收敛. 因而 $\sum a_nb_n$ 收敛.

6. 设 $a_n > 0$,证明级数 $\sum \frac{a_n}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)\cdots(1+a_n)}$ 是收敛的.

证 该级数为正项级数,且其部分和

$$S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_k}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)\cdots(1+a_k)}$$
$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{(1+a_1)\cdots(1+a_{k-1})} - \frac{1}{(1+a_1)\cdots(1+a_k)} \right]$$

$$=1-\frac{1}{(1+a_1)\cdots(1+a_n)}<1,$$

即数列 $\{S_n\}$ 有界,故原级数收敛.

7. 证明:若级数 $\sum a_n^2$ 与 $\sum b_n^2$ 收敛,则级数 $\sum a_nb_n$ 和 $\sum (a_n+b_n)^2$ 也收敛,且

$$\left(\sum a_nb_n\right)^2 \leqslant \sum a_n^2 \cdot \sum b_n^2,$$

$$\left(\sum (a_n+b_n)^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leqslant \left(\sum a_n^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\sum b_n^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$
 证 由于 $\sum a_n^2$, $\sum b_n^2$ 收敛,则有 $\sum (a_n^2+b_n^2)$ 收敛,而
$$|a_nb_n| \leqslant \frac{1}{2}(a_n^2+b_n^2),$$

故 $\sum_{a_nb_n}$ 绝对收敛.

又由于
$$\sum (a_n+b_n)^2 = \sum (a_n^2+2a_nb_n+b_n^2) = \sum a_n^2 + \sum b_n^2 + 2\sum a_nb_n$$
, 故 $\sum (a_n+b_n)^2$ 收敛.

在柯西-施瓦兹不等式:

$$\left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k\right)^2 \leqslant \sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2 \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n b_k^2$$

和闵可夫斯基不等式:

$$\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} (a_k + b_k)^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} b_k^2\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

中令 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 取极限,即可得到所要证明的不等式.

第十三章 函数列与函数项级数

知识要点

- 1. 函数项级数给出了一种新的函数定义方式,其收敛是逐点定义的. 因 其和函数的分析性质(连续性、可导性、可积性等)与函数列或函数项级数通 项的分析性质相差甚远,故引进一致收敛性的概念. 对于一致收敛的函数列 或函数项级数其和函数也具有函数列或函数项级数每一项共同的分析性质, 或者说极限运算、积分运算、导数运算与级数的无限和的运算可以交换次序.
 - 2. 函数列一致收敛性的判别.
 - (1) 一致收敛性的柯西准则.

$$\{f_n\}$$
在 D 上一致收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \forall m, n > N, \forall x \in D, 有$
 $|f_n(x) - f_m(x)| < \varepsilon.$

(2) 余项准则.

$$\{f_n\}$$
在 D 上一致收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \limsup_{n \to \infty} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 0$,其中 $f(x) = \liminf_{n \to \infty} f_n(x)$, $x \in D$.

(3) 点列准则.

 $\{f_n\}$ 在D上一致收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \forall \{x_n\}\subset D$,有

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} |f(x_n) - f_n(x_n)| = 0,$$

$$f(x) = \lim f_n(x), \quad x \in D.$$

其中

特别指出:若函数列 $\{f_n\}$ 在(a,b)内收敛, $\forall n, f_n(x)$ 在x=a处右连续, $\{f_n(a)\}$ 发散,则 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $\{a,b\}$ 内不一致收敛.

3. 函数项级数一致收敛性的判别.

(1) 求出
$$f_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n u_k(x)$$
,由函数列 $\{f_n\}$ 的一致收敛性判别.

- (2) M 判别法. 选取优级数时还可以通过 $u_n(x)$ 在区间D 上的最大值,利用已知不等式,用泰勒公式、微分中值定理等各种方法变形放大.
- (3) 将通项写成两因子乘积,验证其是否满足阿贝耳判别法与狄利克雷 判别法条件,再由该二判别法证出.
 - (4) 利用函数项级数一致收敛的柯西准则.
 - (5) 利用余项准则: $\limsup_{n\to\infty} \sum_{x\in D} \left|\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} u_k(x)\right| = 0.$

注意:可利用一致收敛的函数项级数的性质来证明不一致收敛性.

习题详解

§1 一致收敛性

1. 讨论下列函数列在所示区间 D 上是否一致收敛,并说明理由.

(1)
$$f_n(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots, \quad D = (-1, 1);$$

(2)
$$f_n(x) = \frac{x}{1+n^2x^2}$$
, $n=1,2,\dots$, $D=(-\infty,+\infty)$;

(3)
$$f_n(x) = \begin{cases} -(n+1)x+1, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{n+1}, \\ 0, & \frac{1}{n+1} < x < 1, & n=1,2,\cdots; \end{cases}$$

(4)
$$f_n(x) = \frac{x}{n}$$
, $n=1,2,\dots$, i) $D = [0,+\infty)$, ii) $D = [0,1000]$;

(5)
$$f_n(x) = \sin \frac{x}{n}$$
, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, i) $D = [-l, l]$, ii) $D = (-\infty, +\infty)$.

解 (1) 由于 $\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n(x) = |x| = f(x),$

所以
$$|f_n(x)-f(x)| = \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}} - |x| = \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} + |x|} \leqslant \frac{1}{n},$$

$$\sup_{x \in D} |f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq \frac{1}{n},$$

$$\limsup_{n \to \infty} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 0,$$

因此

$$f_n(x) \rightrightarrows f(x) = |x|, x \in D \ (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

(2) 由于对任意的 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,有

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{x}{1+n^2x^2} = 0,$$

大

$$|f_n(x)-f(x)| = \frac{|x|}{1+n^2x^2} \leqslant \frac{1}{2n},$$

故

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sup_{x\in(-\infty,+\infty)}|f_n(x)-f(x)|=0,$$

于是 $f_n(x)$

(3) $\exists x=0 \text{ pt}$, $\lim_{x\to0} f_n(0)=1$, $\exists x=0 \text{ pt}$

当 $x \in (0,1]$ 时,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}f_n(x)=0,$$

于是 $f_n(x)$ 在[0,1]上的极限函数为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x = 0, \\ 0, & 0 < x \le 1. \end{cases}$$

大

$$\sup_{0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 1 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots),$$

故

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sup_{0\leq x\leq 1}|f_n(x)-f(x)|\neq 0,$$

于是 $f_n(x)$ 在[0,1]上不一致收敛

 $f_n(x) = 0$ 时, $f_n(0) \to 0$,即 f(0) = 0 $(n \to \infty)$,

$$f_n(0) = 0$$
, $\mu = 0$ $(n = 0)$

当 $x\neq 0$ 时,

$$f_n(x) = \frac{x}{n}, \mathbb{D} f(x) = 0 \ (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

故可得

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = f(x) = 0, x \in D.$$

i) 若 $D=[0,+\infty)$,则因

$$\sup_{x\in D} |f_n(x)-f(x)| \geqslant |f_n(n)-f(n)| = 1 \Rightarrow 0 \quad (n\to\infty),$$

故 $f_n(x) = \frac{x}{n}$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上不一致收敛.

ii) 若D=[0,1000],则因

$$\sup_{x\in D} |f_n(x)-f(x)| = \frac{1000}{n} \to 0 \quad (n\to\infty),$$

$$f_n(x) = \frac{x}{n} \Rightarrow f(x) = 0, x \in [0,1000] (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

(5) 由于 $\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n(x) = \limsup_{n\to\infty} \frac{x}{n} = 0, x \in (-\infty, +\infty),$

即

$$f(x)=0, x\in (-\infty,+\infty) (n\to\infty).$$

i) 若D=[-l,l],则因

$$|f_n(x)-f(x)| = \left|\sin\frac{x}{n}\right| \leqslant \frac{|x|}{n} \leqslant \frac{l}{n},$$

故

$$\sup_{x\in D} |f_n(x)-f(x)| \leqslant \frac{l}{n} \to 0 \quad (n\to\infty),$$

于是

$$f_n(x) = \sin \frac{x}{n} \Rightarrow f(x) = 0, x \in [-l, l] \ (n \to \infty).$$

ii) 若 $D=(-\infty,+\infty)$,则因

$$\sup_{x\in D}\left|f_{n}(x)-f(x)\right|\geqslant\left|f_{n}\left(2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)-f\left(2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right|=1,$$

故

$$\limsup_{n\to\infty} |f_n(x)-f(x)| \neq 0.$$

于是 $f_n(x)$ 在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上不一致收敛.

2. 证明:设

$$f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x), x \in D, a_n \rightarrow 0 \ (n \rightarrow \infty) \ (a_n > 0).$$

若对每一个正整数n有

$$|f_n(x)-f(x)| \leq a_n, x \in D,$$

则 $\{f_n\}$ 在D上一致收敛于f.

证 由于

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=0,$$

即

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbf{N}_+,$$

当n > N 时,有

$$|a_n|=a_n<\varepsilon$$
,

故有

$$|f_n(x)-f(x)| \leq a_n < \varepsilon, x \in D.$$

即

$$f_n(x) \rightrightarrows f(x), x \in D \ (n \to \infty).$$

3. 判别下列函数项级数在所示区间上的一致收敛性:

(1)
$$\sum \frac{x^n}{(n-1)!}$$
, $x \in [-r,r]$;

(2)
$$\sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}x^2}{(1+x^2)^n}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty);$$

$$(3) \sum_{n = \infty} \frac{n}{x^n}, |x| > r \ge 1;$$

(4)
$$\sum \frac{x^n}{n^2}$$
, $x \in [0,1]$;

(5)
$$\sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{x^2+n}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty);$$

(6)
$$\sum \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^{n-1}}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

解 (1) 设

$$M_n = \frac{r^n}{(n-1)!},$$

则 $\sum M_n$ 是正项级数,且有

$$\frac{M_{n+1}}{M_n} = \frac{r^{n+1}}{n!} \cdot \frac{(n-1)!}{r^n} = \frac{r}{n} \to 0,$$

即 $\sum M_n$ 收敛.

而对 $\forall x \in [-r,r]$,有

$$\left|\frac{x^n}{(n-1)!}\right| \leqslant \frac{r^n}{(n-1)!} = M_n,$$

故由M 判别法知 $\sum \frac{x^n}{(n-1)!}$ 在 $x \in [-r,r]$ 上一致收敛.

(2) **ig**
$$u_n(x) = (-1)^{n-1}, v_n(x) = \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n}$$

则 $\forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,有

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} u_{k}(x) \right| \leq 1 \ (n=1,2,\cdots), \not \!\! D_{v_{n}}(x) - v_{n+1}(x) = \frac{x^{4}}{(1+x^{2})^{n+1}} > 0,$$

即 $\{v_n(x)\}$ 单调递减,且由

$$(1+x^2)^n = 1 + nx^2 + \cdots > nx^2$$

可知

$$0 \leqslant \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^n} \leqslant \frac{1}{n} \to 0 \ (n \to \infty),$$

 $\mathbb{D} \qquad v_n(x) \rightrightarrows 0 \ (n \to \infty), \ x \in (-\infty, +\infty),$

故由狄利克雷判别法知 $\sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}x^2}{(1+x^2)^n}$ 在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上一致收敛.

(3) 当|x|>r>1时,有

$$\frac{n}{|x|^n} \leqslant \frac{n}{r^n}, \quad \blacksquare \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n}}{r} = \frac{1}{r}.$$

因此当 $\frac{1}{r}$ <1,即r>1 时, $\sum \frac{n}{r^n}$ 收敛,由M 判别法知 $\sum \frac{n}{x^n}$ 在|x|>r>1 上一致收敛.

而当r=1时,即|x|>1时,显然有

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sup_{|x|>1}|R_n(x)|\neq 0,$$

故 $\sum \frac{n}{x^n}$ 在|x|>1上不一致收敛.

(4) 曲于
$$\left| \frac{x^n}{n^2} \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{n^2}, x \in [0,1].$$

而 $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛,故由 M 判别法知 $\sum \frac{x^n}{n^2}$ 在[0,1]上一致收敛.

(5) 设
$$u_n(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + n}$$
,

则有
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} u_n(x) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+n} = 0 \quad , x \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

$$\exists u_n(x) - u_{n+1}(x) = \frac{1}{(x^2 + n)(x^2 + n + 1)} > 0, \quad n = 1, 2, 3, \dots,$$

即
$$\sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{x^2+n}$$
在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上收敛,再由于

$$|R_n(x)| \leqslant \frac{1}{x^2+n+1} \leqslant \frac{1}{n+1},$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sup_{x\in(-\infty,+\infty)}|R_n(x)|=0,$$

故
$$\sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{x^2+n}$$
在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上一致收敛.

(6) 显然当 $x\neq 0$ 时,

$$R_{n}(x) = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2}}{(1+x^{2})^{k-1}} = x^{2} \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+x^{2}}\right)^{k-1} = x^{2} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{1+x^{2}}\right)^{n}}{1-\frac{1}{1+x^{2}}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{(1+x^{2})^{n-1}},$$

由于 $R_n(x) \rightarrow 1(x \rightarrow 0)$,所以 $\sup_{x \in (-\infty, +\infty)} |R_n(x)| > \frac{1}{2}$,于是

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sup_{x\in(-\infty,+\infty)} |R_n(x)| \neq 0,$$

因此
$$\sum \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^{n-1}}$$
在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上不一致收敛.

4. 设函数项级数 $\sum u_n(x)$ 在D 上一致收敛于S(x),函数 g(x)在D 上有

界. 证明级数 $\sum g(x)u_n(x)$ 在 D 上一致收敛于 g(x)S(x).

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

由于 $\sum u_n(x)$ 在 D 上一致收敛于 S(x),即

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N,$$

当n > N 时,对一切 $x \in D$,有

$$|S_n(x)-S(x)| = \Big|\sum_{k=1}^n u_k(x)-S(x)\Big| < \varepsilon/M,$$

于是当n > N 时,对一切 $x \in D$,有

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} g(x)u_k(x) - g(x)S(x) \right| = \left| g(x) \right| \left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} u_k(x) - S(x) \right| < \varepsilon,$$

故 $\sum g(x)u_n(x)$ 在D上一致收敛于g(x)S(x).

5. 若在区间 I 上,对任何正整数 n,

$$|u_n(x)| \leqslant v_n(x)$$
,

证明当 $\sum v_n(x)$ 在 I 上一致收敛时,级数 $\sum u_n(x)$ 在 I 上也一致收敛.

证 由于 $\sum v_n(x)$ 在I上一致收敛,即

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbf{N}_+,$$

当n > N时,对一切的 $x \in I$ 和 $p \in \mathbb{N}_+$,都有

$$\bigg|\sum_{k=1}^{p}v_{n+k}(x)\bigg|<\varepsilon,$$

因而

$$\Big|\sum_{k=1}^p u_{n+k}(x)\Big| \leqslant \sum_{k=1}^p |u_{n+k}(x)| \leqslant \sum_{k=1}^p v_{n+k}(x) < \varepsilon,$$

故由柯西准则知 $\sum u_n(x)$ 在 I 上一致收敛.

6. 设 $u_n(x)$ $(n=1,2,\cdots)$ 是 [a,b]上的单调函数,证明:若 $\sum u_n(a)$ 与 $\sum u_n(b)$ 都绝对收敛,则 $\sum u_n(x)$ 在 [a,b]上绝对且一致收敛.

证 由于
$$\sum u_n(a)$$
和 $\sum u_n(b)$ 都绝对收敛,即

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N,$$

当n > N 时,对一切自然数 ρ ,有

$$\left|\sum_{k=1}^{p} u_{n+k}(a)\right| < \varepsilon/2, \quad \left|\sum_{k=1}^{p} u_{n+k}(b)\right| < \varepsilon/2,$$

而又由于 $u_n(x)$ 在[a,b]上为单调函数,即有

$$|u_n(x)| \leq |u_n(a)| + |u_n(b)|,$$

因而

$$\left|\sum_{k=1}^{p} u_{n+k}(x)\right| \leqslant \left|\sum_{k=1}^{p} u_{n+k}(a)\right| + \left|\sum_{k=1}^{p} u_{n+k}(b)\right| < \varepsilon,$$

故由柯西准则知 $\sum u_n(x)$ 在 [a,b] 上绝对且一致收敛.

7. 在[0,1]上定义函数列

$$u_{n}(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n}, & x = \frac{1}{n}, \\ 0, & x \neq \frac{1}{n}, \end{cases} \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

证明级数 $\sum u_n(x)$ 在[0,1]上一致收敛,但它不存在优级数.

证 由函数列定义可知
$$S_n(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{k}, & x = \frac{1}{k}, & 1 \leqslant k \leqslant n, k \in \mathbb{N}_+, \\ 0, & x \neq \frac{1}{k}, & k = 1, 2, \cdots, n. \end{cases}$$

即

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n(x) = 0, \quad x \in [0,1].$$

因而

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \quad \exists N = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil,$$

当n > N时,对一切 $x \in [0,1]$,

若 $x \in \left(\frac{1}{n}, 1\right)$,有

$$|S_n(x)-S(x)|<\varepsilon;$$

若 $x \in \left[0, \frac{1}{n}\right]$,有

$$|S_n(x)-S(x)|<\frac{1}{n}<\varepsilon.$$

故由定义可知级数 $\sum u_n(x)$ 在[0,1]上一致收敛. 同时假设 $\sum u_n(x)$ 在[0,1]

上有优级数 $\sum M_n$, 取 $x = \frac{1}{n}$, 则

$$M_n(x) \geqslant |u_n(x)| = \left|u_n\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right| = \frac{1}{n} > 0,$$

而由 $\sum M_n(x)$ 收敛,推出 $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ 收敛,这与 $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ 发散是矛盾的. 故 $\sum u_n(x)$ 不存在优级数.

8. 讨论下列函数列或函数项级数在所示区间 D 上的敛散性:

(1)
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1-2n}{(x^2+n^2)[x^2+(n-1)^2]}, D=[-1,1];$$

(2)
$$\sum 2^n \sin \frac{x}{3^n}, D = (0, +\infty);$$

(3)
$$\sum \frac{x^2}{\lceil 1 + (n-1)x^2 \rceil (1+nx^2)}, D = (0, +\infty);$$

(4)
$$\sum \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{n}}, D=[-1,0];$$

(5)
$$\sum (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, D=(-1,1);$$

(6)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n}, D = (0, 2\pi).$$

解 (1) 由于

$$\left| \frac{1 - 2n}{(x^2 + n^2) [x^2 + (n - 1)^2]} \right| = \frac{2n - 1}{(x^2 + n^2) [x^2 + (n - 1)^2]} \le \frac{2n - 1}{n^2 (n - 1)^2}$$
$$= \frac{1}{(n - 1)^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} , x \in [-1, 1],$$

而级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\left[\frac{1}{(n-1)^2}-\frac{1}{n^2}\right]$ 是收敛的,且收敛于 1,故由 M 判别法知

$$\sum \frac{1-2n}{(x^2+n^2)\lceil x^2+(n-1)^2
ceil}$$
在 D 上一致收敛.

(2) 对某一确定的 $x \in D = (0, +\infty)$, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+$, $\exists n > N$ 时, 总有

$$\frac{x}{3^n} < \frac{\pi}{2}$$
成立,

即有

$$0 < 2^n \sin \frac{x}{3^n} < \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n x$$
.

而 $\sum \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n x$ 是收敛的,因此 $\sum 2^n \sin \frac{x}{3^n}$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上收敛,但不是一致收

敛. 如取 $x_n = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 3^n \in (0, +\infty)$,就有

$$\left| 2^n \sin \frac{x_n}{3^n} \right| = 2^n.$$

故 $\sum 2^n \sin \frac{x}{3^n}$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上仅收敛,而非一致收敛.

(3) 由于
$$\frac{x^2}{\lceil 1 + (n-1)x^2 \rceil \lceil 1 + nx^2 \rceil} < \frac{1}{n(n-1)x^2}, x \in D, n = 1, 2, \cdots,$$

而级数
$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n-1)x^2} = \frac{1}{x^2} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n-1)}$$
收敛.即 $\sum \frac{x^2}{[1+(n-1)x^2][1+nx^2]}$

在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上是收敛的,但不是一致收敛. 因为

$$R_n(x) = S(x) - S_n(x) = \frac{1}{1 + nx^2},$$

当
$$x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$$
时,有

$$\limsup_{n\to\infty} |R_n(x)| \neq 0.$$

(4)
$$\mathfrak{V}u_n(x) = (-1)^n, v_n(x) = \frac{(-x)^n}{\sqrt{n}}, \mathbb{N}$$

$$\Big| \sum_{k=1}^{n} u_k(x) \Big| \leqslant 1, x \in [-1, 0],$$

及对每一个 $x \in [-1,0], \{v_n(x)\}$ 是单调减的,且

$$|v_n(x)| = \left| \frac{(-x)^n}{\sqrt{n}} \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \to 0 \ (n \to \infty),$$

即

$$v_n(x) \rightrightarrows 0 \ (n \rightarrow \infty), \quad x \in [-1, 0],$$

故由狄利克雷判别法知 $\sum \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ $\mathbf{c}[-1,0]$ 上一致收敛.

(5) 类似(4)的解法,设

$$u_n(x) = (-1)^n, v_n(x) = \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1},$$

可知 $\sum (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$ 在 (-1,1) 上一致收敛

(6) 由于级数 $\sum \sin nx$ 的部分和函数列有

$$2\sin\frac{x}{2}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\sin kx = \cos\frac{x}{2} - \cos\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)x,$$

而数列 $\left\{\frac{1}{n}\right\}$ 单调减,且

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}=0,$$

即 $\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n}$ 在 $(0,2\pi)$ 上收敛,但不是一致收敛. 这是因为,若

$$\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{3} \sin \frac{1}{2}$$
.

则对 $\forall N \in \mathbb{N}_+$, $\exists n = N, p = N+1, x_0 = \frac{1}{2(N+1)} \in (0, 2\pi)$,就有

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{p} u_{n+k}(x_0) \right| = \left| \frac{1}{N+1} \sin \frac{N+1}{2(N+1)} + \frac{1}{N+2} \sin \frac{N+2}{2(N+2)} + \cdots \right| + \frac{1}{2N+1} \sin \frac{2N+1}{2(N+1)} \right|$$

$$> \left| \frac{1}{N+1} + \frac{1}{N+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2N+1} \right| \sin \frac{1}{2}$$

$$> \frac{N+1}{2N+1} \sin \frac{1}{2} > \frac{1}{3} \sin \frac{1}{2} = \epsilon_0.$$

9. 证明:级数 $\sum (-1)^n x^n (1-x)$ 在[0,1]上绝对并一致收敛,但由其各 项绝对值组成的级数在[0,1]上却不一致收敛.

证 由于
$$\sum |(-1)^n x^n (1-x)| = \sum x^n (1-x) = \sum (x^n - x^{n+1}),$$

记

$$S_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n (x^k - x^{k+1}),$$

则

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} S_n(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leqslant x < 1, \\ 0, & x=1, \end{cases}$$

即 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n (1-x)$ 在 [0,1] 上绝对收敛.

再由于级数
$$\sum (-1)^n x^n (1-x)$$
有

$$|R_n(x)| = x^{n+1}(1-x),$$

在 $x = \frac{n+1}{n+2}$ 时达到[0,1]上的最大值,所以

$$|R_n(x)| \leq \frac{1}{n+2} \left(\frac{n+1}{n+2}\right)^{n+1} < \frac{1}{n+2},$$

 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\sup_{x\in[0,1]}|R_n(x)|=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n+2}=0,$ 因此

故 $\sum (-1)^n x^n (1-x)$ 在[0,1]上一致收敛,即 $\sum (-1)^n x^n (1-x)$ 在[0,1]上绝对且一致收敛.

而正项级数

$$\sum_{x} x^{n} (1-x), S_{n}(x) = (1-x) \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} x^{k} = 1-x^{n},$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} S_{n}(x) = S(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 \le x < 1, \\ 0, & x = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |S_{n}(x) - S(x)| = 1,$$

故正项级数 $\sum x^n(1-x)$ 在 [0,1] 上不一致收敛.

10. 设f为定义在区间(a,b)内的任一函数,记

$$f_n(x) = \frac{[nf(x)]}{n}, n=1,2,\dots,$$

证明函数列 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在(a,b)内一致收敛于 f.

证 由于 $|f_n(x)-f(x)|=\frac{1}{n}|[nf_n(x)]-nf(x)|\leqslant \frac{1}{n}, n=1,2,\cdots,$ 所以 $\forall \varepsilon>0,$

取

且

即

$$N = \left[\frac{1}{\varepsilon}\right] + 1$$

则当n > N 时,对一切 $x \in (a,b)$ 均有

$$|f_n(x)-f(x)|$$
< ε 成立.

故 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在(a,b)内一致收敛于f.

11. 设 $\{u_n(x)\}$ 为[a,b]上正的递减且收敛于零的函数列,每一个 $u_n(x)$ 都是[a,b]上的单调函数,则级数

$$u_1(x)-u_2(x)+u_3(x)-u_4(x)+\cdots$$

在[a,b]上不仅收敛,而且一致收敛.

证 只要证级数 $\sum (-1)^{n-1}u_n(x)$ 在[a,b]上一致收敛即可.

设
$$v_n(x) = (-1)^{n-1}$$
,则

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^{n} v_k(x) \right| \leqslant 1, x \in [a,b], n = 1,2,\cdots,$$

而 $u_n(x)$ 在[a,b]上单调,即有

$$0 < u_n(x) \le u_n(b) + u_n(a), x \in [a,b], n = 1,2,\dots,$$

及 $u_n(a)$, $u_n(b)$ 收敛于零.

所以
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+$, $\exists n > N$ 时,有

$$|u_n(a)+u_n(b)|<\varepsilon$$
.

从而对一切 $x \in [a,b]$,有

$$|u_n(x)-0| \leq |u_n(a)+u_n(b)-0| < \varepsilon$$

故

$$u_n(x) \stackrel{>}{\Rightarrow} 0 \ (n \rightarrow \infty), x \in [a,b],$$

再已知 $\{u_n(x)\}$ 递减,因而由狄利克雷判别法知,级数

$$u_1(x)-u_2(x)+u_3(x)-u_4(x)+\cdots$$

在[a,b]上一致收敛.

№2 一致收敛函数列与函数项级数的性质

- 1. 讨论下列各函数列 $\{f_n\}$ 在所定义的区间上:
- (a) $\{f_n\}$ 与 $\{f'_n\}$ 的一致收敛性;
- (b) $\{f_n\}$ 是否有定理 13. 9, 定理 13. 10, 定理 13. 11 的条件与结论.

$$(1) f_n(x) = \frac{2x+n}{x+n}, x \in [0,b];$$

(2)
$$f_n(x) = x - \frac{x^n}{n}, x \in [0,1];$$

(3)
$$f_n(x) = nxe^{-nx^2}, x \in [0,1].$$

解 (1) (a) 因为
$$f_n(x) = \frac{2x+n}{x+n} = 1 + \frac{x}{x+n}, f'_n(x) = \frac{n}{(x+n)^2},$$

所以

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = f(x) = 1, x \in [0,b],$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} f'_n(x) = g(x) = 0, x \in [0,b].$$

从而 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists N_1 = \left[\frac{b}{\epsilon}\right]$ 和 $N_2 = \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right]$,或 $N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$,则当n > N时,

对一切 $x \in [0,b]$ 有

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| = \left| \frac{x}{x+n} \right| < \frac{b}{n} < \varepsilon$$

和 |

$$|f'_n(x) - g(x)| = \frac{n}{(x+n)^2} \le \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon, x \in [0,b].$$

即 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 和 $\{f'_n(x)\}$ 在[0,b]上都一致收敛.

(b) 因为 $\left\{\frac{2x+n}{x+n}\right\}$ 在 $\left[0,b\right]$ 上一致收敛,且每一项都连续,另外 $\left\{\frac{2x+n}{x+n}\right\}$ 在 $\left[0,b\right]$ 上亦一致收敛.故 $\left\{f_n(x)\right\}$ 具有定理 $\left[13.9\right]$ 定理 $\left[13.11\right]$ 的条件和结论.

(2) (a) 因为
$$f_n(x) = x - \frac{x^n}{n}, \ f'_n(x) = 1 - x^{n-1},$$
所以
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = f(x) = x, \ x \in [0,1],$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} f'_n(x) = g(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [0,1], \\ 0, & x = 1. \end{cases}$$

从而 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists N = \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right]$, $\exists n > N$ 时,对一切 $x \in [0,1]$ 有 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| = \frac{x^n}{n} < \frac{1}{n} < \epsilon,$

即
$$\left\{f_n(x)=x-\frac{x^n}{n}\right\}$$
在[0,1]上一致收敛.

但取
$$\epsilon_0 = \frac{1}{2e}$$
, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+$, $\exists n > N$ 时, $\mathbb{R} x' = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \in [0, 1]$, 有
$$|f'_n(x') - g(x')| = \left| f'_n \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) - g \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) \right| = \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n-1} > \frac{1}{2e} = \epsilon_0,$$
 即 $f'_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上不一致收敛.

(b) 由于 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在[0,1]上一致收敛,故满足定理13.9,定理13.10的条件,结论也成立. 但不满足定理13.11的条件,结论亦不成立.

因为 $\{f'_n(x)\}$ 在[0,1]上不一致收敛,及

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}(\lim_{n\to\infty}f_n(x)) = \frac{\mathrm{d}f(x)}{\mathrm{d}x} = 1, x \in [0,1],$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}f_n(x) = 1 - x^{n-1},$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} f_n(x) = \lim_{n\to\infty} (1-x^{n-1}) = g(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x\in[0,1), \\ 0, & x=1. \end{cases}$$

(3) (a)
$$\mathbb{B} h f_n(x) = nxe^{-nx^2}, f'_n(x) = ne^{-nx^2} (1 - 2nx^2),$$

所以
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{nx}{e^{nx^2}} = f(x) = 0, x \in [0,1],$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f'_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & 0 < x \leq 1, \\ +\infty, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

从而,对给定 $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{e}$, $\forall N \in \mathbb{N}_+$, $\exists n > N$ 及 $x' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$, 有

$$\left| f_n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right) - f \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right) \right| = \sqrt{n} e^{-1} \geqslant \varepsilon_0,$$

即 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在[0,1]上不一致收敛.

同样,由于 $\{f'_{x}(x)\}$ 其极限函数在[0,1]上不连续,故 $\{f'_{x}(x)\}$ 在[0,1]上 亦不一致收敛.

- (b) 因 $\{f_{x}(x)\}$ 和 $\{f'_{x}(x)\}$ 在 $\{0,1\}$ 上都不一致收敛,所以 $\{f_{x}(x)\}$ 不满足 定理13.9,定理13.10,定理13.11 的条件,但定理13.9 的结论成立. 因为f(x)=0 在[0,1]上连续,而不具有定理 13.10,定理 13.11 的结论.
- 2. 证明:若函数列 $\{f_a\}$ 在[a,b]上满足定理 13.11 的条件,则 $\{f_a\}$ 在 $\lceil a,b \rceil$ 上一致收敛.

证 设 $f'(x) \stackrel{>}{\Rightarrow} g(x), x \in [a,b] (n \rightarrow \infty)$, 对 $\forall x, x_0 \in [a,b]$ 有

$$f_n(x) = f_n(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^x f'_n(t) dt$$

$$f(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = f(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^x g(t) dt,$$

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| = \left| f_n(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^x f'_n(t) dt - f(x_0) - \int_{x_0}^x g(t) dt \right|$$

$$= |f_n(x_0) - f(x_0)| + \left| \int_{x_0}^x [f'_n(t) - g(t)] dt \right|,$$

而由 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 x_0 点收敛知 $\{\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1, \exists n > N_1\}$ 时,有

$$|f_n(x_0)-f(x_0)| < \varepsilon/2$$
,

及由 $f'_n(x) \Rightarrow g(x) (n \to \infty), x \in [a,b]$ 知: $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_2, \exists n > N_2, \forall n \neq 0, \exists N_2, \exists N_2, \exists n \neq 0, \exists N_2, \exists N_$

$$|f_n'(t)-g(t)| < \varepsilon/2(b-a)$$
,

故取 $N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$,则当 n > N 时,有

$$|f_n(x)-f(x)|<\varepsilon \vec{D}, \vec{\nabla}$$

3. 证明定理 13.12 和定理 13.14.

证 定理 13.12: 若函数项级数 $\sum u_n(x)$ 在区间[a,b]上一致收敛,且每一项都连续,则其和函数在[a,b]上也连续. 设函数项级数 $\sum u_n(x)$ 的部分和函数

$$S_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n u_k(x),$$

由于 $\sum u_n(x)$ 在 [a,b] 上一致收敛,即 $\{S_n(x)\}$ 在 [a,b] 上亦一致收敛,而每一项 $u_n(x)$ 在 [a,b] 上连续,即 $S_n(x)$ 在 [a,b] 上亦连续,故有

$$S_n(x) \rightarrow S(x) (n \rightarrow \infty), x \in [a,b].$$

由定理13.9可知

$$S(x) = \sum u_n(x)$$

在[a,b]上连续.

定理 13.14: 若函数项级数 $\sum u_n(x)$ 在 [a,b] 上每一项都有连续的导函数, $x_0 \in [a,b]$ 为 $\sum u_n(x)$ 的收敛点,且 $\sum u_n'(x)$ 在 [a,b] 上一致收敛,则

$$\sum \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}u_n(x)\right) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\left(\sum u_n(x)\right).$$

设函数项级数 $\sum u_n(x)$ 的部分和函数

$$S_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n u_k(x), x \in [a,b],$$

由所给的条件知

$$S'_{n}(x) = \sum_{k=1}^{n} u'_{k}(x), x \in [a,b],$$

而 $\sum u'_n(x)$ 在 [a,b] 上一致收敛,即由上题可知

$$S_n(x) \rightarrow S(x) (n \rightarrow \infty), x \in [a,b],$$

故
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} S'_n(x) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n u'_k(x) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} (\lim_{n \to \infty} S_n(x))$$
$$= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} S(x) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\sum u_n(x) \right),$$

$$\sum \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} u_n(x) \right) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\sum u_n(x) \right).$$

4. 设
$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n^2}, x \in [-1,1],$$
计算积分 $\int_{0}^{x} S(t) dt$.
解 由于
$$\left| \frac{x^{n-1}}{n^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}, x \in [-1,1],$$

由 M 判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n^2}$ 在[-1,1]上一致收敛,而每一项 $\frac{x^{n-1}}{n^2}$ 在[-1,1]上连续,故由定理 [-1,1] 有

$$\int_{0}^{x} S(t) dt = \int_{0}^{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{n-1}}{n^{2}} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{x} \frac{t^{n-1}}{n^{2}} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{n^{3}}.$$

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^{3}}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

计算积分 $\int_{a}^{x} S(t) dt$.

解 显然S(x)满足定理13.13的条件,故有

$$\int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{\cos nt}{n\sqrt{n}} dt = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^{3/2}} \int_0^x \cos nt dt = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{\sin nx}{n^2 \sqrt{n}}.$$

6. 设
$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n e^{-nx}, x > 0,$$

计算 $\int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} S(t) dt$.

解 由于
$$|ne^{-nx}| < \frac{n}{\frac{n^3x^3}{6}} = \frac{6}{n^2x^3} < \frac{6}{(\ln 2)^3} \frac{1}{n^2},$$

而 $\sum \frac{6}{n^2(\ln 2)^3}$ 收敛,即 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ne^{-nx}$ 在 $[\ln 2, \ln 3]$ 上一致收敛,且每一项 ne^{-nx} 在

[ln2,ln3]上连续,由定理13.13可知

$$\int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} S(t) dt = \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n e^{-nt} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} e^{-nt} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(e^{-nt} \right) \Big|_{\ln 3}^{\ln 2}$$
$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{3^n} \right) = \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} - \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

7. 证明:函数

$$f(x) = \sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^3}$$

 $\mathbf{E}(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续,且有连续的导函数.

证 由于
$$\left| \frac{\sin nx}{n^3} \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{n^3},$$

而 $\sum \frac{1}{n^3}$ 收敛,即 $\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^3}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛.

又由于
$$\left(\frac{\sin nx}{n^3}\right)' = \frac{\cos nx}{n^2},$$

$$\left|\frac{\cos nx}{n^2}\right| \leqslant \frac{1}{n^2},$$

可推出 $\sum \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上亦一致收敛,且

$$\frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$$
 $(n=1,2,\cdots)$

 $\mathbf{c}(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上连续,故由定理 13.14 知

$$f'(x) = \sum \left(\frac{\sin nx}{n^3}\right)' = \sum \frac{\cos nx}{n^2},$$

再由定理 13. 12 可得 f'(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续.

8. 证明:定义在 $[0,2\pi]$ 上的函数项级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx$ (0<r<1),满足定理 13.13 条件,且

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx \right) dx = 2\pi.$$

证设

设
$$u_n(x) = r^n \cos nx \ (0 < r < 1), x \in [0, 2\pi],$$

则

而

$$|u_n(x)| \leqslant r^n$$
,

而正项级数 $\sum r^n$ 收敛,所以 $\sum r^n \cos nx$ 在 $[0,2\pi]$ 上一致收敛,且每一项 $u_n(x)$ 在 $[0,2\pi]$ 上连续,由定理 13.13 有

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \left(\sum_{n=0}^\infty r^n \cos nx \right) \mathrm{d}x = \sum_{n=0}^\infty r^n \int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx \mathrm{d}x$$
$$= 2\pi + \sum_{n=0}^\infty r^n \int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi.$$

9. 讨论下列函数列在所定义区间上的一致收敛性及极限函数的连续性、可微性和可积性。

(1)
$$f_n(x) = xe^{-nx^2}, n = 1, 2, \dots, x \in [-l, l];$$

(2) $f_n(x) = \frac{nx}{nx+1}, n=1,2,\dots,$ (i) $x \in [0,+\infty),$ (ii) $x \in [a,+\infty)$ (a >0).

解 (1) 由于
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = 0 = f(x), x \in [-l, l].$$

从而 $\sup_{x \in [-l,l]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \sup_{x \in [-l,l]} |x e^{-nx^2}| \leqslant \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \to 0 \ (n \to \infty),$

而极限函数 f(x)=0,显然在[-l,l]上连续、可微及可积.

(2)(i)显然

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} f_n(x) = f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0, \\ 1, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

即 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上不一致收敛.

而极限函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x=0, \\ 1, & x>0 \end{cases}$ 在 $\begin{bmatrix} 0, +\infty \end{bmatrix}$ 上不连续、不可微在任意有限区间上可积.

ii) 由于
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n(x) = f(x) = 1, x \in [a, +\infty) (a>0),$$

所以

$$\sup_{x \in [a, +\infty)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \sup_{x \in [a, +\infty)} \left| \frac{nx}{nx+1} - 1 \right|$$

$$= \sup_{x \in [a, +\infty)} \left| \frac{1}{1+nx} \right| \to 0 \ (n \to \infty),$$

由极限函数 f(x)=1 知,f(x)在[a,+ ∞)(a>0)上连续、可微并在任意有限区间上可积.

10. 证明函数 $S(x) = \sum_{n} \frac{1}{n^x} \mathbf{E}(1, +\infty)$ 内连续,且有连续的各阶导数.

证 对 $\forall x_0 \in (1, +\infty)$,取1 ,则有

$$0 < \frac{1}{n^x} \leqslant \frac{1}{n^p} (x \geqslant p),$$

而 $\sum \frac{1}{n^{\rho}}$ 收敛,即 $\sum \frac{1}{n^{x}}$ 在 $[\rho, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛。 再由于 $\frac{1}{n^{x}}$ $(n=1,2,\cdots)$ 在 $[\rho, +\infty)$ 上连续,故由定理 13.12 可知函数

$$S(x) = \sum \frac{1}{n^x}$$

在[p,+ ∞)上连续,在点 x_0 处亦连续,而 x_0 是任意点,因而可推出S(x)在(1,+ ∞)内连续.

又因

$$\left(\frac{1}{n^x}\right)^{(k)} = (-1)^k \frac{(\ln n)^k}{n^x}$$

在 $(1,+\infty)$ 内连续 $(k=1,2,\cdots)$,所以,

$$\forall x_0 \in (1, +\infty),$$

取 $p \in (1, x_0]$,则有

$$\left| (-1)^k \frac{(\ln n)^k}{n^x} \right| \leqslant \frac{(\ln n)^k}{n^b} (x \geqslant p),$$

固定 k,取 λ 使 $\rho > \lambda > 1$,由

$$\frac{(\ln n)^k}{n^p} \bigg/ \frac{1}{n^{\lambda}} = \frac{(\ln n)^k}{n^{p-\lambda}} \to 0 \ (n \to \infty)$$

可知 $\sum \frac{(\ln n)^k}{n^\rho}$ 收敛,即 $\sum (-1)^k \frac{(\ln n)^k}{n^x}$ 在 $[\rho,+\infty)$ 上一致收敛,同时当x>1

时 $\sum \frac{1}{n^x}$ 亦收敛,故由定理 13. 12,定理 13. 14 可知

$$S^{(k)}(x) = \sum \left(\frac{1}{n^x}\right)^{(k)} = \sum (-1)^k \frac{(\ln n)^k}{n^x}$$
在[p,+∞)上连续,

在 x_0 点亦连续,再由于 x_0 的任意性,可得S(x)在 $(1,+\infty)$ 内连续且有连续的各阶导函数.

11. 设f 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有任何阶导数,记 $F_n = f^{(n)}$,且在任何有限区间内 $F_n \Rightarrow \varphi(n \to \infty)$,试证 $\varphi(x) = Ce^x(C$ 为常数).

证 由于 f 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有任何阶导数,即 $f^{(n)}$ 在任何有限区间 (a, b) 内有连续的导数,且 $F_n = f^{(n)} \Rightarrow \varphi(n \to \infty)$. 可推出 $f^{(n+1)}$ 在 (a, b) 内也一致收敛于 $\varphi(x)$,故由定理 13.11 有

$$\varphi(x) = (\lim_{n \to \infty} f^{(n)})' = \lim_{n \to \infty} f^{(n+1)} = \varphi(x), x \in (a,b),$$

即 $\varphi'(x) - \varphi(x) = 0$. 求出该微分方程可得 $\varphi(x) = Ce^x(C$ 为常数).

§ 3 总练习题

1. 试问 k 为何值时,下列函数列 $\{f_n\}$ 一致收敛:

(1) $f_n(x) = xn^k e^{-nx}$, $0 \le x < +\infty$;

$$(2) f_n(x) = \begin{cases} xn^k, & 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{1}{n}, \\ \left(\frac{2}{n} - x\right)n^k, & \frac{1}{n} < x \leqslant \frac{2}{n}, \\ 0, & \frac{2}{n} < x \leqslant 1. \end{cases}$$

解 (1) 由于 $\lim_{n\to\infty} f_n(x) = f(x) = 0, x \in [0,+\infty).$

及由 $f_n'(x)=n^k\mathrm{e}^{-nx}(1-nx)$ 可知 $f_n(x)$ 在 $x=\frac{1}{n}$ 达到 $[0,+\infty)$ 上的最大值. 所以,

$$\sup_{x \in [0,+\infty)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = n^{k-1} e^{-1},$$

当k < 1时,有

$$\sup_{x\in[0,+\infty)}|f_n(x)-f(x)|\to 0 \ (n\to\infty);$$

当 $k \ge 1$ 时,有

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sup_{x\in[0,+\infty)}|f_n(x)-f(x)|\neq 0.$$

即当k < 1时, $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上一致收敛.

(2) $\exists x = 0 \text{ pt}, f_n(x) = 0; \exists x \in (0,1] \text{ pt}, f_n(x) \rightarrow 0, \text{ pt}$

$$f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x) = 0 \ (n \rightarrow \infty), x \in [0,1].$$

而

$$\sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = n^{k-1},$$

故当k < 1时,

$$\sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| \to 0 \ (n \to \infty);$$

当 $k \geqslant 1$ 时,

$$\lim \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}} |f_n(x) - f(x)| \neq 0.$$

因而 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 当 k < 1 时,在[0,1]上是一致收敛的.

- 2. 证明:(1) 若 $f_n(x)$ \Rightarrow f(x), $x \in I$, 且f 在I 上有界,则 $\{f_n\}$ 至多除有限项外在I 上是一致有界的.
- (2) 若 $f_n(x)$ \Rightarrow f(x) $(n \rightarrow \infty)$, $x \in I$, 且对每个正整数 n, f_n 在 I 上有界,则 $\{f_n\}$ 在 I 上一致有界.
 - 证 (1) 由于 f 在 I 上有界,即 $\exists M_1 > 0$,对一切 $x \in I$,有

$$|f(x)| < M_1$$
.

再由 $f_n(x) \Rightarrow f(x) (n \rightarrow \infty), x \in I$ 知 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \exists n > N$ 时,对一切

 $x \in I$,有

$$|f_n(x)-f(x)|<\varepsilon$$
.

即

$$|f_n(x)| = |f_n(x) - f(x) + f(x)|$$

$$\leq |f_n(x) - f(x)| + |f(x)| < \varepsilon + M_1.$$

亦即 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 除前N项外在I上一致有界.

(2) 由于 $f_n(x) \Rightarrow f(x) (n \to \infty), x \in I$,

则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \exists n > N+1 > N$ 时,对一切 $x \in I, 有$

$$|f_n(x)-f(x)|<\varepsilon$$
,

所以当n > N+1时,

$$\forall x \in I, |f_n(x)| < |f_{N+1}(x)| + 1,$$

又对每个正整数 $n, f_n(x)$ 在I上有界,设为

$$|f_n(x)| \leq M_n(n=1,2,\dots,N+1), x \in I,$$

取

$$M = \max\{M_1, M_2, \dots, M_{N+1}\},$$

则对一切正整数n,有

$$|f_n(x)| \leq M+1, x \in I.$$

即 $\{f_n\}$ 在I上一致有界.

- 3. 设f为 $\left[\frac{1}{2},1\right]$ 上的连续函数,证明:
- (1) $\{x^n f(x)\}$ 在 $\left[\frac{1}{2},1\right]$ 上收敛;
- (2) $\{x^n f(x)\}$ 在 $\left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$ 上一致收敛的充要条件是f(1)=0.

证 (1) 由于
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x^n f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & \frac{1}{2} \leqslant x < 1, \\ f(1), & x=1, \end{cases}$$

从而 $\{x^n f(x)\}$ 在 $\left[\frac{1}{2},1\right]$ 上收敛,且其极限函数

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right) \\ f(1), & x = 1. \end{cases}$$

(2) 必要性:由于 $\{x^n f(x)\}$ 在 $\left[\frac{1}{2},1\right]$ 上一致收敛,f(x)为 $\left[\frac{1}{2},1\right]$ 上的

连续函数,所以
$$f(x)$$
在 $\left[\frac{1}{2},1\right]$ 上有界,且 $x^n f(x)$ 在 $\left[\frac{1}{2},1\right]$ 上连续,故 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x^n f(x) = g(x)$, 即 $f(1) = g(1) = \lim_{x\to 1} g(x) = 0$.

充分性:由于f(x)为 $\left[\frac{1}{2},1\right]$ 上的连续函数,所以

$$|f(x)| \leq M, x \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right],$$

由 f(1)=0,可知 $\{x^n f(x)\}$ 的极限函数

$$g(x) = 0$$
.

因此 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists 0 < \delta < \frac{1}{2}$, $\exists 1 - \delta < x \leqslant 1$ 时,

$$|f(x)-f(1)|=|f(x)|<\varepsilon.$$

即当 $1-\delta < x \le 1$ 时,

$$|x^n f(x) - 0| < |f(x)| < \varepsilon;$$

当 $\frac{1}{2} \leqslant x < 1 - \delta$ 时,

 $|x^n f(x) - 0| \leq (1 - \delta)^n M,$ $(1 - \delta)^n M \rightarrow 0 \ (n \rightarrow \infty).$

而

故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \exists n > N$ 时,对一切 $x \in \left\lceil \frac{1}{2}, 1 - \delta \right\rceil$,有

$$|x^n f(x) - 0| \leq (1 - \delta)^n M < \varepsilon$$
.

即 $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N, \exists n > N$ 时,对一切 $x \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right],$ 有 $|x^n f(x) - 0| < \epsilon.$

故 $\{x^n f(x)\}$ 在 $\left[\frac{1}{2},1\right]$ 上一致收敛.

4. 若把定理 13.10 中一致收敛函数列 $\{f_n\}$ 的每一项在[a,b]上连续改为在[a,b]上可积,试证 $\{f_n\}$ 在[a,b]上的极限函数在[a,b]上也可积.

证 设
$$f_n(x) \Rightarrow f(x) (n \rightarrow \infty), x \in [a,b],$$

则对 $\forall \epsilon_1 = \frac{\epsilon}{2(h-a)} > 0$, $\exists N$,当n > N 时,对一切 $x \in [a,b]$,有

$$|f_n(x)-f(x)|<\varepsilon_1,$$

 $f_{n}(x) - \varepsilon_{1} < f(x) < f_{n}(x) + \varepsilon_{1}.$

(1)

再由于 $f_n(x)$ 在 [a,b]上可积,所以在任意 $[\alpha,\beta]$ $\subset [a,b]$ 上有界,即 $m \leqslant f_n(x) \leqslant M, \quad x \in [\alpha,\beta],$

m, M 分别为 $f_n(x)$ 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上的上、下确界,这样①式可为

$$m-\epsilon_1 < f(x) < M+\epsilon_1, x \in [\alpha, \beta].$$

由此可知 f(x)在 $[\alpha,\beta]$ 上有界,因而设 f(x)在 $[\alpha,\beta]$ 上的振幅为 Ω ,即

$$\Omega \leq (M+\varepsilon_1)-(m-\varepsilon_1)=(M-m)+2\varepsilon_1=W^{f_n}+2\varepsilon_1$$
.

这样,存在某个分割T,有

$$\sum_{T} W_{i}^{f_{n}} \Delta x_{i} < \varepsilon,$$
即
$$\sum_{T} \Omega_{i}^{f} \Delta x_{i} \leq \sum_{T} (W_{i}^{f_{n}} + 2\varepsilon_{1}) \Delta x_{i} = \sum_{T} W_{i}^{f_{n}} \Delta x_{i} + 2\varepsilon_{1} \sum_{T} \Delta x_{i}$$

$$< \varepsilon + \varepsilon = 2\varepsilon,$$

其中

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\varepsilon}{2(b-a)}.$$

由可积性第二充要条件知,极限函数 f 在 $\lceil a,b \rceil$ 上也可积.

5. 设级数 $\sum a_n$ 收敛,证明 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} \sum \frac{a_n}{n^x} = \sum a_n$.

证 由于

$$\left|\frac{1}{n^x}\right| \leqslant 1, \quad x \in [0, +\infty),$$

且

$$\frac{1}{(n+1)^x} \leqslant \frac{1}{n^x}$$

即 $\left\{rac{1}{n^x}
ight\}$ 单调一致有界. 又 $\sum a_n$ 收敛,即 $\sum a_n$ 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上一致收敛. 因而

由阿贝耳判别法知 $\sum rac{a_n}{n^x}$ 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上一致收敛,同时 $rac{a_n}{n^x}$ 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上连续

 $(n=1,2,\cdots)$,由定理 13. 12 可知 $\sum \frac{a_n}{n^x}$ 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上亦连续.

故

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+}\sum \frac{a_n}{n^x} = \sum \lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{a_n}{n^x} = \sum a_n.$$

6. 设可微函数列 $\{f_n\}$ 在[a,b]上收敛, $\{f'_n\}$ 在[a,b]上一致有界,证明: $\{f_n\}$ 在[a,b]上一致收敛.

证 由于 $\{f'_n\}$ 在[a,b]上一致有界,即

$$|f'_n(x)| \leq M, x \in [a,b], n=1,2,\cdots$$

同时将 $\lceil a,b \rceil$ 上作分割点 $a=x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_{m-1} < x_m = b$,使

$$\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1} < \varepsilon/4M \ (i=1,2,\cdots,m),$$

则对每个小区间 $[x_{i-1},x_i]$, $\exists N_i > 0$. $\exists n > N_i$ 时, $\forall x_i' \in [x_{i-1},x_i]$ 及 $p \in \mathbf{N}_+$,有

$$|f_{n}(x_{i}')-f_{n+p}(x_{i}')| < \varepsilon/2,$$

故对函数 $f_n(x) - f_{n+p}(x)$ 应用微分中值定理,可有

$$|f_{n}(x)-f_{n+p}(x)-f_{n}(x_{i}')+f_{n+p}(x_{i}')|$$

$$=|f'_{n}(\xi)-f'_{n+p}(\xi)||x-x_{i}'| < 2M \cdot \varepsilon/4M = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \xi \in [x,x_{i}'],$$

 $||f_n(x) - f_{n+p}(x)|| \le ||f_n(x) - f_{n+p}(x) - f_n(x_i')| + ||f_n(x_i')|| + ||f_n(x_i') - f_{n+p}(x_i')||$

$$<\varepsilon/2+\varepsilon/2=\varepsilon$$
.

取 $N = \max\{N_1, N_2, \dots, N_m\}$,则当 n > N 时,对一切 $x \in [a,b]$.有

$$|f_n(x)-f_{n+p}(x)|<\varepsilon$$
,

故 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在[a,b]上一致收敛.

第十四章 幂 级 数

知识要点

- 1. 幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n (x-x_0)^n$ 是一种特殊的函数项级数,若其收敛域不止 x_0 一个收敛点,则它的收敛域便是由一个以 x_0 为中心,长为 2R 的区间构成. 其中 $R=(\overline{\lim_{n\to\infty}\sqrt[n]{|a_n|}})^{-1}$,称为收敛半径;称 (x_0-R,x_0+R) 为收敛区间;收敛域除收敛区间外还包括使幂级数收敛的收敛区间的端点(如存在的话).
- 2. 幂级数在其收敛区间内绝对收敛,且内闭一致收敛,故在其收敛区间内幂级数可逐项求极限、逐项求积、逐项求导,且幂级数的和函数在其收敛域上连续. 逐项求积、逐项求导后所得到的新幂级数收敛区间不变(在收敛区间端点的收敛性可能改变).
- 3. 对于缺项的幂级数(即幂级数中有无数多个系数为零),也可通过变量代换或按顺序重新排号的方法化为没有缺项的幂级数来求其收敛半径和收敛域.
- 4. 欲求幂级数在其收敛区间上的和函数,首先求出其收敛半径和收敛 域,然后通过以下方法求和:
 - (1) 变量替换法——通过变量替换,化为一较简单的幂级数.
 - (2) 拆项法——将幂级数拆成若干简单的幂级数之和.
- (3) 逐项求导(积)法——通过逐项求导(积)得到新的易求和函数的幂级数(往往是五个基本初等函数的幂级数展开式),然后再通过积分(求导)得到原幂级数的和函数.
 - 5. 欲求收敛的数项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 的和,可先构造幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$,再求其在

- (-1,1)上的和函数S(x),于是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} S(x)$.
- 6. 由泰勒系数 $a_n = \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}$ 构成的 $(x-x_0)$ 幂级数称为泰勒级数. 若f 在 $x=x_0$ 的某邻域内等于其泰勒级数的和函数,则称泰勒级数为 f 在点 x_0 处的 泰勒展开式. 若f 在 x_0 邻域能表示成 $(x-x_0)$ 的幂级数,则该幂级数就是f 在 x_0 处的泰勒级数(幂级数的惟一性).
 - 7. 欲求函数 f 在 r。处的泰勒展开式有两种方法,
- (1) 直接法:求出f 在 x_0 处的泰勒系数,再求相应的泰勒公式余项 $R_x(x)$ \rightarrow 0 $(n\rightarrow\infty)$ 的区域,讲而写出所求的泰勒展开式,
- (2) 间接法.借用某些基本初等函数的泰勒展开式,如 e^x , $\sin x$, $\cos x$, $\ln(1+x)$ 及 $(1+x)^{\alpha}$ 的麦克劳林展开式,通过适当变换、四则运算、逐项求导 或逐项求积等方法导出所求函数的泰勒展开式.

注意.求得函数的泰勒展开式后,一定要指明等式成立的范围.

习 题 详 解

1. 求下列幂级数的收敛半径与收敛区域:

(1) $\sum nx^n$;

(7)
$$\sum \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}\right) x^n;$$
 (8) $\sum \frac{x^{n^2}}{2^n}.$

解 (1) 因为 $\rho = \lim \sqrt[n]{n} = 1$,

收敛半径R=1,而当 $x=\pm 1$ 时, $\sum (\pm 1)^n n$ 均发散,故 $\sum nx^n$ 的收敛区域为 (-1,1).

(2) 因为
$$\rho = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n^2 2^n}} = \frac{1}{2},$$

收敛半径 R=2,而当 $x=\pm 2$ 时,级数 $\sum \frac{(\pm 2)^n}{n^2 2^n}$ 是收敛的,故 $\sum \frac{x^n}{n^2 2^n}$ 的收敛 区域为[-2,2].

(3) 因为
$$\rho = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{\lceil (n+1)! \rceil^2}{(2n+2)!} \cdot \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{4}$$
,

收敛半径R=4,而当 $x=\pm 4$ 时,级数 $\sum \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} (\pm 4)^n$ 的通项 u_n 有

$$|u_n| = \frac{(n!)4^n}{(2n)!},$$

当 x = -4 时, $|u_n| \rightarrow +\infty$ $(n \rightarrow \infty)$, 即级数发散;

当 x = 4 时,由于

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n \left(1 - \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}\right) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(-\frac{n}{2n+2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} < 1.$$

即由拉贝判别法知 $\sum u_n$ 发散.

故 $\sum \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} x^n$ 的收敛区域为(-4,4).

$$u_n = r^{n^2}, 0 < r < 1,$$

由于

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\sqrt[n]{u_n}=\lim_{n\to\infty}\sqrt[n]{r^{n^2}}=0,$$

即级数 $\sum r^{n^2}$ 的收敛半径 $R=+\infty$, 收敛区域为 $(-\infty,+\infty)$.

(5) 作变换:
$$y=x-2$$
,则原级数为 $\sum u_n = \sum \frac{y^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}$,

由干

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{y^2}{2n(2n+1)} = 0,$$

即原级数的收敛半径 $R = +\infty$,收敛区域为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$.

$$u_n = \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n},$$

由于

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}\right|=3,$$

故收敛半径 $R = \frac{1}{3}$,其收敛区域为 $\left(-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{2}{3}\right)$.

当
$$x = -\frac{4}{3}$$
时,幂级数 $\sum \frac{3^n + (-1)^n}{n} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$ 是收敛的;

当
$$x = -\frac{2}{3}$$
时,幂级数 $\sum \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n} \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^n$ 是发散的.

故原级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{3^{n}+(-2)^{n}}(x+1)^{n}$ 的收敛区域为 $\left[-\frac{4}{3},-\frac{2}{3}\right]$.

(7) 设
$$u_n = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$$
,

由于

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}\right|=1,$$

即原级数收敛半径 R=1,而当|x|=1时原级数发散. $\sum \left(1+\frac{1}{2}+\cdots+\frac{1}{n}\right)x^n$ 的收敛区域为(-1,1).

(8) 设
$$u_n = \frac{x^{n^2}}{2^n}$$
,

 $\rho = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n(x)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{|x|^n}{2} = \begin{cases} 0, & |x| < 1, \\ \frac{1}{2}, & |x| = 1, \end{cases}$ 由于

而当|x|>1时,级数发散. 故级数 $\sum rac{x^{n^2}}{2^n}$ 的收敛半径R=1,收敛区域为 $\lceil -1,1 \rceil$.

2. 应用逐项求导或逐项求积方法求下列幂级数的和函数(应同时指出 它们的定义域):

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

(2)
$$x+2x^2+3x^3+\cdots+nx^n+\cdots$$
;

(3)
$$1 \cdot 2x + 2 \cdot 3x^2 + \dots + n(n+1)x^n + \dots$$

解 (1) 由
$$x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \dots = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{2n+1} \right| = r^2.$$

可知

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\left|\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n}\right|=x^2,$$

即该级数收敛半径R=1,当 $x=\pm 1$ 时,级数 $\sum \left(\pm \frac{1}{2n+1}\right)$ 是发散的.故该级 数的收敛区域为(-1,1). 因此, $\forall x \in (-1,1)$,有

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}\right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2n} = \frac{1}{1-x^2},$$

故和函数

$$S(x) = \int_0^x S'(t) dt = \int_0^x \left(\sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{t^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \right)' dt = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} - S(0) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}, x \in (-1,1).$$

(2) 设 $f(x) = x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + \dots + nx^n + \dots$, 则 该 级 数 的 收 敛 区 域 为 (-1,1), 即 $x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + \dots + nx^n + \dots$ 的 和 函 数

$$S(x) = x \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = x \cdot g(x), x \in (-1,1).$$

其中

$$g(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1},$$

而

$$\int_{0}^{x} g(t) dt = \int_{0}^{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n t^{n-1} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n} = \frac{x}{1-x},$$
$$g(x) = \left(\int_{0}^{x} g(t) dt \right)' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^{2}},$$

故

$$S(x) = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}, x \in (-1,1).$$

(3) 由于该级数的收敛区域为(-1,1),即该级数的和函数

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^n, x \in (-1,1).$$

故

$$S(x) = \left(\int_{0}^{x} S(t) dt\right)' = \left(\int_{0}^{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)t^{n} dt\right)' = \left(x \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n}\right)'$$
$$= \left[\frac{x^{2}}{(1-x)^{2}}\right]' = \frac{2x}{(1-x)^{3}}, x \in (-1,1).$$

3. 证明:设 $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 在|x| < R内收敛,若 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} R^{n+1}$ 也收敛,

则

$$\int_{0}^{R} f(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_{n}}{n+1} R^{n+1}.$$

(注意:这里不管 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 在x=R 是否收敛). 应用这个结果证明:

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln 2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}.$$

由于幂级数在|x| < R内收敛,于是由定理 14.8 有 证

$$\int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_{n}}{n+1} x^{n+1}, \ x \in (-R, R).$$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} x^{n+1}$ 在 [0,R] 上 收 敛, 故 由 定 理 13.12 和 定 理 13.13 知 幂 级 数

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} x^{n+1}$$
的和函数 $\int_0^x f(t) dt$ 在 $[0,R]$ 上连续,即

$$\int_{0}^{R} f(t) dt = \lim_{x \to R^{-}} \int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lim_{x \to R^{-}} \left(\frac{a_{n}}{n+1} x^{n+1} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_{n}}{n+1} R^{n+1},$$

应用这个结果,取

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n,$$

当
$$x \in (-1,1)$$
时, $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$.

而 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n$ 的收敛区域为(-1,1),故 $\forall x \in (-1,1)$,有

$$\int_0^x \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+t} = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n,$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} (1)^n = \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+t} = \ln 2.$$

4. 证明:

(1)
$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n}}{(4n)!}$$
满足方程 $y^{(4)} = y$;

(2)
$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(n!)^2}$$
满足方程 $xy'' + y' - y = 0$.

证 (1) 由于

$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n}}{(4n)!}$$

的收敛域为 $(-\infty,+\infty)$,则可在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 内任意阶逐项微分,即有

$$y' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n-1}}{(4n-1)!}, \quad y'' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n-2}}{(4n-2)!},$$

$$y''' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n-3}}{(4n-3)!}, \quad y^{(4)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n-4}}{(4n-4)!}.$$

而
$$y^{(4)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n-4}}{(4n-4)!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4(n-1)}}{(4(n-1))!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n}}{(4n)!} = y.$$
(2) 由于
$$y = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{(n!)^{2}}$$

的收敛区域为 $(-\infty,+\infty)$,则可在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 内任意阶逐项微分,即有

$$y' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n! (n-1)!}, \quad y'' = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-2}}{n! (n-2)!},$$
故 $xy'' + y' - y = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n! (n-2)!} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n! (n-1)!} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{(n!)^{2}}$

$$= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n! (n-2)!} + \frac{1}{n! (n-1)!} - \frac{1}{(n-1)! (n-2)!} \right) x^{n-1}$$

5. 证明:设f 为幂级数(2)在(-R,R)上的和函数,若f 为奇函数,则级数(2)仅出现奇次幂的项,若f 为偶函数,则(2)仅出现偶次幂的项.

证 由于
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n, \quad x \in (-R,R),$$

所以

$$f(-x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n x^n, \quad x \in (-R, R).$$

当 f(x) 为奇函数时,应有 $a_n + (-1)^n a_n = 0$ $(n=1,2,\cdots)$,

而当且仅当n=2k $(k=1,2,\cdots)$ 时,才满足

$$a_n + (-1)^n a_n = 0$$
.

故这时必有 $f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} a_{2k-1} x^{2k-1}, x \in (-R,R) \ (k=1,2,\cdots).$

当f(x)为偶函数时,应有

$$a_n - (-1)^n a_n = 0 \ (n = 1, 2, \dots),$$

于是当且仅当n=2k-1时,才满足

$$a_n - (-1)^n a_n = 0 \ (k = 1, 2, \dots) \ (n = 1, 2, \dots).$$

故这时必有 $f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_{2k} x^{2k} (k=1,2,\cdots).$

6. 求下列幂级数的收敛域:

(1)
$$\sum \frac{x^n}{a^n+b^n}$$
 (a>0,b>0);

$$(2) \sum \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} x^n.$$

解 (1) 设
$$u_n = \frac{1}{a^n + b^n} (a > 0, b > 0),$$

由

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{a}, & a \geqslant b > 0, \\ \frac{1}{b}, & b > a > 0. \end{cases}$$

所以收敛半径 $R = \max\{a,b\}$,由于|x| = R时,

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{R^n}{a^n+b^n} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & a=b, \\ 1, & a\neq b. \end{cases}$$

即 $\sum \frac{x^n}{x^n+k^n}$ 在 $x=\pm R$ 处发散,故其收敛域为(-R,R).

(2) 由于
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = e,$$

即收敛半径

$$R = \frac{1}{e}$$
,

而当
$$x = \pm \frac{1}{e}$$
时,
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n^2} \left(\pm \frac{1}{e} \right)^n \neq 0,$$

故
$$\sum \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2}x^n$$
 的收敛域为 $\left(-\frac{1}{e},\frac{1}{e}\right)$.

7. 证明定理 14.3 并求下列幂级数的收敛半径.

(1)
$$\sum \frac{[3+(-1)^n]^n}{n} x^n$$
;

(2)
$$a+bx+ax^2+bx^3+\cdots$$
 (0

证 先证明定理14.3.

对于定理 14.3 的幂级数 $\sum\limits_{}^{\sim}a_{n}x^{n}$,由于

$$\rho = \overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|},$$

$$\overline{\lim} \sqrt[n]{|a_n x^n|} = |x| \overline{\lim} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = |x| \rho.$$

即

故由定理
$$12.8$$
 知: 当 $|x|\rho < 1$, 即 $|x| < \frac{1}{\rho}$ 时, 级数 $\sum a_n x^n$ 绝对收敛; 当

|x|
ho>1,即 $|x|>rac{1}{
ho}$ 时,级数 $\sum a_nx^n$ 发散. 因而就有定理 14.3 的结论:

i) 当 $0 < \rho < + \infty$ 时,幂级数 $\sum a_n x^n$ 的收敛半径为

$$R = \frac{1}{\rho}$$
;

ii) 当 $\rho=0$ 时,恒有 $|x|\rho<1$,即 $R=+\infty$:

iii) 当 $\rho = +\infty$ 时,除x = 0外恒有 $|x|\rho > 1$,即R = 0.

而对于
$$(1)$$
 $\sum \frac{\left[3+(-1)^n\right]^n}{n} x^n$,由于
$$\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} \frac{3+(-1)^n}{\sqrt[n]{n}} = 4 = \rho, \text{ 即 } R = \frac{1}{4}.$$

(2) $a+bx+ax^2+bx^3+\cdots$ (0<a<b).

由干

$$\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{b} = 1, \text{ ID } R = 1.$$

8. 求下列幂级数的收敛半径及其和函数:

(1)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)}$$
; (2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$.

解 (1) 设

$$a_n = \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$$
,

则由

$$\rho = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{(n+1)(n+2)} = 1,$$

即 收敛半径 R=1,而当 $x=\pm 1$ 时,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$ 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n(n+1)}$ 都收敛,

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)}$ 的收敛区域为[-1,1].

设
$$g(x) = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)}, x \in (-1,1),$$

则有

$$g'(x) = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)}\right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n},$$

$$g''(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-x}.$$

从而

$$g'(x) = \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1-t} = -\ln(1-t)$$
,

$$g(x) = -\int_{0}^{x} \ln(1-t) dt = (1-x) \ln(1-x) + x.$$

故 $\sum_{n(n+1)}^{\infty}$ 的和函数

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1-x}{x} \ln(1-x) + 1, & x \in [-1,1), x \neq 0, \\ 1, & x = 1, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

(2) 设
$$a_n = \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$$
,

则由

$$\rho = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)}} = 1$$

得收敛半径 R=1,而当 $x=\pm 1$ 时,级数 $\sum \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$ 和

$$\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$$
都收敛,故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$ 的收敛区域为[-1,1].

$$g'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n(n+1)} = (1-x)\ln(1-x) + x,$$

$$g(x) = \int_0^x [(1-t)\ln(1-t) + t] dt$$

= $-\frac{1}{2}(1-x)^2 \ln(1-x) - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{3}{4}x^2$.

因此和函数

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)(n+2)} = -\frac{(1-x)^2}{2x^2} \ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{3}{4}, 0 < |x| < 1.$$

而当
$$x=1$$
时, $S(1)=\frac{1}{4}$,

$$S(1) = \frac{1}{4}$$

当
$$x=-1$$
时

当
$$x=-1$$
时, $S(-1)=2\ln\frac{1}{2}+\frac{5}{4}$,

$$\exists x = 0$$
 时, $S(0) = 0$.

$$S(0) = 0$$

故
$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)(n+2)}$$

$$= \begin{cases} -\frac{(1-x)^2}{2x^2} \ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{3}{4}, & 0 < |x| < 1, \\ \frac{1}{4}, & x = 1, \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ 2\ln\frac{1}{2} + \frac{5}{4}, & x = -1. \end{cases}$$

- 9. 设 a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots 为等差数列 $(a_0 \neq 0)$. 试求:
- (1) 幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 的收敛半径;
- (2) 数项级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{2^n}$ 的和数.

解 (1) 设数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的公差为 $d(n=0,1,2,\cdots)$,则有 $a_n=a_0+nd$.

从而

$$\rho = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| 1 + \frac{d}{a_0 + nd} \right| = 1,$$

即收敛半径R=1.

(2) 由于

$$a_n = a_0 + nd$$

所以

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{2^n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a_0}{2^n} + \frac{nd}{2^n} \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_0}{2^n} + d \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n}.$$

而

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_0}{2^n} = \frac{a_0}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = 2a_0,$$

至于

$$d\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{n}{2^n},$$

令

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

则

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} x^{n-1}, |x| < 2,$$

从而 $\int_{0}^{x} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{x} \frac{n}{2^{n}} t^{n-1} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{2} \right)^{n} = \frac{2}{2-x}, \left| \frac{x}{2} \right| < 1.$

所以

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} = \left(\frac{2}{2-x}\right)' = \frac{2}{(2-x)^2},$$

即

$$f(x) = \frac{2x}{(2-x)^2},$$

令
$$x=1$$
,可得
$$d\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{n}{2^n}=2d.$$
 因而
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{a_n}{2^n}=2a_0+2d=2(a_0+d).$$

§ 2 函数的幂级数展开

1. 设函数 f 在区间 (a,b) 内的各阶导数一致有界,即存在正数 M,对一切 $x \in (a,b)$,有 $|f^{(n)}(x)| \leq M$, $n=1,2,\cdots$.

证明:对(a,b)内任一点x与 x_0 有

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n (f^{(0)}(x) = f(x), 0! = 1).$$

证 由于函数 f 在区间(a,b)内的各阶导数存在且一致有界,所以对任意的 $x,x_0 \in (a,b)$,f(x)可展开为

$$\begin{split} f(x) = & f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \cdots \\ & + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + R_n(x) \,, \end{split}$$
 而 $|R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\xi)}{(n+1)!}(x - x_0)^{n+1} \right| \leqslant \frac{M}{(n+1)!} |b - a|^{n+1} \to 0 \ (n \to \infty) \,,$ 故由定理 14. 11,可知

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(x_0)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2 + \cdots$$

$$+ \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n + \cdots$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!}(x - x_0)^n, \ x, x_0 \in (a, b).$$

2. 利用已知函数的幂级数展开式,求下列函数在 x=0 处的幂级数展开式,并确定它收敛于该函数的区间:

(1)
$$e^{x^2}$$
; (2) $\frac{x^{10}}{1-x}$; (3) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-2x}}$; (4) $\sin^2 x$;

(5)
$$\frac{e^x}{1-x}$$
; (6) $\frac{x}{1+x-2x^2}$; (7) $\int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$; (8) $(1+x)e^{-x}$; (9) $\ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})$.

解 (1) 由于 $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{x^n}{n!}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$.

所以 $e^{x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(x^2)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{x^{2n}}{n!}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$.

(2) 由于 $\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^\infty x^n, x \in (-1, 1)$.

所以 $\frac{x^{10}}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^\infty x^{n+10} = \sum_{n=10}^\infty x^n, x \in (-1, 1)$.

(3) 由于 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} (2x)^n, x \in [-1, 1)$

及 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2x}} = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} (2x)^n, x \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$.

所以 $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-2x}} = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{n+1}, x \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$.

(4) 由于 $\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} x^{2n}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,

所以 $\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} (1-\cos 2x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} (2x)^{2n}$
 $= \sum_{n=1}^\infty (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2^{2n-1}}{(2n)!} x^{2n}, |x| < +\infty$.

(5) 由于 $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{x^n}{n!}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

所以 $\frac{\mathrm{e}^x}{1-x} = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}\right) \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}\right) x^n$

及

及

3. 求下列函数在x=1处的泰勒展开式:

(1)
$$f(x) = 3 + 2x - 4x^2 + 7x^3$$
; (2) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$.

解 (1) 由于 f(1)=8, f'(1)=15, f''(1)=34,

$$f'''(1) = 42, \quad f^{(n)}(1) = 0, n \ge 4.$$

所以
$$f(x) = 8 + 15(x - 1) + \frac{34}{2!}(x - 1)^2 + \frac{42}{3!}(x - 1)^3$$

= $8 + 15(x - 1) + 17(x - 1)^2 + 7(x - 1)^3, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$

(2)
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{1 + (x - 1)} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (x - 1)^n, \quad x \in (0, 2).$$

4. 求下列函数的麦克劳林级数展开式:

(1)
$$\frac{x}{(1-x)(1-x^2)}$$
; (2) $x \arctan x - \ln \sqrt{1+x^2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f} \mathbf{f} & (1) \ \frac{x}{(1-x)(1-x^2)} = \frac{1}{2(1-x)^2} - \frac{1}{4(1-x)} - \frac{1}{4(1+x)} \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)' - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^n \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 + (-1)^n) x^n \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) x^n - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1 + (-1)^n) x^n \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(n + 1 - \frac{1 + (-1)^n}{2}\right) x^n \\ & = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(n + \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{2}\right) x^n, \ x \in (-1,1). \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由于
$$\arctan x = \int_0^x \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+t^2} = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n t^{2n} \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}, |x| \le 1,$$

$$\ln \sqrt{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n}}{n},$$

所以
$$x \arctan x - \ln \sqrt{1+x^2} = x \cdot \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n}}{n}$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)(2n+2)} x^{2n+2}, |x| \le 1.$$

5. 试将 $f(x) = \ln x$ 按 $\frac{x-1}{x+1}$ 的幂展开成幂级数.

解 由于
$$\ln \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(1+x) - \ln(1-x) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^n}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(-x)^n}{n} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}, |x| < 1.$$
所以 $f(x) = \ln x = 2 \ln \sqrt{\frac{1+\frac{x-1}{x+1}}{1-\frac{x-1}{x+1}}} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1} \right)^{2n+1},$

$$\left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| < 1 \quad \text{即} \quad x \in (0,+\infty).$$

§ 3 复变量的指数函数·欧拉公式

1. 证明:棣莫弗(de Moivre)公式

$$\cos nx + i\sin nx = (\cos x + i\sin x)^n$$
.

证 由欧拉公式 $e^{ix} = \cos x + i \sin x$ 可知: $(e^{ix})^n = (\cos x + i \sin x)^n$ 及 $(e^{ix})^n = e^{inx} = \cos nx + i \sin nx$,即

$$(\cos x + i\sin x)^n = \cos nx + i\sin nx$$
.

2. 应用欧拉公式与棣莫弗公式证明:

(1)
$$e^{x\cos\alpha}\cos(x\sin\alpha) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}\cos n\alpha;$$

(2)
$$e^{x\cos\alpha}\sin(x\sin\alpha) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}\sin n\alpha$$
.

证 令 $z = \cos \alpha + i \sin \alpha$,则由欧拉公式可知

即
$$e^{z} = e^{(\cos \alpha + i\sin \alpha)} = e^{\cos \alpha} (\cos(\sin \alpha) + i\sin(\sin \alpha)),$$

$$e^{xz} = e^{x(\cos \alpha + i\sin \alpha)} = e^{x\cos \alpha} (\cos(x\sin \alpha) + i\sin(x\sin \alpha))$$

$$= e^{x\cos \alpha} \cos(x\sin \alpha) + ie^{x\cos \alpha} \sin(x\sin \alpha),$$
①

又由于 $e^{xz} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(xz)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n(\cos n\alpha + i\sin n\alpha)}{n!}$

$$=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{\cos n\alpha}{n!}x^n+i\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{\sin n\alpha}{n!}x^n.$$

比较式①、式②的实虚部,即可得:

(1)
$$e^{x\cos\alpha}\cos(x\sin\alpha) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n\alpha}{n!} x^n;$$

(2)
$$e^{x\cos\alpha}\sin(x\sin\alpha) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n\alpha}{n!} x^n$$
.

§ 4 总练习题

1. 证明:当 $|x|<\frac{1}{2}$ 时,

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

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

所以当|2x| < 1,即 $|x| < \frac{1}{2}$ 时,

$$\frac{1}{1-3x+2x^2} = 2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2x)^n - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2^{n+1}-1)x^n$$
$$= 1 + 3x + 7x^2 + \dots + (2^n-1)x^{n-1} + \dots$$

2. 求下列函数的幂级数展开式:

(1)
$$f(x) = (1+x)\ln(1+x)$$
;

(2)
$$f(x) = \sin^3 x$$
;

$$(3) f(x) = \int_0^x \cos t^2 \mathrm{d}t.$$

解 (1) 由于 $\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} x^{n+1}, x \in (-1,1].$

所以

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

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^{n+1}$$

$$= x + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n(n-1)} x^n, \ x \in (-1,1].$$

 $f(x) = (1+x)\ln(1+x) = \ln(1+x) + x\ln(1+x)$

(2) 由于
$$\sin x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

所以 $f(x) = \sin^3 x = \frac{1}{4} (3\sin x - \sin 3x)$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{(3x)^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{3^{2n-1} - 3}{(2n-1)!} x^{2n-1}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$
(3) 由于 $\cos t^2 = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} (t^2)^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} t^{4n}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty),$

所以 $f(x) = \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} t^{4n} dt$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{4n+1}}{(2n)!}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

3. 确定下列幂级数的收敛域,并求其和函数:

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

(3)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(x-1)^{n-1};$$
 (4) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n)^2 - 1}.$

解 (1) 设 $a_n = n^2$,则由 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = 1$ 及 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\pm 1)^{n-1} n^2$ 都发散可知

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^{n-1}$ 的收敛区域为(-1,1).

再由于
$$\int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt = \int_{0}^{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{2} t^{n-1} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n} = \frac{x}{(1-x)^{2}},$$
所以
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^{2} x^{n-1} = \left(\int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt\right)' = \left(\frac{x}{(1-x)^{2}}\right)'$$

$$= \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^{3}}, \ x \in (-1,1).$$

(2)
$$\mathfrak{V} a_n = \frac{2n+1}{2^{n+1}} x^{2n}, \mathfrak{D} \oplus \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{x^2}{2} \mathfrak{T} \mathfrak{D} R = \sqrt{2}.$$

当
$$x=\pm\sqrt{2}$$
 时,级数 $\sum\limits_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{2n+1}{2^{n+1}}\cdot 2^n$ 是发散的. 即 $\sum\limits_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{2n+1}{2^{n+1}}x^{2n}$ 的收敛

区域为 $(-\sqrt{2},\sqrt{2})$.

且其和函数

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

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (n+1) \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2}\right)^2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - \frac{x^2}{2}} = \frac{x^2 + 2}{(2 - x^2)^2}, \ x \in (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}).$$

(3) 设 $a_n = n$,则由 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = 1$ 及 $\sum (\pm 1)^{n-1} n$ 发散,可知级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(x-1)^{n-1}$ 的收敛区域为(0,2).

且其和函数

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(x-1)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{[1-(x-1)]^2} = \frac{1}{(2-x)^2}, \ x \in (0,2).$$

$$(4) \ \mathbf{h} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}(x)}{u_n(x)} \right| = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{|x|^{2n+3}}{(2n+2)^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{(2n)^2 - 1}{|x|^{2n+1}} = x^2,$$

及当 $x=\pm 1$ 时,级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}(\pm 1)^{2n+1}}{(2n)^2-1}$ 都绝对收敛,故原级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n)^2-1}$ x^{2n+1} 的收敛区域为 $\lceil -1,1 \rceil$.

其和函数

故

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n)^2 - 1}, |x| \leqslant 1.$$
又由于
$$\frac{1}{x} f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Big(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n)^2 - 1} \Big)'$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n}}{2n - 1}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n - 1} = \arctan x,$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^x f'(t) dt = \int_0^x t \arctan t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[(1 + x^2) \arctan x - 2x \right], |x| \leqslant 1.$$

4. 应用幂级数性质求下列级数的和:

(1)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!}$$
; (2) $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3n+1}$.
解 (1) 由于 $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$, $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,

所以
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{n!} - \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \right]$$
$$= \left[\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \right) - 1 \right] - \left[\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \right) - 1 - 1 \right]$$
$$= (e^{x} - 1) - (e^{x} - 1 - 1) = 1.$$

(2) 设
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3n+1} x^{3n+1}$$
,则其收敛区域为 $(-1,1]$. 由于
$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{3n} = \frac{1}{1+x^3} \mathcal{D} f(0) = 0,$$
 故
$$f(1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2n+1} = \int_{-1}^{1} f'(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^{3n+1}} dx$$

$$f(1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3n+1} = \int_0^1 f'(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^3}$$
$$= \left[\frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(x+1)^2}{x^2 - x + 1} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctan \frac{2x - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] \Big|_0^1$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

5. 设函数
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2}$$

定义在[0,1]上,证明它在(0,1)上满足下述方程:

$$f(x)+f(1-x)+\ln x \ln(1-x)=f(1)$$
.

证 设
$$F(x) = f(x) + f(1-x) + \ln x \ln(1-x), x \in (0,1).$$

则
$$F'(x) = f'(x) - f'(1-x) + \frac{1}{x} \ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{1-x} \ln x$$
$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1-x)^{n-1}}{n} - \frac{1}{x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$$
$$-\frac{1}{1-x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n}$$

$$=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{x^{n-1}}{n}-\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(1-x)^{n-1}}{n}-\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{x^{n-1}}{n}+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{(1-x)^{n-1}}{n}=0.$$

即F(x) = C(C 为常数), $x \in (0,1)$,从而 $\lim F(x) = f(1)$.

所以
$$f(x)+f(1-x)+\ln x \ln(1-x)=f(1), x \in (0,1).$$

- 6. 利用函数的幂级数展开式求下列不定式极限:
- (1) $\lim_{x\to\infty} \left[x x^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \right];$
- (2) $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \arcsin x}{\sin^3 x}.$

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{R}} \quad (1) \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[x - x^2 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[x - x^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{3x^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{x^3}\right)\right) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[x - x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3}o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right] = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \arcsin x}{\sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \left(x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)\right)}{(x + o(x))^3}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)}{(x + o(x))^3} = -\frac{1}{6}.$$

第十五章 傅里叶级数

知识要点

1. 三角函数系 $\{1,\cos x,\sin x,\cdots\}$ 的正交性的概念源自高等代数内积空间的理论. 在以 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 所有可积函数构成的函数空间中引进内积:

$$(f,g) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)g(x) dx,$$

并视函数为向量,则(f,g)=0,即表示两向量垂直或正交.

2. 周期为 2π 的周期函数的傅里叶级数,可以理解为向量 f 在以三角函数系 $\{1,\cos x,\sin x,\cdots\}$ 作为基向量的无穷维空间上的向量分解式.

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx),$$

其中 $a_0 = (f(x), 1), a_n = (f(x), \cos nx), b_n = (f(x), \sin nx)$ (即 f(x))的傅里叶系数). 而两向量内积的坐标形式为

$$(f,g) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)g(x) = \frac{a_0 \alpha_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \alpha_n + b_n \beta_n),$$

其中 α_n , β_n 为 g 的傅里叶系数, 特别 f 的模的平方

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

这便是帕塞瓦尔等式(相当于勾股定理).

- 3. 周期为 21 的周期函数同样具有上述类似的性质.
- 4. 傅里叶级数收敛(逐点收敛)问题,至今仍然是数学分析理论中的繁难问题,还没有便于应用的判别收敛的充要条件. 本书给出的逐段光滑的收敛定理基本上能满足由初等函数,或由初等函数组成的分段函数,以及我们在实际应用中见到的众多函数在傅里叶展开式上的要求.另外一类收敛定理

的条件是以逐段单调给出的.

- 5. 根据收敛定理知 f(x)能展成傅里叶级数必须是以 $2\pi($ 或 2l)为周期的函数. 然而通常只给出一段区间,如 $(-\pi,\pi]($ 或(-l,l])上的解析表达式,这时就需先将它延拓成整个数轴上以 $2\pi($ 或 2l)为周期的周期函数. 当然,欲求正弦(或余弦)函数时还需奇(或偶)延拓. 随着延拓的不同,一个函数在一个区间上的傅里叶展开式也不同.
- 6. 傅里叶级数对函数要求较低,适用范围广,是19 世纪数学界最伟大的发现和创造之一,它极大地影响和促进了近代分析数学的发展,直接推动了数学物理、微分方程理论的发展. 本章仅仅介绍该理论的部分最基本知识,在后续课程中还需进一步学习.
- 7. 借助某些函数的傅里叶展开式,可求得某些重要数项级数之和. 记住以下结论:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} = \frac{\pi}{4};$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6};$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8};$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}.$$

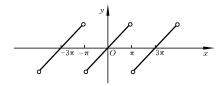
习题详解

§1 傅里叶级数

- 1. 在指定区间内把下列函数展开成傅里叶级数:
- (1) f(x) = x, i) $-\pi < x < \pi$; ii) $0 < x < 2\pi$;
- (2) $f(x)=x^2$, i) $-\pi < x < \pi$; ii) $0 < x < 2\pi$;

(3)
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} ax, & -\pi < x \leq 0, \\ bx, & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$$
 $(a \neq b, a \neq 0, b \neq 0).$

解 (1) i) 函数 f(x) 及其周期延拓后如图 15-1 所示. 由于 f(x) 在 $(-\pi,\pi)$ 内按段光滑,即可展开为傅里叶级数,其中:



$$a_{0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x dx = 0,$$

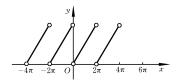
$$a_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = 0, \quad n \ge 1,$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin nx dx = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2}{n}, \quad n \ge 1,$$

$$f(x) = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\sin nx}{n}, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi).$$

故

ii) 函数f(x)及其周期延拓后如图15-2 所示. 显然f(x)可展开为傅里叶级数,其中:



$$a_{0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} x dx = 2\pi,$$

$$a_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} x \cos nx dx = 0, \quad n \ge 1,$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} x \sin nx dx = -\frac{2}{n},$$

$$f(x) = \pi - 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n}, \quad x \in (0, 2\pi).$$

(2) i) 函数f(x)及其周期延拓后如图15-3 所示. 由于f(x)是按段光滑,即可展开为傅里叶级数,其中:

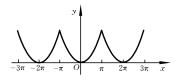


图 15-3

$$a_{0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^{2} dx = \frac{2}{3} \pi^{2},$$

$$a_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^{2} \cos nx dx = (-1)^{n} \frac{4}{n^{2}}, \quad n \ge 1,$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^{2} \sin nx dx = 0,$$

故

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3}\pi^2 + 4\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi).$$

ii) 函数 f(x)及其周期延拓后如图 15-4 所示. 显然 f(x) 是按段光滑,即可展开为傅里叶级数,其中:

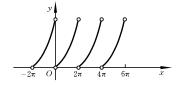


图 15-/

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{8}{3} \pi^2,$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{4}{n^2}, \quad n \ge 1,$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \sin nx dx = -\frac{4}{n} \pi, \quad n \geqslant 1,$$

故

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{3}\pi^2 + 4\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\cos nx}{n^2} - \frac{\pi \sin nx}{n} \right), \quad x \in (0, 2\pi).$$

(3) 将函数 f(x)作周期延拓,显然 f(x)是按段光滑,即 f(x)可在 $(-\pi,\pi)$ 上展开为傅里叶级数,其中:

$$a_{0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^{0} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^{0} ax dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} bx dx \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} (b - a),$$

$$a_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^{0} ax \cos nx dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} bx \cos nx dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{a - b}{n^{2}\pi} [1 - (-1)^{n}], \quad n \ge 1,$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^{0} ax \sin nx dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} bx \sin nx dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{a + b}{n} (-1)^{n-1}, \quad n \ge 1,$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} (b - a) + \frac{2(a - b)}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n - 1)x}{(2n - 1)^{2}} + (a + b) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \sin nx}{n}, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi).$$

故

2. 设 f 是以 2π 为周期的可积函数,证明对任何实数 c,有

$$a_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{c}^{c+2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{c}^{c+2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots.$$

证 由于 f(x), $\cos nx$, $\sin nx$ ($n=0,1,2,\cdots$)均是以 2π 为周期的可积函数,即 $f(x)\cos nx$ 和 $f(x)\sin nx$ 在有限区间上均为可积,且令 $t=2\pi+x$,则有

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\epsilon}^{\epsilon+2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{\epsilon}^{-\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_{\pi}^{\epsilon+2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{\epsilon+2\pi}^{\pi} f(t-2\pi) \cos (nt-2n\pi) dt + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right]$$

$$+ \int_{\pi}^{c+2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[- \int_{\pi}^{c+2\pi} f(t) \cos nt dt + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_{\pi}^{c+2\pi} f(t) \cos nt dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots.$$

同理可证

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots.$$

3. 把函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{4}, & -\pi < x < 0, \\ & \text{展开成傅里叶级数,并由它推} \\ \frac{\pi}{4}, & 0 \leqslant x < \pi \end{cases}$$

出:

(1)
$$\frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \cdots;$$

(2)
$$\frac{\pi}{3} = 1 + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{17} + \cdots;$$

(3)
$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\pi = 1 - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} - \frac{1}{17} + \cdots$$

解 函数f(x)及其周期延拓后如图15-5 所示. 显然f(x)是分段光滑的,即 f(x)可展开为傅里叶级数,其中:

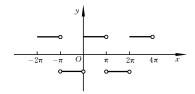


图 15-5

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{0} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) dx \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{0} \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} \right) dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{4} dx \right] = 0,$$
$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

$$\begin{split} &=\frac{\pi}{4}\left[\int_{-\pi}^{0}\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\mathrm{cos}nx\mathrm{d}x+\int_{0}^{\pi}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\mathrm{cos}nx\mathrm{d}x\right]=0\,,\\ b_{n}&=\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}f(x)\mathrm{sin}nx\mathrm{d}x=\frac{1}{\pi}\left[\int_{-\pi}^{0}\left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\mathrm{sin}nx\mathrm{d}x+\int_{0}^{\pi}\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\mathrm{sin}nx\mathrm{d}x\right]\\ &=\frac{1}{2n}\left[1-(-1)^{n}\right],\quad n\geqslant 1\,.\\ f(x)&=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)},\quad x\in(-\pi,0)\cup(0,\pi)\,. \end{split}$$

故

(1) 当 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时,有

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} \sin(2n-1) \frac{\pi}{2} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \cdots.$$

(2) **由**
$$\frac{\pi}{12} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{21} + \cdots,$$

可得
$$\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{12} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \cdots\right) + \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{15} - \frac{1}{21} + \cdots\right)$$
$$= 1 + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{17} + \cdots.$$

(3) 当 $x = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 时,有

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} \sin(2n-1) \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} - \frac{1}{17} + \cdots \right),$$

即

$$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\pi = 1 - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} - \frac{1}{17} + \cdots$$

4. 设函数 f(x)满足条件 : $f(x+\pi)=-f(x)$. 问此函数在 $(-\pi,\pi)$ 内的 傅里叶级数具有什么特征.

解 由于
$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx$$

 $= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{0} f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right]$
 $= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\int_{-\pi}^{0} f(x+\pi) \cos nx dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right]$
 $= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\int_{0}^{\pi} f(t) \cos n(t-\pi) dt + \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right]$
 $= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[(-1)^{n+1} + 1 \right] f(x) \cos nx dx, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots,$

即 $a_{2n} = 0, n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$, 同理亦有 $b_{2n} = 0$, 故

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_{2n-1}\cos(2n-1)x + b_{2n-1}\sin(2n-1)x], x \in (-\pi,\pi).$$

5. 设函数 f(x)满足条件 : $f(x+\pi)=f(x)$. 问此函数在 $(-\pi,\pi)$ 内的傅里叶级数具有什么特征.

解 类似上题,可得

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [(-1)^n + 1] f(x) \cos nx dx, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

即

$$a_{2n-1}=0$$
, $n=1,2,\cdots$

以及

$$b_{2n-1}=0$$
, $n=1,2,\cdots$.

故

$$f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_{2n}\cos 2nx + b_{2n}\sin 2nx), \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi).$$

6. 试证函数系 $\cos nx$, $n=0,1,2,\cdots$ 和 $\sin nx$, $n=1,2,\cdots$ 都是 $[0,\pi]$ 上的正交函数系, 但它们合起来的(5)式不是 $[0,\pi]$ 上的正交函数系.

解 对于函数系 $1,\cos x,\cos 2x,\cos 3x,\cdots$,由于

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} 1 \cdot \cos nx dx = 0, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \cos nx \cos mx dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[\cos (m+n)x + \cos (m-n)x \right] dx = 0 \quad (m \neq n),$$

及

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} 1^{2} dx = \pi,$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} (\cos nx)^{2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

即三角函数系 $1,\cos x,\cos 2x,\cos 3x,\cdots$ 中,任何两个不同的函数的乘积在 $[0,\pi]$ 上的积分均等于零,而任何一个函数与本身的乘积在 $[0,\pi]$ 上都不等于零,故三角函数系 $\cos nx(n=0,1,2,\cdots)$ 在 $[0,\pi]$ 上是一个正交函数系. 同理, $\sin nx(n=1,2,\cdots)$ 在 $[0,\pi]$ 上亦是一个正交函数系. 但由它们合起来构成的三角函数系 $:1,\cos x,\sin x,\cos 2x,\sin 2x,\cos 3x,\sin 3x,\cdots,\cos nx,\sin nx,\cdots$ 却不是 $[0,\pi]$ 上的正交函数系. 例如 $\int_0^{\pi}\cos 2x\sin x dx = -\frac{2}{2} \neq 0$.

7. 求下列函数的傅里叶级数展开式:

(1)
$$f(x) = \frac{\pi - x}{2}$$
, $0 < x < 2\pi$;

(2)
$$f(x) = \sqrt{1 - \cos x}, -\pi \le x \le \pi$$
:

(3)
$$f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c \cdot i$$
) $0 < x < 2\pi \cdot ii$) $-\pi < x < \pi$:

(4)
$$f(x) = \operatorname{ch} x, -\pi < x < \pi;$$

(5)
$$f(x) = \operatorname{sh} x, -\pi < x < \pi$$
.

解 (1) 由于

$$a_{0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\pi - x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \left(\pi x - \frac{x^{2}}{2} \right) \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} = 0,$$

$$a_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\pi - x}{2} \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi - x}{2n\pi} \sin nx \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2n\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin nx dx = 0, \quad n = 1, 2, \cdots,$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{\pi - x}{2} \sin nx dx$$

$$= -\frac{\pi - x}{2n\pi} \cos nx \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{2n\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{n},$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi - x}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n}, \quad x \in (0, 2\pi).$$

故

(2) 由于
$$f(x) = \sqrt{1 - \cos x} = \sqrt{2\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}$$
$$= \begin{cases} -\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}, & -\pi \leqslant x < 0, \\ \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2}, & 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi. \end{cases}$$

因而
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{0} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{0} \left(-\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx \right] = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi},$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{0} f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{0} \left(-\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) \cos nx dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) \cos nx dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos nx dx = -\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{(4n^2 - 1)\pi}, \quad n = 1, 2, \cdots.$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{0} f(x) \sin nx dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_{-\pi}^{0} \left(-\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) \sin nx dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) \sin nx dx \right]$$

= 0, $n = 1, 2, \cdots$.

而当 $x=\pm \pi$ 时,

$$\frac{f(\pi-0)+f(\pi+0)}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}}{2} = \sqrt{2} = f(\pm\pi).$$

故
$$\sqrt{1-\cos x} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} - \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2 - 1} \cos nx, x \in [-\pi, \pi].$$

(3) i) 由于
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (ax^2 + bx + c) dx$$
$$= \frac{8}{3} a\pi^2 + 2b\pi + 2c,$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (ax^2 + bx + c) \cos nx dx$$
$$= \frac{4a}{n^2}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots.$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} (ax^2 + bx + c) \sin nx dx$$
$$= -\frac{4\pi a}{n} - \frac{2b}{n}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots.$$

故 $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

$$= \frac{4a}{3}\pi^{2} + b\pi + c + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4a}{n^{2}} \cos nx - \frac{4\pi a + 2b}{n} \sin nx \right). \quad x \in (0, 2\pi).$$

ii) 由于
$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (ax^2 + bx + c) dx = \frac{2}{3} a\pi^2 + 2c$$
,
$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (ax^2 + bx + c) \cos nx dx$$

$$= (-1)^n \frac{4a}{n^2}, \quad n = 1, 2, \cdots,$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (ax^2 + bx + c) \sin nx dx$$

$$= (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2b}{n}, \quad n = 1, 2, \cdots,$$

即

故

 $f(x) = \operatorname{sh} x = \frac{2\operatorname{sh} \pi}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2+1} n \operatorname{sin} nx, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi).$

8. 求函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{12}(3x^2 - 6\pi x + 2\pi^2)$, $0 < x < 2\pi$ 的傅里叶级数展开式,并应用它推出 $\sum \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$.

解 利用第 7 题 (3)i)的结果,这里
$$a = \frac{1}{4}$$
, $b = -\frac{\pi}{2}$, $c = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$,即可得
$$\frac{1}{12}(3x^2 - 6\pi x + 2\pi^2)$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\pi^2 + \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\pi + \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)}{n^2} \cos nx - \frac{4 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \pi + 2 \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)}{n} \sin nx}\right],$$

$$\frac{1}{12}(3x^2 - 6\pi x + 2\pi^2) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}, \quad x \in (0, 2\pi),$$

又由于 $f(2\pi-0) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$, $f(0-0) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$, 故由收敛定理可得 $\frac{\pi^2}{6} = \frac{f(2\pi-0) + f(0-0)}{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cos 0$,

即

即

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

9. 设f 为[$-\pi$, π]上的光滑函数,且 $f(-\pi)=f(\pi)$. a_n , b_n 为f 的傅里叶系数. a'_n , b'_n 为f 的导函数 f' 的傅里叶系数. 证明:

$$a'_0 = 0$$
, $a'_n = nb_n$, $b'_n = -na_n$ $(n = 1, 2, \dots)$.

证 由于 f 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上为光滑函数,即有 f 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上有连续的导函数,因而有:

$$a'_{0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} (f(x)) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{\pi} (f(\pi) - f(-\pi)) = 0,$$

$$a'_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[(f(x) \cos nx) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = nb_{n}, \quad n = 1, 2, \cdots,$$

$$b'_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[(f(x) \sin nx) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} - n \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right]$$

$$= -\frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = -na_n, \quad n=1,2,\dots.$$

10. 证明:若三角级数

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

中的系数 a_n,b_n 满足关系

$$\sup\{|n^3a_n|,|n^3b_n|\} \leq M,$$

M 为常数,则上述三角级数收敛,且其和函数具有连续的导函数.

证 由所给条件: $\sup\{|n^3a_n|,|n^3b_n|\} \leq M$ 可知

$$|a_n n^3| \leqslant M$$
, $|b_n n^3| \leqslant M$,

即

$$|a_n| \leqslant \frac{M}{n^3}, \quad |b_n| \leqslant \frac{M}{n^3}, \quad n=1,2,\cdots.$$

而 \forall n∈ \mathbb{N} ,有

$$|a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx| \leq |a_n| + |b_n| \leq \frac{2M}{n^3}$$

及级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2M}{n^3}$ 收敛,可知三角级数

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

为绝对一致收敛.

其中 a 。为某一实数.

又设
$$u_0(x) = \frac{a_0}{2}$$
, $u_n(x) = a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$

则 $u'_n(x) = nb_n \cos nx - na_n \sin nx,$

由于 $|nb_n\cos nx - na_n\sin nx| \le |nb_n\cos nx| + |na_n\sin nx|$

$$\leq |nb_n| + |na_n| \leq \frac{2M}{n^2}, \quad n=1,2,\cdots,$$

及 $\sum \frac{2M}{n^2}$ 收敛. 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(nb_n\cos nx-na_n\sin nx)$ 一致收敛. 由定理 $13.\ 12$ 可

知此级数的和函数连续,由定理13.14可知

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\Big(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}u_n(x)\Big)=\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}u_n(x)=\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(nb_n\cos nx-na_n\sin nx),$$

即级数 $\frac{a_0}{2}$ + $\sum (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$ 的和函数具有连续的导函数.

№ 2 以 2/ 为周期的函数的展开式

- 1. 求下列周期函数的傅里叶级数展开式:
- (1) $f(x) = |\cos x|$ (**周期** π); (2) f(x) = x [x] (**周期** 1);
- (3) $f(x) = \sin^4 x$ (周期 π); (4) $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x)$ (周期 2π).

解 (1) 由于 f(x)在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上是偶函数, f(x)及其周期延拓后如图 15-6 所示. 它是按段光滑,即可展成傅里叶级数,且这个级数为余弦级数,其中.

$$l=\frac{\pi}{2}$$
,

$$a_{0} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} |\cos x| dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos x dx = \frac{4}{\pi},$$

$$a_{n} = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \cos 2nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\cos (2n+1)x + \cos (2n-1)x] dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{\sin (2n+1)x}{2n+1} + \frac{\sin (2n-1)x}{2n-1} \right] \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{(-1)^{n}}{2n+1} + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{2n-1} \right]$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} \frac{4}{(4n^{2}-1)\pi}, \quad n=1,2,\cdots,$$

$$|\cos x| = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cos 2nx}{4n^{2}-1}, \quad x \in (-\infty,+\infty).$$

 $|\cos x| = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \cos 2nx}{4n^2 - 1}, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$ 故

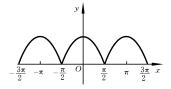


图 15-6

(2) f(x)及其周期延拓后如图 15-7 所示. 显然 f(x) 是按段光滑,即可展 开为傅里叶级数,其中.

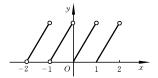


图 15-7
$$l = \frac{1}{2}$$
,

$$a_{0} = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x - \lfloor x \rfloor) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} x dx = 1,$$

$$a_{n} = 2 \int_{0}^{1} (x - \lfloor x \rfloor) \cos 2n\pi x dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} x \cos 2n\pi x dx = 0,$$

$$\left[-\frac{1}{l} \right] \sin 2n\pi x dx = \frac{1}{l} \left[-\frac{1}{l} \cos 2n\pi x dx \right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{l} \left[-\frac{1}{l} \cos 2n\pi x dx \right]_{0}^{1}$$

$$b_n = 2 \int_0^1 (x - \lfloor x \rfloor) \sin 2n\pi x dx = -\frac{1}{n\pi} \left(x \cos 2n\pi x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \cos 2n\pi x dx \right) = -\frac{1}{n\pi},$$

$$f(x) = x - [x] = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2n\pi x}{n}, \quad x \in (0,1).$$

而当x=0或x=1时,上式右边级数收敛于 $\frac{1}{2}$,即左、右两边相等.

(3) 由于
$$l = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
,及

$$a_{0} = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^{l} f(x) dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4}x dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \cdot \frac{3 \cdot 1}{4 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3}{4},$$

$$a_{n} = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4}x \cos 2nx dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \right)^{2} \cos 2nx dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x \right) \cos 2nx dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}, & n = 1, \\ \frac{1}{8}, & n = 2, \\ 0, & n \geqslant 3, \end{cases}$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4}x \sin 2nx dx = 0,$$

$$\sin^4 x = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2}\cos 2x + \frac{1}{8}\cos 4x, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

(4) 由于 f(x)是以 2π 为周期的偶函数,且按段光滑,即可展开为傅里叶 级数,并有 $b_n=0$,而

$$a_{0} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (-1) dx \right) = 0,$$

$$a_{n} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos nx dx - \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = \frac{4}{(2m-1)\pi} \times (-1)^{m} \quad (m=1,2,\cdots),$$

$$\operatorname{sgn}(\cos x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \frac{\cos(2n-1)}{n}, \quad x \in (-\infty,+\infty).$$

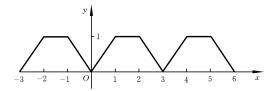
$$\operatorname{sgn}(\cos x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\cos(2n-1)}{2n-1}, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

2. 求函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \le x \le 1, \\ 1, & 1 < x < 2, \\ 3 - x, & 2 \le x \le 3 \end{cases}$$

的傅里叶级数并讨论其收敛性,

f(x)的延拓如图 15-8 所示. f(x)是按段光滑,且为偶函数,即 b_x = 0,而



$$a_0 = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^3 f(x) dx = \frac{2}{3} \left(\int_0^1 x dx + \int_1^2 dx + \int_2^3 (3 - x) dx \right) = \frac{4}{3},$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^3 f(x) \cos \frac{2n\pi}{3} x dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \left(\int_0^1 x \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{3} dx + \int_1^2 \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{3} dx + \int_2^3 (3 - x) \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{3} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{3}{n^2\pi^2} \left(\cos\frac{2n\pi}{3} - 1\right),\,$$

故

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{3}{\pi^2} \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left[(-1)^n \cos \frac{n\pi}{3} - 1 \right] \frac{\cos \frac{2n\pi x}{3}}{n^2}.$$

而对该级数的任意 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 都收敛于 f(x), 因而有 $-\infty < x < +\infty$.

3. 将函数 $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$ 在 $[0,\pi]$ 上展开成余弦级数.

解 如图 15-9 所示,将函数 f(x) 作偶延拓,则有

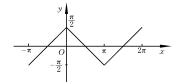


图 15-9

$$a_{0} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) dx = 0,$$

$$a_{n} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{n^{2}} (-\cos nx) \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{2}{n^{2}\pi} [1 - (-1)^{n}],$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - x = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^{2}}, \quad x \in [0,\pi].$$

故

4. 将函数
$$f(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2}$$
在[0, π]上展开成正弦级数.

解 将函数 f(x)作奇延拓后如图 15-10 所示,且

$$a_n = 0, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left[\sin \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) x + \sin \left(n - \frac{1}{2} \right) x \right] dx$$
$$= \frac{8}{\pi} \frac{n}{4n^2 - 1},$$

故

$$f(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2} = \frac{8}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{4n^2 - 1} \sin nx, \quad x \in (0, \pi].$$

其中当 $x=0,\pi$ 时,右边级数收敛于0.

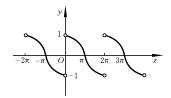


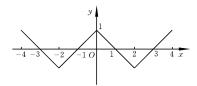
图 15-10

5. 把函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - x, & 0 < x \le 2, \\ x - 3, & 2 < x < 4 \end{cases}$$

在(0,4)上展开成余弦级数.

解 对 f(x)作偶延拓,如图 15-11 所示,且



$$b_{n} = 0,$$

$$a_{0} = \frac{2}{4} \int_{0}^{4} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{4} \left[\int_{0}^{2} (1-x) dx + \int_{2}^{4} (x-3) dx \right] = 0,$$

$$a_{n} = \frac{2}{4} \int_{0}^{4} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{0}^{2} (1-x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{4} dx + \int_{2}^{4} (x-3) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{4} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left((1-x) \frac{4}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{4} - \left(\frac{4}{n\pi} \right)^{2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{4} \right) \right]_{0}^{2}$$

$$+ \left((x-3) \cdot \frac{4}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{4} + \left(\frac{4}{n\pi} \right)^{2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{4} \right) \right]_{2}^{4}$$

$$= \left(\frac{4}{n\pi} \right)^{2} \left[-\cos \frac{n\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} (1 + (-1)^{n}) \right]$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & n=2k-1, \\ 0, & n=2k \ \, \exists \ \, k=2m, \\ \frac{8}{(2m-1)^2\pi^2}, & n=2k \ \, \exists \ \, k=2m-1, \end{cases}$$

故

$$f(x) = \frac{8}{\pi^2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos \frac{(2m-1)}{2} \pi x}{(2m-1)^2}, \quad x \in (0,4).$$

6. 把函数 $f(x) = (x-1)^2$ 在(0,1)上展开成余弦级数,并推出

$$\pi^2 = 6\left(1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \cdots\right).$$

解 对 f(x)作偶延拓,如图 15-12 所示,则

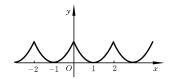


图 15-12

$$b_n = 0$$
,

$$a_0 = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^1 (x-1)^2 dx = \frac{2}{3},$$

$$a_n = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) \cos n\pi x dx = 2 \int_0^1 (x-1)^2 \cos n\pi x dx = \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2},$$

故

$$(x-1)^2 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos n\pi x}{n^2}, \quad x \in [0,1],$$

当x=0时,由f(x)延拓后连续,可得

$$1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$$

即

$$\pi^2 = 6 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 6 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} + \dots \right).$$

7. 求下列函数的傅里叶级数展开式:

- (1) $f(x) = \arcsin(\sin x)$; (2) $f(x) = \arcsin(\cos x)$.
- 解 (1) 由于 f(x)是以 2π 为周期的连续函数,且在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 内为奇函

数,从而

$$a_{n}=0, n=0,1,2, \dots \quad \text{fl} \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} -\pi - x, & -\pi \leqslant x < -\frac{\pi}{2}, \\ x, & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ \pi - x, & \frac{\pi}{2} < x < \pi. \end{cases}$$

因而
$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin nx dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (\pi - x) \sin nx dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{4}{n^2 \pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} = \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2k, k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, \\ (-1)^k \frac{4}{\pi (2k+1)^2}, & n = 2k+1, k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots. \end{cases}$$

$$f(x) = \arcsin(\sin x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)^2} \sin(2k+1)x,$$

$$x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

(2) 由于 f(x)的周期是 2π ,在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上为偶函数,从而 $b_n=0$,及

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x + \frac{\pi}{2}, & -\pi \leqslant x < 0, \\ \frac{\pi}{2} - x, & 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi. \end{cases}$$

因此 $a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) dx = 0,$ $a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) \cos nx dx$ $= \begin{cases} 0, & n = 2k, \\ \frac{4}{\pi n^2}, & n = 2k - 1, \end{cases}$ $k = 1, 2, \dots.$

故 $f(x) = \arcsin(\cos x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2k-1)x}{(2k-1)^2}, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$

8. 试问如何把定义在 $\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上的可积函数f 延拓到区间 $(-\pi,\pi)$ 内,使它们的傅里叶级数为如下形式:

(1)
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{2n-1} \cos(2n-1)x$$
; (2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{2n-1} \sin(2n-1)x$.

解 (1) 为要使 $f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{2n-1} \cos(2n-1)x$, $x \in (-\pi,\pi)$. 首先将 f(x) 从 $\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 内到 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 内作偶延拓,再根据 $f(x+\pi)=-f(x)$ 延拓到 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2},\pi\right]$ 上,最后作偶延拓到 $(-\pi,\pi)$ 上,这样得到的函数是 $(-\pi,\pi)$ 上的偶函数,且 $f(x+\pi)=-f(x)$. 由本章 $\{1\}$ 习题 $\{1\}$ 可得结论.

(2) 同样按 $\S1$ 习题 $\S1$ 的要求,先将f(x)从 $\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 内到 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 内作奇延拓,再根据 $f(x+\pi)=-f(x)$ 延拓到 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2},\pi\right]$ 上,最后作奇延拓到 $\left(-\pi,\pi\right)$ 上,这样得到的函数是 $\left(-\pi,\pi\right)$ 上的奇函数,且 $\left(-\pi,\pi\right)$,即

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} b_{2n-1} \sin(2n-1)x, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi).$$

§3 收敛定理的证明

1. 设 f 以 2π 为周期且具有二阶连续的导函数,证明 f 的傅里叶级数在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛于 f.

证 由所给条件知 f(x), f'(x)可展开为傅里叶级数:

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{a'_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a'_n \cos nx + b'_n \sin nx), \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

且有 $f(-\pi) = f(\pi)$, $f'(-\pi) = f'(\pi)$, 则由 § 1 习题 9 可知 f, f' 的导函数 f', f''的傅里叶系数为

$$a''_n = -n^2 a_n$$
, $b''_n = -n^2 b_n$, $a'_n = n b_n$, $b'_n = -n a_n$, $a''_n = 0$.

而由连续函数的可积性,可推出f"在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上可积,再由预备定理1,可得正项级数

$$\frac{a_0''}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n'' + b_n'') = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^4 (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$$

收敛,即取 $\varepsilon=1$, $\exists N\in \mathbb{N}_+$, $\exists n>N$ 时有

$$n^4(a_n^2+b_n^2) < \varepsilon = 1$$
,

即

$$0 < |a_n| < \frac{1}{n^2}, \quad 0 < |b_n| < \frac{1}{n^2},$$

且 $|a_n|+|b_n|<\frac{2}{n^2}$ 及 $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛,因而当n>N时 $\frac{|a_0|}{2}+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(|a_n|+|b_n|)$ 收敛.

故由定理 15.1 可知 f(x) 的傅里叶级数在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上一致收敛于f(x).

2. 设f为 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上可积函数. 证明:若f的傅里叶级数在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上一致收敛于f,则成立帕塞瓦尔(Parseval)等式

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

这里 a_n,b_n 为f的傅里叶系数.

证 由于 f(x)的傅里叶级数在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上一致收敛于 f(x),则有

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi].$$

因此
$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x)]^2 dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \left[\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{a_0}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)$$

$$\cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) dx$$

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

由 f(x)在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上可积,知 f(x)在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上有界,再由

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上一致收敛于f(x),故由第十三章 $\{1\$ 习题 $\{1\$ 知题 $\{1\$ 知题 $\{2\$ 和 $\{2\ \}\}$ $\{2\ \}$ 和 $\{2\ \}$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x)]^{2} dx = \frac{a_{0}^{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_{n} f(x) \cos nx + b_{n} f(x) \sin nx] dx$$

$$= \frac{a_{0}^{2}}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_{n} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx + b_{n} \right]$$

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

$$= \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2).$$

3. 由于帕塞瓦尔等式对于在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上满足收敛定理条件的函数也成立. 请应用这个结果证明下列各式:

(1)
$$\frac{\pi^2}{8} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2};$$
 (2) $\frac{\pi^2}{6} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2};$

(3)
$$\frac{\pi^4}{90} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4}$$
.

解 (1) 由 § 1 习题 3 的结论知

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)} = f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{4}, & -\pi < x < 0, \\ \frac{\pi}{4}, & 0 \le x < \pi. \end{cases}$$

利用帕塞瓦尔等式,有

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{2} dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2n-1}\right)^{2},$$
$$\frac{\pi^{2}}{8} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^{2}}.$$

即

(2) 由 § 1 习题 1(1) i)结论知

$$x=2\sum_{n=0}^{\infty}(-1)^{n+1}\frac{\sin nx}{n}, x\in(-\pi,\pi).$$

利用帕塞瓦尔等式,有

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^2 dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \right]^2,$$
$$\frac{\pi^2}{6} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}.$$

即

(3) 由 § 1 习题 1(2) i)的结论知

$$x^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi).$$

利用帕塞瓦尔等式,有

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x^{4} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi^{2}}{3} \right)^{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{4(-1)^{n}}{n^{2}} \right]^{2},$$
$$\frac{\pi^{4}}{90} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{4}}.$$

即

4. 证明: 若 f , g 均为 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上的可积函数,且它们的傅里叶级数在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上分别一致收敛于 f 和 g ,则

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)g(x) dx = \frac{a_0 \alpha_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \alpha_n + b_n \beta_n),$$

其中, a_n , b_n 为 f 的傅里叶系数, a_n , β_n 为 g 的傅里叶系数.

证 由于 f(x) 的傅里叶级数在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上一致收敛于 f(x),即

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi],$$

 $\mathcal{B} \qquad f(x)g(x) = \frac{a_0}{2}g(x) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n g(x) \cos nx + b_n g(x) \sin nx).$

由第十三章 $\S1$ 习题 $\S1$ 知题 $\S1$ 知题 $\S1$ 知题 $\S1$ 知题 $\S1$ 知题 $\S1$ 和, $\S1$ $\S2$ 和, $\S2$ 和, $\S3$ 和, $\S3$ 和, $\S3$ 和, $\S4$ 和, $\S3$ 和, $\S4$ 和, $\S4$

上一致收敛于f(x)g(x),同时可知f(x)g(x)在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上可积. 故

$$\begin{split} & \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) g(x) \mathrm{d}x \\ & = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{a_0}{2} g(x) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n g(x) \cos nx + b_n g(x) \sin nx) \right] \mathrm{d}x \\ & = \frac{a_0}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(x) \mathrm{d}x + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n g(x) \cos nx + b_n g(x) \sin nx) \mathrm{d}x \\ & = \frac{a_0 \alpha_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[a_n \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(x) \cos nx \mathrm{d}x + b_n \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(x) \sin nx \mathrm{d}x \right] \\ & = \frac{a_0 \alpha_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \alpha_n + b_n \beta_n). \end{split}$$

5. 证明:若f及其导函数f'均在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上可积, $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 0$, $f(-\pi)$ = $f(\pi)$,且成立帕塞瓦尔等式,则

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f'(x)|^2 dx \geqslant \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |f(x)|^2 dx.$$

注意:此题有误,若设

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \pi, & x = -\pi, \\ x, & -\pi < x \le \pi. \end{cases}$$

则 $f'(x)=1,x\in (-\pi,\pi]$,在周期延拓后满足收敛定理,即满足帕塞瓦尔等式 $\pi\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}f(x)\mathrm{d}x=0$ 及 $f(-\pi)=f(\pi)$,但不等式不成立.

§ 4 总练习题

1. 试求三角多项式

$$T_n(x) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} (A_k \cos kx + B_k \sin kx)$$

的傅里叶级数展开式.

解 显然 $T_n(x)$ 是以 2π 为周期的光滑函数,它可在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上展开为傅里叶级数,其中

$$a_{0} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} T_{n}(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{A_{0}}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} (A_{k} \cos kx + B_{k} \sin kx) \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{A_{0}}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(A_{k} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx dx + B_{k} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx dx \right) = A_{0},$$

$$a_{m} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} T_{n}(x) \cos mx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{A_{0}}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} (A_{k} \cos kx + B_{k} \sin kx) \right] \cos mx dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} A_{m}, & 1 \leq m \leq n, \\ 0, & m \geq n, \end{cases}$$

$$b_{m} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} T_{n}(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{A_{0}}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} (A_{k} \cos kx + B_{k} \sin kx) \right] \sin mx dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} B_{m}, & 1 \leq m \leq n, \\ 0, & m > n. \end{cases}$$

故
$$T_n(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (a_m \cos mx + b_m \sin nx) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} (A_k \cos kx + B_k \sin kx),$$
 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$

即 $T_n(x)$ 的傅里叶级数展开式就是其本身.

2. 设f为[$-\pi$, π]上的可积函数, a_0 , a_k , b_k ($k=1,2,\cdots,n$)为f 的傅里叶系数,试证明:当

$$A_0 = a_0, A_k = a_k, B_k = b_k (k=1,2,\dots,n)$$

时,积分 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x) - T_n(x)]^2 dx$ 取最小值,且最小值为

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x)]^2 dx - \pi \left[\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} (a_k^2 + b_k^2) \right].$$

上述 $T_n(x)$ 是第1题中的三角多项式 A_0,A_k,B_k 为它的傅里叶系数.

解 由于

$$\begin{split} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x) - T_n(x)]^2 \mathrm{d}x &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x)]^2 \mathrm{d}x - 2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) T_n(x) \mathrm{d}x + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} T_n^2(x) \mathrm{d}x, \\ \overline{\mathbb{m}} \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) T_n(x) \mathrm{d}x &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \left[\frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} (A_k \cos kx + B_k \sin kx) \right] \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{A_0}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \mathrm{d}x \\ &+ \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left[A_k \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos kx \mathrm{d}x + B_k \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin kx \mathrm{d}x \right] \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{A_0 a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} (A_k a_k + B_k b_k) \right], \end{split}$$

 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} T_n^2(x) \mathrm{d}x = \pi \left[\frac{A_0^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} (A_k^2 + B_k^2) \right] (因 T_n(x)$ 满足帕塞瓦尔等式成立的条件),即

$$\begin{split} &\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x) - T_n(x)]^2 \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x)]^2 \mathrm{d}x - 2\pi \left[\frac{A_0 a_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} (A_k a_k + B_k b_k) \right] + \pi \left[\frac{A_0^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} (A_k^2 + B_k^2) \right] \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x)]^2 \mathrm{d}x - \pi \left[\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} (a_k^2 + b_k^2) \right] \\ &+ \pi \left[\frac{(A_0 - a_0)^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} ((a_k - A_k)^2 + (b_k - B_k)^2) \right] \end{split}$$

故当 $A_0=a_0, A_k=a_k, B_k=b_k$ 时取得最小值,且其最小值为

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x)]^{2} dx - \pi \left[\frac{a_{0}^{2}}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} (a_{k}^{2} + b_{k}^{2}) \right].$$

3. 设f 为以 2π 为周期,且具有二阶连续可微的函数,

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

若级数 $\sum b_n''$ 绝对收敛,则

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{|b_k|} \leqslant \frac{1}{2} \left(2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |b_k''| \right).$$

解 由于 f 是以 2π 为周期,且具有二阶连续可微的函数,由 § 3. 习题 1

知
$$b_n'' = -n^2 b_n$$
,再由§3习题 $3(2)$ 知 $\frac{\pi^2}{6} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$,即有

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{2} \left(\ 2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |b_k''| \ \right) &\geqslant \frac{1}{2} \left(\ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |b_k''| \ \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\ \frac{1}{k^2} + |b_k''| \ \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\ \frac{1}{k^2} + k^2 \big(\ \sqrt{|b_k|} \big)^2 \ \right] \\ &\geqslant \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2 \cdot \frac{1}{k} \cdot k \ \sqrt{|b_k|} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{|b_k|} \, , \\ &\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{|b_k|} \leqslant \frac{1}{2} \left(\ 2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |b_k''| \right) . \end{split}$$

故

4. 设周期为 2π 的可积函数 $\varphi(x)$ 与 $\phi(x)$ 满足以下关系式:

(1)
$$\varphi(-x) = \psi(x)$$
; (2) $\varphi(-x) = -\psi(x)$.

试问 φ 的傅里叶系数 a_n,b_n 与 $\psi(x)$ 的傅里叶系数 α_n,β_n 有什么关系?

解 (1) 令 x = -t,则有

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-t) \cos nt dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \psi(x) \cos nx dx = a_n \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots),$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-t) \sin nt dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \psi(t) \sin nt dt = -\beta_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots).$$

(2) 类似(1),有

$$a_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \cos nx dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \psi(t) \cos nt dt = -\alpha_{n} \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots),$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \psi(t) \sin nt dt = \beta_{n} \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots).$$

5. 设定义在[a,b]上的连续函数列 $\{\varphi_n\}$ 满足关系

$$\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{n}(x) \varphi_{m}(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq m, \\ 1, & n = m. \end{cases}$$

对于在[a,b]上的可积函数f,定义

$$a_n = \int_a^b f(x) \varphi_n(x) dx, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

证明: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n^2$ 收敛,且有不等式

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 \leqslant \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx.$$

证 令 $S_m(x) = \sum_{n=1}^m a_n \varphi_n(x)$,由所给的条件可知 $f(x) S_m(x)$ 和 $(f(x))^2$ 在[a,b]上是可积的,则

$$0 \le \int_{a}^{b} [f(x) - S_{m}(x)]^{2} dx = \int_{a}^{b} [f(x)]^{2} dx - 2 \int_{a}^{b} f(x) S_{m}(x) dx + \int_{a}^{b} [S_{m}(x)]^{2} dx,$$

其中

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)S_{m}(x)dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x) \sum_{n=1}^{m} a_{n} \varphi_{n}(x)dx$$
$$= \sum_{n=1}^{m} a_{n} \int_{a}^{b} f(x)\varphi_{n}(x)dx = \sum_{n=1}^{m} a_{n}^{2},$$

$$\int_{a=1}^{b} \left[S_m(x)\right]^2 \mathrm{d}x = \int_{a}^{b} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{m} a_n \varphi_n(x)\right]^2 \mathrm{d}x = \sum_{n=1}^{m} \int_{a}^{b} a_n^2 \varphi_n^2(x) \mathrm{d}x = \sum_{n=1}^{m} a_n^2,$$

即可得

$$0 \leqslant \int_a^b [f(x) - S_m(x)]^2 dx = \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx - \sum_{n=1}^m a_n^2,$$

由此可导出

$$\sum_{n=1}^{m} a_n^2 \leqslant \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 \mathrm{d}x,$$

而 $\int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx$ 为一个有限值,故正项级数部分和 $\sum_{n=1}^m a_n^2$ 有上界,即 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n^2$ 收敛,且有不等式

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 \leqslant \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx.$$

第十六章 多元函数的极限 与连续

知识要点

1. 点列 $\{P_k\}$ (按距离)收敛于 P_0 ,等价于按坐标收敛于 P_0 ,即 $P_k \rightarrow P_0(k \rightarrow \infty) \Leftrightarrow \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \rho(P_k, P_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x_k \rightarrow x_0, y_k \rightarrow y_0(k \rightarrow \infty),$ 其中, $P_k = (x_k, y_k), \quad P_0 = (x_0, y_0).$

2. P_0 是点集E 的聚点 \Leftrightarrow 存在一个各项互异的点列 $\{P_k\}\subset E$,使 $\lim P_k = P_0$.

E 的内点与非孤立的界点均为 E 的聚点;闭集含有其全部的聚点;任一有界无穷点集至少有一聚点.

- 3. 连通的开集称为开域,开域连同其边界称为闭域,闭域必为闭集,但闭集未必为闭域. 开域、闭域,或者开域连同其一部分界点所成的点集,统称为区域.
- 4. 由于 R^2 中的任意两点之间无法比较大小, 故与 R 中的完备性定理比较, 不存在有单调收敛原理与确界定理. R^2 中的完备性定理仅有柯西准则、闭区域套定理、聚点定理及有限覆盖定理.
- 5. 二元函数是 \mathbf{R}^2 到 \mathbf{R} 的一个映射,它可表示为 z=f(x,y),也可表示为点函数形式 z=f(P), $P \in \mathbf{R}^2$. 点函数形式与一元函数形式类似,故一元函数微分学中的某些概念常通过点函数形式推广过来.
- 6. 二元函数极限的定义与一元函数的定义比较,其适用面更为宽松. 它不像一元函数只对在其空心邻域上有定义的点上给出极限定义,而是在 \mathbf{R}^2 中点集聚点上给出极限的定义.

$$\lim_{P\to P_0} f(P) = A \Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0,$$

使得

$$|f(P)-A| < \varepsilon, \forall P \in U^{\circ}(P_{\circ};\delta) \cap D,$$

其中,D 为 f 的定义域.

实际上上述定义方式也适用于一元函数.

- 7. 二元函数的极限又称为重极限. 累次极限与重极限是两种不同的概念,二者之间无必然的蕴含关系. 只有当二重极限与二个累次极限都存在时,三者必相等: 而当二个累次极限存在但不相等时,重极限必不存在.
 - 8. 判定 f 在点 P_0 处不存在极限的方法主要如下:
 - (1) 选取两条不同的趋干 P_0 的连续曲线(或点列),使其极限值不相等.
 - (2) 二个累次极限存在但不相等.
 - 9. f 在点 P_0 处连续 $\Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, 使得$

$$|f(P)-f(P_0)| < \varepsilon, \quad \forall P \in U(P_0,\delta) \cap D.$$

由此定义可知:

- (1) f 在其定义域的孤立点处连续.
- (2) 若 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 为D的聚点,则

$$f$$
 在 P_0 处连续\(\sim_{P o P_0} f(P) = f(P_0) \(\operatorname \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) o (0, 0)} \Delta f(x_0, y_0) = 0,

其中,

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

称为f在P。处的全增量.

- 10. 连续函数具有局部有界性、局部保号性及连续函数的四则运算与复合运算的结果仍为连续函数等性质. 而有界闭域上连续函数具有有界性与最大值、最小值存在性,一致连续性,介值性等整体性质.
 - 11. 初等函数都是其定义域上的连续函数.

习 题 详 解

§ 1 平面点集与多元函数

- 1. 判断下列平面点集中哪些是开集、闭集、有界集、区域?并分别指出它们的聚点与界点:
 - (1) $\lceil a,b \rangle \times \lceil c,d \rangle$;

- (2) $\{(x,y) | xy \neq 0\};$
- (3) $\{(x,y) | xy = 0\}$;
- (4) $\{(x,y)|y>x^2\};$
- (5) $\{(x,y) | x < 2, y < 2, x+y > 2\};$
- (6) $\{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 = 1 \le y = 0, 0 \le x \le 1\};$
- (7) $\{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le 1 \text{ x} y = 0, 1 \le x \le 2\};$
- (8) $\{(x,y)|x,y$ 均为整数 $\};$
- (9) $\{(x,y)|y=\sin\frac{1}{x},x>0\}.$

解 $(1) [a,b) \times [c,d)$ 是有界集、区域,其聚点为 $E = \{(x,y) | a \le x \le b, c \le y \le d\}.$

- (2) $\{(x,y)|xy\neq 0\}$ 是开集,其聚点为 $E=\mathbf{R}^2$,界点为 $\{(x,y)|xy=0\}$.
- (3) $\{(x,y)|xy=0\}$ 是闭集,其聚点为 $E = \{(x,y)|xy=0\}$,界点为 $\partial E = E = \{(x,y)|xy=0\}$.
- (4) $\{(x,y)|y>x^2\}$ 是开集、区域,其聚点为 $E=\{(x,y)|y\gg x^2\}$,界点为 $\{(x,y)|y=x^2\}$.
 - (5) $\{(x,y)|x<2,y<2,x+y>2\}$ 是开集、有界集、区域,其聚点为 $E = \{(x,y)|x\leq 2,y\leq 2,x+y\geq 2\},$

界点为 $\{(x,y) | x=2,0 \le y \le 2\} \cup \{(x,y) | y=2,0 \le x \le 2\}$

$$\bigcup \{(x,y) | x+y=2, 0 \le x \le 2\}.$$

(6) $\{(x,y)|x^2+y^2=1$ 或 $y=0,0\leqslant x\leqslant 1\}$ 是闭集、有界集,其聚点为 $E=\{(x,y)|x^2+y^2=1\text{ 或 }y=0,0\leqslant x\leqslant 1\},$

界点为 $\partial E = E$.

(7) $\{(x,y)|x^2+y^2 \leqslant 1 \text{ g} y=0,1 \leqslant x \leqslant 2\}$ 是闭集、有界集,其聚点为 $E = \{(x,y)|x^2+y^2 \leqslant 1 \text{ g} y=0,1 \leqslant x \leqslant 2\},$

界点为 $\partial E = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ 或 } y = 0, 1 \le x \le 2\}.$

- (8) $\{(x,y)|x,y$ 均为整数 $\}$ 是闭集,其聚点为 \emptyset ,界点为 $\{(x,y)|x,y$ 均为整数 $\}$.
 - (9) $\{(x,y)|y=\sin\frac{1}{x},x>0\}$ 是闭集,其聚点为

$$E = \{(x,y) | y = \sin \frac{1}{x}, x > 0\} \cup \{(0,y) | |y| \leq 1\},$$

界点为

$$\partial E = E$$
.

2. 试问集合 $\{(x,y) \mid 0 < |x-a| < \delta, 0 < |y-b| < \delta\}$ 与集合 $\{(x,y) \mid |x-a| < \delta, |y-b| < \delta, (x,y) \neq (a,b)\}$ 是否相同?

解 不相同,第一个点集为第二个点集的子集. 因为 $E = \{(x,y) | x = a, 0 < |y-b| < \delta \} \cup \{(x,y) | y = b, 0 < |x-a| < \delta \}$ 不属于第一个点集,但包含于第二个点集.

3. 证明:当且仅当存在各点互不相同的点列 $\{P_n\}\subset E, P_n\neq P_0, \lim_{n\to\infty}P_n=P_0$ 时, P_0 是 E 的聚点.

证 设 $\{P_n\}$ $\subset E$,且互不相同 $,P_n\neq P_0$,因为 $\lim_{n\to\infty}P_n=P_0$,所以,对 \forall $\epsilon>0,$ $\exists N\in \mathbf{N}_+, \exists n>N$ 时,有

$$|P_n-P_0|<\varepsilon$$
, $\mathbb{P}_n\in U^\circ(P_0;\varepsilon)$,

故 P_0 为E的聚点.

反之,设 P_0 为E 的聚点,则由聚点的定义,对于 ϵ_1 =1,日 P_1 \in $U^\circ(P_0;\epsilon_1)$ \cap E;对于 ϵ_2 = $\min\left(\frac{1}{2},\rho(P_1,P_0)\right)$,日 P_2 \in $U^\circ(P_0;\epsilon_2)$ \cap E,且 $\rho(P_2,P_0)$ < ϵ_2 \leq $\rho(P_1,P_0)$,故 P_1 \neq P_2 ;作归纳假设:已找到 k 个点 $\{P_1,P_2,\cdots,P_k\}$ \subset E, P_i \in $U^\circ(P_0;\epsilon_i)$,其中

$$\varepsilon_i = \min\left(\frac{1}{i}, \rho(P_{i-1}, P_0)\right), \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, k.$$

因为

$$\rho(P_k, P_0) < \rho(P_{k-1}, P_0) < \cdots < \rho(P_1, P_0),$$

故 P_1, P_2, \cdots, P_k 互不相同. 现在,对 $\varepsilon_{k+1} = \min\left(\frac{1}{k+1}, \rho(P_k, P_0)\right)$, $\exists P_{k+1} \in U^\circ(P_0; \varepsilon_{k+1}) \cap E$ 使 $P_{k+1} = P_1, P_2, \cdots, P_k$ 互不相同,如此等等,这样就得到了各点互不相同的点列 $\{P_n\} \subset E, P_n \neq P_0$,又由于 $\rho(P_n, P_0) \leqslant \frac{1}{n}$,故

$$\lim P_n = P_0$$
.

4. 证明:闭域必为闭集. 举例说明反之不真.

证 设D 为闭域,因为闭域是开域连同边界所成的点集,闭集E 是E 的所有聚点都属于E,所以,对 $\forall P \in D$,情况 1° : 当 $P \in T$ 共成 $D \Rightarrow P$ 是D 的内点 \Rightarrow

P 必为D 的聚点:情况2°·当P∈aD⊂D⇒P 为D 的非孤立的界点⇒P 为D 的 聚点. 从而得知D的一切点均为D的聚点,故D为闭集.

反之不真. 反例.

$$E = \{(x, y) \mid 1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 2 \text{ d} x = 2, 0 \le y \le 1\},$$

则E的开域是

$$E_1 = \{ (x, y) | 1 < x^2 + y^2 < 2 \},$$

 E_1 的边界是 $\partial E_1 = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 = 1\} \bigcup \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 = 2\}.$

闭域 $E_1 \cup \partial E_1 \subseteq E$,又显然E中的一切点均为聚点,且为E的全部聚点,所以E为闭集,非闭域.

5. 证明:点列 $\{P_n(x_n, y_n)\}$ 收敛于 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的充要条件是

$$\lim x_n = x_0$$
 和 $\lim y_n = y_0$.

必要性·设 $\lim P_n = P_0$,则对 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+$,当n > N时,有 ìīF $P_n \in U(P_0; \varepsilon)$, \square

$$\rho(P_n, P_0) = \sqrt{(x_n - x_0)^2 + (y_n - y_0)^2} < \varepsilon,$$
$$|x_n - x_0| \le \rho(P_n, P_0) < \varepsilon, \quad |y_n - y_0| \le \rho(P_n, P_0) < \varepsilon.$$

从而 故

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = x_0, \quad \lim_{n\to\infty} y_n = y_0.$$

充分性:设 $\lim x_n = x_0$, $\lim y_n = y_0$,则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+$,当n > N时,有 $|x_n-x_0|<\varepsilon$, $|y_n-y_0|<\varepsilon$, $|x_n-y_0|<\varepsilon$

$$P_n(x_n, y_n) \in U(P_0(x_0, y_0); \varepsilon)$$
 (方邻域),

所以

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} P_n = P_0.$$

6. 求下列各函数的函数值:

(1)
$$f(x,y) = \left[\frac{\arctan(x+y)}{\arctan(x-y)}\right]^2, \Re f\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right);$$

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

(3)
$$f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - xy\tan\frac{x}{y}$$
, $\Re f(tx,ty)$.

$$\textbf{\textit{W}} \quad (1) \ \ f\bigg(\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2},\frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}\bigg) = \left[\frac{\arctan\frac{1}{2}(1+\sqrt{3}+1-\sqrt{3})}{\arctan\frac{1}{2}(1+\sqrt{3}-1+\sqrt{3})}\right]^2$$

$$= \left[\frac{\arctan 1}{\arctan \sqrt{3}}\right]^2 = \frac{9}{16}.$$

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

(3)
$$f(tx,ty) = (tx)^2 + (ty)^2 - (tx)(ty)\tan\frac{tx}{ty}$$

= $t^2 \left(x^2 + y^2 - xy\tan\frac{x}{y}\right) = t^2 f(x,y)$.

7. 设 $F(x,y) = \ln x \ln y$,证明:若u > 0, v > 0,则

$$F(xy,uv) = F(x,u) + F(x,v) + F(y,u) + F(y,v).$$

$$\mathbf{i}\mathbf{E} \quad F(xy,uv) = \ln(xy)\ln(uv) = (\ln x + \ln y)(\ln u + \ln v)$$

$$= \ln x \ln u + \ln x \ln v + \ln y \ln u + \ln y \ln v$$

$$= F(x,u) + F(x,v) + F(y,u) + F(y,v).$$

8. 求下列各函数的定义域,画出定义域的图形,并说明这是何种点集:

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

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

(5)
$$f(x,y) = \ln x + \ln y;$$
 (6) $f(x,y) = \sqrt{\sin(x^2 + y^2)};$

(7)
$$f(x,y) = \ln(y-x);$$
 (8) $f(x,y) = e^{-(x^2+y^2)};$

(9)
$$f(x,y,z) = \frac{z}{r^2 + y^2 + 1}$$
;

(10)
$$f(x,y,z) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - r^2}} (R > r).$$

解 (1) 要使 $f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - y^2}$ 有定义,必须 $x^2 - y^2 \neq 0$,即 $y \neq \pm x$,故定义域

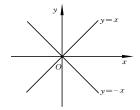
$$D = \{ (x, y) | y \neq \pm x \},$$

D 的图形如图 16-1 所示,D 为开集,非开域(因为不连通).

(2) 要使 $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{2x^2 + 3y^2}$ 有定义,必须分母 $2x^2 + 3y^2 \neq 0$,即 $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$,故定义域

$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\},$$

D 的图形如图 16-2 所示,D 为开集,也是开域.



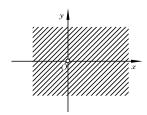
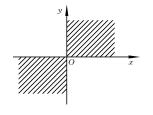


图 16-1

图 16-2

(3) 显然
$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{xy}$$
的定义域为
 $D = \{(x,y) | x \ge 0, y \ge 0 \text{ 或} x \le 0, y \le 0\},$

D 的图形如图 16-3 所示,D 为闭集,也为闭域.



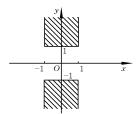


图 16-3

图 16-4

(4) 要使
$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{y^2-1}$$
有定义,必须
$$1-x^2 {\geqslant} 0, \quad y^2-1 {\geqslant} 0,$$

故定义域

$$D = \{(x,y) \mid |x| \leq 1, |y| \geq 1\},\$$

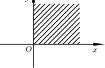
- D 的图形如图 16-4 所示,D 为闭集,非区域(因为不连通).
 - (5) 显然 $f(x,y) = \ln x + \ln y$ 的定义域为

$$D = \{(x, y) | x > 0, y > 0\},$$

D 的图形如图 16-5 所示, D 为开集, 也是开域.

(6) 要使
$$f(x,y) = \sqrt{\sin(x^2 + y^2)}$$
有定义,___

必须



$$\sin(x^2+y^2)\geqslant 0$$
,

即

$$2k\pi \leq (x^2 + y^2)$$

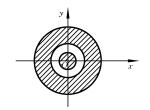
 $\leq (2k+1)\pi, k=0,1,2,\cdots,$

图 16-5

故定义域

$$D = \{(x,y) \mid 2k\pi \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq (2k+1)\pi, k = 0,1,2,\dots\},\$$

D 的图形如图 16-6 所示,D 为闭集,非区域.



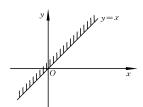


图 16-6

图 16-7

(7) 显然
$$f(x,y) = \ln(y-x)$$
的定义域为

$$D = \{(x, y) | y > x\},$$

D 的图形如图 16-7 所示, D 为开集, 也是开域.

(8) 显然
$$f(x,y) = e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$$
的定义域

$$D = \mathbf{R}^2$$
.

故D为开集,也是闭集,是开域也是闭域.

(9) 显然
$$f(x,y,z) = \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2 + 1}$$
的定义域

$$D = \mathbf{R}^3$$
.

故D为开集,也是闭集,是开域也是闭域.

(10) 要使
$$f(x,y,z) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - r^2}}$$

有定义,必须 $R^2-x^2-y^2-z^2 \ge 0$, $x^2+y^2+z^2-r^2 > 0$,

故定义域
$$D = \{(x,y,z) | r^2 < x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le R^2 \},$$

- D 为有界集,但既不是开集,也不是闭集.
- 9. 证明.开集与闭集具有对偶性——若E为开集,则 $\int_{E}E$ 为闭集:若E为 闭集,则E 为开集.

证 设 E 为开集,对 $\forall P \in E$,由于 P 为 E 的内点,所以 $\exists \delta > 0$,使 $U(P:\delta)$ $\subseteq E$,因而不存在 $P' \in \mathcal{L}$ 使 $\rho(P,P') < \delta$,故P 不是 \mathcal{L} 的聚点,于是 \mathcal{L} 的所 有聚点都属于[E, p] E 为闭集.

另一方面,设E为闭集,对 $\forall P \in \mathcal{E}$,即 $P \in \mathcal{E}$,因而P 不是E的聚点,故 $\exists \delta > 0$,使 $U(P;\delta) \cap E = \emptyset$,即 $U(P;\delta) \subset [E, \mathbb{R}] \cup P$ 为 $[E, \mathbb{R$ 开集.

- 10. 证明.
- (1) 若 F_1 , F_2 为闭集,则 $F_1 \cup F_2$ 与 $F_1 \cap F_2$ 都为闭集;
- (2) 若 E_1 , E_2 为开集,则 $E_1 \cup E_2$ 与 $E_1 \cap E_2$ 都 为 开集;
- (3) 若F 为闭集,E 为开集,则 $F \setminus E$ 为闭集, $E \setminus F$ 为开集.
- 证 (1) 由集合中关于并、交、余的对偶律,有

$$\label{eq:final_state} \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{C}(F_1 \bigcup F_2) = (\mathbb{C}(F_1) \bigcap (\mathbb{C}(F_2)), \quad \mathbb{C}(F_1 \bigcap F_2) = (\mathbb{C}(F_1) \bigcup (\mathbb{C}(F_2)). \end{array}$$

现设 F_1, F_2 为闭集,则由习题9知 $[F_1, F_2, \mathcal{O}]$ 为开集. 对 $\forall P \in ([F_1]) \cap \mathcal{O}$ (ΓF_2) ,即 $P \in \Gamma F_1$ 且 $P \in \Gamma F_2$, $\exists \delta_1 > 0$, $\delta_2 > 0$,使

$$U(P;\delta_1) \subset \mathcal{L} F_1, \quad U(P;\delta_2) \subset \mathcal{L} F_2,$$

取 $\delta = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2)$,则

$$U(P;\delta)\subset (\ F_1)\cap (\ F_2),$$

所以

$$(\mathfrak{l} F_1) \cap (\mathfrak{l} F_2) = \mathfrak{l} (F_1 \bigcup F_2)$$

为开集,故 $F_1 \cup F_2$ 为闭集.

又对 $\forall P \in ([F_1]) \cup ([F_2])$,则 $P \in [F_1]$ 或 $P \in [F_2]$,由于 $[F_1]$, $[F_2]$ 为开 集,所以 $\exists \delta_1 > 0, \delta_2 > 0$,使

$$U(P;\delta_1) \subset \mathcal{L} F_1$$
 或 $U(P;\delta_2) \subset \mathcal{L} F_2$,

取 $\delta = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2)$,则

$$U(P;\delta) \subset (\Gamma_1) \cup (\Gamma_2),$$

所以

$$(\mathbf{L} F_1) \cup (\mathbf{L} F_2) = \mathbf{L} (F_1 \cap F_2)$$

为开集,故 $F_1 \cap F_2$ 为闭集.

(2) 设 E_1 , E_2 为开集,由习题9 知 E_1 , E_2 均为闭集,又由习题10(1)知 (E_1) (E_2) = E_1 (E_2) (E_3) (E_4) (E_5) = E_1 (E_1) (E_2) = E_1 (E_1) (E_2)

均为闭集,故 $E_1 \cup E_2$, $E_1 \cap E_2$ 均为开集.

(3) 设F 为闭集,E 为开集,由集合运算知

$$F \setminus E = F \cap \mathcal{L} E$$
.

由于E 为开集,所以E 为闭集,从而 $F \cap E$ $E = F \setminus E$ 为闭集;又因为

$$E \backslash F = E \cap \mathcal{L} F$$
,

由干F 为闭集,所以 $\mathbb{C}F$ 为开集,从而 $E \cap \mathbb{C}F = E \setminus F$ 为开集.

11. 试把闭域套定理推广为闭集套定理,并证明之.

闭集套定理:设 $\{D_n\}$ 是 \mathbf{R}^2 中的闭集列,它满足:

- i) $D_n \supset D_{n+1}, n=1,2,\cdots$;
- ii) $d_n = d(D_n)$, $\lim d_n = 0$,

则存在惟一的点 $P_0 \in D_n, n=1,2,\cdots$.

证 任取点列 $P_n \in D_n$, $n=1,2,\cdots$,由条件i)知 $D_{n+p} \subset D_n$,因此 $P_n,P_{n+p} \in D_n$,从而有

$$\rho(P_n, P_{n+p}) \leqslant d_n \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

由柯西收敛准则知, $\exists P_0 \in \mathbb{R}^2$,使

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} P_n = P_0$$
.

现在,任意固定n,对 $\forall p \in \mathbb{N}_+$,有

$$P_{n+p} \in D_{n+p} \subset D_n$$
,

令 $p \rightarrow +\infty$,由于 D_n 为闭集, P_0 作为 D_n 的聚点必然属于 D_n ,即

$$\lim_{n\to+\infty} P_{n+p} = P_0 \in D_n, n=1,2,\cdots$$

最后证明 P_0 的惟一性. 若 $\exists P_1 \in D_n, n=1,2,\cdots$,则由于

$$\rho(P_0, P_1) \leqslant \rho(P_0, P_n) + \rho(P_1, P_n) \leqslant 2d_n \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty),$$

所以

$$\rho(P_0, P_1) = 0$$
, $\square P_0 = P_1$.

12. 证明:定理16.4(有限覆盖定理).

有限覆盖定理:设 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 为一有界闭域, $\{\Delta_a\}$ 为一开域族,它覆盖了D

(即 $D\subset \bigcup_a \Delta_a)$,则在 $\{\Delta_a\}$ 中必存在有限个开域 $\Delta_1,\Delta_2,\cdots,\Delta_n$,它们同样覆盖了D(即 $D\subset \bigcup_a \Delta_i)$.

证 反证法:假设不能用 $\{\Delta_a\}$ 中有限个开域覆盖D. 因为 $D \subset \mathbf{R}^2$ 为一有界闭域,所以 $\exists a,b,c,d \in \mathbf{R}$,使

$$D \subseteq G = \{(x, y) \mid a \leqslant x \leqslant b, c \leqslant y \leqslant d\}.$$

用直线 $x = \frac{1}{2}(a+b)$, $y = \frac{1}{2}(c+d)$ 将矩形域 G 分成四个小矩形域 $G_{1i}(i=1,2,3,4)$,而 $G_{1i}(i=1,2,3,4)$ 将 D 划分为若干个小闭域,且其中至少有一个闭域不能被有限开域覆盖,记此闭域为 D_1,D_1 所在的小矩形域为 G_{1i} ,且设

$$G_{11} = \{(x, y) | a_1 \leq x \leq b_1, c_1 \leq y \leq d_1\},$$

则 $D_1 \subset D$, $D_1 \subset G_{11} \subset G$, 且

$$r_1 = d(D_1) \leqslant d(G_{11}) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(b-a)^2 + (d-c)^2}.$$

又用直线 $x=\frac{1}{2}(a_1+b_1)$, $y=\frac{1}{2}(c_1+d_1)$ 将 G_{11} 分成四个小矩形域 $G_{2i}(i=1,2,3,4)$,而 $G_{2i}(i=1,2,3,4)$ 将 D_1 划分为若干个小闭域,且其中至少有一个闭域不能被有限个开域覆盖,记此闭域为 D_2 , D_2 所在的小矩形域为 G_{21} ,且设

$$G_{21} = \{(x,y) | a_2 \le x \le b_2, c_2 \le y \le d_2\},$$

则 $D_2 \subset D_1, D_2 \subset G_{21} \subset G_{11}$,且

$$r_2 = d(D_2) \leqslant d(G_{21}) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{(b_1 - a_1)^2 + (d_1 - c_1)^2}.$$

因为 $b_1-a_1=\frac{1}{2}(b-a),d_1-c_1=\frac{1}{2}(d-c)$,所以

$$r_2 = d(D_2) \leqslant \frac{1}{2^2} \sqrt{(b-a)^2 + (d-c)^2}.$$

重复上述过程并不断进行下去,得到一个闭域套 $\{D_n\}$,它满足

i) $D_n \supset D_{n+1}, n = 1, 2, \dots;$

ii)
$$r_n = d(D_n) \le \frac{1}{2^n} \sqrt{(b-a)^2 + (c-d)^2} (n=1,2,\cdots), \lim_{n \to \infty} r_n = 0.$$

即 $\{D_n\}$ 是闭域套,且其中每一个闭域 D_n 都不能用有限个开域覆盖. 其中

$$D_n \subseteq G_{n1} = \{(x, y) \mid a_n \leq x \leq b_n, c_n \leq y \leq d_n\},$$

$$b_n-a_n=\frac{1}{2^n}(b-a), \quad d_n-c_n=\frac{1}{2^n}(d-c).$$

由闭域套定理知,存在惟一点 $P_0 \in D_n (n=1,2,\cdots)$. 由于 $\{\Delta_a\}$ 是D的一个 开覆盖,故 $\exists \Delta_{\alpha} \in \{\Delta_{\alpha}\}$ 使 $P_0 \in \Delta_{\alpha}$.

又因为 $\lim r_n = 0$, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+$ 使当n > N 时,有

$$D_n \subset \Delta_{\alpha'}$$
.

这表明 D_n 能用 $\{\Delta_a\}$ 中的一个开域 $\Delta_{a'}$ 所覆盖,与挑选 D_n 时的假设"不能用 $\{\Delta_{\alpha}\}$ 中有限个开域覆盖"相矛盾,故必存在 $\{\Delta_{\alpha}\}$ 中有限个开域 $\Delta_{1},\Delta_{2},\cdots,\Delta_{n}$ 来 覆盖D.

№ 2 二元函数的极限

1. 试求下列极限(包括非正常极限).

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

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

(3)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}-1};$$
 (4) $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy+1}{x^4+y^4};$

(4)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy+1}{x^4+y^4}$$
;

(5)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(1,2)}\frac{1}{2x-y};$$

(6)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} (x+y)\sin\frac{1}{x^2+y^2};$$

(7)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2}$$
.

解 (1) 因为
$$0 \leqslant \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2} \leqslant \frac{x^2 y^2}{2|x||y|} = \frac{1}{2}|x||y| \rightarrow 0((x,y) \rightarrow (0,0))$$
,所

以

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

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{1+x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{r\to 0} \frac{1+r^2}{r^2} = +\infty.$$

(3) \diamondsuit $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$, 则

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

(4) $\Rightarrow x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta, \mathbb{N}$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy+1}{x^4+y^4} = \lim_{r\to 0} \frac{r^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta + 1}{r^4 (\cos^4\theta + \sin^4\theta)}.$$

对 $\forall M > 0$,因为 $r \rightarrow 0$,所以不妨设0 < r < 1,由于

$$\frac{r^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta + 1}{r^4 (\cos^4\theta + \sin^4\theta)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}r^2 \sin 2\theta + 1}{r^4 \cdot \frac{1}{4}(3 + \cos 4\theta)} = \frac{4 + 2r^2 \sin 2\theta}{r^4 (3 + \cos 4\theta)} > \frac{2}{4r^4},$$

取 $\delta = \min\left(1, \sqrt[4]{\frac{1}{2M}}\right)$,则当 $0 < r < \delta$ 时,便有

$$\frac{r^2\sin\theta\cos\theta+1}{r^4(\cos^4\theta+\sin^4\theta)}>M.$$

故

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy+1}{x^4+y^4} = +\infty.$$

(5) 因为 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(1,2)} (2x-y)=0$,由无穷小与无穷大之间的关系,知

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(1,2)} \frac{1}{2x-y} = \infty.$$

(6) 因为 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}(x+y)=0$,而 $\left|\sin\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}\right|\leqslant 1$,利用有界函数与无穷小之积仍为无穷小,即知

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

(7) $\diamondsuit x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta, 则$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2} = \lim_{r\to 0} \frac{\sin r^2}{r^2} = 1.$$

2. 讨论下列函数在(0,0)点的重极限与累次极限:

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

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

(5)
$$f(x,y) = y\sin\frac{1}{x}$$
; (6) $f(x,y) = \frac{x^2y^2}{x^3 + y^3}$;

(7)
$$f(x,y) = \frac{e^x - e^y}{\sin xy}$$
.

解 (1) 令 $y=kx(k\neq 0)$,则

$$\lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0) \atop y = kx} \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{k^2 x^2}{x^2 + k^2 x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{k^2}{1 + k^2} = \frac{k^2}{1 + k^2}$$

由于极限值随 k 的变化而变化,故重极限 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)}\frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}$ 不存在.

累次极限

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2} \lim_{x\to 0} 0 = 0,$$

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{y \to 0} 1 = 1.$$

(2) 因为
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} (x+y)=0$$
,而 $\left|\sin\frac{1}{x}\sin\frac{1}{y}\right| \leqslant 1$,

所以重极限

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} (x+y)\sin\frac{1}{x}\sin\frac{1}{y} = 0.$$

累次极限

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

不存在,同理 $\lim_{y\to 0}\lim_{x\to 0}(x+y)\sin\frac{1}{x}\sin\frac{1}{y}$ 不存在.

(3) 令 v=kx,见

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2y^2+(x-y)^2} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{k^2x^2}{k^2x^2+(1-k)^2} = \begin{cases} 1, & k=1, \\ 0, & k\neq 1, \end{cases}$$

所以重极限不存在.

累次极限

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

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x - y)^2} = \lim_{y \to 0} 0 = 0.$$

(4) 令 y = -x,则

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

又令 $y=x^3-x^2$,则

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)\\y=3^3-x^2\\y=3^3-x^2}} = \frac{x^3+y^3}{x^2+y} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^3+x^9-3x^8+3x^7-x^6}{x^3} = 1,$$

所以重极限不存在

累次极限

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y} = \lim_{x \to 0} x = 0,$$

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y} = \lim_{y \to 0} y^2 = 0.$$

(5) 因为
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} y=0$$
,而 $\left|\sin\frac{1}{x}\right| \leqslant 1$,所以重极限

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} y\sin\frac{1}{x} = 0.$$

累次极限

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \limsup_{y \to 0} \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} 0 = 0,$$

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \limsup_{x \to 0} y \sin \frac{1}{x} = \lim_{y \to 0} \left[y \limsup_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \right]$$

不存在.

(6) 令
$$y=x$$
,则

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)\\y=x}} \frac{x^2y^2}{x^3+y^3} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^4}{2x^3} = 0,$$

又令 $x=y^2-y$,则

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)\\x=y^2-y}} \frac{x^2y^2}{x^3+y^3} = \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{y^2(y^4-2y^3+y^2)}{y^3+(y^6-3y^5+3y^4-y^3)} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

所以重极限不存在.

累次极限

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^3 + y^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} 0 = 0,$$

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^3 + y^3} = \lim_{y \to 0} 0 = 0.$$

(7) **令** y = x,则

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)\\y=x}} \frac{e^x - e^y}{\sin xy} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{0}{\sin x^2} = 0,$$

又令 $x=y-y^2$,则

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)\\x=y-y^2}} \frac{\mathrm{e}^x - \mathrm{e}^y}{\sin xy} = \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{\mathrm{e}^y(\mathrm{e}^{-y^2} - 1)}{\sin (y^2 - y^3)} = \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{-y^2}{y^2 - y^3} = -1,$$

所以重极限不存在.

累次极限 $\lim_{x\to 0}\lim_{y\to 0}\frac{{
m e}^x-{
m e}^y}{{
m sin}xy}$ 与 $\lim_{y\to 0}\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{{
m e}^x-{
m e}^y}{{
m sin}xy}$ 都不存在.

3. 证明:若 $1^{\circ} \lim_{(x,y)\to(a,b)} f(x,y)$ 存在且等于A; 2° y 在b 的某邻域内,存在

有
$$\lim_{x \to a} f(x,y) = \varphi(y)$$
,则 $\lim_{y \to b} \lim_{x \to a} f(x,y) = A$.

证 依题意,即证

$$\lim_{y \to b} \lim_{x \to a} f(x, y) = \lim_{y \to b} \varphi(y) = A.$$

设 $v \in U(b; \delta_1)$,因为

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(a,b)} f(x,y) = A,$$

所以对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_2 > 0, \exists 0 < |x-a| < \delta_2, 0 < |y-b| < \delta_2$ 时,有

$$|f(x,y)-A|<\varepsilon$$
.

又因为

$$\lim_{x\to a} f(x,y) = \varphi(y), \quad y \in U(b;\delta_1),$$

 $\exists \delta_3 > 0$,当 $0 < |x-a| < \delta_3$, $|y-b| < \delta_1$ 时,有

$$|f(x,y)-\varphi(y)|<\varepsilon.$$

取 $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3\}$,则对上面的 $\epsilon > 0$,当 $0 < |x-a| < \delta$, $0 < |y-b| < \delta$ 时,有

$$|\varphi(y)-A| \leq |\varphi(y)-f(x,y)|+|f(x,y)-A| \leq 2\varepsilon.$$

故

$$\lim_{y \to b} \lim_{x \to a} f(x, y) = A.$$

4. 试应用 ε-δ 定义证明:

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

证 因为对 $\forall x, y \in \mathbb{R}$,有 $x^2 + y^2 \geqslant 2|x| \cdot |y|$,因此

$$\left| \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} - 0 \right| = \frac{x^2 |y|}{x^2 + y^2} \leqslant \frac{1}{2} |x|,$$

所以,对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,取 $\delta = 2\varepsilon$,则当 $0 < |x| < \delta$, $0 < |y| < \delta$ 时,就有

$$\left|\frac{x^2y}{x^2+y^2}-0\right|<\varepsilon.$$

故

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

- 5. 叙述并证明:二元函数极限的惟一性定理,局部有界性定理与局部保 号性定理.
 - (1) 二元函数极限的惟一性定理:若 $\lim_{(x,y) \to (a,b)} f(x,y)$ 存在,则此极限惟
 - (2) 二元函数局部有界性定理: 若 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(a,b)} f(x,y)$ 存在,则 f(x,y)在

 $P_{o}(a,b)$ 的某一空心邻域内有界.

(3) 二元函数的局部保号性定理: 若 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(a,b)} f(x,y) = A > 0$ (或< 0),则对任何正数r < A(或r < -A),存在 $U^{\circ}(P_{\scriptscriptstyle 0})$,使得对一切 $(x,y) \in U^{\circ}(P_{\scriptscriptstyle 0})$ 有

$$f(x,y) > r > 0$$
 (**g** $f(x,y) < -r < 0$).

证 (1) 反证法:假设

因为 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(a,b)} f(x,y) = A$,所以,对给定的 $\epsilon_0 = \frac{B-A}{2} > 0$,日 $\delta_1 > 0$,当 $(x,y) \in U^{\circ}((a,b);\delta_1)$ 时,有

$$|f(x,y)-A|<\epsilon_0$$
,

即

$$\frac{3A-B}{2} < f(x,y) < \frac{A+B}{2};$$

同理,由 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(a,b)} f(x,y) = B$,对上面的 $\varepsilon_0 > 0$, $\exists \delta_2 > 0$, $\exists (x,y) \in U^{\circ}((a,b); \delta_2)$ 时,有

$$|f(x,y)-B|<\varepsilon_0$$

即

$$\frac{A+B}{2} < f(x,y) < \frac{3B-A}{2}$$
.

取 $\delta = \min{\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}}, 则当(x,y) \in U^{\circ}((a,b); \delta)$ 时,有

$$\frac{A+B}{2} < f(x,y) < \frac{A+B}{2}.$$

故矛盾,所以假设不对,即极限惟一.

(2) 由于极限 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(a,b)} f(x,y) = A$ 存在,所以,对 $\epsilon_0 = 1$, $\exists \delta > 0$, $\exists (x,y) \in U^{\circ}(P_0;\delta)$ 时,有

$$|f(x,y)-A|<\varepsilon_0=1$$
,

于是 $|f(x,y)| = |f(x,y) - A + A| \le |f(x,y) - A| + |A| < 1 + A$ = M, $(x,y) \in U^{\circ}(P_0;\delta)$

故f(x,y)在 $U^{\circ}(P_{\circ};\delta)$ 内有界.

(3) 设 A>0(对于 A<0 的情况可类似地证明),对 $\forall r\in(0,A)$,由 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(a,b)}f(x,y)=A,则对\varepsilon_0=A-r>0,\exists\delta>0,\exists(x,y)$ 在 $U^\circ(P_0;\delta)$ 时,有

$$|f(x,y)-A| < \varepsilon_0 = A-r$$

即

$$f(x,y)>A-\epsilon_0=r$$
.

故结论成立.

6. 试写出下列类型极限的精确定义:

(1)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(+\infty,+\infty)} f(x,y) = A;$$
 (2) $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,+\infty)} f(x,y) = A.$

解 (1) 若对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M > 0, \exists x > M, v > M$ 时,有

$$|f(x,y)-A|<\varepsilon$$
.

则称 $(x,y) \rightarrow (+\infty,+\infty)$ 时,f(x,y)以A为极限,记为

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(+\infty,+\infty)} f(x,y) = A.$$

(2) 若对 $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, M > 0,$ 当 $0 < |x| < \delta$ 且 v > M 时,有

$$|f(x,y)-A|<\varepsilon$$
.

则称 $(x,y) \rightarrow (0,+\infty)$ 时,f(x,y)以A为极限,记为

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,+\infty)} f(x,y) = A.$$

7. 试求下列极限:

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

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

(3)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(+\infty,+\infty)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{xy}\right)^{x\sin y}$$

(3)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(+\infty,+\infty)} \left(1+\frac{1}{xy}\right)^{x\sin y};$$
 (4) $\lim_{(x,y)\to(+\infty,0)} \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}}.$

解 (1) 利用极坐标代换. 令 $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$, 当 $(x, y) \rightarrow (+\infty$, $+\infty$)时, $r\rightarrow +\infty$,由于

$$0 < \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^4} = \frac{r^2}{r^4(\cos^4\theta + \sin^4\theta)} = \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{4}{(3 + \cos 4\theta)} \le \frac{4}{2r^2} \to 0 \quad (r \to +\infty),$$

故

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(+\infty,+\infty)} \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^4+y^2} = 0.$$

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

$$= \lim_{(x,y)\to(+\infty,+\infty)} [x^{2}e^{-x}e^{-y}+y^{2}e^{-y}e^{-x}]$$

$$= \lim_{x\to+\infty} (x^{2}e^{-x}) \cdot \lim_{y\to+\infty} e^{-y} + \lim_{y\to+\infty} (y^{2}e^{-y}) \cdot \lim_{x\to+\infty} e^{-x} = 0.$$

(3)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(+\infty,+\infty)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{xy}\right)^{x\sin y} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(+\infty,+\infty)} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{xy}\right)^{xy}\right]^{\frac{\sin y}{y}}$$
$$= \left[\lim_{(x,y)\to(+\infty,+\infty)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{xy}\right)^{xy}\right]^{\lim_{y\to+\infty} \frac{\sin y}{y}}$$

$$=e^1=e$$
.

(4)
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(+\infty,0)} \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}} = \left[\lim_{x\to+\infty} \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^x\right]^{(x,y)\to(+\infty,0)^{\frac{x}{x+y}}} = e^1 = e.$$

- 8. 试作一函数f(x,y)使当 $x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow +\infty$ 时,
- (1) 两个累次极限存在而重极限不存在:
- (2) 两个累次极限不存在而重极限存在;
- (3) 重极限与累次极限都不存在;
- (4) 重极限与一个累次极限存在,另一个累次极限不存在.

解 (1) 令
$$f(x,y) = \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$
,则

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

但由定理16.6的推论2知重极限不存在.

(2)
$$\diamondsuit$$
 $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{x} \sin x \cos y + \frac{1}{y} \sin y \cos x$,由于

$$\lim_{y \to +\infty} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \sin x \cos y = \lim_{y \to +\infty} \left[\cos y \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \sin x \right] = \lim_{y \to +\infty} 0 = 0,$$

但是 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \cos x$ 不存在,故 $\lim_{y\to +\infty} \lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x,y)$ 不存在. 同理 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \lim_{y\to +\infty} f(x,y)$ 也不存在.

又因为 $|\sin x \cos y| \le 1$, $|\sin y \cos x| \le 1$, 所以

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(+\infty,+\infty)}\frac{1}{x}\sin x\cos y=0,$$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(+\infty,+\infty)}\frac{1}{y}\sin y\cos x=0,$$

即 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(+\infty,+\infty)} f(x,y) = 0$,故重极限存在.

(3) 令 $f(x,y) = x\sin y + y\cos x$,则易知,当 $x \to +\infty$, $y \to +\infty$ 时,重极限与两个累次极限均不存在.

(4) 令
$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{x} \cos y$$
,则

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(+\infty,+\infty)}\frac{1}{x}\cos y=0,$$

$$\lim_{y \to +\infty} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \cos y = \lim_{y \to +\infty} 0 = 0,$$

但 $\lim_{x\to \infty} \lim_{x\to \infty} \frac{1}{x} \cos y$ 不存在.

- 9. 证明定理 16.5 及其推论 3.
- (1) 定理 16.5: $\lim_{P \to P_0 \atop P \in D} f(P) = A$ 的充要条件是,对于 D 的任一子集 E,只要

 P_0 是 E 的聚点,就有

$$\lim_{P \to P_0} f(P) = A.$$

(2) 推论3: 极限 $\lim_{\substack{P \to P_0 \\ P \in D}} f(P)$ 存在的充要条件是,对于D 中任一满足条件 P_n

 $\neq P_0$ 且 $\lim P_n = P_0$ 的点列 $\{P_n\}$,它所对应的函数列 $\{f(P_n)\}$ 都收敛.

证 (1) 必要性:设
$$\lim_{\stackrel{P \to P_0}{P \in D}} f(P) = A$$
,所以对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, $\exists P \in U^{\circ}(P_0; \delta)$

 $\cap D$ 时,有

$$|f(P)-A|<\varepsilon$$
.

由于 $E \subset D$, P_0 为E 的聚点,所以 $U^{\circ}(P_0;\delta) \cap E \neq \emptyset$,故当 $P \in U^{\circ}(P_0;\delta)$ $\cap E \subset U^{\circ}(P_0;\delta) \cap D$ 时,有

$$|f(P)-A|<\varepsilon$$

即表明

$$\lim_{\substack{P \to P_0 \\ P \in E}} f(P) = A.$$

充分性:设 $E \subset D$,P。为E的聚点,

$$\lim_{\substack{P \to P_0 \\ P \in E}} f(P) = A.$$

下面采用反证法:假设 $\lim_{\stackrel{P\to P_0}{P\in D}} f(P) \neq A$,则必 $\exists \epsilon_0$,对 $\forall \delta_n = \frac{1}{n} > 0$, $\exists P_n \in \mathbb{R}$

 $U^{\circ}(P_0; \delta_n) \cap D$,使 $|f(P_n) - A| \geqslant \epsilon_0$ 且 P_n 互不相同.

因为
$$E = \{P_n\} \subset D, \lim_{n \to \infty} \rho(P_n, P_0) \leqslant \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0,$$

所以 P_0 为E的聚点,这与条件 $\lim_{\substack{P \to P_0 \\ P \in E}} f(P) = \lim_{\substack{n \to \infty}} f(P_n) = A$ 相矛盾,故假设不

对,即有

$$\lim_{\substack{P \to P_0 \\ P \in D}} f(P) = A.$$

(2) 必要性:设 $\lim_{P \to P_0} f(P) = A$,令 $E = \{P_n\} \subset D$,由 $P_n \neq P_0$, $\lim_{n \to \infty} P_n = P_0$,知

 P_{\circ} 为 E 的聚点,故由上面已证的定理 16.5,即知

$$\lim_{\substack{P \to P_0 \\ P \in D}} f(P) = \lim_{\substack{P \to P_0 \\ P \in E}} f(P) = \lim_{\substack{n \to \infty}} f(P_n) = A.$$

充分性:设当 $P_0 \neq P_n \in D$, $\lim P_n = P_0$ 时, $\operatorname{flim} f(P_n) = A$ 收敛.

首先,应说明的是上面的极限是惟一的. 采用反证法:假设

$$\exists \{P_n^{(1)}\} \subset D, \quad \{P_n^{(2)}\} \subset D, \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} P_n^{(1)} = \lim_{n \to \infty} P_n^{(2)} = P_{\emptyset},$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} f(P_n^{(1)}) = A, \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} f(P_n^{(2)}) = B,$$

且

但A < B,则对于给定的 $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{B - A}{2} > 0$, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+$, $\exists n > N$ 时,有

$$f(P_n^{(1)}) < A + \varepsilon_0 = \frac{A+B}{2} = B - \varepsilon_0 < f(P_n^{(2)}).$$

故发生矛盾,即假设不对,所以A=B.

其次,利用类似于定理16.5 充分性证明中采用的反证法可证

$$\lim_{\substack{P \to P_0 \\ P \in D}} f(P) = A.$$

§ 3 二元函数的连续性

1. 讨论下列函数的连续性.

(1)
$$f(x,y) = \tan(x^2 + y^2);$$
 (2) $f(x,y) = [x+y];$

(3)
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin xy}{y}, & y \neq 0, \\ 0, & y = 0; \end{cases}$$

(3)
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin xy}{y}, & y \neq 0, \\ 0, & y = 0; \end{cases}$$

(4) $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0; \end{cases}$
(5) $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \text{ 为无理数}, \\ y, & x \text{ 为有理数}; \end{cases}$

$$0, x^2 + y^2 = 0$$

(6)
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} y, & x \text{ 为有理数}; \\ y^2 \ln(x^2 + y^2), & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0; \end{cases}$$

(7)
$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{\sin x \sin y};$$
 (8) $f(x,y) = e^{-\frac{x}{y}}.$

解 (1) 当 $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi = \frac{1+2k}{2}\pi$ 时 $f(x,y) = \tan(x^2 + y^2)$ 间断,故 $\tan(x^2 + y^2)$ 的间断曲线为圆族

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + 2k), \quad k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

(2) 当 $x+y=\pm n$ 时,f(x,y)=[x+y]间断,故[x+y]的间断曲线为直线族

$$x+y=\pm n$$
, $n=0,1,2,\cdots$.

(3) 因为对 $\forall (x_0,0) \in \mathbb{R}^2, x_0 \neq 0$,有

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,0)} \frac{\sin xy}{y} = x_0 \neq f(x_0,0) = 0,$$

所以间断点集为 $\{(x,y)|x\neq 0,y=0\}$.

(4)
$$\exists (x,y) \neq (0,0) \text{ if } , f(x,y) = \frac{\sin xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
 连续, $\exists (x,y) = (0,0) \text{ if } ,$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\sin xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{\sin xy}{xy} \cdot \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 1 \cdot \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{r^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta}{r} = 0 = f(0,0),$$

故 f(x,y) 在全平面连续。

(5) **对** $\forall (x_0, y_0) \in \mathbf{R}^2, y_0 \neq 0$,有

$$f(x_0, y_0) = \begin{cases} 0, & x_0$$
 为无理数, $y_0, & x_0$ 为有理数.

i) 当 x_0 为无理数时,取有理点列 $\{x_n\}$,使 $x_n \rightarrow x_0(n \rightarrow \infty)$,则

$$\lim_{\substack{x_n \to x_0 \ y = y_0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\substack{n \to \infty \ y = y_0}} f(x_n, y_0) = \lim_{\substack{n \to \infty \ y = y_0}} y_0 = y_0 \neq 0 = f(x_0, y_0).$$

ii) 当 x_0 为有理数时,取无理点列 $\{x_n\}$,使 $x_n \rightarrow x_0(n \rightarrow \infty)$,则

$$\lim_{\substack{x_n \to x_0 \\ y = y_0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{n \to \infty}} f(x_n, y_0) = \lim_{\substack{n \to \infty}} 0 = 0 \neq y_0 = f(x_0, y_0).$$

而对 $\forall (x_0,0) \in \mathbf{R}^2$,有

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,0)} f(x,y) = 0 = f(x_0,y_0),$$

故 f(x,y)仅在直线 y=0 上连续,间断点集为 $\{(x,y)|y\neq 0\}$.

(6) $\Rightarrow x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta$. 因为

 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} y^2 \ln(x^2 + y^2) = \lim_{r\to 0} (2r^2 \ln r)(\sin^2 \theta) = 0 = f(0,0),$ 所以 f(x,y)在全平面连续.

(7) 因为
$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{\sin x \sin y}$$
的定义域为
$$D = \{(x,y) | x \neq k\pi, y = k\pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots \},$$

所以 f(x,y) 在 D 内连续.

(8) 因为 $f(x,v)=e^{-\frac{x}{v}}$ 的定义域为

$$D = \{ (x, y) | x \in \mathbb{R}, y \neq 0 \},$$

所以 f(x,y) 在 D 内连续.

2. 叙述并证明二元连续函数的局部保号性.

二元连续函数局部保号性定理: 若函数 f(x,y)在 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 处连续,且 $f(P_0)>0$ (或<0),则对任何正数 $r< f(P_0)$ (或 $r<-f(P_0)$),存在某邻域 $U(P_0)$,使对一切 $P(x,y)\in U(P_0)$,有

$$f(P) > r$$
 (**或** $f(P) < -r$).

证 记 $A = f(P_0)$,则二元连续函数局部保号性定理为二元函数极限局部保号性定理的特例,其证明见本章 \S 2 习题 5.

3. 设

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

试讨论它在(0,0)点处的连续性.

解 $\diamondsuit x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta$. 因为

所以当0 时<math>, f(x,y)在(0,0)点处连续 $, p \geqslant \frac{1}{2}$ 时, f(x,y)在(0,0)点

处不连续.

4. 设 f(x,y)定义在闭矩形域 $S = [a,b] \times [c,d]$. 若 f 对 y 在 [c,d]上处处连续,对 x 在 [a,b](且关于 y)为一致连续,证明 f 在 S 上处处连续.

证 对 $\forall P_0(x_0, y_0) \in S$,因为 f(x, y) 对 y 在 [c, d] 上处处连续,所以对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta_1 > 0$, $\exists c \le y \le d$, $|y - y_0| < \delta_1$ 时,有

$$|f(x_0,y)-f(x_0,y_0)| < \varepsilon/2.$$

又由于f(x,y)对x 在[a,b]上且关于y 一致连续,因而对上面的 $\varepsilon > 0$,日 $\delta_2 > 0$, 当 $x_1,x_2 \in [a,b]$ 时,对 $\forall y \in [c,d]$,在 $|x_1-x_2| < \delta_2$ 时,有

$$|f(x_1,y)-f(x_2,y)|<\varepsilon/2.$$

取 $\delta = \min{\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}}$,则当 $(x, y) \in S$, $|x - x_0| < \delta$, $|y - y_0| < \delta$ 时,有

$$|f(x,y)-f(x_0,y_0)| \leq |f(x,y)-f(x_0,y)| + |f(x_0,y)-f(x_0,y_0)| < \varepsilon,$$

即表明 f(x,y) 在 P_0 处连续,由 $P_0 \in S$ 的任意性,知 f(x,y) 在 S 上处处连续.

5. 证明:若 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 是有界闭域,f 为D 上连续函数,且f 不是常数函数,则 f(D) 不仅有界(定理 16.8),而且是闭区间.

证 因为 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 为有界闭域,f(x,y)在 D 上连续,所以由定理 16.8 知, f(x,y)在 D 上取最小值m 和最大值M. 又由于 f 不是常数函数,因而m < M,从而对 $\forall \mu \in (m,M)$,由定理 16.10(介值性定理)知, $\exists P_0 \in D$,使 $f(P_0) = \mu$,故 $f(D) = \lceil m,M \rceil$.

6. 设f(x,y)在区域 $G \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 上对x 连续,对y 满足利普希茨条件:

$$|f(x,y')-f(x,y'')| \le L|y'-y''|,$$

其中(x,y'), $(x,y'') \in G$,L 为常数,试证明f 在G 上处处连续.

证 首先,若L=0,则由f(x,y')=f(x,y'')且f(x,y)在G上对x 连续,即 知 f(x,y)在G上处处连续.

其次,若L>0,对任给聚点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)\in G$,因为f(x,y)对x 连续,所以对 $\forall \varepsilon>0$, $\exists \delta_1>0$,当 $P(x,y_0)\in G$, $|x-x_0|<\delta_1$ 时,有

$$|f(x,y_0)-f(x_0,y_0)|<\varepsilon/2.$$

取 $\delta = \min \left\{ \delta_1, \frac{\epsilon}{2L} \right\}$,则当 $P(x,y) \in G$, $|x-x_0| < \delta$, $|y-y_0| < \delta$ 时,有 $|f(x,y) - f(x_0,y_0)| \le |f(x,y) - f(x,y_0)| + |f(x,y_0) - f(x_0,y_0)|$

$$\leq L |y-y_0| + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < L \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2L} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

所以f(x,y)在 P_0 点处连续,由 $P_0 \in G$ 的任意性即知f(x,y)在G 上处处连续.

7. 若一元函数 $\varphi(x)$ 在[a,b]上连续,令

$$f(x,y) = \varphi(x), \quad (x,y) \in D = [a,b] \times (-\infty, +\infty).$$

试讨论 f 在 D 上是否连续? 是否一致连续?

解 f(x,y)在 D 上连续且一致连续.

因为 $\varphi(x)$ 在闭区间[a,b]上连续,所以 $\varphi(x)$ 在[a,b]上一致连续. 因而对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, $\exists x_1, x_2 \in [a,b]$, $|x_1-x_2| < \delta$ 时,有

$$|\varphi(x_1)-\varphi(x_2)|<\varepsilon$$
.

由于 $f(x,y) = \varphi(x)$ 与y 无关,所以对 $\forall P_1(x_1,y_1), P_2(x_2,y_2) \in D$,当 $|x_1-x_2|$ < δ , $|y_1-y_2|$ < δ (或 $\rho(P_1,P_2)$ < $\sqrt{2}\delta$)时,就有

$$|f(x_1,y_1)-f(x_2,y_2)|=|\varphi(x_1)-\varphi(x_2)|<\varepsilon.$$

故 f(x,y)在 D 上一致连续.

8.
$$ig f(x,y) = \frac{1}{1-xy}, (x,y) \in D = [0,1) \times [0,1),$$

证明: f 在 D 上连续, 但不一致连续.

证 (1)
$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{1-xy}$$
在D上连续.

因对 $\forall P_0(x_0,y_0) \in D, 0 \leq x_0 < 1, 0 \leq y_0 < 1, x_0 y_0 < 1, 有$

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)}\frac{1}{1-xy}=\frac{1}{1-x_0y_0}=f(x_0,y_0),$$

故 f(x,y)在 D 上连续.

(2) f(x,y)在D上不一致连续.

因为对于 $\epsilon_0 \! = \! 1$,对无论多么小的正数 $\delta\!\left(<\! \frac{1}{24}
ight)$,只要取

$$P_{0}(x_{0},y_{0}) = \left(1 - \frac{\delta}{2}, 1 - \frac{\delta}{2}\right), \quad P_{1}(x_{1},y_{1}) = \left(1 - \frac{\delta}{3}, 1 - \frac{\delta}{3}\right) \in D,$$

虽然有
$$\rho(P_1,P_0) = \sqrt{(x_1-x_0)^2+(y_1-y_0)^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{18}} \delta < \delta$$
,

但是
$$|f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_0, y_0)| = \frac{1}{1 - \left(1 - \frac{\delta}{3}\right)^2} - \frac{1}{1 - \left(1 - \frac{\delta}{2}\right)^2}$$
$$= \frac{12 - 5\delta}{\delta(6 - \delta)(4 - \delta)} > \frac{12 - 5\delta}{24\delta} > 12 - \frac{5}{24\delta}$$

$$> 1 = \epsilon_0$$
.

故 $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{1-xy}$ 在 D 内不一致连续.

9. 设 $f \in \mathbb{R}^2$ 上分别对每一自变量 x 和 y 是连续的,并且每当固定 x 时 f 对 y 是单调的,证明 $f \in \mathbb{R}^2$ 上的二元连续函数.

证 任取 $P_0(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbf{R}^2$,故只须证明f(x, y)在 P_0 处连续.

不妨设每当固定x 时 f 对 y 是单调递减。因为 f(x,y) 对 y 是连续的,所以对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta_1 > 0$, $\exists |y - y_0| < \delta_1$ 时,有

$$|f(x_0,y)-f(x_0,y_0)| < \varepsilon/2,$$

即 $f(x_0)$

$$f(x_0,y_0)-\frac{\varepsilon}{2} < f(x_0,y) < f(x_0,y_0)+\varepsilon/2.$$

又因为f(x,y)对x 是连续的,同样对上面的 $\epsilon>0$,引 $\delta_2>0$,当 $|x-x_0|<\delta_2$ 时,有

$$|f(x,y_0+\delta)-f(x_0,y_0+\delta)| < \varepsilon/2,$$

即

$$f(x_0, y_0 + \delta) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \langle f(x, y_0 + \delta) \langle f(x_0, y_0 + \delta) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

$$|f(x, y_0 - \delta) - f(x_0, y_0 - \delta)| \langle \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

亦即

$$f(x_0, y_0 - \delta) - \frac{\epsilon}{2} < f(x, y_0 - \delta) < f(x_0, y_0 - \delta) + \frac{\epsilon}{2}.$$

这里, $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$,则当 $|x-x_0| < \delta$, $|y-y_0| < \delta$ 时,有

$$f(x,y)-f(x_0,y_0)< f(x,y_0-\delta)-f(x_0,y_0)$$

$$< f(x_0, y_0 - \delta) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} - f(x_0, y_0) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon,$$

 $f(x,y)-f(x_0,y_0)>f(x,y_0+\delta)-f(x_0,y_0)$

$$> f(x_0, y_0 + \delta) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} - f(x_0, y_0) > -\frac{\varepsilon}{2} - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = -\varepsilon,$$

即

$$|f(x,y)-f(x_0,y_0)|<\varepsilon.$$

这表明 f(x,y)在 P_0 处连续.

& 4 总练习题

1. 设 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 是有界闭集,d(E)为E 的直径. 证明:存在 $P_1, P_2 \in E$,使得

 $\rho(P_1,P_2)=d(E).$

证 因为闭集E可能无聚点,所以分下列两种情况加以证明.

情况(1):设有界闭集 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 没有聚点,则E 中只有有限个孤立点.因为E 中若有无限个孤立点,则由聚点定理知E 在 \mathbb{R}^2 中至少有一个聚点,但有界闭集E 无聚点,所以E 中只有有限个孤立点,由d(E)的定义:

$$d(E) = \sup_{P,P' \subseteq E} \rho(P,P'),$$

以及 E 中点的个数的有限性,即知 $\exists P_1, P_2 \in E$ 使 $\rho(P_1, P_2) = d(E)$.

情况(2):设有界闭集E 中有聚点,由d(E)的定义及上确界的概念,知对 $\forall \delta > 0, \exists P, P' \in E$,使

$$d(E) - \delta < \rho(P, P') \leq d(E)$$
.

现取一数串 $\delta_n = \frac{1}{n}, n=1,2,\cdots,$ 则得到点列 $\{P_n\}\subset E, \{P_n'\}\subset E,$ 使

$$d(E) - \delta_n < \rho(P_n, P'_n) \leq d(E).$$

对于有界点列 $\{P_n\}$ \subset E, 无论 $\{P_n\}$ 中有无限个互不相同的点(此时可用聚点定理), 还是 $\{P_n\}$ 中包含无穷个相同的点, 都存在子列 $\{P_{n_k}\}$ \subset $\{P_n\}$ 使

$$\lim_{k\to\infty} P_{n_k} = P_1 \in E.$$

故对数串 $\delta_{n_k} = \frac{1}{n_k}$,有

$$d(E) - \delta_{n_b} < \rho(P_{n_b}, P'_{n_b}) \le d(E).$$

同样,对于有界点列 $\{P_{n_k}'\}$ \subset E , 无论 $\{P_{n_k}'\}$ 中有无限个互不相同的点(此时可用聚点定理),还是 $\{P_{n_k}'\}$ 中包含无穷个相同的点,都存在子列 $\{P_{n_k}'\}$ \subset $\{P_{n_k}'\}$. 使

$$\lim_{r\to\infty}P'_{n_{k_r}}=P_2\in E.$$

由于 $\{n_{k_r}\}\subset\{n_k\}$,所以 $\{P_{n_k}\}\subset\{P_{n_k}\}$,故有

$$\lim_{r\to\infty} P_{n_{k_r}} = P_1.$$

最后,对数串 $\delta_{n_k} = \frac{1}{n_k}$,有

$$d(E) - \delta_{n_{k_r}} < \rho(P_{n_{k_r}}, P'_{n_{k_r}}) \le d(E).$$

令r→∞,则有

$$\rho(P_1,P_2)=d(E)$$
.

2. ig
$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{xy}, r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, k > 1,$$

$$D_1 = \left\{ (x,y) \left| \frac{1}{k} x \leqslant y \leqslant kx \right. \right\},$$

$$D_2 = \left\{ (x,y) \left| x > 0, y > 0 \right. \right\}.$$

试分别讨论i=1,2 时极限 $\lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ (x+y) \in \mathcal{D}}} f(x,y)$ 是否存在? 为什么?

解 (1) i=1 时, $D_1 = \left\{ (x,y) \mid \frac{1}{k} \leqslant x \leqslant kx \right\}$. 若记 $\alpha = \arctan \frac{1}{k}$, $\beta = -\frac{1}{k}$

 $\arctan k$,又令 $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$,则 D_1 又可表示为

$$D_1 = \{ (r, \theta) \mid \alpha \leqslant \theta \leqslant \beta, 0 \leqslant r < +\infty \},$$

这里
$$0 < \alpha < \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 , $\beta = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha$ 且 $\alpha < \frac{\pi}{4}$. 故极限

$$\lim_{{r\to +\infty}\atop{(x,y)\in D_1}} f(x,y) = \lim_{{r\to +\infty}\atop{\alpha\leqslant \emptyset\leqslant \beta}} \frac{1}{r^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta} = 0$$
存在.

(注:因为
$$\frac{1}{2}\sin 2\alpha \leqslant \sin \theta \cos \theta = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2\theta \leqslant 1$$
,所以 $1 \leqslant \frac{1}{\sin \theta \cos \theta} \leqslant \frac{2}{\sin 2\alpha}$ 有界.)

(2)
$$i=2$$
 时, $D_2=\{(x,y)|x>0,y>0\}$ 为第一象限内的区域. 令 $y=x$,则

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{2} x \rightarrow +\infty \quad (x \rightarrow +\infty),$$

故

$$\lim_{\stackrel{r\to+\infty}{(x,y)\in D_2}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\stackrel{x\to+\infty}{(x,y)\in D_2}} f(x,y) = \lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} = 0.$$

又令 $y=e^{-x}(x>0)$,则

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \sqrt{x^2 + e^{-2x}} \rightarrow +\infty \quad (x \rightarrow +\infty),$$

故

$$\lim_{\stackrel{r\to +\infty}{(x,y)\in D_2}} f(x,y) = \lim_{\stackrel{r\to +\infty}{y=e^{-x}}} f(x,y) = \lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{\mathrm{e}^x}{x} = +\infty,$$

所以极限 $\lim_{r\to +\infty} f(x,y)$ 不存在.

3. 设
$$\lim_{y \to y_0} \varphi(y) = \varphi(y_0) = A$$
, $\lim_{x \to x_0} \psi(x) = \psi(x_0) = 0$, 且在 (x_0, y_0) 附近有 $|f(x,y) - \varphi(y)| \leq \psi(x)$. 证明

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = A.$$

证 因为 $\lim_{y \to y_0} \varphi(y) = \varphi(y_0) = A$,所以对 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta_1 > 0$, $\exists |y - y_0| < \delta_1$

时,有

$$|\varphi(y)-\varphi(y_0)|=|\varphi(y)-A|<\varepsilon/2.$$

又由 $\lim_{x\to x_0} \psi(x) = \psi(x_0) = 0$,同样对上面的 $\varepsilon > 0$,引 $\delta_2 > 0$,当 $|x-x_0| < \delta_2$ 时,有

$$|\psi(x)-\psi(x_0)| = |\psi(x)-0| = \psi(x) < \varepsilon/2.$$

再由已给条件,知 $\exists \delta_3 > 0, \exists (x,y) \in U((x_0,y_0); \delta_3)$ 时,有

$$|f(x,y)-\varphi(y)| \leq \psi(x)$$
.

令 $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3\}$,则当 $(x, y) \in U((x_0, y_0); \delta)$ 时,有

$$|f(x,y)-A| \leq |f(x,y)-\varphi(y)| + |\varphi(y)-A| \leq \psi(x) + |\varphi(y)-A|$$

<\varepsilon/2+\varepsilon/2=\varepsilon.

故

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = A.$$

4. 设 f 为定义在 \mathbf{R}^2 上的连续函数 $, \alpha$ 是任一实数 $, \alpha$

$$E = \{(x,y) | f(x,y) > \alpha, (x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \},$$

$$F = \{(x,y) | f(x,y) \geqslant \alpha, (x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2 \}.$$

证明:E 是开集,F 是闭集.

证 (1) 取
$$\forall P_0(x_0, y_0) \in E$$
,则 $f(x_0, y_0) > \alpha$,即

$$f(x_0, y_0) - \alpha > 0$$
,

由于f(x,y)在 P_0 处连续,所以 $f(x,y)-\alpha$ 也在 P_0 处连续,且

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} (f(x,y)-\alpha) = f(x_0,y_0)-\alpha > 0,$$

故由连续函数局部保号性定理知 $\exists \delta > 0$,使当 $(x,y) \in U(P_0;\delta)$ 时,有

$$f(x,y)-\alpha>0$$
, \mathbb{D} $f(x,y)>\alpha$,

这表明

$$U(P_0;\delta) \subseteq E$$
,

即 P_0 为E的内点,因而E为开集.

- (2) 因为 $F = \mathbf{R}^2 / E$,又 \mathbf{R}^2 为闭集,而E 为开集,故由 $\S 1$ 习题 $\S 1$ 习题 $\S 1$ 为闭集.
 - 5. 设f在有界开集E上一致连续. 证明:

- (1) 可将 f 连续延拓到 E 的边界:
- (2) f 在 E 上有界.

证 (1) f 能连续延拓到 E 的边界,是指: $\forall \forall P_0(x_0,y_0) \in \partial E$,若极限 $\lim_{P \to P_0} f(x,y) = A(A$ 为有限数)存在,则定义 $f(P_0) = A$,就可以使 f(x,y)在 P_0 $P \in E$

处连续.

首先,由 f 在有界开集 E 上一致连续可知,对 $\forall \epsilon > 0$,引 $\delta > 0$,当 $P_1(x_1, y_1)$, $P_2(x_2, y_2) \in E$, $\rho(P_1, P_2) < \delta$ 时,有

$$|f(P_1)-f(P_2)| < \varepsilon.$$
 (1)

现对 $\forall P_0(x_0,y_0)\in\partial E$,由于开集E中每一点均为内点,而界点 $P_0\in\partial E$ 的任何邻域内既有E中的点也有不属于E中的点,所以 P_0 为E的聚点。在E中任取满足条件 $P_n\neq P_0$, $\lim_{n\to\infty}P_n=P_0$ 的点列 $\{P_n\}$,下面证明点列 $\{f(P_n)\}$ 收敛。

由 $\lim P_n = P_0$ 可知,对上面的 $\delta > 0$, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+$, $\exists n > N$, m > N 时,有

$$\rho(P_n, P_0) < \delta/2, \quad \rho(P_m, P_0) < \delta/2,$$

从而

$$\rho(P_n, P_m) < \delta/2 + \delta/2 = \delta.$$

再由式①.有

$$|f(P_n)-f(P_m)|<\varepsilon.$$

所以点列 $\{f(P_n)\}$ 为柯西点列,故 $\{f(P_n)\}$ 收敛. 由定理16.5 的推论3 即知极限 $\lim_{\substack{P\to P_0\\P\in E}} f(P)$ 存在. 故f 可以连续延拓到 $P_0\in\partial E$,即f 可连续延拓到 ∂E .

- (2) 设 $F = E \cup \partial E$,则F 为有界闭集,由(1)的证明知f 为有界闭集F 上的连续函数,因而 f 在 F 上有界,从而 f 在 E 上有界.
- 6. 设 $u=\varphi(x,y)$ 与 $v=\psi(x,y)$ 在xy 平面中的点集E 上一致连续; φ 与 ψ 把点集E 映射为uv 平面中的点集D, f(u,v)在D 上一致连续. 证明复合函数 $f(\varphi(x,y),\psi(x,y))$ 在E 上一致连续.

证 因为 f(u,v)在 D 上一致连续,所以对 $\forall \epsilon > 0$,引 $\delta > 0$,对 $\forall P_1(u_1,v_1)$, $P_2(u_2,v_2) \in D$,当 $\rho(P_1,P_2) < \delta$ 时,有

$$|f(P_1)-f(P_2)|<\varepsilon$$
.

又因为 $u = \varphi(x, y), v = \psi(x, y)$ 在xy 平面中的点集E 上一致连续,故对上面的 $\delta > 0, \exists \tau > 0, \forall Q_1(x_1, y_1), Q_2(x_2, y_2) \in E, \exists \rho(Q_1, Q_2) < \tau$ 时,有

$$|u_1-u_2| = |\varphi(Q_1)-\varphi(Q_2)| < \delta/2,$$

 $|v_1-v_2| = |\psi(Q_1)-\psi(Q_2)| < \delta/2.$

综合上述,对上面的 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists \tau > 0$, 对 $\forall Q_1$, $Q_2 \in E$, 当 $\rho(Q_1,Q_2) < \tau$ 时,有

$$\rho((u_1,v_1),(u_2,v_2)) \leq |u_1-u_2|+|v_1-v_2| < \delta,$$

从而 $|f(\varphi(Q_1), \psi(Q_1)) - f(\varphi(Q_2), \psi(Q_2))| = |f(P_1) - f(P_2)| < \varepsilon$. 这表明 $f(\varphi(x, y), \psi(x, y))$ 在 E 上一致连续.

7. 设 f(t) 在区间 (a,b) 内连续可导,函数

$$F(x,y) = \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y}$$
 $(x \neq y), F(x,x) = f'(x)$

定义在区域 $D=(a,b)\times(a,b)$ 内. 证明:对任何 $c\in(a,b)$,有

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(c,c)} F(x,y) = f'(c).$$

证 取 $\Delta x \neq \Delta y$,使 $x = c + \Delta x \in (a,b)$, $y = c + \Delta y \in (a,b)$,不妨设 $\Delta x < \Delta y$,由 f(t)在(a,b)内连续可导知 f(t)在闭区间 $[c + \Delta x, c + \Delta y]$ 上连续,在开区间 $(c + \Delta x, c + \Delta y)$ 内可导,则由拉格朗日中值定理知, $\exists \xi = c + \Delta x + \theta (\Delta y - \Delta x) \in (c + \Delta x, c + \Delta y)$, $0 < \theta < 1$,使

$$\frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = \frac{f(c + \Delta x) - f(c + \Delta y)}{\Delta x - \Delta y} = f'(\xi)$$
$$= f'(c + \Delta x + \theta(\Delta y - \Delta x)), \quad 0 < \theta < 1.$$

利用 f'(t) 的连续性,则有

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(\epsilon,\epsilon)} F(x,y) = \lim_{(\Delta x,\Delta y)\to(0,0)} \frac{f(c+\Delta x) - f(c+\Delta y)}{\Delta x - \Delta y}$$

$$= \lim_{(\Delta x,\Delta y)\to(0,0)} f'(c+\Delta x + \theta(\Delta y - \Delta x)) = f'(\epsilon).$$

第十七章 多元函数微分学

知识要点

- 1. 多元函数的偏导数实际上就是将它视为一元函数(这时需将其他自变量固定)时的导数,如 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{(x_0,y_0)}=\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}f(x,y_0)\Big|_{x=x_0}$. 显然可偏导是一个很弱的条件,它不具有一元函数中的"可导必连续"的性质,但因其计算容易,故多元微分学中许多概念或计算均由偏导数表出. 注意若 f 在 (x_0,y_0) 及 (x_0,y_0) 邻域用不同的函数给出,则需用偏导数定义来求. 对于抽象函数求高阶混合偏导数时一般认为与求偏导次序无关,值均相等.
- 2. 全微分是函数全增量的近似值,是自变量增量的线性函数,二者的误差是自变量增量的高阶无穷小. 可微是较强的条件,如同一元函数中导数作用一样,在多元微分学中许多概念、定理都不能缺少它. 判定可微除用定义外,还可用可微的充分条件:偏导数连续. 与一元函数的微分一样,一阶全微分具有形式的不变性,高阶全微分不具有形式的不变性.
- 3. 复合函数求偏导的链式法则较一元函数更为复杂,使用时一定要掌握利用复合结构的方法求偏导数(注意复合函数的偏导函数仍然保持原先的复合结构). 在第二十三章中还将介绍用关联矩阵法求复合函数的偏导数.
- 4. 在 f 可微的条件下, f 的梯度 g rad f 相当于 f 的导数, 具有与一元函数导数运算的类似性质. 非零梯度 g rad f 主要有两个作用:
- (1) grad f 的方向是函数增加最快的方向,沿梯度方向的方向导数取最大值 | grad f | 。因此梯度是研究多元函数变化的重要工具。
- (2) grad f 是函数 f 的等值线(面) f(x,y) = C(f(x,y,z) = C)的法线的方向向量(见第十八章).

- 5. 当f 在 P_0 点可微时,f 沿l 的方向导数 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}\Big|_{P_0} = \operatorname{grad} f\Big|_{P_0} \cdot l_0$,其中, l_0 ,为l 的单位向量。
- 6. 若f(x,y)在 (x_0,y_0) 某邻域 $U(P_0)$ 有直到n+1 阶的连续偏导数,则对 $U(P_0)$ 内任一点(x,y)有泰勒公式:

$$\begin{split} f(x,y) = & f(x_0,y_0) + \mathrm{d}f(x_0,y_0) + \frac{1}{2!} \mathrm{d}^2 f(x_0,y_0) + \dots + \frac{1}{n!} \mathrm{d}^n f(x_0,y_0) \\ & + \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \mathrm{d}^{n+1} f(x_0 + \theta(x-x_0),y_0 + \theta(y-y_0)), \quad 0 < \theta < 1, \end{split}$$
 其中, $\mathrm{d}^k f = \left((x-x_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-y_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^k f \quad (\mathbf{D} f \, \mathbf{D} k \, \mathbf{M} \, \mathbf{2} \, \mathbf{M} \, \mathbf{M}$

当n=0时,泰勒公式即为中值公式.

7. 函数的极值点必须是函数定义域的内点. P_0 为极值点的必要条件是 $\mathrm{d}f(P_0)=0$,即 $f_x(P_0)=f_y(P_0)=0$ (或者说 $\mathrm{grad}\ f|_{P_0}=0$). 由泰勒公式, P_0 为极值点的充分条件是 $\mathrm{d}f(P_0)=0$, $\mathrm{d}^2f(P_0)$ 恒正或恒负. 由于

$$d^2 f(P_0) = (x - x_0, y - y_0) \boldsymbol{H}_f(P_0) (x - x_0, y - y_0)^T,$$

故 $d^2 f(P_0)$ 的符号可由 f 在 P_0 的黑赛矩阵 $H_f(P_0)$ 的正定性来确定(定理 17.11).

8. 若多元连续函数f 在区域D 内只有惟一的极值点,则该点未必是最值点. 此性质不同于一元函数,体现了在 \mathbf{R}^2 中动点变化的自由度比 \mathbf{R} 中自由度大得多.

习题详解

§ 1 可 微 性

(2) $z = v \cos x$;

1. 求下列函数的偏导数:

(1) $z = x^2 v$:

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

(5)
$$z=e^{xy}$$
;

(6)
$$z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$
;

(7)
$$z = xye^{\sin(xy)}$$
;

(8)
$$u = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{z}{y} - \frac{x}{z}$$
;

(9)
$$u = (xy)^z$$
:

(10)
$$u = x^{y^z}$$
.

M (1)
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xy$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2$.

(2)
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -y\sin x$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \cos x$.

$$(3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2} - 1} \cdot 2x = -\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}},$$

同理

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}.$$

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

(5)
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y e^{xy}$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x e^{xy}$.

(6)
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

(7)
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y e^{\sin(xy)} + xy e^{\sin(xy)} \cdot \cos(xy) \cdot y = (y + xy^2 \cos(xy)) e^{\sin(xy)}$$
,

同理

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (x + x^2 y \cos(xy)) e^{\sin(xy)}$$
.

(8)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2} - \frac{1}{z}$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{z}{y^2}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{x}{z^2}$.

(9)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = z(xy)^{z-1} \cdot y$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = z(xy)^{z-1} \cdot x$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = (xy)^z \cdot \ln(xy)$.

(10)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^z \cdot x^{y^z - 1}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x^{y^z} \cdot (\ln x) \cdot \frac{\partial (y^z)}{\partial y} = z \cdot y^{z - 1} x^{y^z} \ln x,$$

 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x^{y^z} (\ln x) \frac{\partial y^z}{\partial z} = y^z x^{y^z} \ln x \ln y.$

2. 设
$$f(x,y) = x + (y-1)\arcsin\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$$
; 求 $f_x(x,1)$.

解 因为
$$f(x,1)=x$$
,所以

$$f_x(x,1) = 1.$$

3. 设

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

考察函数 f 在原点(0,0)的偏导数.

由偏导数的定义,有

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{0}{x} = 0 \ \textbf{\textit{\textbf{F}E}} \,,$$

而
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y - 0} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y \cdot \sin \frac{1}{y^2}}{y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1}{y^2} \pi$$
存在.

4. 证明函数 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在点(0,0)处连续但偏导数不存在.

证 因为
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} z = \lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 0 = f(0,0)$$
,

所以f在点(0,0)处连续. (

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \bigg|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$$
不存在,
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \bigg|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y - 0} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{|y|}{y} \text{也不存在}.$$

5. 考察函数

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} xy\sin\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

在点(0,0)处的可微性.

解 首先
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{(0,0)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{0}{x} = 0 = A$$
,
同理 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{(0,0)} = 0 = B$,

又
$$\Delta z - A\Delta x - B\Delta y = \Delta z = \Delta x \cdot \Delta y \sin \frac{1}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2},$$
而
$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\Delta z - A\Delta x - B\Delta y}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \rho \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin \frac{1}{\rho^2} = 0,$$
所以
$$\Delta z = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + \rho(\rho),$$

所以

故 f 在点(0,0)处可微.

6. 证明函数

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

在点(0,0)处连续且偏导数存在,但在此点不可微.

$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{r\to 0} \frac{r^3 \cos^2\theta \sin\theta}{r^2} = \lim_{r\to 0} r \sin\theta \cos^2\theta = 0 = f(0,0),$$

故 f(x,y)在点(0,0)处连续.

所以f在点(0,0)的偏导数存在.

下面证明f 在点(0,0)处不可微. 采用反证法:假设f 在点(0,0)处可微,则

$$\Delta z = f(0 + \Delta x, 0 + \Delta y) - f(0, 0) = f(\Delta x, \Delta y) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho),$$

即

$$\frac{(\Delta x)^2(\Delta y)}{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2} = o(\rho),$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}.$$

其中

由于式①对 $\forall \Delta x, \Delta y$ 都成立,故取 $\Delta x = \Delta y, y$

$$\frac{(\Delta x)^3}{2(\Delta x)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta x = o(\sqrt{2} |\Delta x|)$$

是不可能的. 故假设不对,即f在点(0,0)处不可微.

7. 证明函数

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2)\sin\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

在点(0,0)处连续且偏导数存在,但偏导数在点(0,0)处不连续,而f 在原点(0,0)处可微.

证 (1) 由于
$$\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} f(x,y) = \lim_{r\to 0} r^2 \sin\frac{1}{r} = 0 = f(0,0),$$

故f在点(0,0)处连续。

(2) 因为
$$f_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \cdot x^2 \sin \frac{1}{|x|}$$

 $= \lim_{x \to 0} x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{|x|} = 0 = A,$
 $f_x(0,0) = 0 = B$

同理

所以 f 在点(0,0)处的偏导数存在.

(3) 因为
$$f_x = \begin{cases} 2x\sin\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\cos\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{\stackrel{(x,y)\to(0,0)}{y=0}} f_x(x,y) = \lim_{x\to 0} \left[2x \sin\frac{1}{|x|} - \frac{x}{|x|} \cos\frac{1}{|x|} \right]$$
 不存在,

所以 $f_x(x,y)$ 在点(0,0)处不连续. 同理可证 $f_y(x,y)$ 也在点(0,0)处不连续.

(4) 由于
$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\Delta z - A \Delta x - B \Delta y}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \to 0} \rho \cdot \sin \frac{1}{\rho} = 0$$
,
所以 $\Delta z = A \Delta x + B \Delta y + \rho(\rho)$.

即 f 在点(0,0)处可微.

8. 求下列函数在给定点的全微分:

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

(2)
$$z = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
在点(1,0),(0,1).

解 (1) 因为
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 8xy^2$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 8x^2y$,

所以 $dz \Big|_{(0,0)} = 0$, $dz \Big|_{(1,1)} = f_x(1,1)dx + f_y(1,1)dy = -4dx - 4dy$.

(2) 因为
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - x \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2} - 1} (2x)}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$dz \Big|_{(1,0)} = 0, \quad dz \Big|_{(2,1)} = dx.$$

所以

9. 求下列函数的全微分:

(1)
$$z = y\sin(x+y)$$
; (2) $u = xe^{yz} + e^{-z} + y$.

解 (1) 因为
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y\cos(x+y)$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \sin(x+y) + y\cos(x+y)$,

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

$$= y\cos(x+y)dx + (\sin(x+y) + y\cos(x+y))dy.$$

(2) 因为
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{yz}$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = xze^{yz} + 1$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = xye^{yz} - e^{-z}$,

所以
$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{d}u &= \frac{\partial \, u}{\partial \, x} \mathrm{d}x + \frac{\partial \, u}{\partial \, y} \mathrm{d}y + \frac{\partial \, u}{\partial \, z} \mathrm{d}z \\ &= \mathrm{e}^{yz} \mathrm{d}x + (1 + xz\mathrm{e}^{yz}) \mathrm{d}y + (xy\mathrm{e}^{yz} - \mathrm{e}^{-z}) \mathrm{d}z. \end{aligned}$$

10. 求曲面 $z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 在点 $\left(1,1,\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 处的切平面方程与法线方程.

解 因为
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},$$
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y},$$

所以

$$f_x(1,1) = -\frac{1}{2}, \quad f_y(1,1) = \frac{1}{2},$$

则切平面方程

$$z - \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}(y-1)$$
, \mathbb{P} $x - y + 2z = \frac{\pi}{2}$,

法线方程

$$\frac{x-1}{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{y-1}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{z - \frac{\pi}{4}}{-1}, \quad \text{ID} \quad \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z - \frac{\pi}{4}}{2}.$$

11. 求曲面 $3x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 27$ 在点(3,1,1)处的切平面方程与法线方程.

解 因为竖坐标z=1>0,所以

$$z = \sqrt{3x^2 + y^2 - 27}$$
.

由于
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{3x}{\sqrt{3x^2 + y^2 - 27}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{3x^2 + y^2 - 27}},$$

$$f_x(3,1)=9$$
, $f_y(3,1)=1$,

故切平面方程

$$z-1=9 \cdot (x-3)+1 \cdot (y-1)$$
, $\mathbb{P} = 9x+y-z=27$,

法线方程

$$\frac{x-3}{9} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$$
.

12. 在曲面 z=xy 上求一点,使这点的切平面平行于平面 x+3y+z+9=0;并写出这切平面方程和法线方程.

解 因为 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x$,所以曲面z = xy 上在切点为(x,y,z)处的切平面的法线向量为 $\{y,x,-1\}$,平面x+3y+z+9=0的法线向量为 $\{1,3,1\}$,故有

$$\begin{cases} z = xy, \\ \frac{y}{1} = \frac{x}{3} = \frac{-1}{1}, \end{cases}$$

解之可得,切点(x,y,z)=(-3,-1,3),因而切平面的法线向量为 $\{-1,-3,-1\}$,则切平面方程

$$-1(x+3)-3(y+1)-1(z-3)=0$$
, \mathbb{D} $x+3y+z+3=0$,

法线方程

$$\frac{x+3}{1} = \frac{y+1}{3} = \frac{z-3}{1}$$
.

13. 计算近似值:

(1) $1.002 \times 2.003^2 \times 3.004^3$; (2) $\sin 29^\circ \times \tan 46^\circ$.

解 (1) 令
$$f(x,y,z) = xy^2z^3$$
.

取点 $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (1, 2, 3), \Delta x = 0.002, \Delta y = 0.003, \Delta z = 0.004.$

因为
$$f(1,2,3)=108$$
, $f_x(1,2,3)=y^2z^3\Big|_{(1,2,3)}=108$, $f_y(1,2,3)=2xyz^3\Big|_{(1,2,3)}=108$, $f_z(1,2,3)=3xy^2z^2\Big|_{(1,2,3)}=108$,

所以 $1.002 \times 2.003^2 \times 3.004^3$

$$\approx f(1,2,3) + f_x(1,2,3) \Delta x + f_y(1,2,3) \Delta y + f_z(1,2,3) \Delta z$$

= 108+108(0.002+0.003+0.004) = 108.97.

(2)
$$\diamondsuit$$
 $z = f(x, y) = \sin x \tan y$,

取点

$$(x_0, y_0) = \left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right), \Delta x = -\frac{\pi}{180}, \Delta y = \frac{\pi}{180}.$$

因为
$$f(x_0,y_0) = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $f_x(x_0,y_0) = \cos x \cdot \tan y \left|_{\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\cdot\frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$,

$$f_y(x_0, y_0) = \sin x \cdot \sec^2 y \bigg|_{\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} = 1,$$

所以 $\sin 29^{\circ} \tan 46^{\circ} \approx f(x_0, y_0) + f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y = 0.5023$.

14. 设圆台上下底的半径分别为R=30cm, r=20cm,高h=40cm. 若R,r,h 分别增加3mm,4mm,2mm, \vec{x} 此圆台体积变化的近似值.

解 圆台的体积 $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi h(r^2 + R^2 + rR)$.

取点 $(R_0, r_0, h_0) = (30, 20, 40), \quad \Delta R = 0.3, \quad \Delta r = 0.4, \quad \Delta h = 0.2.$

因为 $\frac{\partial V}{\partial R} = \frac{\pi h}{3} (2R + r)$, $\frac{\partial V}{\partial r} = \frac{\pi h}{3} (2r + R)$, $\frac{\partial V}{\partial h} = \frac{\pi}{3} (r^2 + R^2 + rR)$,

所以 $\Delta V = V(R_0 + \Delta R, r_0 + \Delta r, h_0 + \Delta h) - V(R_0, r_0, h_0)$

$$\approx dV(R_0, r_0, h_0)$$

$$= \frac{\partial V}{\partial R} \Big|_{(R_0, r_0, h_0)} \Delta R + \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} \Big|_{(R_0, r_0, h_0)} \Delta r + \frac{\partial V}{\partial h} \Big|_{(R_0, r_0, h_0)} \Delta h$$

$$= \frac{40\pi}{3} [(60 + 20) \times 0.3 + (40 + 30) \times 0.4]$$

$$+ \frac{\pi}{3} (20^2 + 30^2 + 20 \times 30) \times 0.2$$

$$\approx 2576 \text{ cm}^3).$$

15. 证明:若二元函数 f 在点 $P(x_0,y_0)$ 的某邻域 U(P)内的偏导函数 f_x 与 f_y 有界,则 f 在 U(P)内连续.

证 首先证明 f 在 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 处连续. 根据条件, $\exists M > 0$,使 $|f_x(x,y)| \le M$, $|f_y(x,y)| \le M$, $\forall (x,y) \in U(P)$,

于是,由拉格朗日中值定理,有

$$|f(x,y)-f(x_{0},y_{0})| \leq |f(x,y)-f(x,y_{0})| + |f(x,y_{0})-f(x_{0},y_{0})|$$

$$= |f_{y}(x,y_{0}+\theta_{1}\Delta y)| |\Delta y| + |f_{x}(x_{0}+\theta_{2}\Delta x,y_{0})| |\Delta x|$$

$$\leq M(|\Delta x|+|\Delta y|),$$

其中

$$\Delta x = x - x_0$$
, $\Delta y = y - y_0$, $0 < \theta_1, \theta_2 < 1$.

由此可见 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = f(x_0,y_0)$,故f在 $P(x_0,y_0)$ 处连续.

其次,对 $\forall P_1(x_1,y_1)\in U(P)$,由于 P_1 为U(P)的内点,故存在 P_1 的某邻域 $U'(P_1)\subset U(P)$,且 f_x,f_y 在 $U'(P_1)$ 内有界,则由上面的证明知f在 P_1 处连续,由 $P_1\in U(P)$ 的任意性知f在U(P)内连续.

- 16. 设二元函数 f 在区域 $D = \lceil a,b \rceil \times \lceil c,d \rceil$ 上连续.
- (1) 若在 int D 内有 $f_x \equiv 0$,试问 f 在 D 上有何特性?
- (2) 若在intD 内有 $f_x = f_y = 0$, f 又怎样?
- (3) 在(1)的讨论中,关于f 在D 上的连续性假设可否省略? 长方形区域可否改为任意区域?

解 (1) 取定 $x_0 \in [a,b]$,对 $\forall x \in [a,b]$, $y \in [c,d]$,即 $(x,y) \in D$,由于 f_x $\equiv 0$,则由拉格朗日中值定理,有

$$f(x,y)-f(x_0,y)=f_x(\xi,y)(x-x_0)=0$$

其中, ξ 在 x_0 与x 之间,即

$$f(x,y) = f(x_0,y) = \varphi(y)$$
.

又由 f 在 D 上连续, 故 $f = \varphi(y)$ 在 $\lceil c, d \rceil$ 上连续.

- (2) 由于 $f_x = f_y \equiv 0$, $(x, y) \in \text{int}D$, 所以由(1)的讨论知 $f \equiv C(C)$ 为常数).
- (3) 在 (1) 的讨论中,关于 f 在 D 上连续性假设可以省略, $f(x,y) = \varphi(y)$, $y \in [c,d]$, 但 $\varphi(y)$ 不一定连续.

长方形区域不能随意改为任意区域。因为,在条件 $f_x \equiv 0$ 下, $f(x,y) = \varphi(y)$ 可能在区间[c,d]上不能定义。例如,取 $c < c_1 < d_1 < d_2 < c_3 < b_3$ 记

$$D_1 = \{(x,y) \mid a \leqslant x \leqslant a_1, c_1 \leqslant y \leqslant d_1\} = [a,a_1] \times [c_1,d_1],$$

令

$$D = [a,b] \times [c,d] \setminus D_1,$$

即D为原矩形区域内挖去一个小矩形区域 D_1 . 又令

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} y, & (x,y) \in [a,a_1] \times [c,c_1], \\ 2y, & (x,y) \in [a,a_1] \times [d_1,d], \\ 3y, & (x,y) \in [a_1,b] \times [c,d]. \end{cases}$$

条件 $f_x \equiv 0$, $(x,y) \in \text{int} D$ 仍然满足,但当 $y \in [c,c_1]$ 时, $f(x,y) = \varphi(y) = y$,而

当 $y \in [c,d]$ $\supset [c,c_1]$ 时, $\varphi(y) = 3y$,矛盾. 所以 D 为任意区域时(1)的函数特性不存在.

17. 试证在原点(0,0)的充分小邻域内,有

$$\arctan \frac{x+y}{1+xy} \approx x+y$$
.

证令

$$f(x,y) = \arctan \frac{x+y}{1+xy}$$

定义域

$$D = \{(x, y) | xy \neq -1\}.$$

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

同理

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

取 $0 < \delta < 1$,则 f_x , f_y 在 $U((0,0);\delta)$ 内连续(注: $|xy| \le \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) < \frac{1}{2}\delta^2 < 1$),因而 f(x,y) 在 (0,0) 处可微分,故由近似公式,有

$$f(x,y) \approx f(0,0) + f_x(0,0)x + f_y(0,0)y = x + y.$$

18. 求曲面 $z=\frac{x^2+y^2}{4}$ 与平面y=4的交线在x=2处的切线与Ox轴的交角.

解 由于交线方程为

$$\begin{cases} z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4}, \\ y = 4, \end{cases}$$

所以由偏导数的几何意义,知

$$\tan \varphi \Big|_{(2,4)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{(2,4)} = \frac{1}{2} x \Big|_{(2,4)} = 1,$$

故

$$\varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
.

- 19. 试证:
- (1) 乘积的相对误差限近似于各因子相对误差限之和;
- (2) 商的相对误差限近似于分子和分母相对误差限之差.
- 证 (1) 仅证两个因子乘积的情况(有限个因子乘积的情况为自然推广).

设
$$z = f(x,y)g(x,y), f(x,y), g(x,y)$$
可微. 因为
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_{xg} + fg_{x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_{yg} + fg_{y},$$

$$\Delta z \approx \mathrm{d}z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Delta y = (f_{xg} + fg_{x}) \Delta x + (f_{yg} + fg_{y}) \Delta y,$$
 所以
$$\left| \frac{\Delta z}{z} \right| = \left| \frac{\Delta z}{fg} \right| \approx \left| \frac{f_{xg} + fg_{x}}{fg} \Delta x + \frac{f_{yg} + fg_{y}}{fg} \Delta y \right|$$

$$= \left| \left(\frac{f_{x}}{f} \Delta x + \frac{f_{y}}{f} \Delta y \right) + \left(\frac{g_{x}}{g} \Delta x + \frac{g_{y}}{g} \Delta y \right) \right| = \left| \frac{\Delta f}{f} + \frac{\Delta g}{g} \right|.$$

$$(2) \ \mathfrak{V}z = \frac{f(x,y)}{g(x,y)}, f, g \ \mathfrak{D} \mathfrak{W}. \ \mathfrak{B} \mathfrak{D}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{gf_{x} - fg_{x}}{g^{2}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{gf_{y} - fg_{y}}{g^{2}},$$

$$\Delta z \approx \mathrm{d}z = \frac{1}{g^{2}} \left[(gf_{x} - fg_{x}) \Delta x + (gf_{y} - fg_{y}) \Delta y \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{g} (f_{x} \Delta x + f_{y} \Delta y) - \frac{f}{g^{2}} (g_{x} \Delta x + g_{y} \Delta y) = \frac{\mathrm{d}f}{g} - \frac{f\mathrm{d}g}{g^{2}},$$

$$\left| \frac{\Delta z}{z} \right| = \left| \frac{g\Delta z}{z} \right| \approx \left| \frac{\mathrm{d}f}{f} - \frac{\mathrm{d}g}{g} \right| \approx \left| \frac{\Delta f}{f} - \frac{\Delta g}{g} \right|.$$

20. 测得一物体的体积 $V=4.45 \,\mathrm{cm^3}$,其绝对误差限为 $0.01 \,\mathrm{cm^3}$;又测得重量 $W=30.80 \,\mathrm{g}$,其绝对误差限为 $0.01 \,\mathrm{g}$.求由公式 $d=\frac{W}{V}$ 算出的比重d 的相对误差限和绝对误差限.

解 因为 $|\Delta V| \le 0.01$, $|\Delta W| \le 0.01$, 则由习题 19(2)知

$$|\Delta d| \leqslant \left| \frac{\Delta W}{V} \right| + \left| \frac{W\Delta V}{V^2} \right| = \frac{0.01}{4.45} + \frac{30.80 \times 0.01}{4.45^2} = 0.0178 \approx 0.02,$$

$$\left| \frac{\Delta d}{d} \right| \leqslant \left| \frac{\Delta W}{W} \right| + \left| \frac{\Delta V}{V} \right| = \frac{0.01}{30.80} + \frac{0.01}{4.45} = 0.002572 \approx 0.26\%.$$

所以绝对误差限为 0.02,相对误差限为 0.26%.

§ 2 复合函数微分法

- 1. 求下列复合函数的偏导数或导数:
- (1) $\mathfrak{g}_z = \arctan(xy), y = e^x, \mathfrak{R} \frac{dz}{dx}$;

(2)
$$\mathbf{\mathcal{U}}z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy} e^{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{xy}}, \mathbf{\mathcal{X}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y};$$

(3) 设
$$z = x^2 + xy + y^2, x = t^2, y = t,$$
求 $\frac{dz}{dt}$;

(4)
$$\mathfrak{g} z = x^2 \ln y, x = \frac{u}{v}, y = 3u - 2v, \mathfrak{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v};$$

(5)
$$\mathfrak{g} u = f(x+y,xy), \mathfrak{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y};$$

(6) 设
$$u = f\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z}\right)$$
,求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$.

解 (1) 这里把x,y 看作中间变量,复合后仅是自变量x 的一元函数,于

是

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y}{1 + x^{2}y^{2}} + \frac{x}{1 + x^{2}y^{2}} e^{x} = \frac{e^{x}(1 + x)}{1 + x^{2}e^{2x}}.$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{(xy) \cdot 2x - (x^{2} + y^{2}) \cdot y}{(xy)^{2}} e^{\frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{xy}} + \frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{xy} \cdot e^{\frac{x^{2} + y^{2}}{xy}}$$

$$\cdot \frac{(xy) \cdot 2x - (x^{2} + y^{2}) \cdot y}{(xy)^{2}}$$

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

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

同理

(3) 这里把x,y 看作中间变量,复合后仅是自变量t 的一元函数,于是

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = (2x+y) \cdot 2t + (x+2y) \cdot 1 = 4t^3 + 3t^2 + 2t.$$

(4) 这里x,y 为中间变量,x,y 为u,v 的二元函数,复合后为u,v 的二元函数,于是

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = (2x \ln y) \frac{1}{v} + \frac{x^2}{y} \cdot 3 \\ &= \frac{2u}{v^2} \ln(3u - 2v) + \frac{3u^2}{v^2(3u - 2v)}, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = (2x \ln y) \left(-\frac{u}{v^2} \right) + \frac{x^2}{y} (-2) \\ &= -\frac{\partial u^2}{v^3} \ln(3u - 2v) - \frac{2u^2}{v^2(3u - 2v)}. \end{split}$$

(5) 令s=x+y,t=xy,则u=f(s,t),于是

故

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = f'_1 + y f'_2,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} + x \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} = f'_1 + x f'_2.$$

(6) 令
$$s = \frac{x}{y}$$
, $t = \frac{y}{z}$, 则 $u = f(s,t)$, 于是
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot \frac{1}{y} + f'_2 \cdot 0 = \frac{1}{y} f'_1,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = f'_1 \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2} \right) + f'_2 \cdot \frac{1}{z} = -\frac{x}{y^2} f'_1 + \frac{1}{z} f'_2,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial t}{\partial z} = f'_1 \cdot 0 + f'_2 \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{z^2} \right) = -\frac{y}{z^2} f'_1.$$

2. 设 $z = \frac{y}{f(x^2 - y^2)}$,其中f为可微函数,验证:

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z}{y^2}.$$

解 令
$$s = x^2 - y^2$$
,则 $z = \frac{y}{f(s)}$,由于

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-yf'(s)\frac{\partial s}{\partial x}}{f^2} = -\frac{2xyf'(s)}{f^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{f - yf'(s)}{f^2} \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} = \frac{f + 2y^2 f'(s)}{f^2},$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2yf'(s)}{f^2} + \frac{f + 2y^2f'(s)}{yf^2} = \frac{1}{yf} = \frac{z}{y^2}.$$

3. 设 $z = \sin y + f(\sin x - \sin y)$,其中f为可微函数,证明:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$
 sec $x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ sec $y = 1$.

证 \$ $= \sin x - \sin y$,则 $z = \sin y + f(s)$,由于

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} = f'(s)\cos x$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \cos y + \frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} = \cos y + f'(s)(-\cos y),$$

故
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$
sec $x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ sec $y = f'(s)$ cos x sec $x +$ cos y sec $y - f'(s)$ cos y sec y

$$= f'(s) + 1 - f'(s) = 1.$$

4. 设f(x,y)可微,证明:在坐标旋转变换

$$x = u\cos\theta - v\sin\theta$$
, $y = u\sin\theta + v\cos\theta$

之下 $,(f_x)^2+(f_y)^2$ 是一个形式不变量,即若

$$g(u,v) = f(u\cos\theta - v\sin\theta, u\sin\theta + v\cos\theta),$$

则必有 $(f_x)^2 + (f_y)^2 = (g_u)^2 + (g_y)^2$ (其中旋转角 θ 是常数).

证 这里x,y为中间变量,又x,y为u,v的二元函数,复合后为u,v的二元函数,由于

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial u} = g_u = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = f_x \cos \theta + f_y \sin \theta,$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} = g_v = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = f_x(-\sin\theta) + f_y \cos\theta,$$

故 $(g_u)^2 + (g_v)^2 = (\cos\theta \cdot f_x + \sin\theta \cdot f_y)^2 + (-\sin\theta \cdot f_x + \cos\theta \cdot f_y)^2$ $= \cos^2\theta (f_x)^2 + 2\cos\theta\sin\theta (f_x)(f_y) + \sin^2\theta (f_y)^2$ $+ \sin^2\theta (f_x)^2 - 2\cos\theta\sin\theta (f_x)(f_y) + \cos^2\theta (f_y)^2$ $= (f_x)^2 + (f_y)^2.$

5. 设f(u)是可微函数,F(x,t) = f(x+2t) + f(3x-2t). 试求:

$$F_x(0,0)$$
 与 $F_t(0,0)$.

解 因为 $F_x = f'(x+2t) + 3f'(3x-2t)$,

$$F_t = 2f'(x+2t) - 2f'(3x-2t),$$

所以

$$F_x(0,0) = 4f'(0),$$

$$F_t(0,0) = 2f'(0) - 2f'(0) = 0.$$

6. 若函数u=F(x,y,z)满足恒等式 $F(tx,ty,tz)=t^kF(x,y,z)(k>0)$,则称F(x,y,z)为k次齐次函数. 试证下述关于齐次函数的欧拉定理:可微函数F(x,y,z)为k次齐次函数的充要条件是

$$xF_x(x,y,z) + yF_y(x,y,z) + zF_z(x,y,z) = kF(x,y,z).$$

并证明: $z = \frac{xy^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - xy$ 为 2 次齐次函数.

证 必要性:设可微函数F(x,y,z)为k次齐次函数,即满足关系

$$F(tx,ty,tz) = t^k F(x,y,z) \quad \forall t \in \mathbf{R}.$$

令u=tx,v=ty,w=tz,将式①两边函数分别看作t的函数,对t求导,有

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = F_u \cdot x + F_v \cdot y + F_w \cdot z = kt^{k-1}F,$$

上式对任意 t 均成立,故令 t=1,即得

$$xF_x + yF_y + zF_z = kF$$
.

充分性:设可微函数F(x,y,z)满足方程

$$xF_x + yF_y + zF_z = kF.$$
 (2)

为了证明式①成立,令 $g(t) = t^{-k} F(tx, ty, tz)$,对t 求导,有

$$\begin{split} g'(t) = & -kt^{-(k+1)}F(tx,ty,tz) + t^{-k} \big[xF_1' + yF_2' + zF_3' \big] \\ = & t^{-(k+1)} \big[-kF(tx,ty,tz) + (tx)F_1' + (ty)F_2' + (tz)F_3' \big] = 0. \end{split}$$

所以g(t)=常数.

令
$$t=1,g(1)=F(x,y,z)$$
,故有

$$g(t) = g(1) = F(x, y, z), \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

即表明

$$F(tx,ty,tz)=t^kF(x,y,z),$$

因此可微函数F(x,y,z)为k次齐次函数.

由于
$$\frac{(tx)(ty)^2}{\sqrt{(tx)^2+(ty)^2}}$$
- $(tx)(ty)$ = t^2 $\left[\frac{xy^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ - xy $\right]$,

所以 $z = \frac{xy^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} - xy$ 为 2 次齐次函数.

- 7. 设f(x,y,z)具有性质 $f(tx,t^ky,t^mz)=t^nf(x,y,z)(t>0)$,证明:
- (1) $f(x,y,z) = x^n f\left(1, \frac{y}{x^k}, \frac{z}{x^m}\right)$;
- (2) $xf_x(x,y,z) + kyf_y(x,y,z) + mzf_z(x,y,z) = nf(x,y,z)$.

证 (1) 因为对 $\forall t > 0.4$

$$f(tx,t^ky,t^mz)=t^nf(x,y,z),$$

所以取 $t = \frac{1}{x} (>0)$,则有

$$f\left(1,\frac{y}{x^k},\frac{z}{x^m}\right) = \frac{1}{x^n}f(x,y,z),$$

即

$$f(x,y,z) = x^n f\left(1,\frac{y}{x^k},\frac{z}{x^m}\right).$$

(2)
$$\diamondsuit u = tx, v = t^k y, s = t^m z, \emptyset$$

$$f(u,v,s)=t^n f(x,y,z)$$
 (t>0),

两边对t 求导,有

$$xf_u + kt^{k-1}yf_v + mt^{m-1}zf_s = nt^{n-1}f(x, y, z),$$

上式两边同乘以t,有

$$txf_{u}+kt^{k}yf_{v}+mt^{m}zf_{s}=nt^{n}f(x,y,z)=nf(u,v,s),$$

即

$$uf_u + kvf_v + msf_s = nf(u, v, s).$$

将u,v,s 分别换为x,v,z,则

$$xf_x + kyf_y + mzf_z = nf(x, y, z).$$

8. 设由行列式表示的函数

$$D(t) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(t) & \cdots & a_{1n}(t) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1}(t) & \cdots & a_{nn}(t) \end{vmatrix},$$

其中, $a_{ij}(t)(i, j=1, 2, \dots, n)$ 的导数都存在,证明

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}D(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(t) & \cdots & a_{1n}(t) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a'_{k1}(t) & \cdots & a'_{kn}(t) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1}(t) & \cdots & a_{nn}(t) \end{vmatrix}.$$

证 由n 阶行列式的定义以及函数乘积的求导公式,有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}D(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \begin{bmatrix} a_{11}(t) & \cdots & a_{1n}(t) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1}(t) & \cdots & a_{nn}(t) \end{bmatrix} \\
= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \Big[\sum_{(\rho_{1}\rho_{2}\cdots\rho_{n})} (-1)^{\tau(\rho_{1}\rho_{2}\cdots\rho_{n})} a_{1\rho_{1}}(t) a_{2\rho_{2}}(t) \cdots a_{n\rho_{n}}(t) \Big] \\
= \sum_{(\rho_{1}\rho_{2}\cdots\rho_{n})} (-1)^{\tau(\rho_{1}\rho_{2}\cdots\rho_{n})} \Big[\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_{1\rho_{1}}(t) \cdots a_{(k-1)\rho_{k-1}} a'_{k\rho_{k}}(t) a_{(k+1)\rho_{k+1}}(t) \cdots a_{n\rho_{n}}(t) \Big] \\
= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \Big[\sum_{(\rho_{1}\rho_{2}\cdots\rho_{n})} (-1)^{\tau(\rho_{1}\rho_{2}\cdots\rho_{n})} a_{1\rho_{1}}(t) \cdots a'_{k\rho_{k}}(t) \cdots a_{n\rho_{n}}(t) \Big]$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{n} \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(t) & \cdots & a_{1n}(t) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a'_{k1}(t) & \cdots & a'_{kn}(t) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1}(t) & \cdots & a_{nn}(t) \end{vmatrix}.$$

§ 3 方向导数与梯度

1. 求函数 $u = xy^2 + z^3 - xyz$ 在点(1,1,2)处沿方向l(其方向角分别为 $60^{\circ},45^{\circ},60^{\circ}$)的方向导数.

解 因为
$$f_x(1,1,2) = (y^2 - yz) \Big|_{(1,1,2)} = -1,$$

$$f_y(1,1,2) = (2xy - xz) \Big|_{(1,1,2)} = 0,$$

$$f_z(1,1,2) = (3z^2 - xy) \Big|_{(1,1,2)} = 11,$$

1的方向余弦为

$$\cos\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \cos\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \quad \cos\frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2},$$
所以 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l}\Big|_{(1,1,2)} = f_x(1,1,2)\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + f_y(1,1,2)\cos\frac{\pi}{4} + f_z(1,1,2)\cos\frac{\pi}{3}$

2. 求函数 u=xyz 在点 A(5,1,2) 处沿到点 B(9,4,14) 的方向 \overrightarrow{AB} 上的方向导数.

解 因为
$$f_x(5,1,2) = (yz) \Big|_{(5,1,2)} = 2,$$

$$f_y(5,1,2) = (xz) \Big|_{(5,1,2)} = 10,$$

$$f_z(5,1,2) = (xy) \Big|_{(5,1,2)} = 5.$$
 向量
$$\overrightarrow{AB} = (9-5,4-1,14-2) = (4,3,12),$$

其方向余弦为

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{4}{\sqrt{4^2 + 3^2 + 12^2}} = \frac{4}{13}$$

$$\cos\beta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{4^2 + 3^2 + 12^2}} = \frac{3}{13},$$
$$\cos\gamma = \frac{12}{\sqrt{4^2 + 3^2 + 12^2}} = \frac{12}{13},$$

所以 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial AB}\Big|_{(5,1,2)} = f_x(5,1,2)\cos\alpha + f_y(5,1,2)\cos\beta + f_z(5,1,2)\cos\gamma$ $= \frac{98}{12}.$

3. 求函数 $u=x^2+2y^2+3z^2+xy-4x+2y-4z$ 在点 A(0,0,0) 及点 $B\left(5,-3,\frac{2}{3}\right)$ 处的梯度以及它们的模.

解 因为
$$f_x(0,0,0) = (2x+y-4) \Big|_{(0,0,0)} = -4,$$

$$f_y(0,0,0) = (4y+x+2) \Big|_{(0,0,0)} = 2,$$

$$f_z(0,0,0) = (6z-4) \Big|_{(0,0,0)} = -4.$$
 所以
$$|\operatorname{grad} f(A) = (-4,2,-4),$$

$$|\operatorname{grad} f(A)| = \sqrt{4^2+2^2+4^2} = 6.$$
 又因为
$$f_x\Big(5,-3,\frac{2}{3}\Big) = (2x+y-4) \Big|_{\left(5,-3,\frac{2}{3}\right)} = 3,$$

$$f_y\Big(5,-3,\frac{2}{3}\Big) = (4y+x+2) \Big|_{\left(5,-3,\frac{2}{3}\right)} = -5,$$

$$f_z\Big(5,-3,\frac{2}{3}\Big) = (6z-4) \Big|_{\left(5,-3,\frac{2}{3}\right)} = 0,$$

$$|\operatorname{grad} f(B) = (3,-5,0),$$

$$|\operatorname{grad} f(B)| = \sqrt{3^2+5^2+0^2} = \sqrt{34}.$$

4. 设函数 $u = \ln\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)$,其中, $r = \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}$,求u的梯度;并指出在空间哪些点上成立等式 |grad u| = 1.

解 因为
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r} \cdot \frac{(x-a)}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}}$$
$$= -\frac{x-a}{r^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{y-b}{r^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{z-c}{r^2}.$$

所以

grad
$$u = -\frac{1}{r^2}(x-a, y-b, z-c)$$
.

又因为

$$|\operatorname{grad} u| = \frac{1}{r^2} \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2} = \frac{1}{r},$$

所以,使

$$|\operatorname{grad} u| = \frac{1}{r} = 1,$$

即球面 $(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2+(z-c)^2=1$ 上的点使 $|grad\ u|=1$ 成立.

5. 设函数
$$u = \frac{z^2}{c^2} - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}$$
, 求它在点 (a,b,c) 的梯度.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{(a,b,c)} = \left(-\frac{2x}{a^2} \right) \Big|_{(a,b,c)} = -\frac{2}{a} ,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_{(a,b,c)} = \left(-\frac{2y}{b^2} \right) \Big|_{(a,b,c)} = -\frac{2}{b} ,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \Big|_{(a,b,c)} = \left(\frac{2z}{c^2} \right) \Big|_{(a,b,c)} = \frac{2}{c} ,$$

所以

grad
$$u \mid_{(a,b,c)} = \left(-\frac{2}{a}, -\frac{2}{b}, \frac{2}{c}\right).$$

- 6. 证明:
- (1) $\operatorname{grad}(u+c) = \operatorname{grad} u(c 为常数);$
- (2) $\operatorname{grad}(\alpha u + \beta v) = \alpha \operatorname{grad} u + \beta \operatorname{grad} v (\alpha, \beta 为常数);$
- (3) $\operatorname{grad}(uv) = u \operatorname{grad} v + v \operatorname{grad} u$;
- (4) grad f(u) = f'(u)grad u.

证 (1) 左边=grad(
$$u+c$$
)= $\left(\frac{\partial(u+c)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial(u+c)}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial(u+c)}{\partial z}\right)$
= $\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)$ =grad $u=$ 右边.

(2) 左边=grad(
$$\alpha u + \beta v$$
) = $\left(\frac{\partial(\alpha u + \beta v)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial(\alpha u + \beta v)}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial(\alpha u + \beta v)}{\partial z}\right)$
= $\left(\alpha \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \beta \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \alpha \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \beta \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \alpha \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \beta \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right)$
= $\alpha \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) + \beta \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right) = \alpha \operatorname{grad} u + \beta \operatorname{grad} v$
= 右边.

(3) 左边=grad(
$$uv$$
)= $\left(\frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial z}\right)$
= $\left(u\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + v\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, u\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + v\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, u\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + v\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)$
= $u\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right) + v\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) = u \text{ grad } v + v \text{ grad } u$
=右边.

(4) 左边=grad
$$f(u) = \left(\frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f(u)}{\partial z}\right)$$

$$= \left(f'(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, f'(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, f'(u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) = f'(u)\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)$$

$$= f'(u)\text{grad } u = 右边.$$

- 7. 设 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$,试求:
- (1) grad r; (2) grad $\frac{1}{r}$.

$$\mathbf{m}$$
 (1) 令 $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$,则

$$r = \sqrt{u}$$
, $\frac{dr}{du} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} = \frac{1}{2r}$, grad $u = 2(x, y, z)$.

故由本节习题 6(4),有

grad
$$r = \frac{1}{r}(x, y, z)$$
.

(2) 同样令 $u=x^2+y^2+z^2$,则

$$f(u) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}}, \quad f'(u) = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{u^{3/2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{r^3}, \quad \text{grad } u = 2(x, y, z),$$

故

grad
$$\frac{1}{r} = -\frac{1}{r^3}(x, y, z)$$
.

- 8. 设 $u=x^2+y^2+z^2-3xyz$,试问在怎样的点集上grad u 分别满足:
- (1) 垂直于z轴; (2) 平行于z轴; (3) 恒为零向量.
- 解 首先 grad $u = (u_x, u_y, u_z) = (2x 3yz, 2y 3xz, 2z 3xy)$.
- (1) 要求 grad u 垂直于z 轴,即 grad $u \cdot (0,0,1) = 0$,故

$$2z - 3xy = 0$$
,

所以曲面 $z = \frac{3}{2}xy$ 上的点处 grad u 垂直于z 轴.

(2) 要求 grad u 平行于z 轴,即 grad $u \times (0,0,1) = 0$,或

$$\frac{2x-3yz}{0} = \frac{2y-3xz}{0} = \frac{2z-3xy}{1}, \quad \text{ID} \quad \begin{cases} 2x-3yz=0, \\ 2y-3xz=0, \end{cases}$$

由此知直线 $\begin{cases} y=x \\ z=\frac{2}{3} & \mathbf{y} \end{cases} \begin{cases} y=-x \\ z=-\frac{2}{3} & \mathbf{L}$ 的点处 grad u 平行于 z 轴.

(3) 要求 grad u = (2x - 3yz, 2y - 3xz, 2z - 3xy) = 0,即

$$2x-3yz=0$$
, $2y-3xz=0$, $2z-3xy=0$,

故在点
$$\left(\frac{2}{3},\frac{2}{3},\frac{2}{3}\right)$$
, $\left(-\frac{2}{3},-\frac{2}{3},\frac{2}{3}\right)$, $\left(\frac{2}{3},-\frac{2}{3},-\frac{2}{3}\right)$, $\left(-\frac{2}{3},\frac{2}{3},\frac{2}{3},\frac{2}{3}\right)$,

9. 设 f(x,y) 可微 l 是 R^2 上的一个确定向量。倘若处处有 $f_l(x,y) \equiv 0$,试问此函数 f 有何特征?

解 设 $l = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta)$,由于

$$f_t(x,y) = f_x(x,y)\cos\alpha + f_y(x,y)\cos\beta = 0$$

所以 grad $f(x,y) \perp l$.

10. 设 f(x,y) 可微, l_1 与 l_2 是 \mathbf{R}^2 上一组线性无关向量. 试证明: 若 $f_{l_i}(x,y) \equiv 0 (i=1,2)$,则 $f(x,y) \equiv$ 常数.

证 设
$$l_1 = (\cos \alpha_1, \cos \beta_1), l_2 = (\cos \alpha_2, \cos \beta_2),$$

対 $\forall (x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2$,由于 $f_{t_i}(x,y) \equiv 0$,即

$$\begin{cases} f_x \cos \alpha_1 + f_y \cos \beta_1 = 0, \\ f_x \cos \alpha_2 + f_y \cos \beta_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

又 l_1 与 l_2 线性无关,即

$$\begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha_1 & \cos \beta_1 \\ \cos \alpha_2 & \cos \beta_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0,$$

所以上面的线性方程组只有零解

$$f_x(x,y) = 0$$
, $f_y(x,y) = 0$.

故由本章§1习题16(2)知f(x,y)=常数.

§ 4 泰勒公式与极值问题

1. 求下列函数的高阶偏导数:

(1)
$$z=x^4+y^4-4x^2y^2$$
,所有二阶偏导数;

$$(2)$$
 $z=e^{x}(\cos y+x\sin y)$,所有二阶偏导数:

(3)
$$z = x \ln(xy), \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y}, \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y^2};$$

(4)
$$u = xyze^{x+y+z}, \frac{\partial^{p+q+r}u}{\partial x^p \partial y^q \partial z^r};$$

(5)
$$z = f(xy^2, x^2y)$$
,所有二阶偏导数;

(6)
$$u = f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$
,所有二阶偏导数;

(7)
$$z=f\left(x+y,xy,\frac{x}{y}\right),z_x,z_{xx},z_{xy}.$$

解 (1) 因为
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 8xy^2, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 8x^2y,$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = 12x^2 - 8y^2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = 12y^2 - 8x^2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = -16xy = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}.$$

(2) 因为
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^x(\cos y + x \sin y) + e^x \sin y = e^x [\cos y + (1+x)\sin y],$$

 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^x(-\sin y + x \cos y),$

所以

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \mathrm{e}^x [\cos y + (1+x) \sin y] + \mathrm{e}^x \sin y \\ &= \mathrm{e}^x [\cos y + (x+2) \sin y], \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \mathrm{e}^x (-\cos y - x \sin y), \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \mathrm{e}^x [-\sin y + (1+x) \cos y] = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}. \end{split}$$

(3) 因为
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \ln(xy) + x \cdot \frac{1}{xy} \cdot y = 1 + \ln(xy)$$
,

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= x \cdot \frac{1}{xy} \cdot x = \frac{x}{y} \,, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{x} \,, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{y} \,, \\ \text{所以} \qquad \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \right) = 0 \,, \quad \frac{\partial^3 z}{\partial x \partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right) = -\frac{1}{y^2} \,. \\ \text{(4)} \text{ 因为} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= yz e^{x+y+z} + xyz e^{x+y+z} = (1+x)yz e^{x+y+z} \,, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= yz e^{x+y+z} + (1+x)yz e^{x+y+z} = (2+x)yz e^{x+y+z} \,, \cdots \,, \frac{\partial^p u}{\partial x^p} \\ &= (p+x)yz e^{x+y+z} \,, \end{split}$$

再由于函数中x,y,z具有对称性,所以有

$$\frac{\partial^{p+q+r}u}{\partial x^p\partial y^q\partial z^r} = (p+x)(q+y)(r+z)e^{x+y+z}.$$

(5)
$$\diamondsuit s = xy^2, t = x^2y, \text{ } \exists z = f(s,t), \text{ } \exists$$

$$f'_1 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial s}$$
, $f'_2 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}$, $f''_{11} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial s^2}$, $f''_{22} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t^2}$, $f''_{12} = f''_{21} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial s \partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial t \partial y}$.
因为 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} + f'_2 \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = y^2 f'_1 + 2xyf'_2$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'_1 \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} + f'_2 \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = 2xyf'_1 + x^2 f'_2$,

所以
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(y^2 f_1' + 2xy f_2' \right) = y^2 \frac{\partial f_1'}{\partial x} + 2y f_2' + 2xy \frac{\partial f_2'}{\partial x}$$

$$= y^2 \left(f_{11}'' \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} + f_{12}'' \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} \right) + 2y f_2' + 2xy \left(f_{21}'' \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} + f_{22}'' \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$= y^2 \left(y^2 f_{11}'' + 2xy f_{12}'' \right) + 2y f_2' + 2xy \left(y^2 f_{21}'' + 2xy f_{22}'' \right)$$

$$= y^4 f_{11}'' + 4xy^3 f_{12}'' + 4x^2 y^2 f_{22}'' + 2y f_2',$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2xy f_1' + x^2 f_2') = 2x f_1' + 2xy \frac{\partial f_1'}{\partial y} + x^2 \frac{\partial f_2'}{\partial y}$$

$$= 2x f_1' + 2xy \left(f_{11}'' 2xy + f_{12}'' x^2 \right) + x^2 \left(2xy f_{21}'' + x^2 f_{22}' \right)$$

$$= 4x^2 y^2 f_{11}'' + 4x^3 y f_{12}'' + x^4 f_{22}'' + 2x f_1',$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2 y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y^2 f_1' + 2xy f_2' \right) = 2y f_1' + y^2 \frac{\partial f_1'}{\partial y} + 2x f_2' + 2xy \frac{\partial f_2'}{\partial y}$$

$$=2yf_{1}'+y^{2}\left(f_{11}''\cdot 2xy+f_{12}''x^{2}\right)+2xf_{2}'+2xy\left(f_{21}''2xy+f_{22}''x^{2}\right)$$

$$=2xy^{3}f_{11}''+5x^{2}yf_{12}''+2x^{3}yf_{22}''+2yf_{1}'+2xf_{2}'=\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial y\partial z}.$$
(6) 因为
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}=2xf',\quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}=2yf',\quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}=2zf',$$
所以
$$\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x^{2}}=2f'+2x\frac{\partial f'}{\partial x}=2f'+4x^{2}f'',$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x\partial y}=\frac{\partial y}{\partial y}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)=2x\frac{\partial f'}{\partial y}=4xyf'',$$
同理
$$\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial z^{2}}=2f'+4z^{2}f'',\quad \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial y\partial z}=4yzf''.$$
(7) \&\displaystyle{\psi}s=x+y,t=xy,v=\frac{x}{y},\mathbf{y}}\displaystyle{\psi}z=f(s,t,v),\mathbf{i}\mathbf{E}
 \quad f_{11}''=\frac{\partial f}{\partial s},\quad f_{22}''=\frac{\partial f}{\partial t},\quad f_{33}''=\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial v^{2}},\quad f_{33}''=\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial t\partial v}.\end{aligned}

$$f_{11}''=\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial s\partial t},\quad f_{13}''=\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial s\partial v},\quad f_{23}''=\frac{\partial^{2}f}{\partial t\partial v}.\end{aligned}$$
因为
$$z_{x}=\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=f_{1}'+yf_{2}'+\frac{1}{y}f_{3}',$$
所以

$$\begin{split} z_{xx} &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \, x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial \, z}{\partial \, x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(f_1' + y f_2' + \frac{1}{y} f_3' \right) = \frac{\partial \, f_1'}{\partial \, x} + y \, \frac{\partial \, f_2'}{\partial \, x} + \frac{1}{y} \, \frac{\partial \, f_3'}{\partial \, x} \\ &= f_{11}'' + y f_{12}'' + \frac{1}{y} \, f_{13}'' + y \left(f_{21}'' + y f_{22}'' + \frac{1}{y} \, f_{23}'' \right) + \frac{1}{y} \left(f_{31}'' + y f_{32}'' + \frac{1}{y} \, f_{33}'' \right) \\ &= f_{11}'' + y^2 f_{22}'' + \frac{1}{y^2} f_{33}'' + 2y f_{12}'' + \frac{2}{y} \, f_{13}'' + 2 f_{23}''. \\ z_{xy} &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \, x \partial \, y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \, y} \left(\frac{\partial \, z}{\partial \, x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \, y} \left(\, f_1' + y f_2' + \frac{1}{y} \, f_3' \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial \, f_1'}{\partial \, y} + f_2' + y \, \frac{\partial \, f_2'}{\partial \, y} - \frac{1}{y^2} f_3' + \frac{1}{y} \, \frac{\partial \, f_3'}{\partial \, y} \\ &= f_{11}'' + x f_{12}'' - \frac{x}{y^2} f_{13}'' + f_2' + y \left(f_{21}'' + x f_{22}'' - \frac{x}{y^2} f_{23}'' \right) - \frac{1}{y^2} f_3' \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} & + \frac{1}{y} \left(f_{31}'' + x f_{32}'' - \frac{x}{y^2} f_{33}'' \right) \\ & = f_{11}'' + x y f_{22}'' - \frac{x}{y^3} f_{33}'' + (x + y) f_{12}'' + \left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{x}{y^2} \right) f_{13}'' + f_2' - \frac{1}{y^2} f_3'. \end{split}$$

2. 设u = f(x, y), $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$,证明:

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

证 因为u=f(x,y), $x=r\cos\theta$, $y=r\sin\theta$,所以

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin \theta, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} r \sin \theta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} r \cos \theta, \end{cases}$$

由上式解出 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$,得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cos\theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin\theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \sin\theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos\theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}.$$

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

同理可求得

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = \sin^{2} \theta \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial r \partial \theta} + \frac{\cos^{2} \theta}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \theta^{2}} - \frac{2 \sin \theta \cos \theta}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\cos^{2} \theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}.$$

将上面两式相加,有

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

3. 设
$$u=f(r)$$
, $r^2=x_1^2+x_2^2+\cdots+x_n^2$,证明:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_n^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u}{\mathrm{d}r^2} + \frac{n-1}{r} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}r}.$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_i} = \frac{x_i}{r} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}r},$$

所以
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i^2} = \frac{r - x_i \frac{x_i}{r}}{r^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}r} + \frac{x_i}{r} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u}{\mathrm{d}r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_i} = \frac{r^2 - x_i^2}{r^3} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}r} + \frac{x_i^2}{r^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u}{\mathrm{d}r^2} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n).$$

故
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_n^2} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{r^2 - x_i^2}{r^3} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}r} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i^2}{r^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u}{\mathrm{d}r^2}$$

$$= \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u}{\mathrm{d}r^2} + \frac{1}{r^3} \left(nr^2 - \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \right) \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}r} = \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u}{\mathrm{d}r^2} + \frac{n-1}{r} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}r}.$$

4. 设
$$v = \frac{1}{r}g\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right)$$
, c 为常数, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$. 证明:

$$v_{xx} + v_{yy} + v_{zz} = \frac{1}{c^2} v_{tt}$$
.

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{r}g', \quad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{r}g'',$$

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = g\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right) \frac{\partial \frac{1}{r}}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial g\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right)}{\partial x} \\ &= -\frac{1}{r^2} g\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right) \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{r} g' \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{c}\right) \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{r^3} g - \frac{1}{c} \frac{x}{r^2} g' \,, \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} &= -\frac{r^3 - x \cdot 3r^2 \cdot \frac{x}{r}}{r^6} g - \frac{x}{r^3} g' \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{c} \right) \frac{x}{r} - \frac{1}{c} \frac{r^2 - x \cdot 2r \cdot \frac{x}{r}}{r^4} g' \\ &- \frac{1}{c} \frac{x}{r^2} g'' \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{c} \right) \frac{x}{r} \\ &= \frac{3x^2 - r^2}{r^5} g + \frac{3x^3 - r^2}{cr^4} g' + \frac{x^2}{c^2 r^3} g''. \end{split}$$

同理

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = \frac{3y^2 - r^2}{r^5} g + \frac{3y^2 - r^2}{cr^4} g' + \frac{y^2}{c^2 r^3} g'',$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} = \frac{3z^2 - r^2}{r^5} g + \frac{3z^2 - r^2}{cr^4} g' + \frac{z^2}{c^2 r^3} g''.$$

故

$$v_{xx} + v_{yy} + v_{zz} = \frac{1}{c^2 r} g'' = \frac{1}{c^2} v_{tt}.$$

5. 证明定理17.8的推论.

推论:若函数f在区域D上存在偏导数,且

$$f_x = f_y \equiv 0$$
,

则 f 在区域 D 上为常量函数.

证 取定 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ \in D, 取 $\forall P(x,y)$ \in D, 因为D 是连通域,所以可以用全部在D 内的折线连接 P_0 和P. 若 $P_1(x_1,y_1)$ 是折线上 P_0 后面的一个顶点,则由于f 在D 内偏导数连续,且 $f_x = f_y \equiv 0$,故在定理 17.8 中的公式(8)中令 $h = x_1 - x_0$, $k = y_1 - y_0$,立即得出

$$f(x_1, y_1) = f(x_0, y_0).$$

如此逐步推算,由一个顶点到另一个顶点,最后可得

$$f(x,y)=f(x_0,y_0),$$

即 f 在区域 D 上为常量函数.

6. 通过对 $F(x,y) = \sin x \cos y$ 施用中值定理,证明对某 $\theta \in (0,1)$,有

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\pi}{3}\cos\frac{\pi\theta}{3}\cos\frac{\pi\theta}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6}\sin\frac{\pi\theta}{3}\sin\frac{\pi\theta}{6}.$$

证 取 $(a,b) = (0,0), (a+h,b+k) = \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right),$ 由于 $F(x,y) = \sin x \cos y$ 在全平面连续,故由中值定理(定理 17.8)知, $\exists \theta \in (0,1),$ 使

$$F\left(\frac{\pi}{3},\frac{\pi}{6}\right) - F(0,0) = F_x\left(0 + \theta + \frac{\pi}{3},0 + \theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)h + F_y\left(0 + \theta + \frac{\pi}{3},0 + \theta + \frac{\pi}{6}\right)k,$$

即

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi \theta}{3} \cos \frac{\pi \theta}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6} \sin \frac{\pi \theta}{3} \sin \frac{\pi \theta}{6}.$$

- 7. 求下列函数在指定点处的泰勒公式:
- (1) $f(x,y) = \sin(x^2 + y^2)$ 在点(0,0)(到二阶为止);
- (2) $f(x,y) = \frac{x}{y}$ 在点(1,1)(到三阶为止);
- (3) $f(x,y) = \ln(1+x+y)$ **在点**(0,0);
- (4) $f(x,y) = 2x^2 xy y^2 6x 3y + 5$ 在点(1,-2).

解 (1) 由于 $x_0 = 0, y_0 = 0, n = 2$,因此有

$$f(x,y) = \sin(x^2 + y^2), \quad f(0,0) = 0,$$

$$f_x(x,y) = 2x\cos(x^2 + y^2), \quad f_x(0,0) = 0,$$

$$f_y(x,y) = 2y\cos(x^2 + y^2), \quad f_y(0,0) = 0,$$

$$f_{xx}(x,y) = 2\cos(x^2 + y^2) - 4x^2\sin(x^2 + y^2), \quad f_{xx}(0,0) = 2,$$

$$f_{yy}(x,y) = 2\cos(x^2 + y^2) - 4y^2\sin(x^2 + y^2), \quad f_{yy}(0,0) = 2,$$

数
$$f_{xy}(x,y) = f_{yx}(x,y) = -4xy\sin(x^2+y^2)$$
, $f_{xy}(0,0) = f_{yx}(0,0) = 0$. 故 $f(x,y) = \sin(x^2+y^2) = x^2 + y^2 + R_2$. 又因为 $f_{x^3}(x,y) = -12x\sin(x^2+y^2) - 8x^3\cos(x^2+y^2)$, $f_{x^2y}(x,y) = -4y\sin(x^2+y^2) - 8x^2y\cos(x^2+y^2)$, $f_{xy}^2(x,y) = -4x\sin(x^2+y^2) - 8xy^2\cos(x^2+y^2)$, $f_{y^3}(x,y) = -12y\sin(x^2+y^2) - 8y^3\cos(x^2+y^2)$, 所以 $R_2 = \frac{1}{3!} \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^3 f(\theta x, \theta y)$ $= -\frac{2}{3} \left[3\theta(x^2+y^2)^2 \sin(\theta^2 x^2 + \theta^2 y^2) + 2\theta^3(x^2+y^2)^3 \cos(\theta^2 x^2 + \theta^2 y^2) \right]$ $(0 < \theta < 1)$. (2) 由于 $x_0 = 1$, $y_0 = 1$, $x = 1 + h$, $y = 1 + k$, $n = 3$, 因此有 $f(x,y) = \frac{x}{y}$, $f(1,1) = 1$, $f_x = \frac{1}{y}$, $f_x(1,1) = 0$, $f_{xx} = 0$, $f_{xx}(1,1) = 0$, $f_{xy} = \frac{2x}{y^3}$, $f_{yy}(1,1) = 2$, $f_{xy} = -\frac{1}{y^2}$, $f_{xy}(1,1) = 0$, $f_{xy} = \frac{2}{y^3}$, $f_{xy}^2(1,1) = 0$, $f_{xy}^2 = \frac{2}{y^3}$, $f_{xy}^2(1,1) = \frac{2}{y^3}$, f_{xy}

故

$$\begin{split} & + \frac{1}{3!} \left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^{3} f(1,1) + \frac{1}{4!} \left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^{4} f(1 + \theta h, 1 + \theta h) \\ = & 1 + h - k - h k + k^{2} + h k^{2} - k^{3} + \left[- \frac{h k^{3}}{(1 + \theta k)^{4}} + \frac{1 + \theta h}{(1 + \theta k)^{5}} k^{4} \right] \\ & \qquad \qquad (0 < \theta < 1). \end{split}$$

(3) 由于 $x_0 = y_0 = 0, x = h, y = k$,因此有

$$f(x,y) = \ln(1+x+y), \quad f(0,0) = 0,$$

$$f_x = (1+x+y)^{-1},$$

$$f_y = (1+x+y)^{-1},$$

$$f_{xx} = f_{yy} = f_{xy} = -(1+x+y)^{-2},$$

$$f_{x^3} = 2(1+x+y)^{-3} = f_{x^2y} = f_{xy^2} = f_{y^3},$$

$$\vdots$$

$$f_{x^iy} = (-1)^{i+j-1}(i+j-1)! \quad (1+x+y)^{-i-j},$$

$$f_{x^ix}(0,0) = (-1)^{i+j-1}(i+j-1)! \quad (i,j=1,2,\cdots,n,n+1).$$

$$\ln(1+x+y) = \sum_{r=0}^{n} \frac{1}{r!} \left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^r f(0,0)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^{n+1} f(\theta h, \theta k)$$

$$= \sum_{r=1}^{n} (-1)^{r-1} \frac{(x+y)^r}{r} + (-1)^n \frac{(x+y)^{n+1}}{(n+1)(1+\theta x + \theta y)^{n+1}}$$

$$(0 < \theta < 1).$$

(4) 由于
$$x_0 = 1$$
, $y_0 = -2$, $x = 1 + h$, $y = -2 + k$, 因此有
$$f(x,y) = 2x^2 - xy - y^2 - 6x - 3y + 5, \quad f(1,-2) = 5,$$

$$f_x = 4x - y - 6, \quad f_x(1,-2) = 0,$$

$$f_y = -x - 2y - 3, \quad f_y(1,-2) = 0,$$

$$f_{xx} = 4, \quad f_{xy} = -1, \quad f_{yy} = -2.$$

故
$$2x^2 - xy - y^2 - 6x - 3y + 5$$

= $f(1,-2) + \left(h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) f(1,-2) + \frac{1}{2!} \left(h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^2 f(1,-2)$
= $5 + 2(x-1)^2 - (x-1)(y+2) - (y+2)^2$.

8. 求下列函数的极值点.

(1)
$$z = 3axy - x^3 - y^3 (a > 0)$$
;

(2)
$$z = x^2 - xy + y^2 - 2x + y$$
;

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

解 (1) 由方程组

$$\begin{cases} z_x = 3ay - 3x^2 = 0, \\ z_y = 3ax - 3y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

得z的稳定点 $P_1(0,0),P_2(a,a)$,由于

$$z_{xx} = -6x$$
, $z_{xy} = 3a$, $z_{yy} = -6y$,

因此.

 $1^{\circ} z_{xx}(0,0) = 0, z_{xx}(0,0)z_{yy}(0,0) - z_{xy}^{2}(0,0) = -9a^{2} < 0,$ 故 $P_{1}(0,0)$ 不是极值点.

$$2^{\circ} z_{xx}(a,a) = -6a < 0, z_{xx}(a,a)z_{yy}(a,a) - z_{xy}^{2}(a,a) = 27a^{2} > 0$$
,故 $z = 3axy - x^{3} - y^{3}$ 在 $P_{2}(a,a)$ 处取极大值 a^{3} .

(2) 由方程组

$$\begin{cases} z_x = 2x - y - 2 = 0, \\ z_y = -x + 2y + 1 = 0, \end{cases}$$

得z的稳定点 $P_0(1,0)$,由于

$$z_{xx}=2$$
, $z_{xy}=-1$, $z_{yy}=2$, $z_{xx}(1,0)=2>0$, $(z_{xx}z_{yy}-z_{xy}^2)(1,0)=-6<0$.

因此z 在 $P_0(1,0)$ 处取极小值z(1,0) = -1.

(3) 由方程组

$$\begin{cases} z_x = e^{2x} (1 + 2x + 4y + 2y^2) = 0, \\ z_y = e^{2x} (2 + 2y) = 0, \end{cases}$$

得z 的稳定点 $P_0\left(\frac{1}{2},-1\right)$. 由于

$$z_{xx} = e^{2x}(4+4x+8y+4y^2), \quad z_{xy} = e^{2x}(4+4y), \quad z_{yy} = 2e^{2x},$$

 $z_{xx}\left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right) = 2e > 0, \quad (z_{xx}z_{yy} - z_{xy}^2)\left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right) = 4e^2 > 0,$

故 z 在
$$P_0\left(\frac{1}{2},-1\right)$$
 处取极小值,极小值为 $z\left(\frac{1}{2},-1\right)=-\frac{1}{2}$ e.

9. 求下列函数在指定范围内的最大值与最小值:

(1)
$$z=x^2-y^2$$
, { $(x,y)|x^2+y^2 \le 4$ };

(2)
$$z=x^2-xy+y^2$$
, $\{(x,y) | |x|+|y| \leq 1\}$;

(3)
$$z = \sin x + \sin y - \sin(x+y), \{(x,y) | x \ge 0, y \ge 0, x+y \le 2\pi\}.$$

解 (1) 由方程组

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 2x = 0, \\ f_y = -2y = 0, \end{cases}$$

得f在指定区域内只有惟一稳定点 $P_0(0,0)$,且

$$f(P_0) = 0.$$

在边界 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 上, $z = x^2 - y^2 = 2x^2 - 4$, $x \in [-2, 2]$, 且 $f(\pm 2, 0) = 4$, $f(0, \pm 2) = -4$. 故最大值 $f(\pm 2, 0) = 4$, 最小值 $f(0, \pm 2) = -4$.

(2) 由方程组

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 2x - y = 0, \\ f_y = -x + 2y = 0 \end{cases}$$

得f的稳定点 $P_0(0,0)$,且

$$f(P_0) = 0.$$

由于区域 $\{(x,y) \mid |x|+|y| \leq 1\}$ 的边界由四条直线所围成,故下面分别讨论:

1° 在直线
$$l_1: x+y=1, 0 \le x \le 1$$
 上,由于

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

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = 6x - 3 = 0,$$

得
$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$
,从而 $y = \frac{1}{2}$,故

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}, \quad f(0,1) = 1, \quad f(1,0) = 1.$$

$$2^{\circ}$$
 在直线 $l_2: x+y=-1, -1 \le x \le 0$ 上,由于

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

令

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = 6x + 3 = 0,$$

得
$$x = -\frac{1}{2}$$
,从而 $y = -\frac{1}{2}$,故

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}, \quad f(0,-1) = 1, \quad f(-1,0) = 1.$$

3° 在直线 $l_3: -x+y=1, -1 \le x \le 0$ 上,由于

$$z=x^2-xy+y^2=x^2-x(1+x)+(1+x)^2=x^2+x+1$$

令

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = 2x + 1 = 0$$

得
$$x = -\frac{1}{2}$$
,从而 $y = \frac{1}{2}$,故

$$f\left(-\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{4}, \quad f(0,1) = 1, \quad f(-1,0) = 1.$$

 4° 在直线 $l_4: x-y=1, 0 \le x \le 1$ 上,由于

$$z=x^2-xy+y^2=x^2-x(x-1)+(x-1)^2=x^2-x+1$$

令

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = 2x - 1 = 0$$

得
$$x = \frac{1}{2}$$
,从而 $y = -\frac{1}{2}$,故

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{4}, \quad f(0, -1) = 1, \quad f(1, 0) = 1.$$

综合上述,最大值是 f(0,1)=f(1,0)=f(0,-1)=f(-1,0)=1,最小值 f(0,0)=0.

(3) 由方程组

$$\begin{cases} f_x = \cos x - \cos(x+y) = 2\sin\frac{y}{2}\sin\left(x+\frac{y}{2}\right) = 0, \\ f_y = \cos y - \cos(x+y) = 2\sin\frac{x}{2}\sin\left(y+\frac{x}{2}\right) = 0, \end{cases}$$

得f在指定区域内惟一稳定点 $P_0\left(\frac{2\pi}{3},\frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$,且

$$f(P_0) = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{3}$$
.

区域 $\{(x,y)|x\geqslant 0,y\geqslant 0,x+y\leqslant 2\pi\}$ 的边界由三条直线所围成,故下面分别讨论:

1° 在直线 $l_1: y=0, 0 \le x \le 2\pi$ 上,由于

$$z = \sin x - \sin x = 0$$
.

故在直线 l_1 上, z=0.

- 2° 在直线 $l_2: x=0, 0 \le y \le 2\pi$ 上,同理 z=0.
- 3° 在直线 $l_3: x+y=2\pi, 0 \le x \le 2\pi$ 上,由于

$$z = \sin x + \sin(2\pi - x) - \sin(2\pi) = 0$$

故在直线 l_3 上, z=0.

综合上述,最大值是 $f(P_0) = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}$,最小值是 0.

10. 在已知周长为 2p 的一切三角形中,求出面积为最大的三角形.

解 设三角形的边长分别为x,y,z=2p-x-y,则此三角形的面积S 为

$$S = \sqrt{p(p-x)(p-y)(p-z)}$$
,

故令 $f(x,y) = \rho(\rho-x)(\rho-y)(x+y-\rho)$,其定义域为

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq p, 0 \leq y \leq p, p \leq x + y \leq 2p\}.$$

由方程组

$$\begin{cases} f_x = p(p-y)(2p-2x-y) = 0, \\ f_y = p(p-x)(2p-2y-x) = 0, \end{cases}$$

得f的惟一稳定点 $P_0\left(\frac{2}{3}p,\frac{2}{3}p\right)$,且

$$f(P_0) = \frac{1}{27} p^4.$$

区域D 的边界由直线 $l_1: y=p$, $0 \le x \le p$,直线 $l_2: x=p$, $0 \le y \le p$,直线 $l_3: x+y=p$, $0 \le x \le p$ 所围成,所以在直线 l_1, l_2, l_3 上均有f(x,y)=0,故f(x,y)的最大值 $f(P_0)=\frac{1}{27}p^4$,此时 $x=y=z=\frac{2}{3}p$,即在已知周长为2p的一切三角形中,等边三角形的面积为最大。

11. 在 xy 平面上求一点,使它到三直线 x=0, y=0 及 x+2y-16=0 的 距离平方和最小.

解 设P(x,y)为所求点,P 到直线x=0,y=0,x+2y-16=0 的距离分别为

$$d_1 = |y|, \quad d_2 = |x|, \quad d_3 = \frac{|x+2y-16|}{\sqrt{5}}.$$

故令 $f(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 + \frac{1}{5}(x + 2y - 16)^2$.

由方程组

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 2x + \frac{2}{5}(x + 2y - 16) = 0, \\ f_y = 2y + \frac{4}{5}(x + 2y - 16) = 0, \end{cases}$$

得f 的稳定点 $P_0\Big(\frac{8}{5},\frac{16}{5}\Big)$. 由于 P_0 是f 在全平面惟一的稳定点,又由于此问题的实际背景,知f(x,y)必存在最小值,故 $P_0\Big(\frac{8}{5},\frac{16}{5}\Big)$ 就是最小值点,最小值 $f(P_0)=\frac{128}{5}$.

12. 已知平面上n 个点的坐标分别是

$$A_1(x_1, y_1), A_2(x_2, y_2), \dots, A_n(x_n, y_n),$$

试求一点,使它与这n个点距离的平方和最小.

解 设所求点是P(x,y),依题意知目标函数为

$$f(x,y) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} [(x-x_i)^2 + (y-y_i)^2].$$

由方程组

$$\begin{cases} f_x = 2\sum_{i=1}^n (x - x_i) = 2nx - 2\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 0, \\ f_y = 2\sum_{i=1}^n (y - y_i) = 2ny - 2\sum_{i=1}^n y_i = 0, \end{cases}$$

得 f 的稳定点 $P_0\left(\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n y_i\right)$. 由于 $f_{xx}=2n, \quad f_{xy}=0, \quad f_{yy}=2n,$ $f_{xx}(P_0)=2n>0, \quad (f_{xx}f_{yy}-f_{xy}^2)(P_0)=4n^2>0,$

故 P。为极小值点,亦为最小值点.

13. 证明:函数 $u = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2t}} (a,b)$ 为常数)满足热传导方程 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$

证 因为
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2t}} \left(-\frac{(x-b)}{2a^2t}\right) = -\frac{x-b}{4a^3\sqrt{\pi}t^{3/2}} e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2t}},$$

所以
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \left[-\frac{1}{4a^3 \sqrt{\pi} t^{3/2}} + \frac{(x-b)^2}{8a^5 \sqrt{\pi} t^{5/2}} \right] e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2t}}.$$
 又因为
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \left[-\frac{1}{4a \sqrt{\pi} t^{3/2}} + \frac{(x-b)^2}{8a^3 \sqrt{\pi} t^{5/2}} \right] e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2t}},$$
 故
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

14. 证明:函数 $u=\ln \sqrt{(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2}(a,b)$ 为常数)满足拉普拉斯方程

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

证 因为
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \frac{2(x-a)}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}}$$

$$= \frac{x-a}{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2},$$
所以
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 - (x-a) \cdot 2(x-a)}{[(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2]^2}$$

$$= \frac{(y-b)^2 - (x-a)^2}{[(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2]^2}.$$
同理
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{(x-a)^2 - (y-b)^2}{[(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2]^2}.$$
故
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

15. 证明:若函数 u = f(x, y) 满足拉普拉斯方程

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

则函数
$$v = f\left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}\right)$$
 也满足此方程.

证 令
$$s = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$
, $t = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$, 则 $v = f(s, t)$. 为了方便,记 $f_s = f'_1$, $f_t = f'_2$, $f_{ss} = f''_{11}$, $f_{st} = f''_{12}$, $f_u = f''_{22}$,

曲于
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = f_1' \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} + f_2' \frac{\partial t}{\partial x},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \left(f_{11}'' \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} + f_{12}'' \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} + f_1' \frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial x^2} + \left(f_{21}'' \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} + f_{22}'' \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + f_2' \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2}$$

$$= f_{11}'' \left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial x} \right)^2 + 2 f_{12}'' \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + f_{22}'' \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} \right)^2 + f_1' \frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial x^2} + f_2' \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = f_1' \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} + f_2' \frac{\partial t}{\partial y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = \left(f_{11}'' \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} + f_{12}'' \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} + f_1' \frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial y^2} + \left(f_{21}'' \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} + f_{22}'' \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} + f_2' \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2},$$

$$= f_{11}'' \left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial y} \right)^2 + 2 f_{12}'' \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} + f_{22}'' \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right)^2 + f_1' \frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial y^2} + f_2' \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2},$$

$$\text{所以} \qquad \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = \left[\left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] f_{11}'' + 2 \left[\frac{\partial s}{\partial x} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right] f_{12}''$$

$$+ \left[\left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] f_{12}'' + \left(\frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial y^2} \right) f_1'$$

$$+ \left(\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} \right) f_2'.$$

$$\text{又因为} \qquad \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2x^3 - 6xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial y} = \frac{6xy^2 - 2x^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} = \frac{6x^2y - 2y^3}{(x^2 + y^2)^3}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2y^3 - 6x^2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^3}.$$

$$\text{所以} \qquad \frac{\partial s}{\partial x} \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial s}{\partial y} \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 s}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 t}{\partial y^2} = 0,$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial s}{\partial y} \right)^2 = \frac{y^2 + 2x^2y^2 + x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^4} = \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \right)^2.$$

最后,由已知条件 $f_{11}''+f_{22}''=0$,有

$$\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} (f''_{11} + f''_{22}) = 0.$$

16. 设函数 $u = \varphi(x + \psi(y))$,证明

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

证 因为
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \varphi'$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \varphi \cdot \psi'$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi'' \cdot \psi'$, 所以
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi' \cdot \varphi' \cdot \psi' = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

17. 设 f_x, f_y 和 f_{yx} 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的某邻域内存在 $, f_{yx}$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 连续,证 明 $f_{xy}(x_0, y_0)$ 也存在,且 $f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = f_{yx}(x_0, y_0)$.

证 设 f_x , f_y , f_{yx} 在 $U(P_0(x_0,y_0);\delta)$ 内存在. 为了证明结论成立,要理解混合偏导数 f_{yx} 的含义和充分利用 f_{yx} 在 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 处连续的条件. 为此,任取改变量 $h=\Delta x\neq 0$, $k=\Delta y\neq 0$,使点

$$(x_0+h,y_0+k),(x_0+h,y_0),(x_0,y_0+k)\in U(P_0(x_0,y_0);\delta).$$

作辅助函数

$$g(y) = \frac{f(x_0 + h, y) - f(x_0, y)}{h},$$

因为在 $U(P_0(x_0,y_0);\delta)$ 内 f_y 存在,所以

$$g'(y) = \frac{f_y(x_0 + h, y) - f_y(x_0, y)}{h}, \quad y \in [y_0, y_0 + k] \mathbf{X} y \in [y_0 + k, y_0].$$

故对g(y)在 $[y_0,y_0+k]$ (或 $[y_0+k,y_0]$)上用拉格朗日中值定理:

$$\frac{g(y_0+k)-g(y_0)}{k}=g'(y_0+\theta_1k) \ (0<\theta_1<1),$$

$$\mathbb{D} \quad z(h,k) = \frac{f(x_0 + h, y_0 + k) - f(x_0, y_0 + k) - f(x_0 + h, y_0) + f(x_0, y_0)}{hk}$$

$$= \frac{f_y(x_0 + h, y_0 + \theta_1 k) - f_y(x_0, y_0 + \theta_1 k)}{h}.$$

又令
$$\varphi(x) = f_y(x, y_0 + \theta_1 k), x \in [x_0, x_0 + h]$$
或 $x \in [x_0 + h, x_0].$

因为 f_{yx} 在 $U(P_0(x_0,y_0);\delta)$ 内存在,所以

$$\varphi(x) = f_{yx}(x, y_0 + \theta_1 k),$$

对 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[x_0,x_0+h]$ (或 $[x_0+h,x_0]$)上用拉格朗日中值定理:

$$\frac{\varphi(x_0+h)-\varphi(x_0)}{h} = \varphi(x_0+\theta_2h) \ (0<\theta_2<1),$$

也就是

$$z(h,k) = f_{yx}(x_0 + \theta_2 h, y_0 + \theta_1 k).$$

由 f_{yx} 在 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 处的连续性知

$$\lim_{(h,k)\to(0,0)} z(h,k) = \lim_{(h,k)\to(0,0)} f_{yx}(x_0 + \theta_2 h, y_0 + \theta_1 k) = f_{yx}(x_0, y_0).$$

又由于 f_x 存在,故

$$\lim_{h \to 0} z(h,k) \\
= \frac{1}{k} \lim_{h \to 0} \left[\frac{f(x_0 + h, y_0 + k) - f(x_0, y_0 + k)}{h} - \frac{f(x_0 + h, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{h} \right] \\
= \frac{1}{k} \left[f_x(x_0, y_0 + k) - f_x(x_0, y_0) \right].$$

再由第十六章 § 2 习题 3 的结论,就有

$$f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{k \to 0} \frac{f_x(x_0, y_0 + k) - f_x(x_0, y_0)}{k} = \lim_{k \to 0} \lim_{h \to 0} z(h, k)$$
$$= \lim_{(h, k) \to (0, 0)} z(h, k) = f_{yx}(x_0, y_0).$$

18. 设 f_x , f_y 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的某邻域内存在且在点 (x_0, y_0) 可微,则有 $f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = f_{yy}(x_0, y_0)$.

证 设
$$f_x$$
, f_y 在 $U(P_0(x_0, y_0); \delta)$ 内存在,任取 $h \neq 0$,使
$$(x_0 + h, y_0 + h), (x_0 + h, y_0), (x_0, y_0 + h) \in U(P_0(x_0, y_0); \delta).$$

作辅助函数

$$\varphi(x) = f(x, y_0 + h) - f(x, y_0).$$

因为在 $U(P_0(x_0,y_0);\delta)$ 内 f_x 存在,所以

$$\varphi(x) = f_x(x, y_0 + h) - f_x(x, y_0), \quad x \in [x_0, x_0 + h]$$
 $\mathbf{x} \in [x_0 + h, x_0],$

故对 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[x_0,x_0+h]$ (或 $[x_0+h,x_0]$)上用拉格朗日中值定理并引进记号:

$$g(h) = f(x_0 + h, y_0 + h) - f(x_0 + h, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0 + h) + f(x_0, y_0)$$

$$= \varphi(x_0 + h) - \varphi(x_0) = \varphi'(x_0 + \theta_1 h) \cdot h$$

$$= [f_x(x_0 + \theta_1 h, y_0 + h) - f_x(x_0 + \theta_1 h, y_0)]h \quad (0 < \theta_1 < 1).$$

又因为 f_x 在 P_0 处可微,所以

$$\begin{split} f_x(x_0 + \theta_1 h, y_0 + h) - f_x(x_0, y_0) &= f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) \theta_1 h + f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) h \\ &+ o(\sqrt{\theta_1^2 h^2 + h^2}), \\ f_x(x_0 + \theta_1 h, y_0) - f_x(x_0, y_0) \\ &= f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) \theta_1 h + f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) (y_0 - y_0) + o(\sqrt{\theta_1^2 h^2}) \\ &= f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) \theta_1 h + o(\theta_1 | h |). \end{split}$$

从而

$$g(h) = [f_{xy}(x_0, y_0)h + o(h)]h.$$

同理,若令 $\psi(y) = f(x_0+h,y) - f(x_0,y), y \in [y_0,y_0+h]$ 或 $y \in [y_0+h,y_0],$ 作与上面类似的推导,有

$$g(h) = [f_{yx}(x_0, y_0)h + o(h)]h.$$

因此

$$f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) + \frac{o(h)}{h} = f_{yx}(x_0, y_0) + \frac{o(h)}{h}$$

令h→0,则有

$$f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = f_{yx}(x_0, y_0).$$

19. 设

$$u = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & y & z \\ x^2 & y^2 & z^2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

 $\vec{\mathbf{x}}$:(1) $u_x + u_y + u_z$; (2) $xu_x + yu_y + zu_z$; (3) $u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}$.

解 (1) 由第十七章 § 2 习题 8,有

$$u_{x} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ x^{2} & y^{2} & z^{2} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & y & z \\ 2x & 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -(z^{2} - y^{2}) + 2x(z - y),$$

$$u_{y} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ x^{2} & y^{2} & z^{2} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & y & z \\ 0 & 2y & 0 \end{vmatrix} = (z^{2} - x^{2}) - 2y(z - x),$$

$$u_{z} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ x^{2} & y^{2} & z^{2} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & y & z \\ 0 & 0 & 2z \end{vmatrix} = -(y^{2} - x^{2}) + 2z(y - x),$$

故

(2)由(1)有

$$xu_x + yu_y + zu_z = 3(z-y)(x-y)(x-z).$$

(3) 由(1)有

$$u_{xx} = 2(z - y), \quad u_{yy} = -2(z - x), \quad u_{zz} = 2(y - x),$$

 $u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = 0,$

故

20. 设 $f(x,y,z) = Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + Dxy + Eyz + Fzx$, 试按 h,k,l 的正数幂展开 f(x+h,y+k,z+l).

解 因为
$$f_x = 2Ax + Dy + Fz$$
, $f_{xx} = 2A$, $f_{xy} = D$, $f_{xz} = F$, $f_y = 2By + Dx + Ez$, $f_{yy} = 2B$, $f_{yx} = D$, $f_{yz} = E$, $f_z = 2Cz + Ey + Fx$, $f_{zz} = 2C$, $f_{zx} = f_{xz} = F$, $f_{zy} = f_{yz} = E$.

所以,由三元函数的泰勒公式,有

$$f(x+h,y+k,z+l)$$

$$= f(x,y,z) + \left(h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + l\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right) f(x,y,z)$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2!} \left(h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + l\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^{2} f(x,y,z)$$

$$= f(x,y,z) + (2Ax + Dy + Fz)h + (2By + Dx + Ez)k + (2Cz + Ey + Fx)l + \frac{1}{2}(2Ah^2 + 2Bk^2 + 2Cl^2 + 2Dhk + 2Ekl + 2Fhl)$$

$$= f(x,y,z) + (2Ax + Dy + Fz)h + (2By + Dx + Ez)k + (2Cz + Ey + Fx)l + f(h,k,l).$$

§ 5 总练习题

1. 设 $f(x,y,z) = x^2y + y^2z + z^2x$,证明

$$f_x + f_y + f_z = (x + y + z)^2$$

证 因为 $f_x = 2xy + z^2$, $f_y = 2yz + x^2$, $f_z = 2zx + y^2$,

所以 $f_x+f_y+f_z=x^2+y^2+z^2+2xy+2yz+2xz=(x+y+z)^2$.

2. 求函数

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 - y^3}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

在原点的偏导数 $f_x(0,0)$ 与 $f_y(0,0)$,并考察 f(x,y)在 (0,0)的可微性.

解 由偏导数定义有

$$\begin{split} f_x(0,0) = & \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^3}{x^3} = 1, \\ f_y(0,0) = & \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y - 0} = \lim_{y \to 0} \left(-\frac{y^3}{y^3} \right) = -1. \end{split}$$

又因为 $\Delta f - f_x(0,0)x - f_y(0,0)y = \frac{x^3 - y^3}{x^2 + y^2} - x + y = \frac{x^2y - xy^2}{x^2 + y^2},$

对于极限

$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{1}{\rho} [\Delta f - f_x(0,0)x - f_y(0,0)y] = \lim_{(x,y) \to (0,0)} \frac{x^2y - xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}},$$

令 y=x 和 y=2x,则

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)}} \frac{x^2y-xy^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}} = \lim_{\substack{x\to0\\y=x}} \frac{0}{(2x^2)^{3/2}} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y)\to(0,0)}} \frac{x^2y-xy^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}} = \lim_{\substack{x\to0\\x\to0}\\x\to0} \frac{-2x^3}{5\sqrt{5}x^3} = -\frac{2}{5\sqrt{5}},$$

故极限 $\lim_{(x,y)\to(0,0)} \frac{x^2y-xy^2}{(x^2+y^2)^{3/2}}$ 不存在,因而 f(x,y)在 (0,0)处不可微.

3. **ig**
$$u = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix},$$

证明:(1)
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_k} = 0$$
; (2) $\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_k} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2}u$.

证 (1) 由第十七章 § 2 习题 8, 有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_k} = \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_k & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & ix_k^{i-1} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_k^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix},$$

故

$$\begin{vmatrix} x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_k^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \\ & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ & x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_k & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & ix_k^{i-1} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_k^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \\ & 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ & x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_k & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_k^{i-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \\ & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{i-1} & x_2^{i-1} & \cdots & x_k^{i-1} & \cdots & x_n^{i-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{i+1} & x_2^{i+1} & \cdots & x_k^{i+1} & \cdots & x_n^{i+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_k^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_k & \cdots & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{i-1} & x_2^{i-1} & \cdots & x_k^{i-1} & \cdots & x_n^{i-1} \\ ix_1^{i-1} & ix_2^{i-1} & \cdots & ix_k^{i-1} & \cdots & ix_n^{i-1} \\ x_1^{i+1} & x_2^{i+1} & \cdots & x_k^{i+1} & \cdots & x_n^{i+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_k^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

=0(因为上面行列式中第<math>i 行与i+1 行成比例)

(2)由(1)有

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_{k} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_{k}} = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_{1} & x_{2} & \cdots & x_{k} & \cdots & x_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & ix_{k}^{i} & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_{1}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{k}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_{1} & x_{2} & \cdots & x_{k} & \cdots & x_{n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_{1}^{i-1} & x_{2}^{i-1} & \cdots & x_{k}^{i-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{i-1} \\ ix_{1}^{i} & ix_{2}^{i} & \cdots & ix_{k}^{i} & \cdots & ix_{n}^{i} \\ x_{1}^{i+1} & x_{2}^{i+1} & \cdots & x_{k}^{i+1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{i+1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_{1}^{n-1} & x_{2}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{k}^{n-1} & \cdots & x_{n}^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} iu = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} u.$$

4. 设函数 f(x,y) 具有连续的 n 阶导数,试证函数 g(t) = f(a+ht,b+kt) 的 n 阶导数

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^{n}g(t)}{\mathrm{d}t^{n}} = \left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^{n} f(a + ht, b + kt).$$

证 用数学归纳法证明.

当
$$n=1$$
 时,
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}g(t)}{\mathrm{d}t} = f_x(a+ht) \cdot h + f_y(b+kt) \cdot k$$
$$= \left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) f(a+ht,b+kt).$$

所以当n=1时,公式成立.

归纳假设n=r 时公式成立,即

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^{r}g(t)}{\mathrm{d}t^{r}} = \left(h\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^{r} f(a+ht,b+kt)$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^{r} {r \choose i} h^{j} k^{r-j} \frac{\partial^{r}f}{\partial x^{j}\partial y^{r-j}} \Big|_{(a+ht,b+kt)},$$

则当n=r+1时,由于

$$\begin{split} \frac{\mathrm{d}^{r+1}g(t)}{\mathrm{d}t^{r+1}} &= \sum_{j=0}^{r} \binom{r}{j} h^{j}k^{r-j} \left[h \frac{\partial^{r+1}f}{\partial x^{j+1}\partial y^{r-j}} + k \frac{\partial^{r+1}f}{\partial x^{j}\partial y^{r-j-1}} \right] \Big|_{(a+ht,b+kt)} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{r} \binom{r}{j} h^{j+1}k^{r-j} \frac{\partial^{r+1}f}{\partial x^{j+1}\partial y^{r-j}} \Big|_{(a+ht,b+kt)} \\ &+ \sum_{j=0}^{r} \binom{r}{j} h^{j}k^{r-j+1} \frac{\partial^{r+1}f}{\partial x^{j}\partial y^{r-j+1}} \Big|_{(a+ht,b+kt)} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{r+1} \binom{r}{i-1} h^{i}k^{r-i+1} \frac{\partial^{r+1}f}{\partial x^{i}\partial y^{r-i+1}} \Big|_{(a+ht,b+kt)} \\ &+ \sum_{i=0}^{r} \binom{r}{i} h^{i}k^{r-i+1} \frac{\partial^{r+1}f}{\partial x^{i}\partial y^{r-i+1}} \Big|_{(a+ht,b+kt)} \\ &= \left[h^{r+1} \frac{\partial^{r+1}f}{\partial x^{r+1}} + k^{r+1} \frac{\partial^{r+1}f}{\partial y^{r+1}} \right] \Big|_{(a+ht,b+kt)} \\ &+ \sum_{i=1}^{r} \left[\binom{r}{i-1} + \binom{r}{i} \right] h^{i}r^{r-i+1} \frac{\partial^{r+1}f}{\partial x^{i}\partial y^{r-i+1}} \Big|_{(a+ht,b+kt)} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{r+1} \binom{r+1}{i} h^{i}k^{r+1-i} \frac{\partial^{r+1}f}{\partial x^{i}\partial y^{r+1-i}} \Big|_{(a+ht,b+kt)} \\ &= \binom{h}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \binom{r+1}{i} f(a+ht,b+kt). \\ \end{split}$$

$$\end{split}$$

故公式成立.

5. 设

$$\varphi(x,y,z) = \begin{vmatrix} a+x & b+y & c+z \\ d+z & e+x & f+y \\ g+y & h+z & k+x \end{vmatrix},$$

求 $\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2}$.

解 由第十七章 § 2 习题 8,有

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ d+z & e+x & f+y \\ g+y & h+z & k+x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a+x & b+y & c+z \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ g+y & h+z & k+x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a+x & b+y & c+z \\ d+z & e+x & f+y \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= (e+x)(k+x) - (f+y)(h+z) + (a+x)(k+x) - (c+z)(g+y)$$

$$+ (a+x)(e+x) - (b+y)(d+z),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = k + x + e + x + a + x + k + x + a + x + e + x = 6x + 2(a+e+k).$$

6. 设

$$\Phi(x,y,z) = \begin{vmatrix} f_1(x) & f_2(x) & f_3(x) \\ g_1(y) & g_2(y) & g_3(y) \\ h_1(z) & h_2(z) & h_3(z) \end{vmatrix},$$

求 $\frac{\partial^3 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y \partial z}$.

解 由第十七章 § 2 习题 8,有

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = \begin{vmatrix} f_1'(x) & f_2'(x) & f_3'(x) \\ g_1(y) & g_2(y) & g_3(y) \\ h_1(z) & h_2(z) & h_3(z) \end{vmatrix}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y} = \begin{vmatrix} f_1'(x) & f_2'(x) & f_3'(x) \\ g_1'(y) & g_2'(y) & g_3'(y) \\ h_1(z) & h_2(z) & h_3(z) \end{vmatrix},$$

故

$$\frac{\partial^{3} \Phi}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = \begin{vmatrix} f'_{1}(x) & f'_{2}(x) & f'_{3}(x) \\ g'_{1}(y) & g'_{2}(y) & g'_{3}(y) \\ h'_{1}(z) & h'_{2}(z) & h'_{3}(z) \end{vmatrix}.$$

7. 设函数u = f(x, y)在 \mathbf{R}^2 上有 $u_{xy} = 0$,试求u关于x, y的函数式.

解 因为对 $\forall (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$,有

$$u_{xy}=0$$
,

所以

故

$$u_x = \int u_{xy} dy + C(x) = C(x),$$

$$u(x,y) = \int u_x dx = \int C(x) dx + g(y)$$

$$= f(x) + g(y) + C \quad (C 为任意常数).$$

8. 设f 在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 可微,且在 P_0 给定了n 个向量 $\mathbf{l}_i,i=1,2,\cdots,n$,相邻两个向量之间的夹角为 $\frac{2\pi}{n}$. 证明

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} f_{l_i}(P_0) = 0.$$

证 设 $m{l}_1 = (\coslpha, \sinlpha)$,由于相邻两向量之间的夹角为 $rac{2\pi}{n}$,故

$$l_i = \left(\cos\left(\alpha + \frac{(i-1)2\pi}{n}\right), \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{(i-1)2\pi}{n}\right)\right), i=1,2,\dots,n.$$

因为 f 在 P_0 处可微,所以 f 在 P_0 处沿方向 l_i 的方向导数存在,且有

$$\begin{split} \sum_{i=1}^n f_{l_i}(P_0) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \left[f_x(P_0) \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{(i-1)2\pi}{n}\right) + f_y(P_0) \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{(i-1)2\pi}{n}\right) \right] \\ &= f_x(P_0) \sum_{i=1}^n \cos\left(\alpha + \frac{i2\pi}{n}\right) + f_y(P_0) \sum_{i=1}^n \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{i2\pi}{n}\right) \\ &= f_x(P_0) \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\cos\alpha \cos\frac{i2\pi}{n} - \sin\alpha \sin\frac{i2\pi}{n} \right] \\ &+ f_y(P_0) \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sin\alpha \cos\frac{i2\pi}{n} + \cos\alpha \sin\frac{i2\pi}{n} \right]. \end{split}$$

(注意:此处用到 $\sin(\alpha+2\pi)=\sin\alpha,\cos(\alpha+2\pi)=\cos\alpha$.)

又由有限项三角级数公式:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sin ix = \sin \frac{nx}{2} \sin \frac{(n+1)x}{2} \csc \frac{x}{2},$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \cos ix = \sin \frac{nx}{2} \cos \frac{(n+1)x}{2} \csc \frac{x}{2},$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{2\pi}{n}$$
,则

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} i = 0, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{n} \cos \frac{2\pi}{n} i = 0,$$

故

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} f_{l_i}(P_0) = 0.$$

9. 设f(x,y)为n次齐次函数,而且m次可微. 证明

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^m f=n(n-1)\cdots(n-m+1)f.$$

证 因为f(x,y)为n次齐次函数,所以有

$$f(tx,ty) = t^n f(x,y)$$

令g(t) = f(tx, ty),则由本章总练习题4,有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^{m}g(t)}{\mathrm{d}t^{m}} = \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^{m} f(tx, ty),$$

$$\nabla \frac{d^{m}g(t)}{dt^{m}} = \frac{d^{m}(t^{n}f(x,y))}{dt^{m}} = n(n-1)\cdots(n-m+1)t^{n-m}f(x,y),$$

故取t=1,则有

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^{m}f(x,y)=n(n-1)\cdots(n-m+1)f(x,y).$$

10. 对于函数 $f(x,y) = \sin \frac{y}{x}$,试证

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^m f = 0.$$

证 因为 $f(tx,ty) = \sin \frac{ty}{tx} = \sin \frac{y}{x} = f(x,y),$

所以 f(x,y)为 0 次齐次函数,故由上题有

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^m f = 0.$$

第十八章 隐函数定理及其应用

知识要点

1. 隐函数定理是微分学理论的重要组成部分. 用方程(或方程组)所确定的 隐函数(或隐函数组),不仅包括了所有的显函数,也包括了许多有用的非初等函数. 实际上许多数学问题,如某些微分方程的解,只能用隐函数表出.

隐函数(组)定理主要讨论在什么样的条件下由隐函数方程(或方程组)可惟一地确定隐函数(组);确定的隐函数(组)是否具有连续性与可微性;如何求得隐函数导数或偏导数.

注意隐函数(组)定理只是局部性定理,无论定理的条件或结论,均是局部性的.

- 2. 虽然隐函数一般不能表为显函数,但我们仍可以求得其导数或偏导数,可以研究隐函数的各种分析性质. 至于求隐函数的导数或偏导数主要有两个步骤.
- (1) 确定因变量与自变量。因变量的个数等于该隐函数方程或方程组的雅各比矩阵的秩。如方程组F(x,y,u,v)=0,G(x,y,u,v)=0 的雅各比矩阵为

$$\begin{bmatrix} F_x & F_y & F_u & F_v \\ G_x & G_y & G_u & G_v \end{bmatrix}_{P_0}.$$

不妨设其秩为2,且其2 阶子式 $\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(x,y)}\Big|_{P_0}\neq 0$,则x,y 为因变量;u,v 为自变量.

(2) 求导数或求偏导数.

方法一是,将因变量表成自变量的函数,并代入隐函数方程或方程组使之成为恒等式,再关于自变量求导数或求偏导数,最后解得所求的导数或偏

导数.

方法二是,套隐函数定理中给出的计算导数或偏导数的公式. 套公式时 应注意将隐函数方程或方程组中的变量均视为自变量.

3. 若u=u(x,y),v=v(x,y)具有连续的偏导数,则在 $\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}\neq 0$ 的区域 D 内存在惟一的一组反函数 x=x(u,v),y=y(u,v), $(u,v)\in D'$,且

$$\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} \cdot \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = 1.$$

变量变换T: u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)是 D 到 D' 的一一对应.

4. 偏导数的几何应用.

用参数式定义的曲线:x=x(t),y=y(t),z=z(t)的切向量可由(x'(t),y'(t),z'(t))表出. 用参数式定义的曲面x=x(u,v),y=y(u,v),z=z(u,v)在(u_0 , v_0)所对应的点(x_0 , y_0 , z_0)处的法向量可由($x_u'(u_0,v_0)$, $y_u'(u_0,v_0)$, $z_u'(u_0,v_0)$) $\times (x_v'(u_0,v_0)$, $y_v'(u_0,v_0)$, $z_v'(u_0,v_0)$)给出.

- 5. 条件极值的求法有如下两种.
- (1) 由约束方程或方程组中解出隐函数,代入目标函数,使之成为自由极值问题. 该方法通过消元(降维)化为自由极值问题. 但由方程或方程组中解出隐函数是较困难的.
- (2) 用拉格朗日乘数法. 通过建立拉格朗日函数求得其稳定点之后往往可以根据问题本身特点来判定该点即为所求的条件极值点. 该方法虽然在建立拉格朗日函数时增添了未知数(升维),但其应用面却更广泛了.

习题详解

§1 隐函数

1. 方程 $\cos x + \sin y = e^{xy}$ 能否在原点的某邻域内确定隐函数y = f(x)或x

=g(v)?

$$F(x,y) = \cos x + \sin y - e^{xy}$$

因为

$$F_x = -\sin x - y e^{xy}$$
, $F_y = \cos y - x e^{xy}$,

所以 F,F_x,F_y 在 \mathbf{R}^2 上连续,又由于

$$F(0,0)=0$$
, $F_{x}(0,0)=1\neq 0$ ($\bigoplus F_{x}(0,0)=0$),

故由隐函数存在惟一性定理知,方程F(x,y)=0,即 $\cos x + \sin y = e^{xy}$ 在原点的 某邻域内能确定隐函数 y=f(x).

2. 方程 $xy+z\ln y+e^{xz}=1$ 在点(0,1,1)的某邻域内能否确定出某一个变 量为另外两个变量的函数?

$$F(x,y,z) = xy + z \ln y + e^{xz} - 1$$

因为

$$F_x = y + ze^{xz}$$
, $F_y = x + \frac{z}{y}$, $F_z = \ln y + xe^{xz}$,

所以 F, F_x, F_y, F_z 在包含点(0,1,1)的区域

$$D = \{(x, y, z) | x \in \mathbf{R}, y > 0, z \in \mathbf{R}\}$$

内连续,又由于

$$F(0,1,1)=0$$
, $F_{\tau}(0,1,1)=2\neq 0$,

$$F_y(0,1,1) = 1 \neq 0 \quad (\sqsubseteq F_z(0,1,1) = 0),$$

故由隐函数存在惟一性定理知,方程F(x,y,z)=0,即 $xy+z\ln y+e^{xz}=1$ 在点 (0,1,1)的某邻域内能确定隐函数 x = f(y,z)和 y = g(x,z).

3. 求由下列方程所确定的隐函数的导数.

(1)
$$x^2y + 3x^4y^3 - 4 = 0$$
, $\Re \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$;

(2)
$$\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}, \Re \frac{dy}{dx};$$

(3)
$$e^{-xy} + 2z - e^z = 0$$
, $\Re \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$;

(4)
$$a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} = ye^u, u = \frac{x + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{a} (a > 0), \Re \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2};$$

(5)
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 2y - 4z - 5 = 0$$
, $\Re \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\Re \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$;

(6)
$$z = f(x+y+z, xyz), \mathbf{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial x}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial z}.$$

解 (1) 令
$$F(x,y) = x^2y + 3x^4y^3 - 4$$
,

因为
$$F_x = 2xy + 12x^3y^3, \quad F_y = x^2 + 9x^4y^2,$$
所以
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{2y + 12x^2y^3}{x + 9x^3y^2}(x \neq 0).$$
(2) 令
$$F(x,y) = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - \arctan \frac{y}{x},$$
因为
$$F_x = \frac{x + y}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad F_y = \frac{y - x}{x^2 + y^2},$$
所以
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{x + y}{x - y}(x \neq y).$$
(3) 令
$$F(x,y,z) = e^{-xy} + 2z - e^z,$$
因为
$$F_x = -ye^{-xy}, \quad F_y = -xe^{-xy}, \quad F_z = 2 - e^z,$$
所以
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{ye^{-xy}}{2 - e^z}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{xe^{-xy}}{2 - e^z}.$$
(4) 在等式
$$a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} = ye^u \cdot u = \frac{1}{a}(x + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2})$$
两边分别求微分:
$$-\frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}} \mathrm{d}y = e^u \mathrm{d}y + ye^u \mathrm{d}u,$$

$$\mathrm{d}u = \frac{1}{a}\left(\mathrm{d}x - \frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}\mathrm{d}y\right),$$
解出
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{-ye^u}{ay(a^2 - y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + ae^u - y^2e^u(a^2 - y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

$$\mathcal{R}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = -\frac{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + y \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}}{(a^2 - y^2)}$$

$$= \frac{y + \frac{y^3}{a^2 - y^2}}{(a^2 - y^2)} = \frac{a^2y}{(a^2 - y^2)^2}.$$
(5) 令
$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 2y - 4z - 5,$$
因为
$$F_x = 2x - 2, \quad F_y = 2y + 2, \quad F_z = 2z - 4,$$
所以
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_x} = \frac{1 - x}{a - 2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_y} = \frac{y + 1}{2 - z}.$$

(6) 令
$$F(x,y,z) = z - f(x+y+z,xyz),$$
因为
$$F_x = -f_1' - yzf_2', \quad F_y = -f_1' - xzf_2', \quad F_z = 1 - f_1' - xyf_2',$$
所以
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{f_1' + yzf_2'}{1 - f_1' - xyf_2'},$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_x} = -\frac{f_1' + xzf_2'}{f_1' + yzf_2'},$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = \frac{F_z}{-F_x} = \frac{1 - f_1' - xyf_2'}{f_1' + xzf_2'}.$$

4. 设 $z=x^2+y^2$,其中y=f(x)为由方程 $x^2-xy+y^2=1$ 所确定的隐函 …… $dz=d^2z$

数,求
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x}$$
及 $\frac{\mathrm{d}^2z}{\mathrm{d}x^2}$.

解 令
$$F(x,y) = x^2 - xy + y^2 - 1,$$
 因为
$$F_x = 2x - y, \quad F_y = -x + 2y,$$
 所以
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = \frac{2x - y}{x - 2y}.$$

又因为 $z=x^2+y^2$,所以

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + 2y \cdot \frac{2x - y}{x - 2y} = \frac{2x^2 - 2y^2}{x - 2y},$$

$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = \frac{(4x - 4yy')(x - 2y) - (2x^2 - 2y^2)(1 - 2y')}{(x - 2y)^2}$$

$$= \frac{4x - 2y}{x - 2y} + \frac{6x}{(x - 2y)^3}.$$

5. 设 $u=x^2+y^2+z^2$,其中z=f(x,y)是由方程 $x^3+y^3+z^3=3xyz$ 所确定的隐函数,求 u_x 及 u_{xx} .

解 令
$$F(x,y,z) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz,$$
因为
$$F_x = 3x^2 - 3yz, \quad F_y = 3y^2 - 3xz, \quad F_z = 3z^2 - 3xy,$$
所以
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{x^2 - yz}{xy - z^2},$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{(xy - z^2)^2} \left[2x(xy - z^2) - y(x^2 - yz) - y(x^2 - yz) + 2z\frac{(x^2 - yz)^2}{xy - z^2}\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(xy-z^2)^3} \left[2x(xy-z^2)^2 - 2y(x^2-yz)(xy-z^2) + 2z(x^2-yz)^2 \right]$$

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

又因为 $u=x^2+y^2+z^2$,所以

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = u_x = 2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x + 2 \frac{x^2 z - yz^2}{xy - z^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = u_{xx} = 2 + 2\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + 2z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2 + 2 \frac{(x^2 - yz)^2}{(xy - z^2)^2}.$$

- 6. 求由下列方程所确定的隐函数的偏导数:
- (1) $x+y+z=e^{-(x+y+z)}$,求z对于x,y的一阶与二阶偏导数;

(2)
$$F(x,x+y,x+y+z) = 0, \Re \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Re \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}.$$

$$\mathbf{F}(x,y,z) = x + y + z - e^{-(x+y+z)},$$

因为
$$F_x = 1 + e^{-(x+y+z)}$$
, $F_y = 1 + e^{-(x+y+z)}$, $F_z = 1 + e^{-(x+y+z)}$

所以

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -1, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -1,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$.

(2) \Leftrightarrow G(x,y,z) = F(x,x+y,x+y+z),

因为 $G_x = F_1' + F_2' + F_3', \quad G_y = F_2' + F_3', \quad G_z = F_3',$

所以

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{G_x}{G_z} = -\frac{F_1' + F_2' + F_3'}{F_2'},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{G_y}{G_z} = -\frac{F_2' + F_3'}{F_2'},$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}} &= -\frac{F_{3}' \left(\frac{\partial F_{1}'}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_{2}'}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F_{3}'}{\partial x}\right) - (F_{1}' + F_{2}' + F_{3}') \frac{\partial F_{3}'}{\partial x}}{(F_{3}')^{2}} \\ &= \frac{-1}{(F_{3}')^{2}} \left\{ F_{3}' \left[F_{11}'' + F_{12}'' + F_{13}'' \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) \right. \\ &\left. + F_{21}'' + F_{22}'' + F_{23}'' \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) + F_{31}'' + F_{32}'' + F_{33}'' \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) \right. \right] \\ &\left. - (F_{1}' + F_{2}' + F_{3}') \left[F_{31}'' + F_{32}'' + F_{33}'' \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) \right. \right] \right\}, \end{split}$$

利用
$$1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_1' + F_2'}{F_3'}$$
,将上式化简,有
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{(F_3')^3} [(F_3')^2 (F_{11}'' + 2F_{12}'' + F_{22}'') - 2F_3' (F_1' + F_2') (F_{13}'' + F_{23}'') + F_{33}'' (F_1' + F_2')^2].$$

7. 证明:设方程F(x,y)=0 所确定的隐函数y=f(x)具有二阶导数,则 当 $F_y\neq 0$ 时,有

$$F_{y}^{3}y'' = \begin{vmatrix} F_{xx} & F_{xy} & F_{x} \\ F_{xy} & F_{yy} & F_{y} \\ F_{x} & F_{y} & 0 \end{vmatrix}.$$

证 因为
$$y' = -\frac{F_x}{F_x}$$
, 所以

$$\begin{split} y'' &= -\frac{F_{y} \cdot \frac{\partial F_{x}}{\partial x} - F_{x} \cdot \frac{\partial F_{y}}{\partial x}}{F_{y}^{2}} = -\frac{F_{y} (F_{xx} + F_{xy} \cdot y') - F_{x} (F_{yx} + F_{yy} \cdot y')}{F_{y}^{2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{F_{y}^{3}} [F_{y}^{2} F_{xx} - 2F_{x} F_{y} F_{xy} + F_{x}^{2} F_{yy}], \end{split}$$

故

$$F_{yy}^{3}y'' = 2F_{x}F_{y}F_{xy} - F_{y}^{2}F_{xx} - F_{x}^{2}F_{yy} = \begin{vmatrix} F_{xx} & F_{xy} & F_{x} \\ F_{xy} & F_{yy} & F_{y} \\ F_{x} & F_{y} & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

8. 设f是一元函数,试问应对f提出什么条件,方程

$$2f(xy) = f(x) + f(y)$$

在点(1,1)的邻域内就能确定出惟一的y为x的函数?

解 此题用定理18.1加以讨论.

 $1^{\circ} F(x,y)$ 应在(1,1)为内点的某一区域 $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ 上连续,因此 f(x)应在 x=1的某一邻域内连续.

- 2° 初始条件 F(1,1)=2f(1)-f(1)-f(1)=0 已满足.
- 3° 在 D 内存在连续的偏导数 $F_y = 2xf'(xy) f'(y)$,所以 f(x) 在 x = 1 的邻域应有连续的导数.

$$4^{\circ} F_{\nu}(1,1) \neq 0$$
,则应有 $2f'(1) - f'(1) = f'(1) \neq 0$.

综合上述, 当 f(x)在 x=1 的某一邻域内有连续的导数, 且 $f'(1)\neq 0$ 时, 方程

$$2f(xy) = f(x) + f(y)$$

在点(1,1)的邻域内就能确定出惟一的v为x的函数.

1. 试讨论方程组

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2}z^2, \\ x + y + z = 2 \end{cases}$$

在点(1,-1,2)的附近能否确定形如x=f(z),y=g(z)的隐函数组?

解 此题用定理 18.4 加以讨论.

令
$$F(x,y,z)=x^2+y^2-\frac{1}{2}z^2$$
, $G(x,y,z)=x+y+z-2$,则:

- $1^{\circ} F(x,y,z)$ 和G(x,y,z)在 \mathbb{R}^3 内连续.
- 2° 初始条件 F(1,-1,2)=0, G(1,-1,2)=0 满足.
- 3° $F_x = 2x$, $F_y = 2y$, $F_z = -z$, $G_x = 1$, $G_y = 1$, $G_z = 1$ 在 **R**³ 内连续.
- 4°雅可比(Jacobi) 行列式

$$\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(x,y)} = \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} 2x & 2y \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(x-y),$$

$$\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(x,y)} = \frac{2x}{1} + \frac{2y}{1} = 2(x-y),$$

在(1,-1,2)处

$$\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(x,y)}\Big|_{(1,-1,2)} = 4 \neq 0,$$

因此,方程组 ${F=0, \atop C=0}$ 在(1,-1,2)的附近能确定形如x=f(z), y=g(z)的隐 函数组.

2. 求下列方程组所确定的隐函数组的导数.

解 (1) 在方程组中每一方程两边分别对x 求导数:

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2yy' + 2zz' = 0, \\ 2x + 2yy' = a, \end{cases}$$

解之,有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{a - 2x}{2y}, \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{a}{2z}.$$

(2) 将方程组中变量u,v 均看作x,y 的函数,分别对x,y 求偏导数:

$$\begin{cases} 1 - 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \\ -u - x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} -2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - v = 0, \\ -x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + 1 = 0, \end{cases}$$

解之,有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2v + uy}{4uv - xy}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{-x - 2u^2}{4uv - xy},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-y - 2v^2}{4uv - xy}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{2u + xv}{4uv - xy}.$$

(3) 在方程组中每一方程两边分别对 x 求偏导:

$$\begin{cases} u_x = (u + xu_x)f_1' + v_x f_2', \\ v_x = (u_x - 1)g_1' + (2yvv_x)g_2', \\ (1 - xf_1')u_x - f_2'v_x = uf_1', \\ g_1'u_x + (2yvg_2' - 1)v_x = g_1', \end{cases}$$

即

解之,有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} uf_1' & -f_2' \\ g_1' & 2yvg_2' - 1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 - xf_1' & -f_2' \\ g_1' & 2yvg_2' - 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{uf_1'(2yvg_2' - 1) + f_2'g_1'}{(1 - xf_1')(2yvg_2' - 1) + f_2'g_1'},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 - xf_1' & uf_1' \\ g_1' & g_1' \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} 1 - xf_1' & -f_2' \\ g_1' & 2yvg_2' - 1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{g_1'(1 - xf_1') - uf_1'g_1'}{(1 - xf_1')(2yvg_2' - 1) + f_2'g_1'}.$$

3. 求下列函数组所确定的反函数组的偏导数:

(1)
$$\begin{cases} x = e^{u} + u \sin v, \\ y = e^{u} - u \cos v, \end{cases} \overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}} u_{x}, v_{x}, u_{y}, v_{y};$$
(2)
$$\begin{cases} x = u + v, \\ y = u^{2} + v^{2}, \overrightarrow{\mathbf{x}} z_{x}. \\ z = u^{3} + v^{3}, \end{cases}$$

解 (1) 将方程组中变量u,v 均看作x,v 的函数,分别对x,v 求偏导数:

$$\begin{cases}
1 = e^{u}u_x + u_x \sin v + (u\cos v)v_x, \\
0 = e^{u}u_x - u_x \cos v + (u\sin v)v_x,
\end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases}
(e^{u} + \sin v)u_x + (u\cos v)v_x = 1, \\
(e^{u} - \cos v)u_x + (u\sin v)v_x = 0
\end{cases}$$

解之,有

即

$$u_{x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 1 & u\cos v \\ 0 & u\sin v \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} e^{u} + \sin v & u\cos v \\ e^{u} - \cos v & u\sin v \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\sin v}{1 + e^{u}(\sin v - \cos v)},$$

$$v_{x} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} e^{u} + \sin v & 1 \\ e^{u} - \cos v & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{u + ue^{u}(\sin v - \cos v)} = \frac{\cos v - e^{u}}{u + ue^{u}(\sin v - \cos v)}.$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = e^{u}u_{y} + u_{y}\sin v + (u\cos v)v_{y}, \\ 1 = e^{u}u_{y} - u_{y}\cos v + (u\sin v)v_{y}, \\ (e^{u} + \sin v)u_{y} + (u\cos v)v_{y} = 0, \\ (e^{u} - \cos v)u_{y} + (u\sin v)v_{y} = 1, \end{cases}$$

$$u_{y} = \frac{-\cos v}{1 + e^{u}(\sin v - \cos v)}, \quad v_{y} = \frac{e^{u} + \sin v}{u + ue^{u}(\sin v - \cos v)}.$$

有

即

同理,由

(2) 由
$$z=u^3+v^3$$
,有

$$z_x = 3u^2u_x + 3v^2v_x$$

另一方面,由方程组

$$\begin{cases} x = u + v, \\ y = u^{2} + v^{2}, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 1 = u_{x} + v_{x}, \\ 0 = 2uu_{x} + 2vv_{x}, \end{cases}$$

$$u_{x} = \frac{v}{v - u}, \quad v_{x} = \frac{u}{u - v},$$

$$z_{x} = \frac{3u^{2}v - 3uv^{2}}{u - v} = -3uv.$$

有

解之,有

4. 设函数z=z(x,y)是由方程组

$$x=e^{u+v}$$
, $y=e^{u-v}$, $z=uv$

(u,v) 为参量)所定义的函数,求当u=0,v=0 时的dz.

解 首先,由 $x=e^{u+v},y=e^{u-v}$,有

$$\begin{cases} dx = e^{u+v}(du+dv), \\ dy = e^{u-v}(du-dv), \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} dx = xdu + xdv, \\ dy = ydu - ydv. \end{cases}$$

即

解之,有

$$du = \frac{1}{2xy}(ydx + xdy), dv = \frac{1}{2xy}(ydx - xdy),$$

又由z=uv,有

$$dz = v du + u dv$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{d}z &= \frac{v}{2xy}(y\mathrm{d}x + x\mathrm{d}y) + \frac{u}{2xy}(y\mathrm{d}x - x\mathrm{d}y) \\ &= \frac{u+v}{2x}\mathrm{d}x + \frac{v-u}{2y}\mathrm{d}y. \end{aligned}$$

由于u=0,v=0时,z=0,x=1,v=1,故

$$dz|_{(1,1)} = 0.$$

5. 设以u,v 为新的自变量变换下列方程:

(1)
$$(x+y)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - (x-y)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$
, $\mathfrak{F}_u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $v = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$;
(2) $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$, $\mathfrak{F}_u = xy$, $v = \frac{x}{y}$.

解 (1) 因为
$$du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dx + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \frac{1}{2} \frac{2y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} dy$$

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

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

所以
$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv = \frac{z_u}{x^2 + y^2} (x dx + y dy) + \frac{z_v}{x^2 + y^2} (-y dx + x dy)$$

$$= \frac{x z_u - y z_v}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{y z_u + x z_v}{x^2 + y^2} dy,$$
故
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \left(x \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \left(y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right),$$

从而有

$$(x+y)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - (x-y)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \left[(x+y) \left(x \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) - (x-y) \left(y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

即以u,v为新自变量的方程为

(2) 因为
$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} (y dx + x dy) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left(\frac{1}{y} dx - \frac{x}{y^2} dy \right)$$

$$= \left(y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dx + \left(x \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{x}{y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dy,$$

 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} = 0.$

即以 u,v 为新自变量的方程为

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{1}{2u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

6. 设函数u=u(x,y)由方程组

$$u = f(x, y, z, t), g(y, z, t) = 0, h(z, t) = 0$$

所确定,求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$.

解 首先

$$du = f_x dx + f_y dy + f_z dz + f_t dt$$

又由方程组
$$\begin{cases} g(y,z,t)=0, \\ h(z,t)=0. \end{cases}$$
有

$$\begin{cases} g_y \mathrm{d}y + g_z \mathrm{d}z + g_t \mathrm{d}t = 0, \\ h_z \mathrm{d}z + h_z \mathrm{d}t = 0, \end{cases}$$

解之,有

$$dz = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -g_y dy & g_t \\ 0 & h_t \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} g_z & g_t \\ h_z & h_t \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-g_y h_t}{\frac{\partial(g,h)}{\partial(z,t)}} dy,$$

$$dt = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} g_z & -g_y dy \\ h_z & 0 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} g_z & g_t \\ h_z & h_t \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{g_y h_z}{\frac{\partial(g,h)}{\partial(z,t)}} dy,$$

所以
$$\mathrm{d}u = f_x \mathrm{d}x + \left[f_y - \frac{f_z g_y h_t}{\frac{\partial (g,h)}{\partial (z,t)}} + \frac{f_t g_y h_z}{\frac{\partial (g,h)}{\partial (z,t)}} \right] \mathrm{d}y,$$

因而

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_x, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f_y + g_y \frac{\frac{\partial(h, f)}{\partial(z, t)}}{\frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(z, t)}}.$$

7. 设u=u(x,y,z),v=v(x,y,z)和x=x(s,t),y=y(s,t),z=z(s,t)都有连续的一阶偏导数,证明

$$\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(s,t)} = \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,v)} \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(s,t)} + \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(y,z)} \frac{\partial(y,z)}{\partial(s,t)} + \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(z,x)} \frac{\partial(z,x)}{\partial(s,t)}.$$

证 将x,y,z 看作中间变量,u=u(x,y,z),v=v(x,y,z)分别对s,t 求偏导数:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial s} = u_{x}x_{s} + u_{y}y_{s} + u_{z}z_{s}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = u_{x}x_{t} + u_{y}y_{t} + u_{z}z_{t},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial s} = v_{x}x_{s} + v_{y}y_{s} + v_{z}z_{s}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = v_{x}x_{t} + v_{y}y_{t} + v_{z}z_{t},$$

$$\mathbf{M} \begin{vmatrix} u_{s} & u_{t} \\ v_{s} & v_{t} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} u_{x}x_{s} + u_{y}y_{s} + u_{z}z_{s} & u_{x}x_{t} + u_{y}y_{t} + u_{z}z_{t} \\ v_{x}x_{s} + v_{y}y_{s} + v_{z}z_{s} & v_{x}x_{t} + v_{y}y_{t} + v_{z}z_{t} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} u_{x}x_{s} & u_{x}x_{t} \\ v_{x}x_{s} & v_{x}x_{t} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} u_{x}x_{s} & u_{y}y_{t} \\ v_{x}x_{s} & v_{y}y_{t} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} u_{x}x_{s} & u_{z}z_{t} \\ v_{x}x_{s} & v_{z}z_{t} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} u_{y}y_{s} & u_{x}x_{t} \\ v_{y}y_{s} & v_{x}x_{t} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} u_{y}y_{s} & u_{y}y_{t} \\ v_{y}y_{s} & v_{y}y_{t} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} u_{y}y_{s} & u_{z}z_{t} \\ v_{y}y_{s} & v_{z}z_{t} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$+ \begin{vmatrix} u_{z}z_{s} & u_{x}x_{t} \\ v_{z}z_{s} & v_{x}x_{t} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} u_{y}z_{s} & u_{y}y_{t} \\ v_{z}z_{s} & v_{y}y_{t} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} u_{z}z_{s} & u_{z}z_{t} \\ v_{z}z_{s} & v_{z}z_{t} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} u_{x} & u_{y} & x_{s} & x_{t} \\ v_{x} & v_{y} & y_{s} & y_{t} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} u_{y} & u_{z} & y_{s} & y_{t} \\ v_{y} & v_{z} & z_{z} & z_{t} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} u_{x} & u_{y} & x_{s} & x_{t} \\ v_{x} & v_{y} & y_{s} & y_{t} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} u_{y} & u_{z} & y_{s} & y_{t} \\ v_{y} & v_{z} & z_{z} & z_{t} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} u_{x} & u_{y} & x_{s} & x_{t} \\ v_{x} & v_{y} & y_{s} & y_{t} \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} u_{y} & u_{z} & y_{s} & y_{t} \\ v_{y} & v_{z} & z_{z} & z_{t} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} u_{x} & u_{y} & x_{s} & x_{t} \\ v_{x} & v_{y} & y_{s} & y_{t} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} u_{x} & u_{y} & x_{s} & x_{t} \\ v_{z} & v_{y} & y_{z} & z_{z} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} u_{x} & u_{y} & y_{z} & y_{z} \\ v_{z} & v_{z} & v_{z} & z_{z} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} u_{x} & u_{y} & y_{z} & y_{z} \\ v_{z} & v_{z} & z_{z} & z_{z} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} u_{x} & u_{y} & y_{z} & y_{z} \\ v_{z} & v_{z} & v_{z} & z_{z} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} u_{x} & u_{y} & y_{z} & y_{z} & y_{z} \\ v_{z} & v_{z} & z_{z} & z_{z} & z_{z} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} u_{x} & u_{y} & y_{z} & y_{z} \\ v_{z} & v_{z} & v_{z} & z_{z} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} u_{x} & u_{y} & v_{z} & v_{z} \\ v_{z} & v_{z} & v_{z} & z_{z} & z_{z} & z_{z} \\ v_{z} & v_{z} & z_{z} & z_{z} & z_{z} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} u_{x} & u_{y} & v_{z} & v_{z} &$$

8. 设 $u = \frac{y}{\tan x}$, $v = \frac{y}{\sin x}$. 证明:当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$,y > 0 时,u,v 可以用来作为曲线坐标;解出x,y 作为u,v 的函数;画出xy 平面上u = 1,v = 2 所对应的坐标曲线;计算 $\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}$ 和 $\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}$,并验证它们互为倒数.

解 (1) 将u,v 作为曲线的坐标,即表明函数组

$$u = \frac{y}{\tan x}, \quad v = \frac{y}{\sin x}$$

存在反函数组,其主要条件为

$$\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}\neq 0.$$

因为
$$u_x = -y\csc^2 x$$
, $u_y = \cot x$, $v_x = -y\csc x \cot x$, $v_y = \csc x$

 $\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} = \begin{vmatrix} -y^2 \csc^2 x & \cot x \\ -y \csc x \cot x & \csc x \end{vmatrix} = -y \csc^3 x + y \csc x \cot^2 x$ 所以 $=-\frac{y}{\sin x}<0$ $\left(0< x<\frac{\pi}{2}, y>0\right)$.

故u,v可以用来作为曲线坐标.

(2)
$$\pm y = u \tan x = v \sin x$$
,

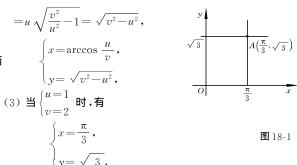
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
& & \cos x = \frac{u}{\tau_1}, \\
\end{array}$$

即
$$x=\arccos\frac{u}{v}$$
.

$$\nabla y = u \tan x = u \sqrt{\sec^2 x - 1} = u \sqrt{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1}$$

 $=u\sqrt{\frac{v^2}{u^2}-1}=\sqrt{v^2-u^2}$, $\begin{cases} x = \arccos \frac{u}{v}, \\ y = \sqrt{v^2 - u^2}, \end{cases}$

因而



xOy 平面u=1,v=2 所对应的坐标曲线如图 18-1 所示.

(4) 因为
$$x_u = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{v^2}}} \frac{1}{v} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{v^2 - u^2}} = -\frac{1}{y},$$

$$x_v = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{v^2}}} \left(-\frac{u}{v^2} \right) = \frac{u}{v} \frac{1}{\sqrt{v^2 - u^2}} = \frac{\cos x}{y},$$

$$y_u = \frac{-u}{\sqrt{v^2 - u^2}} = -\frac{1}{\tan x},$$

 $y_v = \frac{v}{\sqrt{v^2 - u^2}} = \frac{1}{\sin x},$

所以

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} -\frac{1}{y} & \frac{\cos x}{y} \\ -\frac{1}{\tan x} & \frac{1}{\sin x} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{\sin x}{y} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)}}.$$

9. 将以下式中的(x,y,z)变换成球面坐标 (r,θ,φ) 的形式

$$\Delta_{1}u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^{2},$$

$$\Delta_{2}u = \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}}.$$

解 球面坐标 ho, heta,arphi与直角坐标 x,v,z 之间的关系为

$$x = \rho \sin\theta \cos\varphi$$
, $y = \rho \sin\theta \sin\varphi$, $z = \rho \cos\theta$.

对于极坐标 $x=r\cos\theta$, $y=r\sin\theta$ 变换,根据第十七章 \S 4 习题 2 的证明过程和结论,有

$$\Delta_{1}u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{r^{2}}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right)^{2},$$

$$\Delta_{2}u = \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial \theta^{2}}.$$

下面将变换分两步进行:

首先令

$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\varphi, \\ y = r\sin\varphi \end{cases} (z 不变),$$
$$\begin{cases} z = \rho\cos\theta, \\ r = \rho\sin\theta \end{cases} (\varphi 不变).$$

再令

(1) 由
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\varphi, \\ y = r\sin\varphi, \end{cases}$$
有

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^{2} = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{r^{2}}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)^{2},$$

所以
$$\Delta_1 u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2 = \left\lceil \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^2 \right\rceil + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2.$$

又由
$$\begin{cases} z = \rho \cos \theta, \\ r = \rho \sin \theta, \end{cases}$$
有

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right)^2,$$

$$\Delta_1 u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{\rho^2 \sin^2 \theta} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2.$$

(2) 由
$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\varphi, \\ y = r\sin\varphi, \end{cases}$$
有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2},$$

所以
$$\Delta_2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2}\right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2}.$$

又由
$$\begin{cases} z = \rho \cos \theta, \\ r = \rho \sin \theta, \end{cases}$$
有

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

为了求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}$,将第十七章 \S 4 习题2 中的x 换为z,y 换为r,则根据计算出的 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$,有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \sin\theta \, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \rho} + \frac{\cos\theta}{\rho} \, \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta},$$

因此,有

$$\Delta_{2}u = \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial\rho^{2}} + \frac{1}{\rho}\frac{\partial u}{\partial\rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial\theta^{2}} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial\varphi^{2}}$$
$$= \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial\rho^{2}} + \frac{1}{\rho^{2}}\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial\theta^{2}} + \frac{1}{\rho^{2}\sin^{2}\theta}\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial\varphi^{2}} + \frac{2}{\rho}\frac{\partial u}{\partial\rho} + \frac{\cot\theta}{\rho^{2}}\frac{\partial u}{\partial\theta}.$$

10. 设
$$u = \frac{x}{r^2}$$
, $v = \frac{y}{r^2}$, $w = \frac{z}{r^2}$,其中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$.

(1) 试求以u,v,w 为自变量的反函数组;

(2) 计算
$$\frac{\partial(u,v,w)}{\partial(x,y,z)}$$
.

解 (1) 因为
$$u^2+v^2+w^2=\frac{1}{r^4}(x^2+y^2+z^2)=\frac{1}{r^2}$$
,

所以 $x=ur^2=\frac{u}{u^2+v^2+w^2}$, $y=vr^2=\frac{v}{u^2+v^2+w^2}$, $z=wr^2=\frac{w}{u^2+v^2+w^2}$

(2) 因为
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{2x^2}{r^4}$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{2xy}{r^4}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{2xz}{r^4}$.

同理 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{2xy}{r^4}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{2y^2}{r^4}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = -\frac{2yz}{r^4},$

所以
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = -\frac{2xz}{r^4}, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = -\frac{2yz}{r^4}, \quad \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{r^2} - \frac{2z^2}{r^4}.$$

$$\frac{\partial (u,v,w)}{\partial (x,y,z)} = \begin{vmatrix} r^{-2} - 2x^2r^{-4} & -2xyr^{-4} & -2xzr^{-4} \\ -2xyr^{-4} & r^{-2} - 2y^2r^{-4} & -2yzr^{-4} \\ -2xzr^{-4} & -2yzr^{-4} & r^{-2} - 2z^2r^{-4} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^{12}} \left[-x^6 - y^6 - z^6 - 3x^4y^2 - 3x^4z^2 - 3x^2y^4 - 3y^4z^2 - 3x^2z^4 - 3y^2z^4 - 6x^2y^2z^2 \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{r^{12}} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) = -\frac{1}{r^6}.$$

§3 几何应用

1. 求平面曲线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}} (a > 0)$ 上任一点处的切线方程,并证明这些切线被坐标轴所截取的线段等长.

解 令
$$F(x,y) = x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} - a^{\frac{2}{3}},$$
 因为
$$F_x = \frac{2}{3} x^{-\frac{1}{3}}, \quad F_y = \frac{2}{3} y^{-\frac{2}{3}},$$
 所以曲线上任一点 (x_0, y_0) $(x_0 \neq 0$ 或 $y_0 \neq 0$)处的切线方程为

 $F_x(x_0, y_0)(x-x_0) + F_y(x_0, y_0)(y-y_0) = 0.$

$$\frac{2}{3}x_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}(x-x_0)+\frac{2}{3}y_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}(y-y_0)=0,$$

或
$$xx_0^{-\frac{1}{3}} + yy_0^{-\frac{1}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}.$$

分别令x=0 和y=0,则得此切线在y 轴和x 轴上的截距分别为

$$a^{\frac{2}{3}}v_0^{\frac{1}{3}}, a^{\frac{2}{3}}x_0^{\frac{1}{3}}.$$

切线被坐标轴所截取线段长为

即

$$\left[(a^{\frac{2}{3}} y_0^{\frac{1}{3}})^2 + (a^{\frac{2}{3}} x_0^{\frac{1}{3}})^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = a.$$

故这些切线被坐标轴所截取的线段等长.

2. 求下列曲线在所示点处的切线与法平面:

(1)
$$x=a\sin^2 t$$
, $y=b\sin t\cos t$, $z=c\cos^2 t$, 在点 $t=\frac{\pi}{4}$;

(2)
$$2x^2+3y^2+z^2=9$$
, $z^2=3x^2+y^2$, 在点(1,-1,2).

解 (1) 切点为
$$\left(x\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right),y\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right),z\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)=\left(\frac{a}{2},\frac{b}{2},\frac{c}{2}\right)$$
,

因为
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = 2a\sin t\cos t$$
, $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = b\cos^2 t - b\sin^2 t$, $\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t} = -2c\sin t\cos t$,

所以切向量为
$$\left(x'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right),y'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right),z'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right)=(a,0,-c),$$

故切线方程为

$$\frac{x - \frac{a}{2}}{a} = \frac{y - \frac{b}{2}}{0} = \frac{z - \frac{c}{2}}{-c},$$

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) 设
$$F(x,y,z) = 2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 - 9$$
, $G(x,y,z) = z^2 - 3x^2 - y^2$,
在点 $(1,-1,2)$ 处,有

$$F_x = 4$$
, $F_y = -6$, $F_z = 4$, $G_x = -6$, $G_y = 2$, $G_z = 4$.
$$\frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (y,z)} = -32$$
,
$$\frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (z,x)} = -40$$
,
$$\frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (x,y)} = -28$$
.

所以切向量为(8,10,7),切线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{8} = \frac{y+1}{10} = \frac{z-2}{7}.$$

法平面方程为

$$8(x-1)+10(y+1)+7(z-2)=0$$
,

戓

$$8x+10y+7z-12=0$$
.

- 3. 求下列曲面在所示点处的切平面与法线:
- (1) $y-e^{2x-z}=0$, \angle \pm \pm \pm (1,1,2);

(2)
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$
,在点 $\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$.

解 (1) 令

$$F(x,y,z) = y - e^{2x-z},$$

因为

$$F_x = -2e^{2x-z}$$
, $F_y = 1$, $F_z = e^{2x-z}$,

$$F_x(1,1,2) = -2$$
, $F_y(1,1,2) = 1$, $F_z(1,1,2) = 1$,

所以切平面的法向量为 n=(-2,1,1),

切平面方程为
$$-2(x-1)+(y-1)+(z-2)=0,$$
 即
$$2x-y-z+1=0,$$
 法线方程为
$$\frac{x-1}{-2}=\frac{y-1}{1}=\frac{z-2}{1}.$$
 (2) 令
$$F(x,y,z)=\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}-1,$$
 因为
$$F_x=\frac{2x}{a^2},\quad F_y=\frac{2y}{b^2},\quad F_z=\frac{2z}{c^2},$$

$$F_x\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}\right)=\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}a},$$

$$F_y\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}\right)=\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}b},$$

$$F_z\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}\right)=\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}c},$$

所以切平面的法向量为
$$n = \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}a}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}b}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}c}\right)$$

切平面方程为

$$\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}a}\left(x-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}b}\left(y-\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}c}\left(z-\frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = 0,$$
即
$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = \sqrt{3},$$

$$\frac{x-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}}{\frac{1}{1}} = \frac{y-\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}}{\frac{1}{1}} = \frac{z-\frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}}{\frac{1}{1}}.$$

4. 证明对任意常数 ρ, φ ,球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$ 与锥面 $x^2 + y^2 = \tan^2 \varphi \cdot z^2$ 是正交的.

设点(x, y, z)是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$ 与锥面 $x^2 + y^2 = (\tan^2 \varphi)z^2$ 交线 上任意一点. 显然,球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=\rho^2$ 在(x,y,z)处切平面的法向量

$$n_1 = (x, y, z).$$

$$\diamondsuit F(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 - (\tan^2 \varphi)z^2,$$

 $F_x = 2x$, $F_y = 2y$, $F_z = -2(\tan^2\varphi)z$, 因为

所以锥面 $x^2 + y^2 = (\tan^2 \varphi)z^2$ 在点(x, y, z)处切平面的法向量为

$$\mathbf{n}_2 = (x, y, -(\tan^2 \varphi)z)$$

由

$$n_1 \cdot n_2 = x^2 + y^2 - (\tan^2 \varphi) z^2 = 0$$

知

$$n_1 \mid n_2$$
,

故球面与锥面在交点处是正交的.

5. 求曲面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$ 的切平面,使它平行干平面

$$x+4y+6z=0$$
.

解 平面 x+4y+6z=0 的法向量为

$$n_1 = (1, 4, 6).$$

令

$$F(x,y,z)=x^2+2y^2+3z^2-21$$
,

因为

$$F_x = 2x$$
, $F_y = 4y$, $F_z = 6z$,

所以曲面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$ 在点(x, y, z)处的切平面的法向量为

$$n_2 = (x, 2y, 3z).$$

由于所求曲面的切平面平行于已知平面,所以 $n_1//n_2$,即有

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21, \\ \frac{x}{1} = \frac{2y}{4} = \frac{3z}{6}, \end{cases}$$

解之有

$$2x = y = z = \pm 1$$
,

即切点为 $\left(\frac{1}{2},1,1\right)$ 或 $\left(-\frac{1}{2},-1,-1\right)$. 故所求切平面方程为 $\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)+4(y-1)+6(z-1)=0$,即 x+4y+6z=21,

或

$$\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)+4(y+1)+6(z+1)=0$$
, $\square x+4y+6z=-21$.

6. 在曲线 x=t , $y=t^2$, $z=t^3$ 上求出一点 , 使曲线在此点的切线平行于平面 x+2y+z=4 .

解 显然平面 x+2y+z=4 的法向量 n=(1,2,1),又曲线 x=t, $y=t^2$, $z=t^3$ 在点(x(t),y(t),z(t))处切线的方向向量为

$$s = (x'(t), y'(t), z'(t)) = (1, 2t, 3t^2).$$

由切线应平行于平面,则 $n \cdot s = 0$,即

$$1+4t+3t^2=0$$
,

解得

$$t_1 = -1, \quad t_2 = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

故所求切点为(-1,1,-1)和 $\left(-\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{9},-\frac{1}{27}\right)$.

7. 求函数

$$u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

在点M(1,2,-2)处沿曲线

$$x=t$$
, $y=2t^2$, $z=-2t^4$

在该点切线方向的方向导数.

解 显然,所给曲线在点M(1,2,-2)处切线的方向向量为

$$\mathbf{s} = (x'(t), y'(t), z'(t))|_{M} = (1, 4t, -8t^{3})|_{t=1} = (1, 4, -8),$$

s的方向余弦为 $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{9}$, $\cos \beta = \frac{4}{9}$, $\cos \gamma = -\frac{8}{9}$.

则

$$\mathbf{s}^{\circ} = \left(\frac{1}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, -\frac{8}{9}\right).$$

又因为

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

所以

grad
$$u(M) = \left(\frac{8}{27}, -\frac{2}{27}, \frac{2}{27}\right)$$
,

故

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{s}}\Big|_{M} = \operatorname{grad} u(M) \cdot \mathbf{s}^{\circ} = \frac{1}{9} \times \frac{8}{27} + \frac{4}{9} \times \left(-\frac{2}{27}\right) + \left(\frac{-8}{9}\right) \times \frac{2}{27}$$
$$= -\frac{16}{242}.$$

8. 试证明:函数F(x,y)在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 的梯度恰好是F 的等值线在点 P_0 的法向量(设F 有连续一阶偏导数).

证 函数 F(x,y) 在点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 处的等值线方程为

$$F(x,y) = F(x_0,y_0),$$

在 P。 处切线的斜率为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}\Big|_{P_0} = -\frac{F_x(x_0, y_0)}{F_y(x_0, y_0)},$$

因此切线的方向向量为

$$\mathbf{s} = (F_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0}), -F_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0})),$$

从而等值线在P。处法线的方向向量为

$$n = (F_x(x_0, y_0), F_y(x_0, y_0)) = \text{grad } u(P_0).$$

9. 确定正数 λ , 使曲面 $xyz = \lambda$ 与椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 在某一点相切 (即在该点有公共切平面).

解 设 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 为公共切点,则满足

$$\begin{cases} x_0 y_0 z_0 = \lambda, \\ \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = 1. \end{cases}$$

因为曲面 $xyz=\lambda$ 和曲面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1$ 在 P_0 处切平面的法向量分别为

$$\mathbf{n}_1 = (y_0 z_0, x_0 z_0, x_0 y_0)$$
 $\mathbf{n}_2 = \left(\frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2}\right).$

且两曲面在 P_0 处有公共切平面,故它们的切平面法向量平行,则

$$\frac{\frac{x_0}{a^2}}{y_0 z_0} = \frac{\frac{y_0}{b^2}}{x_0 z_0} = \frac{\frac{z_0}{c^2}}{x_0 y_0} = t.$$

又由 $x_0, y_0, z_0 = \lambda$ 可推出

即

$$\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} = \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} = \frac{z_0^2}{c^2},$$

$$3 \cdot \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} = 1, \quad 3 \cdot \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} = 1, \quad 3 \cdot \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = 1,$$

或 $x_0 = \pm \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad y_0 = \pm \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \quad z_0 = \pm \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}.$

处有公共切平面

10. 求曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = x$ 的切平面,使其垂直于平面 $x - y - \frac{1}{2}z = 2$ 和

x-y-z=2.

解 显然曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - x = 0$ 在任一点处的切平面的法向量为 n = (2x - 1, 2y, 2z)

平面 $x-y-\frac{1}{2}z=2$ 和 x-y-z=2 的法向量分别为

$$n_1 = (1, -1, -\frac{1}{2}), n_2 = (1, -1, -1),$$

$$\mathbf{n}_1 \times \mathbf{n}_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & -1 & -\frac{1}{2} \\ 1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right).$$

依题意,有 $n//(n_1 \times n_2)$,即

$$\frac{2x-1}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2y}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{2z}{0} = \lambda,$$

将 $y=x-\frac{1}{2},z=0$ 代入曲面方程,有

$$x^2 + \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - x = 0$$

解之,有

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \pm \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{2}$$
.

所以过点 $\left(\frac{1}{2}\pm\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{2},\pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4},0\right)$ 的切平面方程分别为

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(x-\frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)+\frac{1}{2}\left(y-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\right)=0$$

即

$$x+y=\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
,

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(x - \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{4} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(y + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \right) = 0,$$

即

$$x+y=\frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
.

11. 求两曲面 F(x,y,z) = 0,G(x,y,z) = 0 的交线在 xy 平面上的投影曲线的切线方程.

解 为了求投影曲线方程,只需从F(x,y,z)=0,G(x,y,z)=0 中消去变量z. 为此,假设 $F_z\neq 0$,则由F(x,y,z)=0 确定二元函数z=z(x,y),将z=z(x,y)代入G,有

$$G(x,y,z(x,y))=0,$$

所以投影曲线方程为

$$\begin{cases} G(x,y,z(x,y)) = 0, \\ z = 0. \end{cases}$$

由 G(x,y,z(x,y))=0 (即为投影柱面方程)可确定一个一元函数 y=y(x), 令

$$H(x,y)=G(x,y,z(x,y)),$$

因为
$$H_x = G_x + G_z z_x$$
, $H_y = G_y + G_z z_y$, $z_x = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}$, $z_y = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}$,

所以 $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{H_x}{H_y} = \frac{G_z F_x - G_x F_z}{G_y F_z - G_z F_y},$$

故投影曲线 $\begin{cases} G(x,y,z(x,y))=0,\\ z=0 \end{cases}$ 在此曲线上点 $P_0(x_0,y_0,0)$ 处的切线方程为

$$y-y_0 = \frac{G_z(P_1)F_x(P_1) - G_x(P_1)F_z(P_1)}{G_y(P_1)F_z(P_1) - G_z(P_1)F_y(P_1)} (x-x_0),$$

或

$$\begin{split} &(G_z(P_1)F_x(P_1)-G_x(P_1)F_z(P_1))(x-x_0)\\ &+(G_z(P_1)F_y(P_1)-G_y(P_1)F_z(P_1))(y-y_0)=0, \end{split}$$

其中

$$P_1 = P_1(x_0, y_0, z_0(x_0, y_0)).$$

§ 4 条件极值

- 1. 应用拉格朗日乘数法,求下列函数的条件极值:

M (1)
$$\diamondsuit L(x,y,\lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda(x+y-1)$$
,

由

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2x + \lambda = 0, \\ L_y = 2y + \lambda = 0, \\ L_{\lambda} = x + y - 1 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2}, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}, \quad \lambda = -1.$$

又因为 $g(x)=x^2+(1-x)^2$, g'(x)=2x-2(1-x), g''(x)=2+2=4,

所以

$$g''\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 4 > 0,$$

从而 $x=rac{1}{2}$ 为g(x)的极小值点,即 $\left(rac{1}{2},rac{1}{2}
ight)$ 为f(x,y)的极小值点,故f(x,y)

的极小值为 $f(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2})=\frac{1}{2}$.

(2)
$$\diamondsuit$$
 $L(x,y,z,t,\lambda) = x + y + z + t + \lambda(xyzt - c^4)$,

由

$$L_x=1+\lambda yzt=0,$$
 $L_y=1+\lambda xzt=0,$
 $L_z=1+\lambda xyt=0,$
 $L_t=1+\lambda xyz=0,$
 $L_\lambda=xyzt-c^4=0,$

解出

$$x = y = z = t = c, \lambda = -\frac{1}{c^3}.$$

设条件方程 $xyzt=c^4$ 所确定的隐函数为t=t(x,y,z),记

$$F(x,y,z) = f(x,y,z,t(x,y,z)),$$

因为

$$F_x = f_x + f_t t_x = 1 - \frac{t}{x}$$
, $F_y = f_y + f_t t_y = 1 - \frac{t}{y}$, $F_z = f_z + f_t t_z = 1 - \frac{t}{x}$,

所以

$$F_{xx} = \frac{2t}{x^2}$$
, $F_{yy} = \frac{2t}{y^2}$, $F_{zz} = \frac{2t}{z^2}$,

$$F_{xy} = \frac{t}{xy}$$
, $F_{xz} = \frac{t}{xz}$, $F_{yz} = \frac{t}{yz}$.

则F(x,y,z)在 $P_0(c,c,c)$ 处的三阶黑赛矩阵为

$$H_F(P_0) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{c} & \frac{1}{c} & \frac{1}{c} \\ \frac{1}{c} & \frac{2}{c} & \frac{1}{c} \\ \frac{1}{c} & \frac{1}{c} & \frac{2}{c} \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\frac{2}{c} > 0, \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{c} & \frac{1}{c} \\ \frac{1}{c} & \frac{2}{c} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{3}{c^2} > 0, \quad \begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{c} & \frac{1}{c} & \frac{1}{c} \\ \frac{1}{c} & \frac{2}{c} & \frac{1}{c} \\ \frac{1}{c} & \frac{1}{c} & \frac{2}{c} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{4}{c^3} > 0$$

知,三阶黑赛矩阵 $H_F(P_0)$ 是正定的. 故 $P_1(c,c,c,c)$ 为f(x,y,z,t)在条件xyzt $=c^4$ 下的极小值点,其极小值为 f(c,c,c,c)=4c.

(3)
$$\diamondsuit L(x,y,z,\lambda) = xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1) + \mu(x+y+z) = 0$$
,

$$(L_x = yz + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0, \qquad (1)$$

$$L_{y}=xz+2\lambda y+\mu=0, \qquad (2)$$

则

$$L_z = xy + 2\lambda z + \mu = 0, \qquad (3)$$

$$L_{\lambda} = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0,$$

$$L_{u} = x + y + z = 0$$
, (5)

① $\times x + 2 \times y + 3 \times z$,有

$$3xyz+2\lambda(x^2+y^2+z^2)+\mu(x+y+z)=3xyz+2\lambda=0$$
,

解得

$$\lambda = -\frac{3}{2}xyz$$
.

 $(1)+(2)+(3), \mathbf{6}$

$$yz+xz+xy+2\lambda(x+y+z)+3\mu=yz+xz+xy+3\mu=0$$
,

解得

$$\mu = -\frac{1}{3}(yz + xz + xy).$$

又(1)-(2),(1)-(3),(2)-(3),得方程组

$$\begin{cases} z(x-y)(1+3xy) = 0, & \text{(6)} \\ x(y-z)(1+3zy) = 0, & \text{(7)} \end{cases}$$

$$(x(y-z)(1+3zy)=0,$$
 (7)

$$y(z-x)(1+3xz)=0,$$
 8

为了解上述方程组,下面先证明:方程⑥、⑦、⑧成立,当且仅当x-y=0, y-z=0, z-x=0 中只有一式成立.

若至少有两式成立,不妨设x-y=0,y-z=0,则x=y=z,于是由约束 条件 x+y+z=0 得知 x=y=z=0,这又与条件 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 相矛盾.

若都不成立,即 $x-y\neq 0, y-z\neq 0, z-x\neq 0, y\neq 0, y\neq 0$,则x,y,z都不为零. 因为若 x=0,则由x+y+z=0和 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 知

$$y=z=\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},$$
 $\exists x yz=\pm \frac{1}{2},$

但x=0时式⑥化为yz=0,矛盾,故x,y,z均不为0,于是有

$$1+3xy=0$$
, $1+3yz=0$, $1+3xz=0$,

即

$$xy = yz = xz = -\frac{1}{3}$$
,

从而x=y=z,这又与 $1+3x^2=0$ 相矛盾.

综合上面的分析,要使方程组⑥、⑦、⑧成立,则 x-y=0,y-z=0,z-x=0 中只能有一个式子成立.

现设x-y=0,则 $y-z\neq 0$, $z-x\neq 0$,但

$$1+3zy=0$$
, $1+3xz=0$,

所以 $x=y,yz=xz=-\frac{1}{3}$,又由方程⑤,有

$$\begin{cases} 2x+z=0, \\ xz=-\frac{1}{3}, \end{cases}$$

解之,有

$$x = y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \quad z = \mp \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}.$$

同理,有

$$x=z=\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \quad y=\mp \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}};$$
$$y=z=\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \quad x=\mp \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}.$$

故得6个解

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right), \quad \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \right),$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{-2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right), \quad \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right),$$

$$\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right), \quad \left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}} \right).$$

设由方程组 $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$ 确定隐函数 y = y(x), z = z(x),则由

有
$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2yy' + 2zz' = 0, \\ 1 + y' + z' = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$y' = \frac{z - x}{y - z}, \quad z' = \frac{x - y}{y - z},$$

$$y'' = \frac{(y - z)(z' - 1) - (z - x)(y' - z')}{(y - z)^2},$$

$$z'' = \frac{(y - z)(1 - y') - (x - y)(y' - z')}{(y - z)^2}.$$

$$Z \qquad \qquad f(x, y, z) = xyz,$$

$$f' = yz + xyz' + xyz',$$

$$f'' = xy''z + xyz'' + xy'z' + 2y'z + 2yz',$$

$$E P_1 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right) & \\ & \\ y' = -1, \quad z' = 0, \quad f'(P_1) = 0,$$

$$y'' \Big|_{P_1} = -\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}, \quad z'' \Big|_{P_1} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3},$$

$$f''(P_1) = \frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{9} + \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{18} > 0,$$

所以 P_1 为极小值点,极小值为 $f(P_1) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{\epsilon}}$. 类似地,

$$P_2\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right), P_3\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right)$$

也为极小值点,极小值

$$\begin{split} f(P_2) = & f(P_3) = f(P_1) = -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}. \\ & \bigstar P_4 \bigg(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}} \bigg) \ \& \ , \\ & y' = -1, \quad z' = 0, \quad f'(P_4) = 0, \\ & y'' \, \bigg|_{P_4} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}, \quad z'' \, \bigg|_{P_4} = -\frac{2\sqrt{6}}{3}, \end{split}$$

$$f''(P_4) = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{6}} - \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{9} - \frac{2\sqrt{6}}{18} < 0,$$

所以 P_4 为极大值点,极大值为 $f(P_4) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\epsilon}}$. 类似地,

$$P_{5}\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right), P_{6}\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right)$$

也为极大值点,极大值

$$f(P_5) = f(P_6) = f(P_4) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}$$
.

- 2.(1) 求表面积一定而体积最大的长方体;
- (2) 求体积一定而表面积最小的长方体.

解 (1) 设长方体的长、宽、高分别为x,y,z,则体积

V = xyz (x > 0, y > 0, z > 0),

约束条件为

$$2xy + 2xz + 2yz = S$$
 (表面积).

令

$$L(x,y,z) = xyz + \lambda(2xy + 2xz + 2yz - S),$$

由

$$\begin{cases} L_x = yz + 2\lambda y + 2\lambda z = 0, \\ L_y = xz + 2\lambda x + 2\lambda z = 0, \\ L_z = xy + 2\lambda x + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ L_\lambda = 2xy + 2xz + 2yz - S = 0, \end{cases}$$

解之,有

$$x=y=z=\sqrt{\frac{S}{6}}$$
.

依题意,所求长方体的体积在约束条件下确实存在最大值,所以边长为 $\sqrt{\frac{S}{6}}$ 的正方体的体积最大.

(2) 设长方体的长、宽、高分别为x,y,z,则目标函数为

$$S = 2xy + 2xz + 2yz (x>0, y>0, z>0),$$

约束条件为 令

$$V = xyz$$
 (体积 V 为常数).

 $L(x,y,z,\lambda) = 2xy + 2yz + 2xz + \lambda(xyz - V),$

$$\begin{cases} L_x = 2y + 2z + \lambda yz = 0, \\ L_y = 2x + 2z + \lambda xz = 0, \\ L_z = 2x + 2y + \lambda xy = 0, \\ L_\lambda = xyz - V = 0, \end{cases}$$

由

得

2xy+2xz=2xy+2yz

所以

同理有

因而

$$x = y = z = \sqrt[3]{V}$$
.

依题意,所求表面积最小的长方体确实存在,所以边长为 $\sqrt[3]{V}$ 的正方体表面 积最小.

3. 求空间一点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 到平面Ax + By + Cz + D = 0 的最短距离.

设(x,y,z)为平面Ax+By+Cz+D=0上任意一点,则目标函数为

$$f(x,y,z) = (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2$$

约束条件为

$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$
.

令

$$L(x,y,z,\lambda) = (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 + \lambda (Ax+By+Cz+D),$$

$$L_x = 2(x - x_0) + \lambda A = 0,$$
 (1)
 $L_y = 2(y - y_0) + \lambda B = 0,$ (2)

则

$$L_{2} = Ax + By + Cz + D = 0,$$

① $\times A + ② \times B + ③ \times C$,有

$$2(Ax+By+Cz)-2(Ax_0+By_0+Cz_0)+\lambda(A^2+B^2+C^2)=0,$$

解之,有

$$\lambda_0 = \frac{2(Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D)}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2},$$

从而有

$$x_1 = x_0 - \frac{A}{2}\lambda_0$$
, $y_1 = y_0 - \frac{B}{2}\lambda_0$, $z_1 = z_0 - \frac{C}{2}\lambda_0$.

依题意,点 (x_0,y_0,z_0) 到平面Ax+By+Cz+D=0确实存在最短距离,且为

$$d = \sqrt{(x_1 - x_0)^2 + (y_1 - y_0)^2 + (z_1 - z_0)^2} = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}.$$

4. 证明: α_n 个正数的和为定值条件

$$x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_n=a$$

下,这n个正数的乘积 $x_1x_2\cdots x_n$ 的最大值为 $\frac{a^n}{m^n}$. 并由此结果推出n个正数的 几何中值不大于算术中值

$$\sqrt[n]{x_1x_2\cdots x_n} \leqslant \frac{x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_n}{n}$$
.

证 目标函数为 $f(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n)=x_1x_2\cdots x_n$

约束条件为

$$x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_n=a$$
.

 $\diamondsuit L(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n,\lambda) = x_1x_2\cdots x_n + \lambda(x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_n-a),$

曲 $\begin{cases} L_{x_i} = x_1 \cdots x_{i-1} x_{i+1} \cdots x_n + \lambda = 0, & i = 1, 2, \cdots, n, \\ L_{\lambda} = x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n - a = 0, \end{cases}$

有

$$x_1x_2\cdots x_n+\lambda x_i=0, i=1,2,\cdots,n.$$

所以 $n(x_1x_2\cdots x_n)+\lambda(x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_n)=n(x_1x_2\cdots x_n)+\lambda a=0$,

$$\lambda = -\frac{n(x_1x_2\cdots x_n)}{a},$$

即

$$x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{i-1} x_i \cdots x_n - \frac{n(x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n)}{a} = 0,$$

$$x_i = \frac{a}{a}, \ i = 1, 2, \cdots, n.$$

依题意,n 个正数 x_1,x_2,\dots,x_n 的乘积 $x_1x_2\dots x_n$ 确实有最大值,且为 $\frac{a^n}{n^n}$.

因为对任何正数 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n , 当 $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = a$ 时,有

$$x_1x_2\cdots x_n \leqslant \frac{a^n}{n^n}$$
,

所以

$$\sqrt[n]{x_1x_2\cdots x_n} \leqslant \frac{a}{n} = \frac{x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_n}{n}.$$

5. 设 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 为已知的n 个正数,求

$$f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k x_k$$

在限制条件

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2 \le 1$$

下的最大值.

解 因为 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = a_i > 0, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$

所以 $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 在n 维单位球 $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 < 1$ 内无稳定点,因而在此球内部f 不取最大值,即f 的最大值应在边界 $x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 = 1$ 上达到.

由
$$\begin{cases} L_{x_k}\!=\!a_k\!+\!2\lambda x_k\!=\!0\,,\\ k\!=\!1\,,\!2\,,\!\cdots\,,\!n\,,\\ L_{\lambda}\!=\!\sum_{k=1}^n\!x_k^2\!-\!1\!=\!0. \end{cases}$$
 可得
$$\lambda\!>\!0\,,\quad x_k\!=\!-\frac{a_k}{2\lambda}\,,$$

从而有

$$\frac{1}{4\lambda^2}\sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2 = 1,$$

$$\lambda = \pm \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k^2}.$$

$$x_k = \frac{a_k}{\sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2}}$$
 x $x_k = -\frac{a_k}{\sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2}}, k = 1, 2, \dots, n.$

故 f 在限制条件 $\sum_{k=1}^{n} x_k^2 \leqslant 1$ 下的最大值为 $\sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k^2}$,最小值为 $-\sqrt{\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k^2}$.

6. 求函数

$$f(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n)=x_1^2+x_2^2+\cdots+x_n^2$$

在条件

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} a_k x_k = 1 \quad (a_k > 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

下的最小值.

解 令 $L(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n,\lambda) = \sum_{k=1}^n x_k^2 + \lambda \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_k x_k - 1\right)$, $\begin{cases} L_{x_k} = 2x_k + \lambda a_k = 0, & k=1,2,\cdots,n, \\ L_{\lambda} = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k x_k - 1 = 0, \end{cases}$

可得

$$2\sum_{k=1}^{n}a_{k}x_{k}+\lambda\sum_{k=1}^{n}a_{k}^{2}=2+\lambda\sum_{k=1}^{n}a_{k}^{2}=0, \quad \lambda=-\frac{2}{\sum_{k=1}^{n}a_{k}^{2}}.$$

所以

$$x_k = -\frac{1}{2}\lambda a_k = \frac{a_k}{\sum_{n=1}^{n} a_k^2}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

因为f有下界0,所以f存在最小值,且为 $\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n}a_{k}^{2}}$.

§ 5 总练习题

1. 方程 $y^2 - x^2(1-x^2) = 0$ 在哪些点的邻域内可惟一地确定连续可导的 隐函数 y = f(x)?

解 今

$$F(x,y) = y^2 - x^2(1-x^2),$$

因为

$$F_x = 4x^3 - 2x$$
, $F_y = 2y$

在 \mathbf{R}^2 连续,又当 $y\neq 0$ 时, $F_y=2y\neq 0$,所以

$$F(x,y) = y^2 - x^2(1-x^2) = 0$$

在 $(x,y) \in D = \{(x,y) | x \in \mathbb{R}, y \neq 0\}$ 的邻域内可惟一地确定连续可导的隐函数 y = f(x).

2. 设函数 f(x)在区间(a,b)内连续,函数 $\varphi(y)$ 在区间(c,d)内连续,而且 $\varphi(y)>0$. 问在怎样条件下,方程

$$\varphi(y) = f(x)$$

能确定函数

$$y=\varphi^{-1}(f(x)).$$

并研究例子:(1) $\sin y + \sin y = x$; (2) $e^{-y} = -\sin^2 x$.

解 此题主要用隐函数存在惟一性定理来讨论.

- 若① F(x,y)在以 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$ 为内点的区域 $D \subset \mathbf{R}^2$ 上连续(由已知条件满足);
- ② 要满足初始条件 $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$,则要求对 $\forall a < x < b$, $\exists c < y < d$ 使 $\varphi(y) f(x) = 0$;
- ③ 要满足在 D 内存在连续的偏导数 $F_y = \phi(y)$,则要求 $\phi(y)$ 在 (c,d) 内连续:
 - ④ $F_y(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$,由已知条件 $F_y(x_0, y_0) = \phi(y_0) > 0$ 满足.

综合上述,当对 $\forall x \in (a,b)$, $\exists y \in (c,d)$ 使 $\varphi(y) - f(x) = 0$, 且 $\varphi(y)$ 在 (c,d)内连续时,在这样的点 P(x,y)的某邻域 $U(P) \subset D$ 内时,方程 $\varphi(y) = f(x)$ 能确定函数 $y = \varphi^{-1}(f(x))$.

例子:(1) $\sin y + \sinh y = x$.

$$\varphi(y) = \sin y + \sin y$$
, $f(x) = x$,

因为 f(x)=x 在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 内连续, $\varphi(y)=\sin y+\sin y$ 在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 内连续, $\varphi(y)=\cos y+\cosh y>0$ 且连续,由于 $\varphi(y)$ 的值域为 $(-\infty,+\infty)$,故对 $\forall x\in (-\infty,+\infty)$, $\exists y\in (-\infty,+\infty)$ 使 $\varphi(y)=f(x)$,所以由上面的讨论知方程 $\sin y+\sin y=x$

能确定隐函数

$$y = \varphi^{-1}(f(x)).$$
(2)
$$e^{-y} = -\sin^2 x.$$

$$\varphi(y) = e^{-y}, \quad f(x) = -\sin^2 x.$$

因为 $\varphi(y) = e^{-y} > 0$, $f(x) \le 0$,所以等式 $\varphi(y) = f(x)$ 在 \mathbb{R}^2 内不成立,故不能确定隐函数.

3.
$$\mathfrak{g} f(x,y,z) = 0, z = g(x,y), \mathbf{id} \mathcal{R} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}, \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x}.$$

解 由
$$f(x,y,z)=0$$
, $g(x,y)-z=0$, 有

$$\begin{cases} f_x dx + f_y dy + f_z dz = 0 \\ g_x dx + g_y dy - dz = 0, \end{cases}$$

解之,有

$$dy = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} -f_x dx & f_z \\ -g_x dx & -1 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} f_y & f_z \\ g_y & -1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{-(f_x + f_z g_x)}{f_y + f_z g_y} dx,$$

$$dz = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} f_y & -f_x dx \\ g_y & -g_x dx \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} f_y & f_z \\ g_y & -1 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{f_y g_x - f_x g_y}{f_y + f_z g_y} dx,$$

所以

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{f_x + f_z g_x}{f_y + f_z g_y}, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{f_y g_x - f_x g_y}{f_y + f_z g_y}.$$

4. 已知 $G_1(x,y,z)$, $G_2(x,y,z)$,f(x,y)都是可微的。

$$g_i(x,y) = G_i(x,y,f(x,y)), i=1,2.$$

证明:

$$\frac{\partial(g_1, g_2)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} -f_x & -f_y & 1 \\ G_{1x} & G_{1y} & G_{1z} \\ G_{2x} & G_{2y} & G_{2z} \end{vmatrix}.$$

证 因为 $\frac{\partial g_i}{\partial x} = G_{ix} + G_{iz}f_x$, $\frac{\partial g_i}{\partial y} = G_{iy} + G_{iz}f_y$, i = 1, 2,

所以

$$\frac{\partial (g_1, g_2)}{\partial (x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} G_{1x} + G_{1z} f_x & G_{1y} + G_{1z} f_y \\ G_{2x} + G_{2z} f_x & G_{2y} + G_{2z} f_y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} G_{1x} & G_{1y} + G_{1z} f_y \\ G_{2x} + G_{2z} f_x & G_{2y} + G_{2z} f_y \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} G_{1z} f_x & G_{1y} + G_{1z} f_y \\ G_{2x} & G_{2y} + G_{2z} f_y \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} G_{1z} f_x & G_{1y} + G_{1z} f_y \\ G_{2z} f_x & G_{2y} + G_{2z} f_y \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} G_{1x} & G_{1y} \\ G_{2x} & G_{2y} \end{vmatrix} + f_y \begin{vmatrix} G_{1x} & G_{1z} \\ G_{2x} & G_{2z} \end{vmatrix} + f_x \begin{vmatrix} G_{1z} & G_{1y} \\ G_{2z} & G_{2y} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} -f_x & -f_y & 1 \\ G_{1x} & G_{1y} & G_{1z} \\ G_{2x} & G_{2y} & G_{2z} \end{vmatrix}.$$

5. 设x = f(u, v, w), y = g(u, v, w), z = h(u, v, w),求

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$.

在x=f(u,v,w), y=g(u,v,w), z=h(u,v,w)中,将u,v,w 看作x, y,z 的三元函数,并对x 求偏导数,有

$$\begin{cases} 1 = f_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + f_w \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \\ 0 = g_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + g_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + g_w \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \\ 0 = h_u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + h_v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + h_w \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \end{cases}$$

解之,有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{\partial (g,h)}{\partial (v,w)}}{\frac{\partial (f,g,h)}{\partial (u,v,w)}},$$

同理,有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{\partial (f,h)}{\partial (v,w)}}{\frac{\partial (f,g,h)}{\partial (u,v,w)}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\frac{\partial (f,g)}{\partial (v,w)}}{\frac{\partial (f,g,h)}{\partial (u,v,w)}}.$$

- 6. 试求下列方程所确定的函数的偏导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$.
- (1) $x^2 + u^2 = f(x, u) + g(x, v, u)$;
- (2) u = f(x + u, yu).

M (1)
$$\Rightarrow$$
 $F(x,y,u)=x^2+u^2-f(x,u)-g(x,y,u)$,

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x - f_1' - g_1', \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -g_2', \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} = 2u - f_2' - g_3'$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial u}} = \frac{2x - f_1' - g_1'}{f_2' + g_3' - 2u},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}} = \frac{-g_2'}{f_2' + g_3' - 2u}.$$

$$(2) \Leftrightarrow F(x,y,u) = u - f(x+u,yu),$$

因为

$$F_x = -f'_1, \quad F_y = -uf'_2, \quad F_u = 1 - f'_1 - yf'_2,$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_u} = \frac{f_1'}{1 - f_1' - yf_2'}, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_u} = \frac{uf_2'}{1 - f_1' - yf_2'}.$$

7. 据理说明:在点(0,1)近旁是否存在连续可微的f(x,y)和g(x,y),满足f(0,1)=1,g(0,1)=-1,且

$$[f(x,y)]^3 + xg(x,y) - y = 0,$$

 $[g(x,y)]^3 + yf(x,y) - x = 0.$

解 此题用隐函数组定理讨论.

令

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y,u,v) = u^3 + xv - y = 0 \\ G(x,y,u,v) = v^3 + yu - x = 0 \end{cases}$$

由于

$$F_x = v$$
, $F_y = -1$, $F_u = 3u^2$, $F_v = x$, $G_v = -1$, $G_v = u$, $G_v = y$, $G_v = 3v^2$,

则方程组①满足:

- i) F,G 在以点 $P_0(0,1,1,-1)$ 为内点的区域即 \mathbb{R}^4 上连续;
- ii) $F(P_0) = 0$, $G(P_0) = 0$;
- iii) 在R⁴ 上具有一阶连续偏导数:

iv)
$$J = \frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(u,v)}\Big|_{P_0} = \left| \begin{array}{cc} 3u^2 & x \\ y & 3v^2 \end{array} \right|_{P_0} = (9u^2v^2 - xy) \Big|_{P_0} = 9 > 0.$$

所以方程组①惟一确定了定义在点 $Q_0(0,1)$ 的某一(二维空间)邻域 $U(Q_0)$ 内 的两个二元函数

$$u = f(x, y), \quad v = g(x, y),$$

使得

$$1^{\circ} 1 = f(0,1), -1 = g(0,1), 且当(x,y) \in U(Q_0)$$
时,
$$(x,y,f(x,y),g(x,y)) \in U(P_0),$$
$$F(x,y,f(x,y),g(x,y)) \equiv 0,$$
$$G(x,y,f(x,y),g(x,y)) \equiv 0;$$

 $2^{\circ} f(x,y), g(x,y)$ 在 $U(Q_0)$ 内连续且存在一阶连续偏导数:

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (x,v)} = -\frac{3v^3 + x}{9u^2v^2 - xy}, \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} &= -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (u,x)} = \frac{3u^2 + yv}{9u^2v^2 - xy}, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (y,v)} = \frac{3v^2 + xu}{9u^2v^2 - xy}, \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} &= -\frac{1}{J} \frac{\partial (F,G)}{\partial (u,y)} = -\frac{3u^3 + y}{9u^2v^2 - xy}. \end{split}$$

8. 设 (x_0, y_0, z_0, u_0) 满足方程组

$$f(x)+f(y)+f(z)=F(u),$$

 $g(x)+g(y)+g(z)=G(u),$
 $h(x)+h(y)+h(z)=H(u),$

这里所有的函数假定有连续的导数.

(1) 说出一个能在该点邻域内确定 x, y, z 为 u 的函数的充分条件;

(2) 在
$$f(x)=x$$
, $g(x)=x^2$, $h(x)=x^3$ 的情形下,上述条件相当于什么?
$$\{F_1(x,y,z,u)=f(x)+f(y)+f(z)-F(u),$$

$$\text{ \begin{tabular}{ll} $F_1(x,y,z,u)=f(x)+f(y)+f(z)-F(u)$,} \\ G_1(x,y,z,u)=g(x)+g(y)+g(z)-G(u)$,} \\ H_1(x,y,z,u)=h(x)+h(y)+h(z)-H(u). \end{tabular}$$

由隐函数组定理知,所给方程组在该点邻域内确定x, v, z为u的函数的充分 条件为

$$\frac{\partial(F_1,G_1,H_1)}{\partial(x,y,z)}\left|_{(x_0,y_0,z_0,u_0)} = \begin{vmatrix} f'(x_0) & f'(y_0) & f'(z_0) \\ g'(x_0) & g'(y_0) & g'(z_0) \\ h'(x_0) & h'(y_0) & h'(z_0) \end{vmatrix} \neq 0.$$

(2) 在 $f(x) = x, g(x) = x^2, h(x) = x^3$ 的情形下,上述条件相当于

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 2x_0 & 2y_0 & 2z_0 \\ 3x_0^2 & 3y_0^2 & 3z_0^2 \end{vmatrix} = 6(y_0 - x_0)(z_0 - x_0)(z_0 - y_0) \neq 0,$$

即 x_0, y_0, z_0 为互不相等的三个数

- 9. 求由下列方程所确定的隐函数的极值:
- (1) $x^2 + 2xy + 2y^2 = 1$;

(2)
$$(x^2+y^2)^2=a^2(x^2-y^2)$$
 $(a>0)$.

$$F(x,y) = x^2 + 2xy + 2y^2 - 1$$

由

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{x+y}{x+2y} = 0,$$

$$y = -x,$$

得

所以稳定点为(1,-1),(-1,1).

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\mathbb{Z} & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = -\frac{(x+2y)(1+y') - (x+y)(1+2y')}{(x+2y)^2} = \frac{xy' - y}{(x+2y)^2}, \\
& \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} \Big|_{(1,-1)} = 1 > 0, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} \Big|_{(-1,1)} = -1 < 0,
\end{array}$$

所以极小值为y(1) = -1,极大值y(-1) = 1.

(2)
$$\Rightarrow$$
 $F(x,y)=(x^2+y^2)^2-a^2(x^2-y^2),$

由

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = \frac{a^2x - 2x(x^2 + y^2)}{2y(x^2 + y^2) + a^2y} = 0,$$

得方程组

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}, \\ (x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2), \end{cases} \quad \text{ID} \quad \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}, \\ x^2 - y^2 = \frac{1}{4}a^2, \end{cases}$$

解之,有

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}a$$
, $y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{8}}a$.

$$\begin{array}{ll}
\mathbb{X} & \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{a^2 - a^2 (y')^2 - 4(x + yy')^2 - 2(x^2 + y^2)(1 + (y')^2)}{2y(x^2 + y^2) + a^2 y}, \\
& \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} \Big|_{\left(\pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} a, \sqrt{\frac{1}{8}} a \right)} = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{2} a} < 0,
\end{array}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2}\bigg|_{\left(\pm\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}a,-\sqrt{\frac{1}{8}a}\right)} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}a} > 0,$$

所以极大值为 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{8}}a$,极小值为 $-\sqrt{\frac{1}{8}}a$.

10. 设
$$y = F(x)$$
和一组函数 $x = \varphi(u,v)$, $y = \psi(u,v)$, 那么由方程 $\psi(u,v)$

$$=F(\varphi(u,v))$$
可以确定函数 $v=v(u)$. 试用 $u,v,\frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}u},\frac{\mathrm{d}^2v}{\mathrm{d}u^2}$ 表示 $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x^2}$

$$\mathbf{H}$$
 $\mathbf{H} x = \varphi(u,v), y = \psi(u,v), \mathbf{q}$

$$dx = \varphi_u du + \varphi_v dv$$
, $dy = \psi_u du + \psi_v dv$,

所以

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\psi_u \mathrm{d}u + \psi_v \mathrm{d}v}{\varphi_u \mathrm{d}u + \varphi_v \mathrm{d}v} = \frac{\psi_u + \psi_v \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}u}}{\varphi_u + \varphi_v \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}x}},$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\mathrm{d}^{2}y}{\mathrm{d}x^{2}} &= \left[\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}(\phi_{u} + \phi_{v}v_{u})\right](\varphi_{u} + \varphi_{v}v_{u})^{-1} + (\psi_{u} + \phi_{v}v_{u})\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}(\varphi_{u} + \varphi_{v}v_{u})^{-1} \\ &= (\varphi_{u} + \varphi_{v}v_{u})^{-1}[\psi_{uu}u_{x} + \psi_{uv}v_{u}u_{x} + \psi_{vu}u_{x}v_{u} + \psi_{vv}(v_{u})^{2}u_{x} + \phi_{v}v_{uu}u_{x}] \\ &- (\psi_{u} + \psi_{v}v_{u})(\varphi_{u} + \varphi_{v}v_{u})^{-2}[\varphi_{uu}u_{x} + \varphi_{uv}v_{u}u_{x} + \varphi_{vu}v_{u}u_{x} \\ &+ \varphi_{vv}(v_{u})^{2}u_{x} + \varphi_{v}v_{uu}u_{x}]. \end{split}$$

由

$$1 = \varphi_u \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} + \varphi_v \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}x} = \varphi_u \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} + \varphi_v \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}u} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x},$$

有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{1}{\varphi_u + \varphi_v v_u},$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{M} \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \mathbf{y}}{\mathrm{d}x^2} &= \left(\, \boldsymbol{\varphi_u} + \boldsymbol{\varphi_v} \, \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}u} \right)^{-3} \left\{ \left(\, \boldsymbol{\varphi_u} + \boldsymbol{\varphi_v} \, \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}u} \right) \left[\, \boldsymbol{\psi_{uu}} + 2 \boldsymbol{\psi_{uv}} \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}u} + \boldsymbol{\psi_{vv}} \left(\, \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}u} \right)^{\,2} + \boldsymbol{\psi_v} \, \frac{\mathrm{d}^2v}{\mathrm{d}u^2} \right] \right. \\ &\qquad \qquad \left. - \left(\, \boldsymbol{\psi_u} + \boldsymbol{\psi_v} \, \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}u} \right) \left[\, \boldsymbol{\varphi_{uu}} + 2 \boldsymbol{\varphi_{uv}} \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}u} + \boldsymbol{\varphi_{vv}} \left(\, \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\mathrm{d}u} \right)^{\,2} + \boldsymbol{\varphi_v} \, \frac{\mathrm{d}^2v}{\mathrm{d}u^2} \right] \right\}. \end{split}$$

11. 试证明:二次型

$$f(x,y,z) = Ax^{2} + By^{2} + Cz^{2} + 2Dyz + 2Ezx + 2Fxy$$

在单位球面

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

上的最大值和最小值恰好是矩阵

$$\mathbf{\Phi} = \begin{bmatrix} A & F & E \\ F & B & D \\ E & D & C \end{bmatrix}$$

于是

的最大特征值和最小特征值.

证 今

$$F(x,y,z,\lambda) = Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dyz + 2Ezx + 2Fxy - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$$

$$[L_x = 2Ax + 2Ez + 2Fy - 2\lambda x = 2[(A - \lambda)x + Fy + Ez] = 0,$$
 (1)

$$L_{\mathbf{y}} = 2B\mathbf{y} + 2D\mathbf{z} + 2F\mathbf{x} - 2\lambda\mathbf{y} = 2[F\mathbf{x} + (B - \lambda)\mathbf{y} + D\mathbf{z}] = 0, \qquad (2)$$

 $\begin{cases} L_{y} = 2By + 2Dz + 2Fx - 2\lambda y = 2[Fx + (B - \lambda)y + Dz] = 0, \\ L_{z} = 2Cz + 2Dy + 2Ex - 2\lambda z = 2[Ex + Dy + (C - \lambda)z] = 0, \end{cases}$ (3)

$$L_{\lambda} = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0.$$

由 $1\times x+2\times y+3\times z$,有

$$\lambda = Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dyz + 2Ezx + 2Fxy = f(x, y, z).$$

所以f(x,y,z)在 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 上取的最大值、最小值即为参数 λ 的取值. 另 一方面,由条件 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 知,x,y,z 不全为零,故线性齐次方程组中的

①、②、③有非零解的充要条件为

$$\begin{vmatrix} A - \lambda & F & E \\ F & B - \lambda & D \\ E & D & C - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

即 λ 为矩阵**\phi** 的特征值. 所以矩阵**\phi** 的最大特征值和最小特征值亦为f(x, v, z)在 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上的最大值和最小值.

12. 设n 为正整数,x,v>0. 用条件极值法证明:

$$\frac{x^n+y^n}{2} \geqslant \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^n.$$

由于n=1 时,左边=右边;n=2 时,利用 $x^2+y^2 \geqslant 2xy$,即得 ìīF

$$\frac{x^2+y^2}{2} \geqslant \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^2$$
.

所以下面讨论 $n \ge 3$ 的情况.

设
$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^n + y^n}{2},$$

约束条件为x+y=a.

ф

$$\begin{cases} L_{x} = \frac{n}{2} x^{n-1} + \lambda = 0, \\ L_{y} = \frac{n}{2} y^{n-1} + \lambda = 0, \\ L_{\lambda} = x + y - a = 0, \end{cases}$$

解出 $x=y=\frac{a}{2}$,稳定点为 $\left(\frac{a}{2},\frac{a}{2}\right)$.

因为
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}f}{\mathrm{d}x} = f_x' + f_y' \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = f_x' - f_y' = \frac{n}{2} x^{n-1} - \frac{n}{2} y^{n-1},$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 f}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} x^{n-2} - \frac{n(n-1)}{2} y^{n-2} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} (x^{n-2} + y^{n-2}),$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 f}{\mathrm{d}x^2} \Big|_{\left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}\right)} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^{n-2} > 0.$$

而稳定点是惟一点,所以极小值

$$f\left(\frac{a}{2},\frac{a}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left\lceil \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^n + \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^n \right\rceil = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^n$$

也是f(x,y)的最小值. 从而对 $\forall x > 0, y > 0, f(x,y) \geqslant f\left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}\right)$,即

$$\frac{x^n+y^n}{2} \geqslant \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^n.$$

13. 求出椭球 $rac{x^2}{a^2}+rac{y^2}{b^2}+rac{z^2}{c^2}=1$ 在第一卦限中的切平面与三个坐标面所成四面体的最小体积.

解 设 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)(x_0,y_0,z_0>0)$ 为切点,令

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

因为 $F_x(P_0) = \frac{2}{a^2} x_0, \quad F_y(P_0) = \frac{2}{b^2} y_0, \quad F_z(P_0) = \frac{2}{c^2} z_0,$

所以椭球面在P。处的切平面方程为

$$\frac{2}{a^2}x_0(x-x_0) + \frac{2}{b^2}y_0(y-y_0) + \frac{2}{c^2}z_0(z-z_0) = 0,$$

即 $\frac{x_0x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0y}{b^2} + \frac{z_0z}{c^2} = 1.$

分别令y=z=0,x=z=0,x=y=0,则得切平面在x 轴,y 轴,z 轴上的截距分别为

$$\frac{a^2}{x_0}$$
, $\frac{b^2}{y_0}$, $\frac{c^2}{z_0}$.

所以四面体的体积即目标函数为

$$f(x_0, y_0, z_0) = \frac{1}{6} \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{x_0 y_0 z_0},$$

约束条件为

$$\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = 1.$$

 $\begin{cases} L_{y_0} = -\frac{d}{x_0 y_0^2 z_0} + \frac{2 \lambda y_0}{b^2} = 0 \,, \\ L_{z_0} = -\frac{d}{x_0 y_0 z_0^2} + \frac{2 \lambda z_0}{c^2} = 0 \,, \end{cases}$ (2)

则

$$L_{z_0} = -\frac{d}{x_0 y_0 z_0^2} + \frac{2\lambda z_0}{c^2} = 0,$$
 (3)

$$L_{\lambda} = \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} - 1 = 0, \qquad (4)$$

其中

$$d = \frac{1}{6}a^2b^2c^2.$$

曲 $(1) \times x_0 + (2) \times y_0 + (3) \times z_0$ 有

$$2\lambda = \frac{3d}{x_0 y_0 z_0}$$

将上式代入式①,有

$$-\frac{d}{x_0^2 y_0 z_0} + \frac{x_0}{a^2} \frac{3d}{x_0 y_0 z_0} = 0,$$

$$\frac{3x_0^2}{a^2} = 1,$$

$$x_0 = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}} (x_0 > 0).$$

故

即

同理

 $y_0 = \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad z_0 = \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}}.$

依题意,四面体一定存在最小体积,且为

$$f\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}abc.$$

14. 设 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 是曲面F(x,y,z)=1的非奇异点,F在 $U(P_0)$ 可微,

且为n次齐次函数.证明:此曲面在 P_0 处的切平面方程为

$$xF_x(P_0) + yF_y(P_0) + zF_z(P_0) = n$$
.

证 因F(x,y,z)为n次齐次函数,故

$$F(tx,ty,tz)=t^nF(x,y,z),$$

两边对 t 求导,有

$$xF_{tx} + yF_{ty} + zF_{tz} = nt^{n-1}F(x, y, z).$$

$$x_0F_x(P_0) + y_0F_y(P_0) + z_0F_z(P_0) = nF(P_0).$$

又由于曲面F(x,y,z)-1=0在 P_0 处切平面的法向量

$$n = (F_x(P_0), F_y(P_0), F_z(P_0)),$$

故切平面方程为

$$F_x(P_0)(x-x_0)+F_y(P_0)(y-y_0)+F_z(P_0)(z-z_0)=0.$$

即 $xF_x(P_0) + yF_y(P_0) + zF_z(P_0) = n.$

第十九章 含参量积分

知识要点

- 1. 与无穷级数一样,含参量积分是构造新函数的重要工具. 它既可表示初等函数,也可定义非初等函数. 本章重点讨论在什么条件下含参量积分具有三个分析性质,连续性、可积性和可微性. 它们同样反映了两种极限运算的换序问题.
- 2. 含参量的常义积分 $I(x) = \int_{c}^{d} f(x,y) dy, x \in [a,b]$,在被积函数f(x,y)在 $[a,b] \times [c,d]$ 上连续时连续、可积,且

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \int_{\epsilon}^{d} f(x,y) dy = \int_{\epsilon}^{d} \lim_{x \to x_0} f(x,y) dy, \quad x_0 \in [a,b],$$
$$\int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{\epsilon}^{d} f(x,y) dy = \int_{\epsilon}^{d} dy \int_{a}^{b} f(x,y) dx.$$

若f(x,y)及其偏导数 $f_x(x,y)$ 在[a,b]×[c,d]上连续,则I(x)在[a,b]上可微,且 $\forall x \in [a,b]$,有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\!\!\int_{\epsilon}^{d}\!\!f(x,y)\mathrm{d}y\!=\!\int_{\epsilon}^{d}\!\!f_{x}(x,y)\mathrm{d}y,$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\!\!\int_{\epsilon(x)}^{d(x)}\!\!f(x,y)\mathrm{d}y\!=\!\int_{\epsilon(x)}^{d(x)}\!\!f_{x}(x,y)\mathrm{d}y\!+\!f(x,\!\mathrm{d}(x))d'(x)\!-\!f(x,\!c(x))c'(x),$$
 其中, $c(x)$, $d(x)$ 在[a , b]上可微,且 c < $c(x)$, $d(x)$ < d .

- 3. 含参量积分的可微性与可积性丰富了定积分的计算方法. 通过引进参数,交换运算顺序,如积分号下微分法,积分号下积分法等,可以解决一些不能求出原函数(即原函数不是初等函数)的积分计算问题.
 - 4. 对于不定积分,若

$$\int f(x,y) dy = F(x,y) + C,$$

则对求求导有

$$\int f_x(x,y) dy = F_x(x,y) + C_1,$$

其中, $f_x(x,y)$, $F_x(x,y)$ 均假设存在.

- 5. 对于含参量的反常积分的连续性、可微性或可积性,即极限与积分、 求导与积分及积分与积分之间次序的可交换性,除被积函数满足连续条件外 还需一致收敛的条件(这与函数项级数类似,毕竟积分是求和的推广).
- 6. 含参量反常积分一致收敛的判定是与函数项级数一致收敛的判定是平行的,它有
 - (1) 柯西一致收敛准则:
 - (2) M 判别法(优函数判别法);
 - (3) 阿贝尔判别法与狄利克雷判别法:

(4) 余积分准则
$$\lim_{M \to +\infty} \sup_{x \in I} \left| \int_{M}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy \right| = 0$$
 或 $\lim_{M \to t} \sup_{x \in I} \left| \int_{M}^{d} f(x,y) dy \right| = 0$ (其中, $y = d$ 为 $f(x,y)$ 的瑕点);

- (5) 一致收敛的定义.
- 7. 欧拉积分

$$\Gamma(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-x} dx, s > 0;$$

$$B(p,q) = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx, p > 0, q > 0.$$

在理论和实践上的地位仅次于初等函数,应用十分广泛.它们分别在其定义域上连续且有连续的导数或偏导数.其重要性质有

- (1) 递推公式: $\Gamma(\alpha+1) = \alpha\Gamma(\alpha)$ (特别 $\Gamma(n+1) = n!$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$));
- (2) 余元公式: $\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma(1-\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \alpha\pi} (0 < \alpha < 1);$
- (3) 倍元公式: $\Gamma(2\alpha) = \frac{2^{2\alpha-1}}{\sqrt{\pi}}\Gamma(\alpha)\Gamma\left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right) (\alpha > 0);$
- (4) 对称性:B(p,q) = B(q,p);
- (5) 转换公式: $B(p,q) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$.

重要常数有

$$\Gamma(1)=1,\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})=\sqrt{\pi}.$$

8. 对于积分的计算,有时我们能得到具体的积分值,有时则不能.当后一情形发生时,常将其表达成某些特殊函数(如欧拉积分)的函数值.

习题详解

§ 1 含参量正常积分

1. 设 $f(x,y) = \operatorname{sgn}(x-y)$ (这个函数在x=y 时不连续),试证由含参量积分

$$F(y) = \int_0^1 f(x,y) dx$$

所确定的函数在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上连续,并作函数F(y)的图象.

解 (1) 当 v < 0 时,因为 $0 \le x \le 1$,所以

$$x-y > 0$$
, $sgn(x-y) = 1$,

故

$$F(y) = \int_0^1 f(x,y) dx = \int_0^1 1 dx = 1.$$

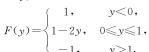
(2) 当 $0 \le v \le 1$ 时,

$$F(y) = \int_{0}^{1} f(x,y) dx = \int_{0}^{y} \operatorname{sgn}(x-y) dx + \int_{y}^{1} \operatorname{sgn}($$

(3) 当y > 1 时,

$$F(y) = \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 sgn(x - y) dx$$
$$= \int_0^1 (-1) dx = -1.$$
$$\begin{cases} 1, & y < 0, \end{cases}$$

故



函数F(y)的图象如图19-1所示.

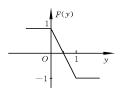


图 19-1

2. 求下列极限:

(1)
$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} dx$$
; (2) $\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{0}^{2} x^2 \cos \alpha x dx$.

解 (1) 记 $f(x,\alpha) = \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2}$,由于 $f(x,\alpha) = \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2}$ 在区域 $D = [-1,1] \times [-1,1]$ 上连续,根据定理 19.1,有

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \lim_{\alpha \to 0} \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} |x| dx = 1.$$

(2) 记 $f(x,a) = x^2 \cos \alpha x$,由于 $f(x,a) = x^2 \cos \alpha x$ 在区域 $D = \begin{bmatrix} 0,2 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2} \end{bmatrix}$ 上连续,根据定理 19.1,有

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} \cos \alpha x dx = \int_{0}^{2} \lim_{\alpha \to 0} x^{2} \cos \alpha x = \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} dx = \frac{8}{3}.$$

3. 设
$$F(x) = \int_{x}^{x^{2}} e^{-xy^{2}} dy$$
,求 $F'(x)$.

解 记
$$f(x,y) = e^{-xy^2}$$
,则

$$f(x,y) = e^{-xy^2}, \quad f_x(x,y) = -y^2 e^{-xy^2}$$

在R²上连续,根据定理19.4,有

$$F'(x) = \int_{x}^{x^{2}} f_{x}(x, y) dy + f(x, x^{2})(x^{2})' - f(x, x)$$
$$= -\int_{x}^{x^{2}} y^{2} e^{-xy^{2}} dy + 2x e^{-x^{5}} - e^{-x^{3}}.$$

4. 应用对参量的微分法,求下列积分:

(1)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx \ (a^2 + b^2 \neq 0);$$

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \ln(1-2a\cos x+a^2) dx$$
.

解 (1) 因为
$$a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x$$

$$= a^{2}(1-\cos^{2}x) + b^{2}\cos^{2}x = a^{2} - (a^{2} - b^{2})\cos^{2}x$$

$$= \frac{a^{2} + b^{2}}{2} + \frac{b^{2} - a^{2}}{2} \cdot 2\cos^{2}x + \frac{a^{2} - b^{2}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{a^{2} + b^{2}}{2} - \frac{a^{2} - b^{2}}{2}\cos 2x,$$

所以
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln\left(\frac{a^2 + b^2}{2} - \frac{a^2 - b^2}{2} \cos 2x\right) dx$$

令

其中

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{a^2 + b^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - a \cos x) dx,$$

$$\alpha = \frac{a^2 - b^2}{a^2 + b^2}, \quad 0 \le |\alpha| \le 1.$$

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - a \cos x) dx,$$

则当 $0<|\alpha|<1$ 时,有

$$\begin{split} I'\left(\alpha\right) &= \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{-\cos x}{1 - a \cos x} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 - a \cos x} \right) \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\pi}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 - a \cos x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{\pi}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\alpha} \left[\frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - a^{2}}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1 + a}{1 - a}} \tan\frac{x}{2}\right) \right] \bigg|_{0}^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{\alpha} - \frac{\pi}{\alpha} \sqrt{1 - a^{2}}. \end{split}$$

由于I(0)=0,所以

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^a I'(\alpha) d\alpha = \int_0^a \left(\frac{\pi}{\alpha} - \frac{\pi}{\alpha \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}} \right) d\alpha$$
$$= \pi \left[\ln|\alpha| + \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}}{|\alpha|} \right]_0^a$$
$$= \pi \ln(1 + \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}) \Big|_0^a = \pi \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}}{2}.$$

故
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^{2}\sin^{2}x + b^{2}\cos^{2}x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{a^{2} + b^{2}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - a^{2}}}{2}$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{a^{2} + b^{2}}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \left(\frac{a^{2} - b^{2}}{a^{2} + b^{2}} \right)^{2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\}$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \left(\frac{|a| + |b|}{2} \right)^{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{|a| + |b|}{2}.$$

(2) 利用(1)中 $I(\alpha)$ 的计算结果,有

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a\cos x + a^{2}) dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \ln\left[(1 + a^{2}) \left(1 - \frac{2a}{1 + a^{2}} \cos x \right) \right] dx$$

$$= \pi \ln(1 + a^{2}) + \int_{0}^{\pi} \ln\left[\left(1 - \frac{2a}{1 + a^{2}} \right) \cos x \right] dx$$

$$= \pi \ln(1 + a^{2}) + \pi \ln\left\{ \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{2a}{1 + a^{2}} \right)^{2}} \right] \right\}$$

$$\begin{split} &= \pi \ln(1 + a^2) + \pi \ln\left[\frac{1}{2}\left(1 + \frac{|1 - a|}{1 + a^2}\right)\right] \\ &= \pi \ln\left[\frac{1}{2}(1 + a^2)\left(1 + \frac{|1 - a|}{1 + a^2}\right)\right] \\ &= \begin{cases} 0, & |a| \leq 1, \\ \pi \ln a^2, & |a| > 1. \end{cases} \end{split}$$

5. 应用积分号下的积分法,求下列积分:

(1)
$$\int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx \ (b > a > 0);$$

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^{b} - x^{a}}{\ln x} dx \ (b > a > 0).$$

解 (1) 因为
$$\int_a^b x^y dy = \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x}$$
,所以

$$I = \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_a^b \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot x^y dy.$$

由于 $\left| \sin \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right) \right| \leq 1$, $\lim_{x \to 0^+} x^y = 0$, $\lim_{x \to 0^+} \sin \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right) \cdot x^y = 0$,

所以被积函数

$$f(x,y) = x^{y} \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

可视为[0,1]×[a,b]上的连续函数,则由定理 19.6,有

$$I = \int_a^b dy \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot x^y dx.$$

又因为
$$J = \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot x^y dx = \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) d\left(\frac{1}{y+1}x^{y+1}\right)$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{y+1}x^{y+1}\sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right)\right] \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{y+1}x^y \cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{y+1} \int_0^1 \cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) d\left(\frac{1}{y+1}x^{y+1}\right)$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{(y+1)^2}x^{y+1}\cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right)\right] \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(y+1)^2}\sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \cdot x^y dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{(y+1)^2} - \frac{1}{(y+1)^2}J,$$

所以 $J = \frac{1}{1 + (y+1)^2}$.

故
$$I = \int_a^b \frac{1}{1 + (y+1)^2} dy = \arctan(b+1) - \arctan(a+1).$$

(2) 因为
$$\int_{a}^{b} x^{y} dy = \frac{x^{b} - x^{a}}{\ln x},$$
 所以
$$I = \int_{0}^{1} \cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^{b} - x^{a}}{\ln x} dx = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{a}^{b} x^{y} \cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) dy.$$
 由于
$$\left|\cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right)\right| \leqslant 1, \quad \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} x^{y} = 0, \quad \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} x^{y} \cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0,$$

所以被积函数

$$f(x,y) = x^y \cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right)$$
,

可视为 $\lceil 0,1 \rceil \times \lceil a,b \rceil$ 上的连续函数,则由定理 19.6,有

$$I = \int_a^b dy \int_0^1 x^y \cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) dx.$$

又因为
$$J = \int_0^1 x^y \cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) dx = \int_0^1 \cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) d\left(\frac{1}{y+1}x^{y+1}\right)$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{y+1}x^{y+1}\cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right)\right] \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{y+1}x^y \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{y+1} - \frac{1}{y+1} \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) d\left(\frac{1}{y+1}x^{y+1}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{y+1} - \left[\frac{1}{(y+1)^2}x^{y+1}\sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right)\right] \Big|_0^1$$

$$- \frac{1}{(y+1)^2} \int_0^1 x^y \cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{y+1} - \frac{1}{(y+1)^2} J,$$

所以

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

$$y+1 \quad , \quad 1 \quad , \quad 1+(b+1)$$

故

$$I = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{y+1}{1+(y+1)^{2}} dy = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+(b+1)^{2}}{1+(a+1)^{2}}.$$

6. 试求累次积分:

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy \quad = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dx,$$

并指出它们为什么与定理19.6的结果不符.

解 因为
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 + y^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy$$
$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} dy - \int_0^1 \frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} d(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$\begin{split} &= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dy + \int_{0}^{1} y d \frac{1}{x^{2} + y^{2}} \\ &= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dy + \frac{y}{x^{2} + y^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + x^{2}}, \end{split}$$

两个累次积分不相等的原因是 $f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ 在原点(0,0)处极限不存在,故 f(x,y)在[0,1]×[0,1]上连续性条件不满足.

7. 研究函数 $F(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} \mathrm{d}x$ 的连续性,其中f(x)在闭区间上是正的连续函数.

解 (1) 当
$$y \neq 0$$
 时,因为 $g(x,y) = \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2}$ 在矩形域
$$R = \begin{bmatrix} 0,1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} c,d \end{bmatrix} \text{ 或 } R = \begin{bmatrix} 0,1 \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} -d,-c \end{bmatrix} (0 < c < d)$$

上连续,所以由定理19.1知

$$F(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx$$

当 $y\neq 0$ 时连续.

(2) 当 y=0 时,因为正的连续函数 f(x)在[0,1]上的最小值 m>0,所以

$$\Delta F = F(0 + \Delta y) - F(0) = F(\Delta y) = \int_0^1 \frac{\Delta y f(x)}{x^2 + (\Delta y)^2} dx \geqslant m \int_0^1 \frac{\Delta y}{x^2 + (\Delta y)^2} dx$$

$$= m \cdot \arctan \frac{x}{\Delta y} \Big|_0^1 = m \arctan \frac{1}{\Delta y},$$

而

$$\lim_{\Delta y \to 0^{+}} \Delta F = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0^{+}} m \arctan \frac{1}{\Delta y} = \frac{m\pi}{4} > 0,$$

因此,F(y)在y=0处不连续.

8. 设函数 f(x) 在闭区间[a,A]上连续,证明:

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_{a}^{x} [f(t+h) - f(t)] dt = f(x) - f(a) \quad (a < x < A).$$

证 记
$$I(h) = \int_a^x f(t+h) dt$$
,则
$$I(h) = \int_a^x f(t+h) dt = \int_{a+h}^{x+h} f(u) du,$$

$$I(0) = \int_a^x f(t) dt,$$

$$I'(h) = f(x+h) - f(a+h), \quad I'(0) = f(x) - f(a),$$
 所以
$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_a^x [f(t+h) - f(t)] dt = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{I(h) - I(0)}{h} = I'(0) = f(x) - f(a).$$

D. 设 $F(x,y) = \int_{\underline{x}}^{xy} (x - yz) f(z) dz,$

其中f(z)为可微函数,求 $F_{xy}(x,y)$.

解
$$F_x = \int_{\frac{x}{y}}^{xy} f(z) dz + (x - y \cdot xy) f(xy) (xy)_x'$$

$$-\left(x - y \cdot \frac{x}{y}\right) f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)_x'$$

$$= \int_{\frac{x}{y}}^{xy} f(z) dz + y(x - xy^2) f(xy),$$

$$F_{xy} = x f(xy) + \frac{x}{y^2} f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + (x - 3xy^2) f(xy) + y(x - xy^2) f'(xy) \cdot x$$

$$= (2x - 3xy^2) f(xy) + \frac{x}{y^2} f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + (x^2y - x^2y^3) f'(xy).$$
10. 设 $E(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2\varphi} d\varphi, \quad F(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2\varphi}},$

其中0 < k < 1(这两个积分称为完全椭圆积分).

- (1) 试求E(k)与F(k)的导数,并以E(k)与F(k)来表示它们;
- (2) 证明 E(k)满足方程

$$\begin{split} E''(k) + \frac{1}{k}E'(k) + \frac{E(k)}{1 - k^2} &= 0. \\ \mathbf{iE} \quad (1) \ E'(k) = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{k \mathrm{sin}^2 \varphi}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \mathrm{sin}^2 \varphi}} \mathrm{d}\varphi = \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - k^2 \mathrm{sin}^2 \varphi - 1}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \mathrm{sin}^2 \varphi}} \mathrm{d}\varphi \end{split}$$

$$=\frac{1}{k}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2\varphi} e^{-\frac{1}{k}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-k^2\sin^2\varphi}} d\varphi$$

$$\begin{split} &=\frac{1}{k}\big[E(k)-F(k)\big],\\ F'(k)=&\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{k\mathrm{sin}^{2}\varphi}{(1-k^{2}\mathrm{sin}^{2}\varphi)^{3/2}}\mathrm{d}\varphi=-\frac{1}{k}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1-k^{2}\mathrm{sin}^{2}\varphi-1}{(1-k^{2}\mathrm{sin}^{2}\varphi)^{3/2}}\mathrm{d}\varphi\\ &=\frac{1}{k}\bigg[\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(1-k^{2}\mathrm{sin}^{2}\varphi)^{-3/2}\mathrm{d}\varphi-\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(1-k^{2}\mathrm{sin}^{2}\varphi)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\mathrm{d}\varphi\bigg],\end{split}$$

利用恒等式

$$(1-k^{2}\sin^{2}\varphi)^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{1-k^{2}}(1-k^{2}\sin^{2}\varphi)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$-\frac{k^{2}}{1-k^{2}}\frac{d}{d\varphi}\left[\sin\varphi\cos\varphi(1-k^{2}\sin^{2}\varphi)^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right],$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(1-k^{2}\sin^{2}\varphi)^{-\frac{3}{2}}d\varphi = \frac{1}{1-k^{2}}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(1-k^{2}\sin^{2}\varphi)^{\frac{1}{2}}d\varphi,$$

$$F'(k) = \frac{E(k)}{1-k^{2}} - \frac{F(k)}{1-k^{2}}.$$

有 所以

$$F'(k) = \frac{E(k)}{k(1-k^2)} - \frac{F(k)}{k}.$$

(2) 由(1)知

$$E'(k) = \frac{1}{k} [E(k) - F(k)],$$

$$F'(k) = \frac{E(k)}{k(1-k^2)} - \frac{F(k)}{k},$$

$$\begin{split} & \mathcal{D} \quad E''(k) = -\frac{1}{k^2} \big[E(k) - F(k) \big] + \frac{1}{k} \big[E'(k) - F'(k) \big] \\ & = -\frac{1}{k^2} \big[E(k) - F(k) \big] + \frac{1}{k^2} \big[E(k) - F(k) \big] - \frac{E(k)}{k^2(1 - k^2)} + \frac{F(k)}{k^2} \\ & = \frac{F(k)}{k^2} - \frac{E(k)}{k^2(1 - k^2)}, \end{split}$$

所以 $E''(k) + \frac{1}{k}E'(k) + \frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} = \frac{F(k)}{k^2} - \frac{E(k)}{k^2(1-k^2)} + \frac{E(k)}{k^2} - \frac{F(k)}{k^2} + \frac{E(k)}{1-k^2}$

◊ 2 含参量反常积分

1. 证明下列各题:

(1)
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dx$$
 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛;

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2 y} dy$$
 在[a,b] (a>0)上一致收敛;

(3)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-xy} dy$$
.

- i) 在[a,b] (a>0)上一致收敛;
- ii) 在[0,b]上不一致收敛;

(4)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \ln(xy) dy$$
 在 $\left[\frac{1}{b}, b\right]$ (b>1)上一致收敛;

(5)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{\rho}} dx$$
 在 $(-\infty, b]$ $(b < 1)$ 上一致收敛.

证 (1) 因为对 $\forall y \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,有

$$\left| \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right| < \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \leqslant \frac{1}{x^2},$$

而广义积分

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \mathrm{d}x = \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) \Big|_{1}^{+\infty} = 1$$

收敛,所以由M判别法知 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{y^2-x^2}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx$ 在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上一致收敛.

(2) 因为对 $\forall a \leq x \leq b, y \geq 0, \mathbf{q}$

$$a^2y \leqslant x^2y$$
, $e^{a^2y} \leqslant e^{x^2y}$, $e^{-x^2y} \leqslant e^{-a^2y}$,

则

又广义积分

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-a^{2}y} dy = -\frac{1}{a^{2}} e^{-a^{2}y} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{a^{2}}$$

收敛,所以由M判别法知 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2y} dy$ 在[a,b](a>0)上一致收敛.

(3) i) 因为对 $\forall a \leq x \leq b(a > 0)$,有

$$xe^{-xy} \leqslant be^{-ay}$$
,

而广义积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} b e^{-ay} dy = -\frac{b}{a} e^{-ay} \bigg|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{b}{a}$$

收敛,所以由M判别法知 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} x e^{-xy} dy$ 在[a,b](a>0)上一致收敛.

ii) 因为对 $\forall M>0$,取 ε_0 使 $\varepsilon_0\gg e^{-bM}$,则当 $0< x<\frac{1}{M}\ln\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0}\leqslant b$ 时,

$$\int_{M}^{+\infty} x e^{-xy} dy = \frac{xy=t}{\int_{Mx}^{+\infty}} e^{-t} dt = -e^{-t} \Big|_{Mx}^{+\infty} = e^{-Mx} > \varepsilon_0,$$

所以 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x e^{-xy} dy$ 在[0,b]上不一致收敛.

(4) 显然 y=0 为瑕点. 由于

$$\int_{0}^{1} \ln(xy) dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{b}} \ln(xy) dy + \int_{\frac{1}{b}}^{1} \ln(xy) dy,$$

故分别加以讨论.

i) 含参量正常积分
$$\left(\int_{\frac{1}{h}}^{1} \ln(xy) dy\right)$$
:

$$\begin{split} \int_{\frac{1}{b}}^{1} \ln(xy) \, \mathrm{d}y &= \int_{\frac{1}{b}}^{1} \ln x \, \mathrm{d}y + \int_{\frac{1}{b}}^{1} \ln y \, \mathrm{d}y = \left(1 - \frac{1}{b}\right) \ln x + (y \ln y - 1) \left|\frac{1}{b}\right| \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{1}{b}\right) \ln x + \left(\frac{1}{b} \ln b + \frac{1}{b} - 1\right). \end{split}$$

ii) 含参量反常积分 $\left(\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{b}} \ln(xy) dy\right)$:

因为 $0 \leqslant y \leqslant \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{b} \leqslant x \leqslant b,$ 所以

$$\frac{1}{b}y \leqslant xy \leqslant by$$

$$\ln \frac{y}{b} \leqslant \ln(xy) \leqslant \ln(by) \leqslant 0,$$

$$|\ln(xy)| \leqslant \left| \ln \frac{y}{b} \right| = |\ln y - \ln b| = \ln b - \ln y.$$

由于 $\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{b}} (\ln b - \ln y) dy = \frac{1}{b} \ln b - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{b}} \ln y dy = \frac{1}{b} \ln b - \lim_{\epsilon \to 0^{+}} \int_{\epsilon}^{\frac{1}{b}} \ln y dy$ $= \frac{1}{b} \ln b - \lim_{\epsilon \to 0^{+}} \left[y \ln y - y \right]_{\epsilon}^{\frac{1}{b}}$ $= \frac{1}{b} \ln b - \lim_{\epsilon \to 0^{+}} \left[-\frac{1}{b} \ln b - \frac{1}{b} - \epsilon \ln \epsilon - \epsilon \right]$ $= \frac{2}{c} \ln b + \frac{1}{c}.$

故由M判别法知 $\int_{0}^{1} \ln(xy) dy$ 在 $\left[\frac{1}{b}, b\right] (b>1)$ 上一致收敛.

(5) 当 0 时,<math>x = 0 为瑕点.

因为 $0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, -\infty ,所以$

$$x^{p} \geqslant x^{b}$$
, $\frac{1}{x^{p}} \leqslant \frac{1}{x^{b}}$,

而无界函数的反常积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^b} dx$ 当 b < 1 时是收敛的,故由 M 判别法知 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^b} dx \mathbf{T}(-\infty, b] (b < 1) \mathbf{L} - \mathbf{D} \mathbf{V} \mathbf{G}.$

2. 从等式
$$\int_{a}^{b} e^{-xy} dy = \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x}$$
出发,计算积分
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx \ (b > a > 0).$$

解 因为 $f(x,y) = e^{-xy}$ 在 $[0,+\infty) \times [a,b]$ 上连续,又因为

$$0 < e^{-xy} \le e^{-ax}$$
, $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx = \left(-\frac{1}{a} e^{-ax} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{a}$

收敛,由M 判别法知 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-xy} \mathrm{d}x$ 在[a,b]上一致收敛,所以根据定理19.11 有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} dx \int_{a}^{b} e^{-xy} dy = \int_{a}^{b} dy \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-xy} dx$$
$$= \int_{a}^{b} \left[-\frac{1}{y} e^{-xy} \right] \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} dy = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1}{y} dy = \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

3. 证明函数

$$F(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} dx$$

在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上连续.

证 首先
$$F(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} dx = \frac{t = x - y}{\int_{-y}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt}$$
$$= \int_0^0 e^{-t^2} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} + \int_{-y}^0 e^{-t^2} dt.$$

由于 e^{-t^2} 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续,由变下限的定积分的性质知对 $\forall y \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, $\int_{-y}^0 \mathrm{e}^{-t^2} \mathrm{d}t$ 在 y 处连续,从而 $F(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-(x-y)^2} \mathrm{d}x$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续.

4. 求下列积分

(1)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-a^2x^2} - e^{-b^2x^2}}{x^2} dx;$$

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-t} \frac{\sin xt}{t} dt;$$
(3)
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \frac{1 - \cos xy}{x^{2}} dx.$$

解 (1) 不妨设 |a| < |b|,因为 $f(x,y) = e^{-yx^2}$ 在 $[0,+\infty) \times [a^2,b^2]$ 上连续,又由于 $0 < e^{-yx^2} \le e^{-a^2x^2}$,广义积分

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-a^{2}x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{|a|} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{|a|} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

收敛,由M 判别法知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-yx^2} \mathrm{d}x$ 在 $\left[a^2,b^2\right]$ 上一致收敛,所以根据定理 19.11

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-a^{2}x^{2}} - e^{-b^{2}x^{2}}}{x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} dx \int_{a^{2}}^{b^{2}} e^{-yx^{2}} dy = \int_{a^{2}}^{b^{2}} dy \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-yx^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{t = \sqrt{y} x}{\int_{a^{2}}^{b^{2}} dy \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} e^{-t^{2}} dt$$

$$= \int_{a^{2}}^{b^{2}} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} dy = \sqrt{\pi} \sqrt{y} \Big|_{a^{2}}^{b^{2}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\pi} (|b| - |a|).$$

(2)
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 $I(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} \frac{\sin xt}{t} dt$, $f(x,t) = e^{-t} \frac{\sin xt}{t}$,

由于 $\lim_{t \to +\infty} t^2 \cdot |f(x, t)| = \lim_{t \to +\infty} \frac{t |\sin xt|}{e^t} = 0,$ 所以广义积分在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 收敛,又

$$\lim_{t\to 0^+} e^{-t} \frac{\sin xt}{t} = x,$$

所以f(x,t)在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ × $[0,+\infty)$ 上连续,而

$$f_x(x,t) = e^{-t} \cos xt,$$

$$|f_x(x,t)| = |e^{-t} \cos xt| \leq e^{-t},$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt = -e^{-t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1,$$

由 M 判别法知

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} f_{x}(x,t) dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-t} \cos xt dt$$

$$I'(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} f_x(x,t) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} \cos xt dt = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_0^b e^{-t} \cos xt dt$$
$$= \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left[\frac{e^{-t}}{1+x^2} (x \sin xt - \cos xt) \right] \Big|_0^b = \frac{1}{1+x^2}.$$

从而有 $I(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} \frac{\sin xt}{t} dt = \int_0^x I'(x) dx = \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \arctan x.$

(3)
$$i \exists I(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \frac{1 - \cos xy}{x^2} dx$$
, $f(x,y) = e^{-x} \frac{1 - \cos xy}{x^2}$,

由于

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}x^2|f(x,y)|=\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{1-\cos xy}{\mathrm{e}^x}=0,$$

所以广义积分在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上收敛,又

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} e^{-x} \frac{1 - \cos xy}{x^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} y^{2},$$

所以f(x,y)在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ × $[0,+\infty)$ 上连续,而

$$f_y(x,y) = e^{-x} \frac{\sin xy}{x}, \quad |f_y(x,y)| \le \frac{e^{-x}}{x}, \quad \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{e^{-x}}{x} = 0,$$

由比较法则的极限形式知 $\int_0^{+\infty}rac{{
m e}^{-x}}{x}{
m d}x$ 收敛,故由 M 判别法知

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} f_{y}(x,y) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} \frac{\sin xy}{x}$$

在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛,则由定理19.10以及(2)的结果,有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \frac{1 - \cos xy}{x^2} dx = I(y) = \int_0^y I'(y) dy = \int_0^y \operatorname{arctan} u du$$
$$= y \operatorname{arctan} y - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + y^2).$$

- 5. 回答下列问题:
- (1) 对极限 $\lim_{x\to 0^+}\int_0^{+\infty}2xy\mathrm{e}^{-xy^2}\mathrm{d}y$ 能否施行极限与积分运算顺序的交换来求解?
 - (2) 对 $\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{+\infty} (2y 2xy^{3}) e^{-xy^{2}} dx$ 能否运用积分顺序交换来求解?
 - (3) 对 $F(x) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x^2 y} dy$ 能否运用积分与求导运算顺序交换来求解?

解 (1) 首先
$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \int_0^{+\infty} 2xy e^{-xy^2} dy = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \int_0^{+\infty} (-1)e^{-xy^2} d(-xy^2)$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0^+} \left[-e^{-xy^2} \right] \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} 1 = 1,$$

其次
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \lim_{x \to 0} (2xye^{-xy^2}) dy = \int_0^{+\infty} 0 dy = 0.$$

所以极限与积分运算顺序不能交换. 主要原因是 $\int_0^{+\infty} 2xy e^{-xy^2} dy$ 在[0,a] (a>0)上不一致收敛,即定理 19.9 条件不满足. 下面证明 $\int_0^{+\infty} 2xy e^{-xy^2} dy$ 在[0,a](a>0)上不一致收敛.

因为对
$$\forall M > 0$$
,取 ϵ_0 使 $\epsilon_0 \gg e^{-aM^2}$,则当 $0 < x < \frac{1}{M^2} \ln \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \le a$ 时,
$$\int_{M}^{+\infty} 2xy e^{-xy^2} dy = (-e^{-xy^2}) \Big|_{M}^{+\infty} = e^{-xM^2} > \epsilon_0,$$

所以 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} 2xy e^{-xy^2} dy$ 在[0,a](a>0)上不一致收敛.

(2) 首先
$$\int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{+\infty} (2y - 2xy^{3}) e^{-xy^{2}} dx$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{t = xy^{2}}{\int_{0}^{1}} dy} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2}{y} (1 - t) e^{-t} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2}{y} (t e^{-t}) \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} dy = \int_{0}^{1} 0 dy = 0 \ (y = 0 \ \textbf{b}),$$
其次
$$\int_{0}^{1} (2y - 2xy^{3}) e^{-xy^{2}} dy = \frac{1}{x} \int_{0}^{1} (1 - xy^{2}) e^{-xy^{2}} d(xy^{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \int_{0}^{x} (1 - t) e^{-t} dt = e^{-x} (x = 0 \ \textbf{b}),$$
则
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} dx \int_{0}^{1} (2y - 2xy^{3}) e^{-xy^{2}} dy = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1.$$

所以积分运算顺序不能交换。主要原因是 $\int_0^{+\infty} (2y-2xy^3) \mathrm{e}^{-xy^2} \mathrm{d}x$ 在[0,1]上不一致收敛。即定理19.11 条件不满足。下面证明 $\int_0^{+\infty} (2y-2xy^3) \mathrm{e}^{-xy^2} \mathrm{d}x$ 在[0,1]上不一致收敛。

因为对
$$\forall M > 0$$
,取 ϵ_0 使 $\epsilon_0 \ge 2Me^{-M}$,则当 $0 < y < \frac{2Me^{-M}}{\epsilon_0} \le 1$ 时,
$$\left| \int_{M}^{+\infty} (2y - 2xy^3) e^{-xy^2} dx \right| \stackrel{t = xy^2}{===} \left| \frac{2}{y} \int_{M}^{+\infty} (1 - t) e^{-t} dt \right| = \left| \frac{2}{y} (te^{-t}) \right|_{M}^{+\infty}$$
$$= \frac{2Me^{-M}}{y} > \epsilon_0,$$

所以
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} (2y-2xy^3)e^{-xy^2}dx$$
在[0,1]上不一致收敛.

(3) **令**
$$f(x,y) = x^3 e^{-x^2 y}$$
,则

$$f_x = 3x^2 e^{-x^2 y} - 2x^4 y e^{-x^2 y}$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x^2 y} dy = x \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2 y} d(x^2 y) = x(-e^{-x^2 y}) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = x$$
 收敛,
$$\int_0^{+\infty} f_x(x, y) dy = \int_0^{+\infty} (3x^2 - 2x^4 y) e^{-x^2 y} dy = \int_0^{+\infty} (3 - 2x^2 y) e^{-x^2 y} d(x^2 y)$$
$$\underbrace{t = x^2 y}_0 \int_0^{+\infty} (3 - 2t) e^{-t} dt = 1$$

与x 取值无关,因此 $\int_0^{+\infty} f_x(x,y) dy$ 在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上一致收敛,所以根据定理 19.10 知,求导运算与积分运算可以交换顺序后求解.

6. 应用
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-at^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} a^{-\frac{1}{2}} (a > 0)$$
,证明

(1)
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-at^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4} a^{-\frac{3}{2}};$$

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{2n} e^{-at^{2}} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n-1)}{2^{n}} a^{-\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right)}.$$

证 (1) 利用分部积分公式,有

 $=\frac{2n-1}{2n}I_{n-1}$ (递推公式),

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{2} e^{-at^{2}} dt = -\frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t de^{-at^{2}} = -\frac{1}{2a} \left[(te^{-at^{2}}) \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} - \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-at^{2}} dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-at^{2}} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4} a^{-\frac{3}{2}}.$$

$$(2) I_{n} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{2n} e^{-at^{2}} dt = -\frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{2n-1} de^{-at^{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2a} \left[(t^{2n-1} e^{-at^{2}}) \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} - (2n-1) \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{2(n-1)} e^{-at^{2}} dt \right]$$

由于
$$I_0 = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} a^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$
,所以

$$\begin{split} I_n &= \frac{2n-1}{2a} I_{n-1} = \frac{2n-1}{2a} \, \frac{2n-3}{2a} I_{n-2} = \cdots = \frac{(2n-1)(2n-3)\cdots 3 \cdot 1}{(2a)^n} I_0 \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \, \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n-3)(2n-1)}{2^n} a^{-\left(\frac{n+\frac{1}{2}}{2}\right)}. \\ 7. \ \dot{\mathbf{D}} \mathbf{H} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{\pi}{2a}, \, \dot{\mathbf{X}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}}. \\ \mathbf{M} \quad I_n &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{a^2} \frac{x^2 + a^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{2a^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}(x^2 + a^2)}{(x^2 + a^2)^{n+1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2na^2} \int_0^{+\infty} x \mathrm{d}(x^2 + a^2)^{-n} \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2na^2} \left[\frac{x}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^n} \mathrm{d}x \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2} I_{n-1} - \frac{1}{2na^2} I_{n-1} = \frac{2n-1}{2na^2} I_{n-1}, \\ \mathbf{H} \mathbf{J}_n &= \frac{2n-1}{2na^2} I_{n-1} (\mathbf{\dot{E}} \mathbf{\dot{E}} \mathbf{\Delta} \mathbf{\dot{T}}), \\ \mathbf{H} \mathbf{F} I_0 &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + a^2} = \frac{\pi}{2a}, \mathbf{f} \mathbf{J} \mathbf{J} \\ &= \frac{n}{2(2n-1)!!} \frac{2n-1}{2na^2} I_{n-1} = \frac{2n-3}{2(n-1)a^2} I_{n-2} = \cdots = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} I_0 \\ &= \frac{\pi(2n-1)!!}{2na^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2(2n-1)!} \frac{2n-3}{2(2n-1)a^2} I_{n-2} = \cdots = \frac{\pi}{2(2n-1)!!} \frac{\pi}{2n^2} I_{n-1} + \frac{\pi}{2n^2} \frac{\pi}{2(2n-1)!!} \frac{\pi}{2n^2} I_{n-1} + \frac{\pi}{2n^2} \frac{\pi}{2(2n-1)!!} \frac{\pi}{2n^2} I_{n-2} = \cdots = \frac{\pi}{2(2n-1)!!} \frac{\pi}{2n^2} I_{n-2} = \cdots = \frac{\pi}{2(2n-1)!!} \frac{\pi}{2n^2} I_{n-1} + \frac{\pi}{2n^2} I_{n-1} + \frac{\pi}{2n^2} I_{n-1} + \frac{\pi}{2n^2} I_{n-2} = \cdots = \frac{\pi}{2(2n-1)!!} \frac{\pi}{2n^2} I_{n-1} + \frac{\pi}{2n^2} I_{n-1} + \frac{\pi}{2n^2} I_{n-1} + \frac{\pi}{2n^2} I_{n-1} + \frac{\pi}{2n^2} I_{n-2} = \cdots = \frac{\pi}{2(2n-1)!!} \frac{\pi}{2n^2} I_{n-1} + \frac$$

8. 设f(x,y)为[a,b]× $[c,+\infty)$ 上连续非负函数,

$$I(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

在[a,b]上连续,证明I(x)在[a,b]上一致收敛.

证 为了证明此性质,我们先证明关于函数项级数的狄尼定理:

设函数项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}u_n(x)$ 的项 $u_n(x)$ 在[a,b]上是连续非负函数,若级数

 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$ 在[a,b]上收敛于和函数 I(x),且 I(x)在[a,b]上连续,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$ 在[a,b]上一致收敛.

因为I(x), $S_n(x)$ 在[a,b]上连续,所以 $\varphi_n(x)$ 在[a,b]上连续,又 $u_n(x) \geqslant 0$, $n=1,2,\cdots$,从而 $S_n(x)$ 单调递增,故 $\varphi_n(x)$ 单调递减,所以对 $\forall x \in [a,b]$,有

$$\lim \varphi_n(x) = 0.$$

下面用反证法:假设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$ 在 [a,b]上不一致收敛,即 $\{\varphi_n(x)\}$ 在 [a,b]上不一致收敛于零,则 $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0$,对 $\forall m \in \mathbb{N}$, $\exists n_m > m$ 及 $x_m \in [a,b]$,使得 $\varphi_{n_m}(x_m) > \varepsilon_0$. 于是,得数列 $\{n_m\}$ 和 $\{x_m\}$ ($x_m \in [a,b]$). 由聚点定理知, $\{x_m\}$ 至少有一聚点 $x_0 \in [a,b]$,且 $\{x_m\}$ 有收敛于 x_0 的子列 $\{x_m\}$:

$$x_{m_k} \rightarrow x_0 \not \! D \varphi_{n_{m_k}}(x_{m_k}) > \varepsilon_0(k \rightarrow \infty).$$

因为 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \exists k \in \mathbb{N},$ 使得

$$n_{m_i} > m_k > k > n$$
,

故对 $\forall x_{m_b}$ ∈ [a,b],有

$$\varphi_n(x_{m_k}) \geqslant \varphi_{n_{m_k}}(x_{m_k}) \geqslant \varepsilon_0.$$

 $\forall n$,由 $\varphi_n(x)$ 的连续性,有

$$\lim_{k\to\infty}\varphi_n(x_{m_k})=\varphi_n(x_0)\geqslant \varepsilon_0,$$

与已知 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \varphi_n(x_0) = 0$ 矛盾. 故假设不对,从而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$ 在[a,b]上一致收敛.

现在证明本题结论. 任取严格单调递增数列 $\{A_n\}$,使

$$A_0 = c$$
, $\lim A_n = +\infty$.

则
$$I(x) = \int_{c}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{A_{n-1}}^{A_{n}} f(x,y) dy = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_{n}(x),$$

由所给条件知 $u_n(x) = \int_{A_{n-1}}^{A_n} f(x,y) dy$ 在[a,b]上是连续非负函数, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$ 在[a,b]上收敛于和函数I(x),且I(x)在[a,b]上连续,则由上面已证关于函数项级数的狄尼定理,知

$$I(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$$

在[a,b]上一致收敛.

9. 设在 $[a, +\infty) \times [c, d]$ 内成立不等式 $[f(x, y)] \leq F(x, y)$. 若

 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} F(x,y) \mathrm{d}x$ 在 $y \in [c,d]$ 上一致收敛,证明 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}x$ 在 $y \in [c,d]$ 上一致收敛且绝对收敛.

证 因为 $\int_a^{+\infty} F(x,y) dx$ 在 $y \in [c,d]$ 上一致收敛,故由一致收敛的柯西准则知,对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,到 实数 M > a,使当 A_1 , $A_2 > M$ 时,对一切 $y \in [c,d]$,都有

$$\left| \int_{A_1}^{A_2} F(x, y) dx \right| = \int_{A_1}^{A_2} F(x, y) dx < \varepsilon,$$

从而有 $\left| \int_{A_1}^{A_2} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}x \right| \leqslant \int_{A_1}^{A_2} |f(x,y)| \, \mathrm{d}x \leqslant \int_{A_1}^{A_2} F(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x < \varepsilon,$

这表明 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx$ 在 $y \in [c,d]$ 上一致收敛.

由 $|f(x,y)| \leq F(x,y)$, $\int_a^{+\infty} F(x,y) dx$ 在 $y \in [c,d]$ 上一致收敛,根据比较判别法知 $\int_a^{+\infty} |f(x,y)| dx$ 在 $y \in [c,d]$ 上收敛,即 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx$ 在 $y \in [c,d]$ 上绝对收敛.

§3 欧拉积分

1. 计算
$$\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)$$
 , $\Gamma\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)$, $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}+n\right)$, $\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}-n\right)$.
解 $\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = \Gamma\left(1+\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{2}\Gamma\left(1+\frac{1}{2}\right)$
$$= \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{\pi} \,.$$

$$\Gamma\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) = \frac{\Gamma\left(1-\frac{5}{2}\right)}{-\frac{5}{2}} = -\frac{2}{5}\Gamma\left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) = -\frac{2}{5}\frac{\Gamma\left(1-\frac{3}{2}\right)}{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{15}\Gamma\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{4}{15}\frac{\Gamma\left(1-\frac{1}{2}\right)}{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{8}{15}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = -\frac{8}{15}\sqrt{\pi} \,.$$

$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}+n\right) = \Gamma\left(1+\left(n-\frac{1}{2}\right)\right) = \Gamma\left(1+\frac{2n-1}{2}\right) = \frac{2n-1}{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{2n-1}{2}\right)$$

$$\begin{split} &=\frac{2n-1}{2}\Gamma\Big(1+\frac{2n-3}{2}\Big)=\frac{2n-1}{2}\,\frac{2n-3}{2}\Gamma\Big(\,\frac{2n-3}{2}\Big)\\ &=\cdots=\frac{(2n-1)\,!\,!}{2^n}\Gamma\Big(\,\frac{1}{2}\Big)=\frac{(2n-1)\,!\,!}{2^n}\,\sqrt{\,\pi\,}\,.\\ &\Gamma\Big(\,\frac{1}{2}-n\Big)=\Gamma\Big(\,\frac{1-2n}{2}\Big)=\frac{\Gamma\Big(\,1+\frac{1-2n}{2}\Big)}{\frac{1-2n}{2}}=-\frac{2}{2n-1}\Gamma\Big(\,\frac{3-2n}{2}\Big)\\ &=-\frac{2}{2n-1}\frac{\Gamma\Big(\,1+\frac{3-2n}{2}\Big)}{\frac{3-2n}{2}}=\frac{2^2}{(2n-1)\,(2n-3)}\Gamma\Big(\,\frac{5-2n}{2}\Big)\\ &=\cdots=\frac{(-1)^n2^n}{(2n-1)\,!\,!}\,\sqrt{\,\pi\,}\,. \end{split}$$

2. 计算 $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} u du, \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} u du.$

解 利用公式 $B(p,q)=2\int_{-2}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{2q-1}\varphi\cos^{2p-1}\varphi\,d\varphi$,有

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} u du = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{2}, n + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \cdot (2n-1)!!}{2 \cdot n! \cdot 2^{n}} = \frac{\pi(2n-1)!!}{n! \cdot 2^{n+1}}.$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} u du = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{2}, n + 1\right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma\left(n + \frac{3}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\pi} n! \cdot 2^{n+1}}{2(2n+1)!!} = \frac{n! \cdot 2^{n}}{(2n+1)!!}.$$

3. 证明下列各式:

(1)
$$\Gamma(a) = \int_0^1 \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^{a-1} dx, a > 0;$$

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{a-1}}{1+x} dx = \Gamma(a)\Gamma(1-a), 0 < a < 1;$$

(3)
$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{p-1} (1-x^{r})^{q-1} dx = \frac{1}{r} B\left(\frac{p}{r}, q\right), p > 0, q > 0, r > 0;$$

(4)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$$
.

证 (1) 令
$$t = \ln \frac{1}{x}$$
, $x = e^{-t}$, $dx = -e^{-t}dt$, 则

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^{a-1} dx = - \int_{+\infty}^{0} t^{a-1} e^{-t} dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{a-1} e^{-t} dt = \Gamma(a).$$

(2)
$$\Leftrightarrow u = \frac{x}{1+x}, x = \frac{u}{1-u}, dx = \frac{1}{(1-u)^2} du, \mathbb{Q}$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{a-1}}{1+x} dx = \int_{0}^{1} (1-u) \frac{u^{a-1}}{(1-u)^{a-1}} \frac{1}{(1-u)^{2}} du = \int_{0}^{1} u^{a-1} (1-u)^{-a} du$$

$$= B(a, 1-a) = \Gamma(a) \Gamma(1-a).$$

(3)
$$\Leftrightarrow t = x^r, x = t^{\frac{1}{r}}, dx = \frac{1}{r}t^{\frac{1}{r}-1}dt, \mathbb{N}$$

$$\begin{split} \int_{0}^{1} x^{p-1} (1-x^{r})^{q-1} \mathrm{d}x &= \int_{0}^{1} t^{\frac{p-1}{r}} (1-t)^{q-1} \cdot \frac{1}{r} t^{\frac{1}{r}-1} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \frac{1}{r} \int_{0}^{1} t^{\frac{p}{r}-1} (1-t)^{q-1} \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{r} \mathrm{B}\left(\frac{p}{r}, q\right). \end{split}$$

(4)
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{t} = x^4 + 1, 4x^3 dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt, \mathbb{N}$$

$$\begin{split} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^{4}} \mathrm{d}x &= \int_{1}^{0} \frac{1}{4} t \left(\frac{1}{t} - 1\right)^{-\frac{3}{4}} \left(-\frac{1}{t^{2}}\right) \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} t^{-\frac{1}{4}} (1-t)^{-\frac{3}{4}} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \frac{1}{4} B \left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \frac{\Gamma \left(\frac{3}{4}\right) \Gamma \left(\frac{1}{4}\right)}{\Gamma (1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \frac{\pi}{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{t}\right)} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}. \end{split}$$

4. 证明公式

$$B(p,q)=B(p+1,q)+B(p,q+1).$$

证 因为
$$B(p+1,q) = \int_0^1 x^p (1-x)^{q-1} dx = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} (x-1+1) (1-x)^{q-1} dx$$

 $= \int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx - \int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^q dx$
 $= B(p,q) - B(p,q+1)$,

所以

$$B(p,q) = B(p+1,q) + B(p,q+1).$$

而

故

5. 已知
$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$$
,试证

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

$$\mathbb{I} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx,$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{x = -t}{-\infty} - \int_{0}^{0} t^2 e^{-t^2} dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx,$$

$$I = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{t = x^2}{-\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{3}{2} - 1} e^{-t} dt$$

$$= \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

- 6. 试将下列积分用欧拉积分表示,并指出参量的取值范围;
- $(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^m x \cos^n x \mathrm{d}x;$

$$(2) \int_0^1 \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^p \mathrm{d}x.$$

解 (1)
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{m}x \cos^{n}x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2[\sin x]^{2(\frac{m+1}{2}-1)} [\cos x]^{2(\frac{n+1}{2})-1} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} B(\frac{m+1}{2}, \frac{n+1}{2}), m > -1, n > -1.$$

(2)
$$\diamondsuit t = \ln \frac{1}{x}, x = e^{-t}, dx = -e^{-t}dt, \mathbb{N}$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^{\rho} dx = - \int_{+\infty}^{0} t^{\rho} e^{-t} dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{(\rho+1)-1} e^{-t} dt = \Gamma(\rho+1), \rho > -1.$$

& 4 总练习题

1. 在区间 $1 \le x \le 3$ 内用线性函数 a+bx 近似代替 $f(x)=x^2$, 试求 a, b 使积分 $\int_1^3 (a+bx-x^2)^2 \mathrm{d}x$ 取最小值.

$$f(a,b) = \int_{1}^{3} (a+bx-x^{2})^{2} dx,$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial a} = 2 \int_{1}^{3} (a+bx-x^{2}) dx = 4 \left(a+2b-\frac{13}{3} \right) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial b} = 2 \int_{1}^{3} x(a+bx-x^{2}) dx = 4 \left(2a+\frac{13}{3}b-10 \right) = 0, \end{cases}$$

由

得稳定点 $\left(-\frac{11}{3},4\right)$.

$$\label{eq:controller} \begin{array}{lll} \mathbb{Z} & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial a^2} \! = \! 4 \! > \! 0 \,, & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial a \partial b} \! = \! 8 \,, & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial b^2} \! = \! \frac{52}{3} \,, & f_{aa} f_{bb} \! - \! f_{ab}^2 \! = \! \frac{16}{3} \! > \! 0 \,, \end{array}$$

所以当 $a = -\frac{11}{3}$,b = 4 时, $\int_{1}^{3} (a+bx-x^2)^2 dx$ 取最小值.

2. 设
$$u(x) = \int_{0}^{1} k(x,y)v(y) dy$$
,其中

$$k(x,y) = \begin{cases} x(1-y), & x \leq y, \\ y(1-x), & x > y \end{cases}$$

与v(y)为[0,1]上的连续函数,证明

$$u''(x) = -v(x)$$
.

证 当 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时,有

$$u(x) = \int_0^1 k(x, y)v(y) dy = \int_0^x y(1-x)v(y) dy + \int_x^1 x(1-y)v(y) dy,$$

所以
$$u'(x) = x(1-x)v(x) - \int_0^x yv(y) dy + \int_x^1 (1-y)v(y) dy - x(1-x)v(x)$$

 $= -\int_0^x yv(y) dy + \int_x^1 (1-y)v(y) dy,$
 $u''(x) = -xv(x) - (1-x)v(x) = -v(x).$

$$F(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(1-a^2)x}{x} dx$$

的不连续点,并作函数F(a)的图象.

解 当 $a=\pm 1$ 时,

$$F(\pm 1) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} 0 dx = 0$$
,

当 |a| < 1 时, $F(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(1-a^2)x}{x} dx$

$$\frac{t=(1-a^2)x}{\int_0^{+\infty}\frac{\sin t}{t}dt=\frac{\pi}{2}},$$

当
$$|a|>1$$
时,
$$F(a) = -\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(a^2 - 1)x}{x} dx$$
$$\frac{(a^2 - 1)x = t}{t} - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = -\frac{\pi}{2},$$

所以F(a)的不连续点为 $a=\pm 1$.

函数F(a)的图象如图 19-2 所示.

4. 证明:若
$$\int_0^{+\infty} f(x,t) dt$$
 在 $x \geqslant a$ 时一致收敛于 $F(x)$,且 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x,t) = \varphi(t)$ 对任何 $t \in [a,b] \subset [0,+\infty)$ 一致成立,则

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} F(x) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \varphi(t) dt.$$

证 因为
$$F(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy$$
在 $x \geqslant$

0 上一致收敛,所以 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists N_1 > 0$, $\exists M > 0$

图 19-2

 N_1 时,对 $\forall x \geqslant 0$ 都有

$$\left| \int_{0}^{M} f(x,y) dy - F(x) \right| < \varepsilon.$$

又 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x,t) = \varphi(t)$ 对 $\forall t \in [0,M] \subset [0,+\infty)$ 一致成立,即对上面的 $\varepsilon > 0$,习 $N_{\sigma} > 0$,当 $x > N_{\sigma}$, $t \in [0,M]$ 时,有

$$|f(x,t)-\varphi(t)| < \varepsilon/M$$

从而有

$$\left| \int_0^M f(x,t) dt - \int_0^M \varphi(t) dt \right| \leq \int_0^M |f(x,t) - \varphi(t)| dt < \varepsilon,$$

这表明

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}\int_0^M f(x,t)dt = \int_0^M \varphi(t)dt.$$

现对 $\forall x \geqslant 0$,取 A_1 , $A_2 > N_1$,有

$$\left| \int_0^{A_2} f(x,t) dt - \int_0^{A_1} f(x,t) dt \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \int_0^{A_2} f(x,t) dt - F(x) \right| + \left| \int_0^{A_1} f(x,t) dt - F(x) \right| < 2\varepsilon,$$

固定 $A_1, A_2 > N_1, \diamondsuit x \rightarrow +\infty, 则$

$$\left| \int_0^{A_2} \varphi(t) dt - \int_0^{A_1} \varphi(t) dt \right| < 2\varepsilon.$$

根据柯西存在准则,知反常积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \varphi(t) dt$ 收敛,记为

$$I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \varphi(t) dt$$
.

由于
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \varphi(t) dt = I$$
,所以对于上面的 $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N_3 > 0$, $\exists M > N_3$ 时,有

$$\left|\int_{0}^{M} \varphi(t) dt - I\right| < \varepsilon.$$

综合上述,取 $N = \max\{N_1, N_3\}$,则当 $x > N_2, M > N$ 时,有

$$\begin{split} |F(x) - I| \leqslant \left| F(x) - \int_{0}^{M} f(x, t) dt \right| + \left| \int_{0}^{M} f(x, t) dt - \int_{0}^{M} \varphi(t) dt \right| \\ + \left| \int_{0}^{M} \varphi(t) dt - I \right| < 3\varepsilon, \\ \lim F(x) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \varphi(t) dt. \end{split}$$

即

5. 设
$$f(x)$$
为二阶可微函数, $F(x)$ 为可微函数,证明函数

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[f(x-at) + f(x+at) \right] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{z-at}^{x+at} F(z) dz$$

满足弦振动方程

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

及初始条件

$$u(x,0)=f(x), u_t(x,0)=F(x).$$

证 因为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[f'(x-at) + f'(x+at) \right] + \frac{1}{2a} \left[F(x+at) - F(x-at) \right],$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[f''(x-at) + f''(x+at) \right] + \frac{1}{2a} \left[F'(x+at) - F'(x-at) \right],$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{a}{2} \left[f'(x+at) - f'(x-at) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[F(x+at) + F(x-at) \right],$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{a^2}{2} \left[f''(x+at) + f''(x-at) \right] + \frac{a}{2} \left[F'(x+at) - F'(x-at) \right],$$

所以

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

$$u(x,0) = \frac{1}{2} [f(x) + f(x)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x}^{x} F(z) dz = f(x),$$

$$u_{\iota}(x,0) = \frac{a}{2} \left[f'(x) - f'(x) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[F(x) + F(x) \right] = F(x).$$

故得证.

6. 证明:

(1)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x} dx = -\frac{\pi^2}{6};$$
 (2) $\int_0^u \frac{\ln(1-t)}{t} dt = -\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{u^2}{n^2}, 0 \le u \le 1.$

证 (1) 因为
$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{\ln x}{1 - x} = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-1} = -1,$$

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

所以x=0为瑕点(x=1非瑕点).

由于

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n, |x| < 1,$$

所以

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x} dx = \int_0^1 \left(\sum_{n=0}^\infty x^n \ln x \right) dx.$$

虽然 $\sum_{x'' \ln x}^{\infty} \mathbf{a}[0,1]$ 上不一致收敛,但在[0,1]上可逐项积分. 事实

上,在(0,1)内, $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \ln x$ 为等比级数,有

$$S(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1-x} \ln x, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & x = 1, \end{cases}$$

故 $S(1-0)\neq S(0)$,级数不一致收敛. 而

$$R_n(x) = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} x^k \ln x = \left(\frac{x}{1-x} \ln x\right) x^n,$$

 $\frac{x}{1-x}$ lnx 在(0,1)内有界,即 $|R_n(x)| \leq Mx^n$,从而

$$\left| \int_0^1 R_n(x) \mathrm{d}x \right| \leq \int_0^1 |R_n(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x \leq M \int_0^1 x^n \mathrm{d}x = \frac{M}{n+1} \to 0 \ (n \to \infty),$$

所以

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^1 R_n(x) dx = 0.$$

则

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln x}{1-x} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{1} x^{n} \ln x dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} \int_{0}^{1} \ln x dx^{n+1} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \left[(x^{n+1} \ln x) \Big|_{0}^{1} - \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \Big|_{0}^{1} \right]$$

$$= -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^{2}} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{2}} = -\frac{\pi^{2}}{6}.$$

(2) 因为
$$\ln(1-t) = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{n}$$
,

所以
$$\int_0^u \frac{\ln(1-t)}{t} \mathrm{d}t = -\int_0^u \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{t^{n-1}}{n} \mathrm{d}t = -\sum_{n=1}^\infty \int_0^u \frac{t^{n-1}}{n} \mathrm{d}t = -\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{u^n}{n^2}, 0 \leqslant u \leqslant 1.$$

第二十章 曲线积分

知识要点

1. 曲线积分分为两类,第一型曲线积分是数量函数在可求长曲线上的积分(它是定积分概念的推广),第二型曲线积分是向量函数在有向的可求长曲线上的积分. 二者差别如下:

	第一型曲线积分	第二型曲线积分
表达式	$\int_{L} f(x, y, z) ds$	$\int_{L} P dx + Q dy + R dz $
积分变量	弧长	坐标
被积函数	数量函数	向量函数
物理意义	质量等	功、环流量等
方向性	无	有
基本性质	线性性 积分曲线可加性 积分的不等式性质 积分中值定理	线性性 积分曲线可加性
联系	$\int_{L} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{I} = \int_{L} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{t}_{0} ds = \int_{L} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) ds$	

^{2.} 若曲线 $L: x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), z = k(t), \alpha \le t \le \beta$,是光滑或按段光滑的,被积函数f或F在L上连续,则曲线积分可化为定积分:

$$(1) \int_{L} f(x, y, z) ds$$

$$= \int_{a}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t), \psi(t), \kappa(t)) \sqrt{(\varphi'(t))^{2} + (\psi'(t))^{2} + (\kappa(t))^{2}} dt.$$

$$(2) \int_{L} P(x, y, z) dx + Q(x, y, z) dy + R(x, y, z) dz$$

$$= \pm \int_{a}^{\beta} \left[P(\varphi(t), \psi(t), \kappa(t)) \varphi'(t) + Q(\varphi(t), \psi(t), \kappa(t)) \psi'(t) + R(\varphi(t), \psi(t), \kappa(t)) \kappa'(t) \right] dt,$$

其中,当曲线沿参数增大方向时取"+"号,否则取"-"号.

- 3. 曲线积分中被积函数的自变量不是独立的,受曲线方程的约束,当曲线方程是面交式时,常利用曲线方程来简化被积表达式.
 - 4. 利用对称性简化曲线积分.

如果曲线 L 可以分为具有某种对称性(例如关于某坐标轴对称,关于原点对称;对于空间曲线还可以考虑关于某坐标面对称)的两段 L_1 和 L_2 ,且被积函数的绝对值 |f| 在 L_1 上各点处的值与其在 L_2 上各对称点处的值相等,则

$$(1) \int_{L} f \mathrm{d}s = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } f \in \mathbb{R}, \\ 2 \int_{L_{1}} f \mathrm{d}s, & \text{if } f \in \mathbb{R}, \\ 2 \int_{L_{1}} f \mathrm{d}s, & \text{if } f \in \mathbb{R}, \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \int_{L} f \mathrm{d}x = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } f \in \mathbb{R}, \\ 2 \int_{L_{1}} f \mathrm{d}x, & \text{if } f \in \mathbb{R}, \end{cases}$$

在第二型曲线积分中 $\mathrm{d} l = \{\mathrm{d} x, \mathrm{d} y\}$ 或 $\mathrm{d} l = \{\mathrm{d} x, \mathrm{d} y, \mathrm{d} z\}$ 的各分量具有方向性. 规定: $\mathrm{d} l$ 的指向与积分曲线方向相同,当某点处切线方向与x 轴正向成锐角时 $\mathrm{d} x > 0$,夹角为钝角时 $\mathrm{d} x < 0$;对 $\mathrm{d} y, \mathrm{d} z$ 的正负规定类似. 显然 (2) 对 $\int_{-r} f \mathrm{d} y, \int_{-r} f \mathrm{d} z$ 有类似的结论.

常见的有,若平面曲线关于x 轴对称,则在对称点处dy 不变号,dx 变号, 而空间曲线关于xOy 平面对称时,在对称点处dz 不变号,dx,dy 均变号.

5. 利用轮换对称性简化曲线积分.

若在平面曲线L的方程中把x换成y,y换成x,或在空间曲线L的方程中把x换作y,y换作z,z换作x后曲线方程不变,则称L具有轮换对称性.对于轮换对称曲线上的曲线积分也可将其被积函数的自变量进行轮换,且有

(1) L 为平面曲线时,

i)
$$\int_{L} f(x,y) ds = \int_{L} f(y,x) ds$$
.

ii)
$$\int_{C} P(x,y) dx + Q(x,y) dy = -\int_{C} P(y,x) dy + Q(y,x) dx.$$

取"一"号的原因是轮换后坐标系不保持右手系.

(2) L 为空间曲线时,

i)
$$\int_{L} f(x,y,z) ds = \int_{L} f(y,z,x) ds = \int_{L} f(z,x,y) ds.$$

ii)
$$\int_{L} P(x,y,z) dx + Q(x,y,z) dy + R(x,y,z) dz$$
$$= \int_{L} P(y,z,x) dy + Q(y,z,x) dz + R(y,z,x) dx$$
$$= \int_{L} P(z,x,y) dz + Q(z,x,y) dx + R(z,x,y) dy.$$

取"十"号的原因是轮换后坐标系仍为右手系.

6. 第二型曲线积分除可转化为定积分外,还有其他的计算方法,详见第二十一章与第二十二章.

习题详解

§1 第一型曲线积分

- 1. 计算下列第一型曲线积分:
- (1) $\int_{L} (x+y) ds$,其中,L 是以O(0,0),A(1,0),B(0,1)为顶点的三角形;
 - (2) $\int_{L} (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} ds$, 其中, L 是以原点为中心, R 为半径的右半圆周;
 - (3) $\int_{L} xy ds$,其中,L 为椭圆 $\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} = 1$ 在第一象限中的部分;
 - (4) $\int_{\mathcal{L}} |y| ds$,其中,L 为单位圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$;
 - (5) $\int_{L} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds$, 其中, L 为螺旋线 $x = a\cos t$, $y = a\sin t$, z = bt (0 $\leq t$

 $\leq 2\pi$)的一段;

(6)
$$\int_{L} xyz ds$$
,其中, L 是曲线 $x = t$, $y = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2t^3}$, $z = \frac{1}{2} t^2 (0 \le t \le 1)$ 的一

段:

(7)
$$\int_{L} \sqrt{2y^2 + z^2} ds$$
, 其中, $L = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 与 $x = y$ 相交的圆周.

解 (1) 因为
$$L=OA+AB+BO$$
,又

$$OA: \begin{cases} x = x, \\ y = 0, \end{cases} \quad 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1;$$

$$AB: \begin{cases} x = x, \\ y = 1 - x, \end{cases} \quad 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1;$$

$$BO: \begin{cases} x = 0, \\ y = y, \end{cases} \quad 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1,$$

所以

$$\int_{L} (x+y) ds = \int_{OA} (x+y) ds + \int_{AB} (x+y) ds + \int_{BO} (x+y) ds$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (x+0) \sqrt{1^{2}+0^{2}} dx$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{1} (x+1-x) \sqrt{1^{2}+(-1)^{2}} dx$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{1} (0+y) \sqrt{0+1^{2}} dy$$

$$= 1 + \sqrt{2}.$$

(2) 因为
$$L: \begin{cases} x = R\cos\theta, \\ y = R\sin\theta, \end{cases} - \frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2},$$

所以 $\int_L (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{d}s = R \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(-R \sin \theta)^2 + (R \cos \theta)^2} \mathrm{d}\theta = \pi R^2.$

(3) 因为
$$L: \begin{cases} x = a\cos\theta, \\ y = b\sin\theta, \end{cases}$$
 $0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2},$

所以
$$\int_{L} xy ds = ab \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta \cos\theta \sqrt{a^{2}\sin^{2}\theta + b^{2}\cos^{2}\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{ab}{2(a^{2} - b^{2})} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(a^{2} - b^{2})\sin^{2}\theta + b^{2}} d\left[(a^{2} - b^{2})\sin^{2}\theta \right]$$

$$= \frac{ab}{2(a^{2} - b^{2})} \frac{2}{3} \left[(a^{2} - b^{2})\sin^{2}\theta + b^{2} \right]^{3/2} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{ab(a^{2} + ab + b^{2})}{3(a + b)}.$$

(4) 因为单位圆周关于x 轴对称,被积函数为y 的偶函数,又上半单位圆周

$$L_1: \begin{cases} x = \cos\theta, \\ y = \sin\theta, \end{cases} 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \pi,$$
所以
$$\int_L |y| ds = 2 \int_{t_1}^{t} y ds = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin\theta \sqrt{(-\sin\theta)^2 + (\cos\theta)^2} d\theta = 4.$$
(5)
$$\int_L (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} (a^2 \cos^2 t + a^2 \sin^2 t + b^2 t^2) \sqrt{(-a\sin t)^2 + (a\cos t)^2 + b^2} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} (a^2 + b^2 t^2) \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} dt = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \left(a^2 t + \frac{b^2}{3} t^3 \right) \Big|_{0}^{2\pi}$$

$$= \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \left(2a^2 \pi + \frac{8\pi^3 b^2}{3} \right).$$
(6)
$$\int_L xyz ds = \int_{0}^{1} t \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} t^2 \sqrt{1 + 2t + t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_{0}^{1} t^{\frac{9}{2}} \sqrt{(1 + t)^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \int_{0}^{1} (t^{\frac{9}{2}} + t^{\frac{11}{2}}) dt = \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{143}.$$
(7) 因为
$$L: \begin{cases} y = x, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = x, \\ y = x, \\ z = \pm \sqrt{a^2 - 2x^2}, \end{cases}$$

又 L 关于 xOy 平面对称,且在 L 上, $f(x,y,z) = \sqrt{2y^2 + z^2} = a$,所以

$$\int_{L} \sqrt{2y^{2} + z^{2}} ds = 2a \int_{-\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}}^{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}} \sqrt{1 + 1 + \left(\frac{2x}{\sqrt{a^{2} - 2x^{2}}}\right)^{2}} dx$$

$$= 4a \cdot \sqrt{2} a \int_{0}^{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{2} - 2x^{2}}} dx$$

$$= 4a^{2} \left(\arcsin \frac{\sqrt{2} x}{a} \right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}} = 2\pi a^{2}.$$

2. 求曲线 $x=a, y=at, z=\frac{1}{2}at^2(0 \le t \le 1, a>0)$ 的质量,设其线密度为

$$\rho = \sqrt{\frac{2z}{a}}$$
.

解 质量
$$m = \int_{L} \sqrt{\frac{2z}{a}} ds = \int_{0}^{1} t \sqrt{0 + a^{2} + (at)^{2}} dt = a \int_{0}^{1} t \sqrt{1 + t^{2}} dt$$
$$= \frac{a}{2} (2 \sqrt{2} - 1).$$

3. 求摆线 $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t), \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$ $(0 \leqslant t \leqslant \pi)$ 的重心,设其质量分布是均匀的.

解 设线密度为 μ (常数),首先质量m为

$$\begin{split} m &= \int_{L} \mu \mathrm{d}s = \int_{0}^{\pi} \mu \sqrt{a^{2} (1 - \cos t)^{2} + a^{2} \sin^{2} t} \mathrm{d}t = a \mu \int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{2 (1 - \cos t)} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= 2a \mu \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \frac{t}{2} \mathrm{d}t = 4a \mu. \end{split}$$

其次

$$\begin{split} M_{x} &= \int_{L} \mu y \mathrm{d}s = 2a^{2} \mu \int_{0}^{\pi} (1 - \cos t) \sin \frac{t}{2} \, \mathrm{d}t = 4a^{2} \mu \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{3} \frac{t}{2} \, \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \frac{t}{2} = u \\ &= -8a^{2} \mu \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{3} u \, \mathrm{d}u = 8a^{2} \mu \left(\frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 \right) = \frac{16}{3} a^{2} \mu, \\ M_{y} &= \int_{L} \mu x \, \mathrm{d}s = 2a^{2} \mu \int_{0}^{\pi} (t - \sin t) \sin \frac{t}{2} \, \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \frac{t}{2} = u \\ &= -4a^{2} \mu \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2u - 2\sin u \cos u) \sin u \, \mathrm{d}u \\ &= -8a^{2} \mu (u \cos u - \sin u) \left| \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\frac{8}{3} a^{2} \mu \sin^{3} u \right) \right| \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{16}{3} a^{2} \mu, \end{split}$$

则重心坐标为 $\overline{x}=\overline{y}=\frac{M_x}{m}=\frac{4}{3}a$,重心 : $\left(-\frac{4}{3}a,\frac{4}{3}a\right)$.

4. 若曲线以极坐标 $\rho = \rho(\theta)$ $(\theta_1 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \theta_2)$ 表示,试给出计算 $\int_L f(x,y) ds$ 的公式,并用此公式计算下列曲线积分:

(1)
$$\int_L e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds$$
,其中, L 为曲线 $\rho=a$ $\left(0\leqslant\theta\leqslant\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 的一段;

(2)
$$\int_{r} x ds$$
,其中, L 为对数螺线 $\rho = ae^{k\theta} (k > 0)$ 在圆 $r = a$ 内的部分.

解 因为 $L: \rho = \rho(\theta)$,则由直角坐标与极坐标之间变换公式,有

$$\begin{split} L_{:} \left(\begin{matrix} x = \rho \cos\theta = \rho(\theta) \cos\theta, \\ y = \rho \sin\theta = \rho(\theta) \sin\theta, \end{matrix} \right. & \theta_{1} \leqslant \theta \leqslant \theta_{2}, \\ \sqrt{(x'(\theta))^{2} + (y'(\theta))^{2}} = \sqrt{(\rho' \cos\theta - \rho \sin\theta)^{2} + (\rho' \sin\theta + \rho \cos\theta)^{2}} \\ & = \sqrt{\rho'^{2}(\theta) + \rho^{2}(\theta)}, \end{split}$$

所以 $\int_{L} f(x,y) ds = \int_{\theta_{1}}^{\theta_{2}} f(\rho(\theta) \cos \theta, \rho(\theta) \sin \theta) \sqrt{\rho'^{2}(\theta) + \rho^{2}(\theta)} d\theta.$

(1)
$$\int_{L} e^{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}} ds = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{a} \sqrt{0+a^{2}} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4} a e^{a}.$$

(2) 因为对数螺线 $\rho=a\mathrm{e}^{k\theta}(k>0)$ 在圆 r=a 内的部分为 $\rho=a\mathrm{e}^{k\theta}$, $-\infty<\theta$ <0,又

$$\sqrt{\rho'^2+\rho^2}=a \sqrt{1+k^2}e^{k\theta},$$

所以

$$\int_{L} x ds = \int_{-\infty}^{0} a e^{k\theta} \cos\theta \cdot a \sqrt{1+k^{2}} e^{k\theta} d\theta = a^{2} \sqrt{1+k^{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{2k\theta} \cos\theta d\theta$$

$$= a^{2} \sqrt{1+k^{2}} \left[\frac{e^{2k\theta}}{1+4k^{2}} (2k\cos\theta + \sin\theta) \right]_{-\infty}^{0}$$

$$= \frac{2ka^{2} \sqrt{1+k^{2}}}{1+4k^{2}}.$$

5. 证明:若函数 f(x,y)在光滑曲线 $L: x=x(t), y=y(t), t \in [\alpha,\beta]$ 上连续,则存在点 $(x_0,y_0) \in L$,使得

$$\int_{L} f(x,y) ds = f(x_0,y_0) \Delta L.$$

其中, ΔL 为L 的弧长.

证 因为 $\int_{L} f(x,y) ds = \int_{a}^{\beta} f(x(t),y(t)) \sqrt{x'^{2}(t) + y'^{2}(t)} dt,$ 记 $F(t) = f(x(t),y(t)), G(t) = \sqrt{x'^{2}(t) + y'^{2}(t)},$

由已知条件知 F(t)在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上连续,G(t) 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上连续且非负 (不变号),则根据 推广的定积分第一中值定理知, $\exists t_0 \in [\alpha, \beta]$,对应点 $(x_0, y_0) = (x(t_0), y(t_0))$,使

$$\int_{L} f(x,y) ds = f(x(t_0),y(t_0)) \int_{a}^{\beta} \sqrt{x'^{2}(t) + y'^{2}(t)} dt = f(x_0,y_0) \Delta L.$$

§ 2 第二型曲线积分

- 1. 计算第二型曲线积分:
- (1) $\int_L x dy y dx$, 其中, L: i) 沿抛物线 $y = 2x^2$, 从 O 到 B 的一段(图 20-1); ii) 沿直线 OB: y = 2x; iii) 沿封闭曲线 OABO;

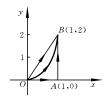


图 20-1

- (2) $\int_{L} (2a-y) dx + dy$,其中,L 为摆线 $x = a(t-\sin t)$, $y = a(1-\cos t)$ (0 $\leq t \leq 2\pi$)沿t 增加方向的一段:
 - (3) $\oint_L \frac{-x dx + y dy}{x^2 + y^2}$,其中,L 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$,依逆时针方向;
- (4) $\oint_L y dx + \sin x dy$,其中,L 为 $y = \sin x$ (0 $\leqslant x \leqslant \pi$)与 x 轴所围的闭曲线,依顺时针方向;

 - 解 (1) i) 因为 $L=OB:y=2x^2,0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1$,所以

$$\int_{L} x dy - y dx = \int_{0}^{1} (x \cdot 4x - 2x^{2}) dx = \int_{0}^{1} 2x^{2} dx = \frac{2}{3}.$$

ii) 因为L=OB: y=2x, $0 \le x \le 1$, 所以

$$\int_{L} x dy - y dx = \int_{0}^{1} (2x - 2x) dx = 0.$$

iii) 因为 $L = OA + AB + BO, OA: y = 0, 0 \le x \le 1, AB: x = 1, 0 \le y \le 2,$

BO: y=2x, x 从1变到0,所以

$$\int_{L} x dy - y dx = \int_{OA} x dy - y dx + \int_{AB} x dy - y dx + \int_{BO} x dy - y dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} 0 dx + \int_{0}^{2} dy + \int_{1}^{0} (2x - 2x) dx = 2.$$

(2)
$$\int_{L} (2a - y) dx + dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[(2a - a + a\cos t)a(1 - \cos t) + a\sin t \right] dt$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} (a^{2} - a^{2}\cos^{2}t + a\sin t) dt = \pi a^{2}.$$

(3) 因为
$$L:\begin{cases} x = a\cos\theta, \\ y = a\sin\theta, \end{cases}$$
 0 \leqslant θ \leqslant 2 π ,所以

$$\oint_{L} \frac{-x dx + y dy}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = \frac{1}{a^{2}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[(-a \cos \theta)(-a \sin \theta) + a \sin \theta \cdot a \cos \theta \right] d\theta$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin \theta d \sin \theta = (\sin^{2} \theta) \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} = 0.$$

(4) 记 $A(\pi,0)$,因为 $L=AO+\overrightarrow{OA}$,其中,AO:y=0,x 从 π 变化到 $0;\overrightarrow{OA}:y=\sin x$,x 从0 变化到 π ,

$$\oint_{L} y dx + \sin x dy = \int_{AO} y dx + \sin x dy + \int_{OA} y dx + \sin x dy$$

$$= \int_{\pi}^{0} 0 dx + \int_{0}^{\pi} (\sin x + \sin x \cos x) dx$$

$$= \left[-\cos x + \frac{1}{2} \sin^{2} x \right] \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = 2.$$

(5) 因为 $L: x = 1 + t, y = 1 + 2t, z = 1 + 3t, 0 \le t \le 1$,所以 $\int_{-t}^{t} x dx + y dy + z dz = \int_{-t}^{1} [(1+t) + 2(1+2t) + 3(1+3t)] dt = 13.$

2. 设质点受力作用,力的反方向指向原点,大小与质点离原点的距离成正比. 若质点由(*a*,0)沿椭圆移到(0,*b*),求力所作的功.

解 因为
$$L: \begin{cases} x = a\cos\theta, \\ y = b\sin\theta, \end{cases}$$
 $0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2},$

当 $(x,y) \in L$ 时,力

$$F = k \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} (\cos \theta \cdot i + \sin \theta \cdot j) = k \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} i + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} j \right)$$
$$= k(xi + yj) (k 为比例系数),$$

所以功

$$\begin{split} W = & \int_{L} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{ds} = \int_{L} x \mathbf{dx} + y \mathbf{dy} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[a \cos \theta (-a \sin \theta) + b \sin \theta (b \cos \theta) \right] d\theta \\ = & \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} k (b^{2} - a^{2}) \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{k (b^{2} - a^{2})}{2} \sin^{2} \theta \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{k (b^{2} - a^{2})}{2}. \end{split}$$

3. 设一质点受力作用,力的方向指向原点,大小与质点到 xy 平面成反比. 若质点沿直线x=at,y=bt,z=ct ($c\neq 0$)从M(a,b,c)到N(2a,2b,2c),求力所作的功.

解 因为
$$L: \begin{cases} x=at, \\ y=bt, & 1 \leqslant t \leqslant 2, \\ z=ct, \end{cases}$$

$$F = \frac{-\mu}{|z|} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \mathbf{i} + \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \mathbf{j} + \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \mathbf{k} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\mu}{|z| \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} (x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}) \ (\mu \ \mathbf{b} \ \mathbf{b}$$

所以功

$$\begin{split} W = - \int_{L} & \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathrm{d}\mathbf{s} = -\mu \! \int_{L} \frac{x \mathrm{d}x \! + y \mathrm{d}y \! + z \mathrm{d}z}{|z| \sqrt{x^{2} \! + \! y^{2} \! + \! z^{2}}} \! = -\mu \! \int_{1}^{2} \frac{a^{2}t \! + \! b^{2}t \! + \! c^{2}t}{|c|t^{2} \sqrt{a^{2} \! + \! b^{2} \! + \! c^{2}}} \mathrm{d}t \\ = & -\frac{\mu \sqrt{a^{2} \! + \! b^{2} \! + \! c^{2}}}{|c|} \mathrm{ln}2. \end{split}$$

4. 证明曲线积分的估计式:

$$\left| \int_{AB} P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y \right| \leqslant LM,$$

其中,L 为AB 的弧长, $M = \max_{(x,y) \in AB} \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$.

利用上述不等式估计积分

$$I_R = \int_{x^2 + y^2 = R^2} \frac{y dx - x dy}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^2},$$

并证明

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}I_R=0.$$

证 不妨设L为光滑曲线(若分段光滑则分段积分),

$$L: x = x(t), y = y(t), \quad \alpha \leqslant t \leqslant \beta.$$

仍然记

$$P = P(x(t), y(t)), \quad Q = Q(x(t), y(t)),$$

由柯西-施瓦茨不等式,有

$$\begin{split} |Px'(t) + Qy'(t)| &\leqslant \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} \, \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} \,, \\ \mathbb{D} \left| \left| \int_{AB} P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y \right| = \left| \int_a^\beta \left[P(x(t), y(t)) x'(t) + Q(x(t), y(t)) y'(t) \right] \mathrm{d}t \right| \\ &\leqslant \int_a^\beta |Px'(t) + Qy'(t)| \, \mathrm{d}t \\ &\leqslant \int_a^\beta \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} \, \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} \, \mathrm{d}t \\ &\leqslant M \int_a^\beta \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} \, \mathrm{d}t = ML. \end{split}$$
 因为
$$P = \frac{y}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^2}, \quad Q = \frac{-x}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^2},$$

所以在 $L: x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 上,

$$P^2+Q^2=\frac{R^2}{(R^2+xy)^4},$$

$$M = \max_{(x,y) \in L} \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$$
,

令

$$L(x,y,\lambda) = xy + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - R^2),$$

由

$$\begin{cases} L_x = y + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ L_y = x + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ L_z = x^2 + y^2 - R^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

得稳定点:
$$\left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R, \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R\right), \left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R, \mp \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R\right)$$

$$abla \ L\left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R, \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R\right) = \frac{1}{2}R^2, \quad L\left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R, \mp \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}R\right) = -\frac{1}{2}R^2,$$

$$M = \max_{x^2 + y^2 = R^2} \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = \frac{R}{\left(R^2 - \frac{1}{2}R^2\right)^2} = \frac{4}{R^3}.$$

因此

$$|I_R| = \left| \int_{x^2 + y^2 = R^2} \frac{y dx - x dy}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^2} \right| \leqslant \frac{4}{R^3} \cdot 2\pi R = \frac{8\pi}{R^2}.$$

显然

5. 计算沿空间曲线的第二型曲线积分:

(1)
$$\int_{L} xyz dz$$
,其中, $L: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 与 $y = z$ 相交的圆,其方向按曲线

依次经过1,2,7,8 卦限:

(2) $\int_{L} (y^2-z^2) dx + (z^2-x^2) dy + (x^2-y^2) dz$,其中,L 为球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 在第一卦限部分的边界曲线,其方向按曲线依次经过 xy 平面部分,yz 平面部分和 zx 平面部分.

解 (1) 由
$$L: \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \\ y = z \end{cases}$$
 或 $\begin{cases} x^2 + 2y^2 = 1 \\ y = z \end{cases}$,

得 / 的参数方程

$$L: \begin{cases} x = \cos\theta, \\ y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin\theta, \\ z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \sin\theta, \end{cases} \quad 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi,$$

当 θ 从0变到 2π 时,点(x,y,z)的变动方向与曲线的指向一致,故

$$\begin{split} \int_{L} xyz dz &= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} \sin^{2}\theta \cos\theta \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cos\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2}\theta \cos^{2}\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2}2\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{16\sqrt{2}} \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 - \cos 4\theta) d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{16}. \end{split}$$

(2) $\overrightarrow{U}A(1,0,0),B(0,1,0),C(0,0,1),L=\overrightarrow{AB}+\overrightarrow{BC}+\overrightarrow{CA},$ $\not\sqsubseteq \Phi$,

$$\widehat{AB}: \begin{cases} x = \cos\theta, \\ y = \sin\theta, & 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ z = 0, & 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\widehat{BC}: \begin{cases} x = 0, \\ y = \cos\theta, & 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ z = \sin\theta, & 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases}$$

$$\widehat{CA}: \begin{cases} x = \sin\theta, \\ y = 0, & 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ z = \cos\theta, & 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases}$$

由图形的对称性以及被积函数中变量的轮换性,知

$$\int_{L} (y^{2} - z^{2}) dx = \int_{L} (z^{2} - x^{2}) dy = \int_{L} (x^{2} - y^{2}) dz$$

故

$$\begin{split} &\int_{L} (y^{2}-z^{2}) \mathrm{d}x + (z^{2}-x^{2}) \mathrm{d}y + (x^{2}-y^{2}) \mathrm{d}z \\ &= 3 \int_{L} (y^{2}-z^{2}) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 3 \int_{\hat{A}\hat{B}} (y^{2}-z^{2}) \mathrm{d}x + 3 \int_{\hat{B}\hat{C}} (y^{2}-z^{2}) \mathrm{d}x + 3 \int_{\hat{C}A} (y^{2}-z^{2}) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 3 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2}\theta (-\sin\theta) \mathrm{d}\theta + 0 + 3 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-\cos^{2}\theta) \cos\theta \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= -6 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{3}\theta \mathrm{d}\theta = -6 \times \frac{2}{3} \times 1 = -4. \end{split}$$

§ 3 总练习题

- 1. 计算下列曲线积分:
- (1) $\int_{L} y ds$,其中,L 是由 $y^2 = x$ 和 x + y = 2 所围的闭曲线;
- (2) $\int_{C} |y| ds$, 其中, L 为双纽线 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 y^2)$;
- (3) $\int_{L} z ds$,其中,L 为圆锥螺线

$$x = t\cos t$$
, $y = t\sin t$, $z = t$, $t \in [0, t_0]$;

- (4) $\int_L xy^2 \mathrm{d}y x^2y \mathrm{d}x$,其中,L 为以 a 为半径,圆心在原点的右半圆周从最上面一点 A 到最下面一点 B;
- (5) $\int_{L} \frac{dy dx}{x y}$,其中,L 是抛物线 $y = x^2 4$,从A(0, -4)到B(2, 0)的一段;
- (6) $\int_{L} y^{2} dx + z^{2} dy + x^{2} dz$,其中,L 是维维安尼曲线 $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = a^{2}$, $x^{2} + y^{2} = ax$ ($z \ge 0$,a > 0),若从x 轴正向看去,L 是沿逆时针方向进行的.

解 (1) 由
$$\begin{cases} y^2 = x, \\ x + y = 2, \end{cases}$$

得交点:A(1,1)和B(4,-2).

由 B 点经抛物线 $y^2=x$ 到 A 点的弧记为 L_1 ,由 A 点经直线 x+y=2 到 B 点的直线段记为 L_2 ,则

$$\begin{split} L_1: \left\{ \begin{matrix} x = t^2, \\ y = t, \end{matrix} \right. & -2 \leqslant t \leqslant 1, \\ L_2: \left\{ \begin{matrix} x = t, \\ y = 2 - t, \end{matrix} \right. & 1 \leqslant t \leqslant 4, \end{split}$$
 故有
$$\int_{L_2} y \mathrm{d}s = \int_{L_1} y \mathrm{d}s + \int_{L_2} y \mathrm{d}s = \int_{-2}^1 t \sqrt{4t^2 + 1} \mathrm{d}t + \int_1^4 (2 - t) \sqrt{1 + (-1)^2} \mathrm{d}t \\ & = \frac{1}{8} \left[\left. \frac{2}{3} \left(4t^2 + 1 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right] \right|_{-2}^1 + \sqrt{2} \left(2t - \frac{1}{2} t^2 \right) \right|_1^4 \\ & = \frac{1}{12} \left[5 \sqrt{5} - 17 \sqrt{17} \right] - \frac{3}{2} \sqrt{2}. \end{split}$$

(2) 因为 L 的极坐标方程为

$$ho^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$$
, $|\theta| \leqslant \frac{\pi}{4}$ 及 $|\theta - \pi| \leqslant \frac{\pi}{4}$,

断以
$$ds = \sqrt{\rho'^2(\theta) + \rho^2(\theta)} d\theta = \sqrt{\frac{a^2 \sin^2 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta} + a^2 \cos 2\theta} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{a}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}} d\theta = \frac{a^2}{\rho} d\theta.$$

由对称性,有

$$\int_{L} \frac{\mathrm{d}y - \mathrm{d}x}{x - y} = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{2x - 1}{4 + x - x^{2}} \mathrm{d}x = \ln 2.$$

(6) 选择好参数方程是解此题的关键.

将 $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$ 表示为 $\rho^2=a^2$, $x^2+y^2=ax$ 表示为 $r^2=ax$ 或 $r=\sqrt{ax}$. 令 $x=a\cos^2\theta$,则

$$y=a\sin\theta\cos\theta$$
, $z=a$ $\sqrt{1-\cos^2\theta}=a|\sin\theta|$,

 $L:$ $\begin{cases} x=a\cos^2\theta, \\ y=a\sin\theta\cos\theta, \\ z=a & \sqrt{1-\cos^2\theta}, \end{cases}$

所以 $\int_L y^2 \mathrm{d}x + z^2 \mathrm{d}y + x^2 \mathrm{d}z = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[a^2 \sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta (-2a\cos\theta\sin\theta) + a^2 (1-\cos^2\theta) \cdot a (\cos^2\theta - \sin^2\theta) + a^2\cos^4\theta \cdot a\cos\theta\sin\theta (1-\cos^2\theta)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right] \mathrm{d}\theta$
 $= 2a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^2\theta\cos^2\theta - \sin^4\theta) \mathrm{d}\theta$
 $= a^3 \left[B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) - B\left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \right] = -\frac{\pi}{4} a^3.$

- 2. 设 f(x,y) 为连续函数,试就如下曲线:
- (1) L:连接A(a,a),C(b,a)的直线段;
- (2) L:连接 A(a,a), C(b,a), B(b,b)三点的三角形(逆时针方向), 计算下列曲线积分:

解 (1) 因为
$$L = AC$$
: $\begin{cases} x = x, \\ y = a, \end{cases}$ $a \le x \le b$,所以
$$\int_{L} f(x,y) dy.$$

$$\int_{L} f(x,y) ds = \int_{a}^{b} f(x,a) dx,$$

$$\int_{L} f(x,y) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x,a) dx,$$

$$\int_{L} f(x,y) dy = 0.$$

(2) 因为
$$L = AC + CB + BA$$
, $AC : \begin{cases} x = x, \\ y = a, \end{cases} a \leqslant x \leqslant b,$ $CB : \begin{cases} x = b, \\ y = y, \end{cases} a \leqslant y \leqslant b,$ $BA : \begin{cases} x = x, \\ y = x, \end{cases} x \text{ M } b$ 变到 a .

所以
$$\int_{L} f(x,y) ds = \int_{a}^{b} f(x,a) dx + \int_{a}^{b} f(b,y) dy + \int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{2} f(x,x) dx,$$
$$\int_{L} f(x,y) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x,a) dx + \int_{b}^{a} f(x,x) dx,$$
$$\int_{L} f(x,y) dy = \int_{a}^{b} f(b,y) dy + \int_{b}^{a} f(y,y) dy.$$

- 3. 设 f(x,y)为定义在平面曲线弧段 \overrightarrow{AB} 上的非负连续函数,且在 \overrightarrow{AB} 上恒大于零.
 - (1) 试证明 $\int_{\widehat{A}_{R}} f(x,y) ds > 0$;
 - (2) 试问在相同条件下,第二型曲线积分

$$\int_{\widehat{AB}} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}x > 0$$

是否成立?为什么?

解 (1)设AB为光滑曲线(若分段光滑就分段积分),且

$$\widehat{AB}: \begin{cases} x = x(t), \\ y = y(t), \end{cases} \quad \alpha \leqslant t \leqslant \beta,$$

则

$$\int_{\widehat{AB}} f(x,y) ds = \int_{a}^{\beta} f(x(t),y(t)) \sqrt{x'^{2}(t) + y'^{2}(t)} dt.$$

由已知条件知 $f(x(t),y(t))\sqrt{x'^2(t)+y'^2(t)}>0$,

故由定积分的性质,有

$$\int_{\widehat{AB}} f(x,y) ds = \int_{a}^{\beta} f(x(t),y(t)) \sqrt{x'^{2}(t) + y'^{2}(t)} dt > 0.$$

(2) 在与(1)相同条件下, $\int_{\Omega} f(x,y) dx > 0$ 一般不能成立. 这是因为第

二型曲线积分与曲线的方向有关.

$$f(x,y)=x^2+y^2$$
,

$$L_1: \begin{cases} x=1, \\ y=y, \end{cases} \quad 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1,$$

$$L_2: \begin{cases} x=x, \\ y=1, \end{cases}$$
 $x \text{ M 1 变到 0},$

在 L_1 上,

$$f(1,x)=1+y^2>0$$

在 L_2 上,

$$f(x,1)=x^2+1>0$$
,

但

$$\int_{L_1} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}x = 0,$$

$$\int_{L_2} f(x,y) dx = \int_1^0 (1+x^2) dx = -\frac{4}{3} < 0.$$

第二十一章 重 积 分

知识要点

- 1. 重积分的定义、可积条件、性质与定积分或第一型曲线积分的定义、可积条件、性质,基本上是平行的,没有实质上的差别. 值得注意的是,重积分的定义、性质、可积条件以及对可积函数类的讨论是按自变量为独立变化的变量极限来处理的,但重积分的计算却是按累次积分的方法来计算的.
- 2. 二重积分是根据积分区域的形状来化为二次积分的. 若积分区域是x型(或y型),则应化为先对y(或x),后对x(或y)的二次积分. 对于一般的积分区域,或边界曲线的函数是分段函数,则应将其分解为有限个无共同内点的x型或y型区域之并,利用积分区域可加性来计算. 二重积分化为二次积分,应根据被积函数选择积分顺序,要保证内层的积分易积出来,另外应注意二次积分中每个积分的上限要大于下限.
- 3. 三重积分化为累次积分,有两种方法:一是"先一后二法". 要求积分 区域是母线平行于某坐标轴的柱体(柱体的侧面可能蜕化为曲线),柱体的底面可分别用其他两个变量为自变量的二元函数表出;二是"先二后一法". 它对积分区域无特殊的要求. 注意定积分的表达式中上限要大于下限.
- 4. 利用与第一型曲线积分相类似的对称性和轮换对称性可简化重积分的计算.
- 5. 当重积分的积分区域复杂或者被积函数复杂时可用变量变换的方法来求. 常用的变量变换在二重积分中有极坐标变换,在三重积分中有柱坐标变换和球坐标变换. 应注意它们的适用类型. 由于区域的边界在变换后仍为新区域的边界,因此应将区域的各边界方程用新坐标的方程表出. 这样通过原区域的图形,便能写出新坐标系下的累次积分的积分限. 另外在变量变换

时别忘了乘以新旧坐标下面积元或体积元间的放大系数 |J|.

6. 重积分的应用是定积分应用的推广,微元法仍是建立积分表达式的重要方法. 设某所求量 Φ 分布在平面区域D(或空间区域V),且 Φ 关于区域具有代数可加性. 若在点(x,y)(或(x,y,z))处的任一微小区域上, Φ 的微元量 $\Delta\Phi$ 可近似表示为

$$d\Phi = f(x, y)d\sigma \ (\vec{x} d\Phi = f(x, y, z)dV),$$

其中, $d\sigma(\mathbf{g} dV)$ 为该微小区域的面积(或体积)微元,且 $\Delta \Phi - d\Phi$ 是 $d\sigma(\mathbf{g} dV)$ 的高阶无穷小,则 Φ 可表示为

$$\Phi = \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma \left(\overrightarrow{\mathbf{g}} \Phi = \iiint_V f(x,y,z) dV \right).$$

- 7. 格林公式反映了平面区域上的二重积分与其边界上的第二型曲线积分之间的联系. 它是微积分基本公式(牛顿-莱布尼兹公式)在多元函数积分学中的推广(见第二十三章),它不但为二重积分和曲线积分带来方便,也为理解高斯公式、斯托克斯公式提供了基础.
- 8. 曲线积分与路线无关的四个等价命题是重要的理论。它要求区域 D 是单连通闭区域。当D 不是单连通闭区域时,由命题"在D 内处处成立 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}=$ $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ ",不能导出曲线积分与路径无关的结论。
 - 9. 第二型曲线积分的新计算方法.
 - (1) 利用格林公式:

$$\oint_{L} P dx + Q dy = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma,$$

其中,L 为平面闭曲线,L 所围的闭区域为D,L 取正向,函数P,Q 在D 上有连续的一阶偏导数.

若P、Q 在D 内有奇点,则需将奇点"挖掉",并在"挖掉"奇点的新区域D'上用格林公式。

(2) 利用曲线积分基本定理:

若
$$\int_{L} P dx + Q dy + R dz = \int_{L} df,$$

其中,函数f在L上有连续的一阶偏导数,则

$$\int_{L} P dx + Q dy + R dz = f \bigg|_{A}^{B} = f(B) - f(A),$$

其中,A,B 为L 的起点与终点坐标.

10. 反常二重积分分为两类:无界区域上的反常二重积分和无界函数的反常二重积分. 它们仍定义为"部分区域上二重积分"的极限,这与广义积分相似,也有某些与广义积分敛散性判定类似的定理.

习题详解

§1 二重积分概念

1. 把重积分 $\iint_D xy d\sigma$ 作为积分和的极限,计算这个积分值,其中,D=[0,

 $1 \times [0,1]$,并用直线网

$$x = \frac{i}{n}, \quad y = \frac{j}{n} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$$

分割这个正方形为许多小正方形,每个小正方形取其右顶点作为节点.

解 因为f(x,y)=xy在有界闭区域D上连续,所以 $\iint_D xyd\sigma$ 存在. 直线

Ж

故

$$x = \frac{i}{n}, \quad y = \frac{j}{n} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$$

将区域 D 分成 n2 个小正方形区域

$$\sigma_{ij} = \left[\frac{i-1}{n}, \frac{i}{n}\right] \times \left[\frac{j-1}{n}, \frac{j}{n}\right] (i, j=1, 2, \dots, n),$$

其面积为 $\Delta \sigma_{ij} = \frac{1}{n^2}$,取 (ξ_i, η_j) 为 σ_{ij} 的右顶点 $\left(\frac{i}{n}, \frac{j}{n}\right)$,于是对于上面的分割,其积分和为

$$\sum_{i,j=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i},\eta_{j}) \Delta \sigma_{ij} = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \frac{ij}{n^{4}} = \frac{1}{n^{4}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} i \right) \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} j \right) = \frac{(1+n)^{2}}{4n^{2}},$$

$$\iint xy d\sigma = \lim_{\|T\| \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i},\eta_{j}) \Delta \sigma_{ij} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(1+n)^{2}}{4n^{2}} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

2. 证明:若函数 f(x,y) 在有界闭区域 D 上可积,则 f(x,y) 在D 上有界.

证 反证法:假设f(x,y)在D上无界. 现在用任意曲线把D分成n个可求面积的小区域

$$\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \cdots, \sigma_n,$$

以 $\Delta \sigma_i$ 表示小区域 σ_i 的面积. 由于f(x,y)在D 上无界,则f(x,y)必定在某个小区域 σ_i 上也无界,所以对 $\forall M > 0$,引 $(\xi_i, \eta_i) \in \sigma_i$,使

$$|f(\xi_j,\eta_j)| > \frac{M+G}{\Delta\sigma_i},$$

其中,

$$G = \Big| \sum_{\substack{i=1\\i\neq j}}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i \Big|.$$

于是

$$\left| \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta \sigma_{i} \right| = \left| f(\xi_{j}, \eta_{j}) \Delta \sigma_{j} + \sum_{\substack{i=1\\i \neq j}}^{n} f(\xi_{i}, \eta_{i}) \Delta \sigma_{i} \right|$$

$$= \left| f(\xi_{j}, \eta_{j}) \Delta \sigma_{j} + G \right| \geqslant \left| f(\xi_{j}, \eta_{j}) \Delta \sigma_{j} - \left| G \right|$$

$$> \frac{M+G}{\Delta \sigma_{j}} \Delta \sigma_{j} - G = M.$$

这表明,对D的任一分割T,不论细度 $\parallel T \parallel$ 多么小,按上面方法选取(ξ_i , η_i)时,总能使积分和的绝对值大于任意的正数M,这与f(x,y)在D上可积相矛盾,故假设不对,即f(x,y)在D上有界.

3. 证明二重积分中值定理(性质7).

二重积分中值定理:若f(x,y)在有界闭区域D上连续,则存在(ξ , η) \in D. 使得

$$\iint_{\mathbb{D}} f(x,y) d\sigma = f(\xi,\eta) S_{D}$$

其中, S_D 是积分区域D 的面积.

证 因为 f(x,y) 在有界闭区域 D 上连续, 故 f(x,y) 在 D 上能取最大值 M 和最小值 m,即

$$m \leqslant f(x,y) \leqslant M, \quad \forall (x,y) \in D.$$

又由于 $\iint f(x,y) d\sigma$ 存在,故由性质 6,有

$$mS_D \leqslant \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma \leqslant MS_D,$$

即

$$m \leqslant \frac{1}{S_D} \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \leqslant M.$$

根据有界闭区域上连续函数的介值性定理知, $\exists (\xi,\eta) \in D$,使

$$f(\xi,\eta) = \frac{1}{S_D} \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma,$$

即

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

4. 若f(x,y)为有界闭区域D上的非负连续函数,且在D上不恒为零,则

$$\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma > 0.$$

证 因为 f(x,y)在 D 上非负且不恒为零,所以 $\exists (x_0,y_0) \in D$,使

$$f(x_0, y_0) > 0.$$

又因为 f(x,y)在 D 上连续,从而 f(x,y)在 (x_0,y_0) 处连续,因此, $\exists \delta > 0$,对 $\forall (x,y) \in U((x_0,y_0);\delta) \cap D$,有

$$f(x,y) > \frac{1}{2} f(x_0, y_0).$$

记 $D_1 = U((x_0, y_0); \delta) \cap D \subset D$,由于f(x, y)在可求面积的区域D上可积,故f(x, y)在可求面积的区域 D_1 上也可积,又由于在D上 $f(x, y) \geqslant 0$,故

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) d\sigma \geqslant \iint_{D_{1}} f(x,y) d\sigma \geqslant \iint_{D_{1}} \frac{1}{2} f(x_{0},y_{0}) d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} f(x_{0},y_{0}) S_{D_{1}} > 0.$$

5. 若 f(x,y) 在有界闭区域 D 上连续,且在 D 内任一子区域 $D' \subset D$ 上有

$$\iint_{D'} f(x,y) d\sigma = 0,$$

则在 $D \perp f(x,y) \equiv 0$.

证 反证法:假设 $f(x,y) \not\equiv 0$, $(x,y) \in D$,不妨设 $\exists (x_0,y_0) \in D$,使

$$f(x_0, y_0) > 0.$$

因为f(x,y)在D 上连续,从而f(x,y)在 (x_0,y_0) 处连续,因此, $\exists \delta > 0$,对 $\forall (x,y) \in U((x_0,y_0);\delta) \cap D$,有

$$f(x,y) > \frac{1}{2} f(x_0, y_0).$$

记 $D_1 = U((x_0, y_0); \delta) \cap D \subset D$,由于f(x, y)在可求面积的区域D上可

积,因而f(x,y)在可求面积的区域 D_1 上也可积,且

$$\iint_{D_1} f(x,y) d\sigma \geqslant \iint_{D_1} \frac{1}{2} f(x_0,y_0) d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} f(x_0,y_0) S_D > 0.$$

这与条件 $\iint_{D_1} f(x,y) d\sigma = 0$ 相矛盾,故假设不对,即

$$f(x,y) \equiv 0, (x,y) \in D.$$

6. 设 $D = [0,1] \times [0,1]$,证明函数

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & (x,y) \to D \text{ 内有理点}(\mathbb{D} x, y \text{ 皆为有理数}), \\ 0, & (x,y) \to D \text{ 内非有理点} \end{cases}$$

在D上不可积.

证 对D 作任意的分割 $T: \sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n,$ 则 f(x,y)关于分割的上和与下和分别为

$$S(T) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} M_i \Delta \sigma_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta \sigma_i = S_D,$$

 $S(T) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \Delta \sigma_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 0 \cdot \Delta \sigma_i = 0,$

其中, $M_i = \sup_{(x,y) \in \sigma_i} f(x,y) = 1$, $m_i = \inf_{(x,y) \in \sigma_i} f(x,y) = 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

所以

$$\lim_{\|T\| \to 0} S(T) = S_D \neq \lim_{\|T\| \to 0} s(T) = 0.$$

故 f(x,y)在 D 上不可积.

7. 证明:若 f(x,y)在有界闭区域 D 上连续,g(x,y)在 D 上可积且不变号,则存在一点(ξ , η) \in D, 使得

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

证 (1) 先证f(x,y)g(x,y)在D上可积. 为此,下面证明关于上和与下和的一个性质.

i) 增加分点后,上和不增,下和不减.

设h(x,y)为定义在有界闭区域D上的有界函数,T是对D的任一分割,则h(x,y)关于分割T的上和与下和分别为

$$S(T) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} M_i \Delta \sigma_i, \quad s(T) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \Delta \sigma_i,$$

其中,
$$M_i = \sup_{(x,y) \in \sigma_i} h(x,y), m_i = \inf_{(x,y) \in \sigma_i} h(x,y), i=1,2,\dots,n.$$

不妨设 T_1 是在T 中再添一个分线的新分割,即将 σ_i 分割成两个小区域 σ_i^2 ,其他小区域 $\sigma_i(j\neq i)$ 不变. 记

$$M_i^k = \sup_{(x,y) \in \sigma_i^k} h(x,y), \quad m_i^k = \inf_{(x,y) \in \sigma_i^k} h(x,y), \quad k=1,2$$

 $M_i^k \leq M_i, \quad m_i^k \geq m_i, \quad k=1,2$

则

所以
$$\begin{split} S(T) - S(T_1) &= \sum_{j=1}^n M_j \Delta \sigma_j - \Big[\sum_{\substack{j=1 \\ j \neq i}}^n M_j \Delta \sigma_j + M_i^1 \Delta \sigma_i^1 + M_i^2 \Delta \sigma_i^2 \Big] \\ &= M_i \Delta \sigma_i - (M_i^1 \Delta \sigma_i^1 + M_i^2 \Delta \sigma_i^2) \\ &= M_i \Delta \sigma_i^1 + M_i \Delta_i^2 - (M_i^1 \Delta \sigma_i^1 + M_i^2 \Delta \sigma_i^2) \\ &= (M_i - M_i^1) \Delta \sigma_i^1 + (M_i - M_i^2) \Delta \sigma_i^2 \geqslant 0 \,, \end{split}$$

即

同理 $s(T)-s(T_1)=(m_i-m_i^1)\Delta\sigma_i^1+(m_i-m_i^2)\Delta\sigma_i^2 \leq 0$,

即

ii) f(x,y)g(x,y)在D上可积.

因为f(x,y)在有界闭区域D上连续,g(x,y)在D上可积,所以f(x,y), g(x,y)在D上有界,故 $\exists A > 0$,使

 $S(T_1) \leq S(T)$.

 $s(T_1) \geqslant s(T)$.

$$|f(x,y)| \leq A, |g(x,y)| \leq A, (x,y) \in D.$$

由于 $\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma$, $\iint_D g(x,y) d\sigma$ 存在,故根据定理 21.5,对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,存在 D 的分

割 T_1 和 T_2 ,使

$$S^{f}(T_{1}) - s^{f}(T_{1}) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2A},$$

$$S^{g}(T_{2}) - s^{g}(T_{2}) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2A}.$$

令 $T = T_1 + T_2$,则由i)有

$$S^{f}(T) - s^{f}(T) \leqslant S^{f}(T_{1}) - s^{f}(T_{1}) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2A},$$

$$S^{g}(T) - s^{g}(T) \leqslant S^{g}(T_{2}) - s^{g}(T_{2}) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2A},$$

所以
$$S^{fg}(T) - s^{fg}(T) = \sum_{T} (M_i^{fg} - m_i^{fg}) \Delta \sigma_i \leqslant \sum_{T} (M_i^f M_i^g - m_i^f m_i^g) \Delta \sigma_i$$

 $= \sum_{T} (M_i^f M_i^g - M_i^g m_i^f + M_i^g m_i^f - m_i^f m_i^g) \Delta \sigma_i$
 $= \sum_{T} \left[(M_i^f - m_i^f) M_i^g + (M_i^g - m_i^g) m_i^f \right] \Delta \sigma_i$
 $\leqslant A \left[\sum_{T} (M_i^f - m_i^f) \Delta \sigma_i + \sum_{T} (M_i^g - m_i^g) \Delta \sigma_i \right]$
 $< A \left[\frac{\varepsilon}{2A} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2A} \right] = \varepsilon.$

故f(x,y)g(x,y)在D上可积.

(2) 因为 g(x,y)在 D 上不变号,故不妨设 $g(x,y) \geqslant 0$, $(x,y) \in D$,又 f(x,y)在 D 上连续,故存在最大值 M 和最小值 m,即

. . . .

故结论成立;若
$$\iint_D g(x,y)d\sigma > 0$$
,则

$$m \leqslant \frac{\iint_D f(x,y)g(x,y)d\sigma}{\iint_D g(x,y)d\sigma} \leqslant M.$$

由有界闭区域 D 上连续函数的介值定理知, $\exists (\xi,\eta) \in D$,使

$$f(\xi,\eta) = \frac{\iint_{D} f(x,y)g(x,y)d\sigma}{\iint_{D} g(x,y)d\sigma},$$

即

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

8. 应用中值定理估计积分

$$I = \iint\limits_{|x|+|y| \leq 10} \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y}$$

的值.

解 因为当
$$(x,y) \in D = \{(x,y) \mid |x| + |y| \le 10\}$$
时,
$$100 \le 100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y \le 102,$$
$$\frac{1}{102} \le \frac{1}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y} \le \frac{1}{100}.$$

即

又 $S_D=4 imesrac{1}{2} imes10 imes10=200$,故由中值定理,有

$$\frac{200}{102} \le I \le 2$$
.

9. 证明:若平面曲线 $x = \varphi(t)$, $y = \psi(t)$, $\alpha \le t \le \beta$ 光滑(即 $\varphi(t)$, $\psi(t)$ 在[α , β]上具有连续的导数),则此曲线的面积为零.

证 因为曲线 $x=\varphi(t)$, $y=\psi(t)$, $a\leqslant t\leqslant \beta$ 光滑 , 故 $\varphi'(t)$, $\psi'(t)$ 在 $[\alpha,\beta]$ 上 连续,且

$$\varphi'^{2}(t) + \varphi'^{2}(t) \neq 0, t \in [\alpha, \beta].$$
任取 $t_{0} \in [\alpha, \beta]$, 记 $x_{0} = \varphi(t_{0})$, $y_{0} = \psi(t_{0})$, 考虑隐函数组:
$$\begin{cases} F(x, y, t) = x - \varphi(t) = 0, \\ G(x, y, t) = y - \psi(t) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, t)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -\varphi'(t) \\ 0 & -\psi'(t) \end{vmatrix} = -\varphi'(t),$$

$$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, t)} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & -\varphi'(t) \\ 1 & -\psi'(t) \end{vmatrix} = \varphi'(t),$$

由于

由隐函数组定理知,当 $\psi'(t_0)\neq 0$ 时,在 $U(y_0)$ 内存在连续函数 x=g(y);当 $\psi'(t_0)\neq 0$ 时,在 $U(x_0)$ 内存在连续函数 y=f(x),总之,当 $t\in [\alpha,\beta]$ 时,曲线 $x=\varphi(t)$, $y=\psi(t)$ 为一连续函数的图象,故由定理 21.3 知,该曲线的面积为零.

§ 2 直角坐标系下二重积分的计算

1. 设f(x,y)在区域D上连续,试将二重积分 $\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma$ 化为不同顺序

的累次积分.

- (1) D 由不等式 $y \leq x, y \geq a, x \leq b$ (0<a < b) 所确定的区域:
- (2) D 由不等式 $y \le x, y \ge 0, x^2 + y^2 \le 1$ 所确定的区域:
- (3) D 由不等式 $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$ 与 $x + y \ge 1$ 所确定的区域:
- (4) $D = \{(x, y) \mid |x| + |y| \leq 1\}.$

解 (1) 因为 D 可以分别表示为 x 型区域

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid a \leqslant y \leqslant x, a \leqslant x \leqslant b\}$$

和ν型区域

$$D = \{(x,y) \mid y \leqslant x \leqslant b, a \leqslant y \leqslant b\},\$$

$$\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_a^b dx \int_a^x f(x,y) dy = \int_a^b dy \int_y^b f(x,y) dx.$$

$$\begin{cases} y=x, \\ x^2+y^2=1, \end{cases}$$

得交点 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$,则 D 可表示为两个 x 型区域的并:

$$D = D_1 \cup D_2 = \left\{ (x, y) \mid 0 \leqslant y \leqslant x, 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right\}$$

$$\cup \left\{ (x, y) \mid 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{1 - x^2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \leqslant x \leqslant 1 \right\},$$

也可以表示为 v 型区域

$$D = \left\langle (x, y) | y \leqslant x \leqslant \sqrt{1 - y^2}, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right\rangle,$$

故
$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dx \int_{0}^{x} f(x,y) dy + \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} f(x,y) dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \mathrm{d}y \int_y^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}x.$$

$$\begin{cases} x+y=1, \\ x^2+y^2=1 \end{cases}$$

得交点(0,1)和(1,0). 因为D可以分别表示为x型区域

$$D = \{(x,y) | 1 - x \le y \le \sqrt{1 - x^2}, 0 \le x \le 1\}$$

和 y 型区域
$$D = \{(x,y) | 1-y \le x \le \sqrt{1-y^2}, 0 \le y \le 1\},$$

 $\iint f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{1-y}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x,y) dx.$

(4) 因为 D 是由四条直线

$$x+y=1$$
, $x-y=1$, $-x+y=1$, $-(x+y)=1$

围成的菱形区域,所以可将 D 分别表示为两个 x 型区域和两个 y 型区域的 并:

$$D_{x} = \{(x,y) \mid -1 - x \leq y \leq 1 + x, -1 \leq x \leq 0\}$$

$$\bigcup \{(x,y) \mid x - 1 \leq y \leq 1 - x, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$$

$$D_{y} = \{(x,y) \mid -1 - y \leq x \leq 1 + y, -1 \leq y \leq 0\}$$

$$\bigcup \{(x,y) \mid y - 1 \leq x \leq 1 - y, 0 \leq y \leq 1\},$$

$$\iint f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_{-1}^{0} dx \int_{-1 - x}^{1 + x} f(x,y) dy + \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{-1}^{1 - x} f(x,y) dy$$

故

和

 $= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{1+y} f(x,y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_{y-1}^{1-y} f(x,y) dy.$ 2. 在下列积分中改变累次积分的顺序:

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

(2)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \mathrm{d}x \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{1-x^2} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}y;$$

(3)
$$\int_0^{2a} \mathrm{d}x \int \frac{\sqrt{2ax}}{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} f(x,y) \mathrm{d}y;$$

(4)
$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x^{2}} f(x,y) dy + \int_{1}^{3} dx \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}(3-x)} f(x,y) dy.$$

(1) 因为 $D = \{(x,y) | x \leq y \leq 2x, 0 \leq x \leq 2\}$ (见图 21-1),

故由

$$\begin{cases} y=x, \\ x=2, \end{cases}$$
得交点 $(2,2),$

由

$$\begin{cases} y=2x, \\ x=2, \end{cases}$$
 得交点 $(2,4)$.

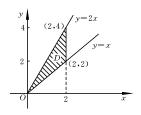
将 D 表示为 v 型区域

$$D = \left\{ (x,y) \middle| \frac{y}{2} \leqslant x \leqslant y, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 2 \right\}$$

$$\bigcup \left\{ (x,y) \middle| \frac{y}{2} \leqslant x \leqslant 2, 2 \leqslant y \leqslant 4 \right\},$$

$$\int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{x}^{2x} f(x,y) dy = \int_{0}^{2} dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^{y} f(x,y) dx + \int_{2}^{4} dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^{2} f(x,y) dx.$$

则



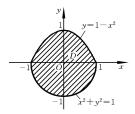


图 21-1

图 21-2

(2) 因为 $D = \{(x,y) \mid -\sqrt{1-x^2} \leqslant y \leqslant 1-x^2, -1 \leqslant x \leqslant 1\}$ (见图 21-2),故将 D 表示为 y 型区域

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

$$\bigcup \{(x,y) \mid -\sqrt{1-y} \leqslant x \leqslant \sqrt{1-y}, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1\},$$

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

则

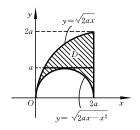
(3) 因为 $D = \{(x,y) \mid \sqrt{2ax - x^2} \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{2ax}, 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 2a\}$ (见图21-3),故将D 表示为y型区域

$$D = \left\{ (x,y) \left| \frac{y^2}{2a} \leqslant x \leqslant a - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant a \right. \right\}$$

$$\bigcup \left\{ (x,y) \left| a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} \leqslant x \leqslant 2a, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant a \right. \right\}$$

$$\bigcup \left\{ (x,y) \left| \frac{y^2}{2a} \leqslant x \leqslant 2a, a \leqslant y \leqslant 2a \right. \right\},$$

$$\prod_{0}^{2a} dx \int_{\sqrt{2ax - x^2}}^{\sqrt{2ax}} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^a dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2a}}^{a - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}} f(x,y) dx + \int_0^a dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2a}}^{2a} f(x,y) dx + \int_a^{2a} dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{2a}}^{2a} f(x,y) dx.$$



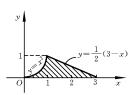


图 21-3

图 21-4

(4) 因为
$$D = \{(x,y) | 0 \leqslant y \leqslant x^2, 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1\} \cup \{(x,y) | 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \frac{1}{2}(3-x),$$

 $1 \leqslant x \leqslant 3$ (见图 21-4),故将D 表示为y 型区域

$$D = \{(x,y) \mid \sqrt{y} \leq x \leq 3 - 2y, 0 \leq y \leq 1\},$$

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x,y) dy + \int_1^3 dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}(3-x)} f(x,y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{-\infty}^{3-2y} f(x,y) dx.$$

3. 计算下列二重积分:

(1)
$$\iint_D xy^2 d\sigma$$
,其中, D 由抛物线 $y^2 = 2px$ 与直线 $x = \frac{p}{2}$ ($p > 0$)所围成的

区域;

(2)
$$\iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) d\sigma, \not\exists \, \mathbf{P}, D = \{(x, y) \mid$$

$$0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1, \sqrt{x} \leqslant y \leqslant 2 \sqrt{x}$$
;

$$x \le 1, \forall x \le y \le 2 \forall x \};$$

$$(3) \iint_{D} \frac{d\sigma}{\sqrt{2a-x}}(a>0),$$
其中, D 为图

21-5 中阴影部分;

(4)
$$\iint\limits_{D} \sqrt{x} d\sigma, 其中, D = \{(x,y) \mid x^2\}$$

 $+y^2 \leqslant x$

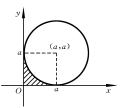


图 21-5

解 (1) 因为D 可表示为x 型区域

$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \mid -\sqrt{2px} \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{2px}, 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{p}{2} \right\},\,$$

所以

$$\iint_{D} xy^{2} d\sigma = \int_{0}^{\frac{h}{2}} dx \int_{-\sqrt{2\rho x}}^{\sqrt{2\rho x}} xy^{2} dy = \int_{0}^{\frac{h}{2}} \frac{1}{3} x(y^{3}) \int_{-\sqrt{2\rho x}}^{\sqrt{2\rho x}} dx$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \sqrt{2} p^{\frac{3}{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{h}{2}} x^{\frac{5}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{21} p^{5}.$$

(2) 由于 $D = \{(x,y) \mid \sqrt{x} \leq y \leq 2 \sqrt{x}, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$ 为 x 型区域,故

$$\iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{2\sqrt{x}} (x^{2} + y^{2}) dy = \int_{0}^{1} \left(x^{2}y + \frac{1}{3}y^{3} \right) \Big|_{\sqrt{x}}^{2\sqrt{x}} dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left(x^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{7}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) dx = \frac{128}{105}.$$

(3) 由于 $D = \{(x,y) | 0 \le y \le a - \sqrt{2ax - x^2}, 0 \le x \le a\}$ 为x型区域,故

$$\iint_{D} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a-x}} d\sigma = \int_{0}^{a} dx \int_{0}^{a-\sqrt{2ax-x^{2}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2a-x}} dx = \int_{0}^{a} \frac{a-\sqrt{2ax-x^{2}}}{\sqrt{2a-x}} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{a} \frac{a}{\sqrt{2a-x}} dx - \int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{x} dx$$

$$= \left[-2a(2a-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \Big|_{0}^{a} - \frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{a}$$

$$= \left(2\sqrt{2} - \frac{8}{3} \right) a^{\frac{3}{2}}.$$

(4) 因为 D 可表示为 x 型区域

$$\begin{split} D &= \{ (x,y) \mid -\sqrt{x-x^2} \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{x-x^2}, 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1 \}, \mathbf{tx} \\ \iint\limits_{D} \sqrt{x} \, \mathrm{d}\sigma &= \int_{0}^{1} \mathrm{d}x \int_{-\sqrt{x-x^2}}^{\sqrt{x-x^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \mathrm{d}y = 2 \int_{0}^{1} x \sqrt{1-x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{t = \sqrt{1-x}}{4} \int_{0}^{1} t^2 (1-t^2) \mathrm{d}t \\ &= 4 \left(\frac{1}{3} t^3 - \frac{1}{5} t^5 \right) \bigg|_{0}^{1} = \frac{8}{15}. \end{split}$$

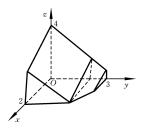
4. 求由坐标平面及 x=2, y=3, x+y+z=4 所围的角柱体的体积.

解 所围立体如图21-6 所示. 因为平面x+y+z=4 与平面xy 上的交线方程为

自
$$\begin{cases} x+y+z=4, \\ z=0, \end{cases}$$
 即
$$\begin{cases} x+y=4, \\ z=0, \end{cases}$$
 由
$$\begin{cases} x+y=4, \\ x=2, \end{cases}$$
 有交点 $A(2,2),$
$$\begin{cases} x+y=4, \\ y=3, \end{cases}$$

所以D可以用x型区域表示为

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le y \le 3, 0 \le x \le 1\} \bigcup \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le y \le 4 - x, 1 \le x \le 2\},$$



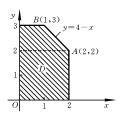


图 21-6

图 21-7

D 的图形如图 21-7 所示,则体积

$$\begin{split} V &= \iint_{D} (4-x-y) \mathrm{d}\sigma = \int_{0}^{1} \mathrm{d}x \int_{0}^{3} (4-x-y) \mathrm{d}y + \int_{1}^{2} \mathrm{d}x \int_{0}^{4-x} (4-x-y) \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \int_{0}^{1} \left[(4-x)y - \frac{1}{2}y^{2} \right] \Big|_{0}^{3} \mathrm{d}x + \int_{1}^{2} \left[(4-x)y - \frac{1}{2}y^{2} \right] \Big|_{0}^{4-x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{15}{2} - 3x \right) \mathrm{d}x + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{2} (4-x)^{2} \mathrm{d}x = 6 + \frac{19}{6} = 9 \cdot \frac{1}{6}. \end{split}$$

5. 设f(x)在[a,b]上连续,证明不等式

$$\left[\int_a^b f(x) dx\right]^2 \leqslant (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx,$$

其中,等号仅在f(x)为常量函数时成立.

证 此不等式证明方法很多,下面利用二重积分证明.

因为 f(x)在[a,b]上连续,所以二元函数 F(x,y)=f(x)f(y)在 D=[a,y]

 $b \times [a,b]$ 上连续,利用不等式 $a^2 + b^2 \ge 2ab$,有

$$2f(x)f(y) \leq f^2(x) + f^2(y)$$
.

对上式在区域D上积分,有

或

即

$$2 \iint_{D} f(x)f(y)d\sigma \leqslant \iint_{D} (f^{2}(x) + f^{2}(y))d\sigma = 2 \iint_{D} f^{2}(x)d\sigma,$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{a}^{b} f(x)f(y)dy \leqslant \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x)dy,$$

$$\left(\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \right)^{2} \leqslant (b-a) \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x)dx.$$

等号成立当且仅当 f(x) = f(y)时,即 f(x)为常量函数

6. 设平面区域D 在x 轴和y 轴的投影长度分别为 l_x 和 l_y ,D 的面积为 S_D , (α , β)为D 内任一点,证明:

(1)
$$\left| \iint_{D} (x-\alpha)(y-\beta) d\sigma \right| \leqslant l_{x}l_{y}S_{D};$$

(2)
$$\left| \iint_{\mathbb{R}} (x-\alpha)(y-\beta) d\sigma \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{4} l_x^2 l_y^2.$$

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad (1) \left| \iint_{D} (x-\alpha)(y-\beta) d\sigma \right| \leq \iint_{D} |x-\alpha| |y-\beta| d\sigma \\
\leq l_{x} l_{y} \iint_{D} d\sigma = l_{x} l_{y} S_{D}.$$

(2) 设D 在x 轴上的投影区间为[a,b],在y 轴上的投影区间为[c,d],则 b = b - a, b = d - c.

$$\mathbf{V}(\alpha,\beta) \in D \subset [a,b] \times [c,d]$$
,故有

$$\left| \iint_{D} (x-\alpha)(y-\beta) d\sigma \right| \leqslant \iint_{D} |x-\alpha| |y-\beta| d\sigma \leqslant \iint_{[a,b] \times [c,d]} |x-\alpha| |y-\beta| d\sigma$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} |x-\alpha| dx \cdot \int_{c}^{d} |y-\beta| dy$$

$$= \left[\int_{a}^{a} (\alpha-x) dx + \int_{a}^{b} (x-\alpha) dx \right]$$

$$\cdot \left[\int_{c}^{\beta} (\beta-y) dx + \int_{\beta}^{d} (y-\beta) dy \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{2} (\alpha-a)^{2} + \frac{1}{2} (b-\alpha)^{2} \right]$$

7. 设 $D = \lceil 0, 1 \rceil \times \lceil 0, 1 \rceil$,

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{q_x} + \frac{1}{q_y}, & \exists (x,y) \text{为} D \text{ 中有理点,} \\ 0, & \exists (x,y) \text{为} D \text{ 中非有理点,} \end{cases}$$

其中, q_x 表示有理数x 化成既约分数后的分母. 证明f(x,y)在D 上的二重积分存在而两个累次积分不存在.

证 此题的证明与第九章 § 3 中例 3 的证明类似.

首先,用类似于第四章§1中例3的证明方法可证,f(x,y)在D中有理点处不连续,而在其余的点处连续。下面证明的主要思想是在f(x,y)的图象中作平面 $z=\frac{\varepsilon}{4}$,在此平面上方只有f(x,y)图象中有限个点,这些点在D中投影的点含于属于分割T的有限个小区域中,当T0足够小时,这有限个小区域的面积可以任意小;而T1中其余小区域上函数的振幅不大于 $\frac{\varepsilon}{4}$,将两部分结合起来便可证得 $S(T)-s(T)<\varepsilon$. 下面是具体的证明.

首先,对任意有理数 $x \in [0,1]$,知 $q_x \ge 1$,故当 $(x,y) \in D$ 是有理点时,

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{q_x} + \frac{1}{q_y} \le 2.$$

任给 $\varepsilon>0$,在[0,1]内使得 $\frac{1}{q_x}>\frac{\varepsilon}{4}$ 的有理点 $\frac{p}{q}$ 只有有限个,设它们为 x_1 , x_2 ,…, x_k ,同样,当 $y_i=x_i\in[0,1]$ 时, $\frac{1}{q_y}>\frac{\varepsilon}{4}$, $i=1,2,\cdots,k$. 这表明,当(x,y) $\in D_1=\{(x_i,y_j),i,j=1,2,\cdots,k\}$ 时

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{q_x} + \frac{1}{q_y} > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

而当 $(x,y) \in D$ 但 $(x,y) \notin D_1$ 时

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{q_x} + \frac{1}{q_y} \leqslant \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$
.

现取自然数 $n > \frac{4k}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}$,将x轴,y轴上的闭区间[0,1]分成n等分,即对D用直线网.

$$x = \frac{i}{n}, \quad y = \frac{j}{n}, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$$

进行分割T,分割T 将 D 分成 n^2 个小正方形区域 σ_1 , σ_2 ,… , σ_n^2 ,把这些小区域 分为 $\{\sigma_i', i=1,2,\cdots,m\}$ 和 $\{\sigma_i'', i=1,2,\cdots,n^2-m\}$ 两类。其中, $\{\sigma_i'\}$ 为含有 D_1 中的点 (x_i,y_j) 的所有小区域,这类小区域的个数 $m \leqslant 4k^2$ (因为当所有点 (x_i,y_j) 恰好都为节点时才有 $m=4k^2$);而 $\{\sigma_i''\}$ 为T 中所有其余不含 D_1 中的点的小区域 (σ_i'') 的边界上也不含 D_1 中的点),于是

$$\begin{split} M_i' &= \sup_{(x,y) \in \sigma_i'} f(x,y) \leqslant 2, \quad m_i' = \inf_{(x,y) \in \sigma_i'} f(x,y) = 0, \\ M_i'' &= \sup_{(x,y) \in \sigma_i'} f(x,y) \leqslant \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad m_i'' = \inf_{(x,y) \in \sigma_i'} f(x,y) = 0, \\ S(T) &= \sum_T M_i \Delta \sigma_i = \sum_{\sigma_i'} M_i' \Delta \sigma_i' + \sum_{\sigma_i'} M_i'' \Delta \sigma_i'' \\ &\leqslant 2 \sum_{\sigma_i'} \Delta \sigma_i' + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \sum_{\sigma_i'} \Delta \sigma_i'' \leqslant 2 \cdot 4k^2 \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \\ &= \frac{8k^2}{n^2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \leqslant \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon, \\ s(T) &= \sum_T m_i \Delta \sigma_i = \sum_{\sigma_i'} m_i' \Delta \sigma_i' + \sum_{\sigma_i'} m_i'' \Delta \sigma_i'' = 0, \end{split}$$

根据定理 21.5,知 f(x,y)在 D 上可积.

对于累次积分
$$\int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 f(x,y) dx$$
,取 $y = y_i \in [0,1] \ (1 \le i \le k)$,

考虑定积分
$$\int_0^1 f(x,y_i) dx$$
. 对 $[0,1]$ 作任一分割 $T = \{\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_n\}$,

因为在每一个小区间 Δ_j 内均含有有理数和无理数,若 $x_j \in \Delta_j$ 为有理数,则 (x_i, y_i) 为有理点,故

$$f(x_j, y_i) = \frac{1}{q_{x_j}} + \frac{1}{q_{y_i}} > \frac{1}{q_{y_i}};$$

若 $x_i \in \Delta_i$ 为无理数,则 (x_i, y_i) 为无理点,故

$$f(x_i, y_i) = 0$$
,

所以

$$M_{j} = \sup_{x \in \Delta_{j}} f(x, y_{i}) > \frac{1}{q_{y_{i}}}, \quad m_{j} = \inf_{x \in \Delta_{j}} f(x, y_{i}) = 0,$$
 $S(T) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} M_{j} \Delta x_{j} > \frac{1}{q_{y_{i}}}, \quad s(T) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} m_{j} \Delta x_{j} = 0,$
 $S(T) - s(T) > \frac{1}{q_{y_{i}}}.$

故由定理 9.3 知 $f(x,y_i)$ 在[0,1]上不可积,即 $\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}y \int_0^1 f(x,y) \mathrm{d}x$ 不存在. 同理可证 $\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_0^1 f(x,y) \mathrm{d}y$ 也不存在.

8. 设 $D = \lceil 0, 1 \rceil \times \lceil 0, 1 \rceil$,

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \exists (x,y) \\ b, & \exists (x,y) \\ 0, & \exists (x,y) \\ b, & \exists (x,y) \end{cases}$$
 中其他点时,

其中 $,q_x$ 意义同上述第7 题. 证明f(x,y)在D 上的二重积分不存在,而两个累次积分存在.

证 用任意曲线把 D 分成 n 个可求面积的小区域

$$\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \cdots, \sigma_n$$

由于 $\sigma_i(\forall 1 \le i \le n)$ 是可求面积的,故取充分大的质数 ρ ,必定存在一小正方形 区域

$$\left[\frac{j-1}{p},\frac{j}{p}\right] \times \left[\frac{k-1}{p},\frac{k}{p}\right] \subset \sigma_i \subset D, 1 \leq j,k \leq p-1,$$

则点 $\left(\frac{j-1}{p},\frac{k-1}{p}\right) \in \sigma_i$ 且为有理点. 这表明,每一个 σ_i 中都存在使 $q_x = q_y$ 的有理点(x,y),当然也存在非有理点,故

$$S(T) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} M_i \Delta \sigma_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta \sigma_i = 1, \quad s(T) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i \Delta \sigma_i = 0,$$

$$S(T)-s(T)=1$$
.

根据定理 21.5 知 f(x,y) 在 D 上不可积.

对于定积分 $\int_0^1 f(x,y) dx$,当 $y \in [0,1]$ 为无理数时,由于 f(x,y) = 0,所以 $\int_0^1 f(x,y) dx = 0$,当 $y \in [0,1]$ 为有理数时,使 $q_x = q_y$ 成立的 x 至多有有限个,所以 f(x,y), $y \in [0,1]$ 在积分区间 [0,1]上只有有限个间断点,在其他点均连续且 f(x,y) = 0,故 $\int_0^1 f(x,y) dx = 0$,从而

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

同理可证 $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x,y) dy = 0$.

§ 3 格林公式·曲线积分与路线的无关性

- 1. 应用格林公式计算下列曲线积分:
- (1) $\oint_L (x+y)^2 dx (x^2+y^2) dy$,其中,L 是以A(1,1),B(3,2),C(2,5) 为顶点的三角形,方向取正向:
- (2) $\int_{AB} (e^x \sin y my) dx + (e^x \cos y m) dy$,其中,m 为常数,AB 为由 (a,0)到(0,0)经过圆 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ 上半部的路线.

解 (1) 记 D 为以 A,B,C 为顶点的三角形区域,D 可以表示为

$$D = D_1 \cup D_2 = \left\{ (x, y) \middle| \frac{1}{2} (x+1) \leqslant y \leqslant 4x - 3, 1 \leqslant x \leqslant 2 \right\}$$

$$\cup \left\{ (x, y) \middle| \frac{1}{2} (x+1) \leqslant y \leqslant 11 - 3x, 2 \leqslant x \leqslant 3 \right\},$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -2x, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 2(x+y),$$

由格林公式,有

$$\oint_{L} (x+y)^{2} dx - (x^{2}+y^{2}) dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma = -\iint_{D} (4x+2y) d\sigma$$

$$\begin{split} &=-\int_{1}^{2}\!\mathrm{d}x\int_{\frac{1}{2}(x+1)}^{4x-3}(4x+2y)\mathrm{d}y-\int_{2}^{3}\!\mathrm{d}x\int_{\frac{1}{2}(x+1)}^{11-3x}(4x+2y)\mathrm{d}y\\ &=-\int_{1}^{2}\!\left[4xy+y^{2}\right]\left|_{\frac{1}{2}(x+1)}^{4x-3}\mathrm{d}x-\int_{2}^{3}\!\left[4xy+y^{2}\right]\left|_{\frac{1}{2}(x+1)}^{11-3x}\mathrm{d}x\right.\\ &=-\int_{1}^{2}\!\left(\frac{119}{4}x^{2}-\frac{71}{2}x+\frac{35}{4}\right)\mathrm{d}x-\int_{2}^{3}\!\left(-\frac{21}{4}x^{2}-\frac{49}{2}x+\frac{483}{4}\right)\mathrm{d}x\\ &=-46\frac{2}{3}. \end{split}$$

(2) 补一直线 $L_1: y=0, 0 \le x \le a,$ 则圆 $x^2+y^2=ax$ 的上半圆与直线 L_1 围成一闭区域 D,D 的边界的方向为逆时针方向,故由格林公式,有

$$\int_{AB} (e^{x} \sin y - my) dx + (e^{x} \cos y - m) dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma - \int_{L_{1}} (e^{x} \sin y - my) dx + (e^{x} \cos y - m) dy$$

$$= \iint_{D} m d\sigma - \int_{0}^{a} 0 dx = \frac{m}{2} \pi \left(\frac{a}{2} \right)^{2} = \frac{m}{8} \pi a^{2}.$$

- 2. 应用格林公式计算下列曲线所围的平面面积:
- (1) 星形线: $x = a\cos^3 t$, $y = a\sin^3 t$;
- (2) 双纽线: $(x^2+y^2)^2=a^2(x^2-y^2)$.
- 解 (1) 根据公式有

$$S_{D} = \frac{1}{2} \oint_{L} x dy - y dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[a \cos^{3}t (3a \sin^{2}t \cos t) - a \sin^{3}t (-3a \cos^{2}t \sin t) \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} a^{2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{2}t \cos^{2}t dt = 6a^{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2}t \cos^{2}t dt$$

$$= 6a^{2} \left[\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2}t dt - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4}t dt \right]$$

$$= 6a^{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{3}{8} \pi a^{2}.$$

(2) \diamondsuit $x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta, 则$

$$r^4 = a^2 r^2 \cos 2\theta$$
, \square $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$.

由对称性知,只需计算右半平面部分的面积,由于右半平面双纽线 L_1 的参数方程为

$$x = a \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \cos \theta, \quad y = a \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \sin \theta, \quad -\frac{\pi}{4} \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{4},$$
故 $S_D = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \oint_{L_1} x \mathrm{d}y - y \mathrm{d}x$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left\{ \left[(a \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \cos \theta) (-a(\cos 2\theta)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sin 2\theta \sin \theta + a \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \cos \theta) \right] - \left[(a \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \sin \theta) (-a(\cos 2\theta)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sin 2\theta \cos \theta - a \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \sin \theta) \right] \right\} \mathrm{d}\theta$$

$$= a^2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos 2\theta \mathrm{d}\theta = a^2.$$

3. 证明: 若 L 为平面上封闭曲线, l 为任意方向向量,则

$$\oint_{l}\cos(\boldsymbol{l},\boldsymbol{n})\mathrm{d}s=0,$$

其中,n 为曲线L 的外法线方向.

证 由于n 垂直于L 的切向量dr=y idx+jdy (见图 21-8),若设

$$n = i\cos\alpha + j\sin\alpha$$
,

则

$$\cos \alpha dx + \sin \alpha dy = 0$$
.

其次,因为n, dr, k 构成右手系,故有

$$n \times dr = |dr| k = k ds$$

 $\nabla n \times d\mathbf{r} = (\cos \alpha dy - \sin \alpha dx) \mathbf{k}$

所以 $\cos \alpha dv - \sin \alpha dx = ds$.

图 21-8

由式①和式②,解出

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}s}, \quad \sin \alpha = -\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}s}.$$

(2)

现设 $l = i\cos\alpha_1 + j\sin\alpha_1$,由于 $\cos(l,n) = \cos\alpha_1\cos\alpha + \sin\alpha_1\sin\alpha$,所以

$$\oint_{L} \cos(\boldsymbol{l}, \boldsymbol{n}) ds = \oint_{L} \cos \alpha_{1} dy - \sin \alpha_{1} dx = \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma = \iint_{D} 0 d\sigma = 0.$$

4. 求积分值 $I = \oint_L [x\cos(n,x) + y\cos(n,y)] ds$,其中,L 为包围有界区域的封闭曲线,n 为L 的外法线方向.

解 设 $n = i\cos\alpha + j\sin\alpha$,由上题有

$$\cos(\mathbf{n}, x) ds = \cos(\mathbf{n}, i) ds = \cos\alpha ds = \frac{dy}{ds} \cdot ds = dy,$$

$$\cos(\mathbf{n}, y) ds = \cos(\mathbf{n}, j) ds = \sin\alpha ds = -\frac{dx}{ds} \cdot ds = -dx$$

则
$$I = \oint_L [x\cos(\mathbf{n}, x) + y\cos(\mathbf{n}, y)] ds = \oint_L x dy - y dx = \iint_{\mathcal{D}} 2d\sigma = 2S_D.$$

5. 验证下列积分与路线无关,并求它们的值:

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

(2)
$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (2x\cos y - y^2 \sin x) dx + (2y\cos x - x^2 \sin y) dy;$$

(3)
$$\int_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} \frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2}$$
,沿在右半平面的路线;

(4)
$$\int_{(1,0)}^{(6.8)} \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
,沿不通过原点的路线;

(5)
$$\int_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} \varphi(x) dx + \psi(y) dy$$
,其中, $\varphi(x)$, $\psi(y)$ 为连续函数.

解 (1) 因为

$$P=x-y$$
, $Q=y-x$,

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -1 = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

在整个平面上成立,所以曲线积分在整个平面上与路线无关,取直线 $L: y = x, 0 \le x \le 1, y$

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} (x-y) (dx-dy) = \int_{L} (x-y) (dx-dy) = 0.$$

(2) 因为 $P=2x\cos y-y^2\sin x$, $Q=2y\cos x-x^2\sin y$,

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -2y\sin x - 2x\sin y = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

在整个平面上成立,所以曲线积分在整个平面上与路线无关,取折线: $O(0,0) \rightarrow A(0,y) \rightarrow B(x,y)$,则

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (2x\cos y - y^2 \sin x) dx + (2y\cos x - x^2 \sin y) dy$$

$$= \int_0^y 2y dy + \int_0^x (2x\cos y - y^2 \sin x) dx = y^2 + x^2 \cos y + (y^2 \cos x) \Big|_0^x$$

$$= x^2 \cos y + y^2 \cos x.$$

(3) 因为
$$P = \frac{y}{x^2}, \quad Q = -\frac{1}{x},$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y},$$

$$(x,y) \in D = \{(x,y) \mid x > 0, y \in \mathbf{R}\},$$

所以曲线积分在右半平面与路线无关,取折线: $A(2,1) \rightarrow B(1,1) \rightarrow C(1,2)$,则

(4) 因为
$$\int_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} \frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2} = \int_{2}^{1} \frac{1}{x^2} dx - \int_{1}^{2} dy = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

$$P = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \quad Q = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -\frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y},$$

$$(x,y) \in D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\},$$

所以曲线积分在 D 内的任何不包含原点的区域 D_1 内与路线无关,取折线: $A(1,0) \rightarrow B(1,8) \rightarrow C(6,8)$,则

$$\int_{(1.0)}^{(6.8)} \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \int_0^8 \frac{y}{\sqrt{1 + y^2}} dy + \int_1^6 \frac{x}{\sqrt{8^2 + x^2}} dx$$

$$= \sqrt{1 + y^2} \Big|_0^8 + \sqrt{8^2 + x^2} \Big|_1^6 = 9.$$
(5) 因为
$$P = \varphi(x), \quad Q = \psi(y),$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0 = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$$

在整个平面上成立,所以曲线积分在整个平面上与路线无关. 取折线:A(2,1) $\rightarrow B(1,1) \rightarrow C(1,2)$,则

$$\int_{(2,1)}^{(1,2)} \varphi(x) dx + \psi(y) dy = \int_{2}^{1} \varphi(x) dx + \int_{1}^{2} \psi(y) dy.$$

6. 求下列全微分的原函数:

(1)
$$(x^2+2xy-y^2)dx+(x^2-2xy-y^2)dy$$
;

(2)
$$e^{x}[e^{y}(x-y+2)+y]dx+e^{x}[e^{y}(x-y)+1]dy$$
;

(3)
$$f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})xdx+f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})ydy$$
.

解 (1) 因为
$$P=x^2+2xy-y^2$$
, $Q=x^2-2xy-y^2$, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}=2x-2y=\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, $(x,y)\in \mathbb{R}^2$,

所以 $(x^2+2xy-y^2)$ d $x+(x^2-2xy-y^2)$ dy 在整个平面上为某一函数u(x,y)的全微分,即引u(x,y)使

$$du = (x^2 + 2xy - y^2)dx + (x^2 - 2xy - y^2)dy$$

由
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = P = x^2 + 2xy - y^2$$
,则

$$u(x,y) = \int \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx = \int (x^2 + 2xy - y^2) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2y - xy^2 + C(y),$$

$$\nabla \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = Q = x^2 - 2xy - y^2 = x^2 - 2xy + C'(y),$$

得
$$C'(y) = -y^2$$
, $C(y) = -\frac{1}{3}y^3 + C$,

故
$$u(x,y) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2y - xy^2 - \frac{1}{3}y^3 + C.$$

(2) 因为
$$P = e^x [e^y (x-y+2) + y]$$
, $Q = e^x [e^y (x-y) + 1]$
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = e^x [e^y (x-y) + 1] + e^{x+y} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}, (x,y) \in \mathbf{R}^2,$$

所以 $e^x[e^y(x-y+2)+y]dx+e^x[e^y(x-y)+1]dy$ 在整个平面上为某一函数 u(x,y)的全微分,则

$$u(x,y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} e^{x} [e^{y}(x-y+2)+y] dx + e^{x} [e^{y}(x-y)+1] dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{y} (1-ye^{y}) dy + \int_{0}^{x} e^{x} [e^{y}(x-y+2)+y] dx + C_{1}$$

$$= (y-ye^{y}+e^{y}) |_{0}^{y} + [ye^{x}+e^{x+y}(x-y+2)-e^{x+y}]|_{0}^{x} + C_{1}$$

$$= e^{x+y}(x-y+1) + ye^{x} + C_{1}$$

(3) 因为
$$P = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})x$$
, $Q = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})y$, $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} f'(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, $(x, y) \in D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \neq 0\}$,

所以在 \mathbf{R}^2 内任一不包含原点的区域上, $f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})x\mathrm{d}x+f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})y\mathrm{d}y$ 为某一函数 u(x,y)的全微分. 由于

$$f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})xdx+f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})ydy$$

$$=f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})(xdx+ydy)=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2})d\sqrt{x^2+y^2},$$
故 $u(x,y)=\int uf(u)du=\frac{1}{2}\int f(\sqrt{t})dt, \quad u=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}, \quad t=x^2+y^2.$

7. 为了使曲线积分

$$\int_{L} F(x,y) (y dx + x dy)$$

与积分路线无关,可微函数F(x,y)应满足怎样的条件?

解 因为
$$P = yF(x,y), Q = xF(x,y),$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = F(x,y) + x \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = F(x,y) + y \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}.$$

要使曲线积分 $\int_L F(x,y)(ydx+xdy)$ 与积分路线无关,当且仅当 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}=\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$,即

$$x \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = y \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$$
.

8. 计算曲线积分

$$\int_{AMB} [\varphi(y)e^x - my] dx + [\varphi(y)e^x - m] dy,$$

其中, $\varphi(y)$ 和 $\varphi(y)$ 为连续函数;AMB 为连接点 $A(x_1,y_1)$ 和点 $B(x_2,y_2)$ 的任何路线,但与直线段AB 围成已知大小为S 的面积.

解 设闭曲线 AMB 与 BA 围成区域 D, 其方向为正方向,则由格林公式,有

$$\int_{AMB} [\varphi(y)e^{x} - my] dx + [\varphi'(y)e^{x} - m] dy$$

$$= \iint_{B} \left[\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right] d\sigma - \int_{BA} [\varphi(y)e^{x} - my] dx + [\varphi'(y)e^{x} - m] dy$$

$$= \iint_{B} m d\sigma + \int_{AB} d[\varphi(y)e^{x} - mxy] + \int_{AB} m(x-1) dy$$

$$= mS_{D} + [\varphi(y)e^{x} - mxy] \Big|_{(x_{1}, y_{1})}^{(x_{2}, y_{2})} + m \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} \frac{y_{2} - y_{1}}{x_{2} - x_{1}} (x-1) dx$$

$$= mS_{D} + \varphi(y_{2})e^{x_{2}} - mx_{2}y_{2} - \varphi(y_{1})e^{x_{1}} + mx_{1}y_{1} + \frac{m}{2}(y_{2} - y_{1})(x_{2} + x_{1} - 2).$$

若闭曲线 AMB 与 BA 构成负方向,则上面的二重积分前应添加负号,故

$$\int_{AMB} [\varphi(y)e^{x} - my] dx + [\varphi(y)e^{x} - m] dy$$

$$= \pm mS_{D} + \varphi(y_{2})e^{x_{2}} - mx_{2}y_{2} - \varphi(y_{1})e^{x_{1}} + mx_{1}y_{1} + \frac{m}{2}(y_{2} - y_{1})(x_{2} + x_{1} - 2).$$

9. 设函数 f(u) 具有一阶连续导数,证明对任何光滑封闭曲线 L,有

$$\oint_{L} f(xy)(ydx + xdy) = 0.$$

$$P = f(xy) \cdot y, \quad Q = f(xy) \cdot x,$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = f(xy) + xyf'(xy) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x}$$

证 因为

在整个平面上成立,所以对于任何光滑封闭曲线L,有

$$\oint_I f(xy) (y dx + x dy) = 0.$$

10. 设函数 u(x,y) 在由封闭的光滑曲线 L 所围的区域 D 上具有二阶连续偏导数,证明

$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) d\sigma = \oint_{\mathcal{L}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds$$

其中, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$ 是u(x,y)沿L外法线方向n的方向导数.

证 因为
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(n, x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos(n, y),$$

由本节习题 4,知

$$\cos(\mathbf{n}, x) ds = dy$$
, $\cos(\mathbf{n}, y) ds = -dx$,

则

$$\oint_{L} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \mathrm{d}s = \oint_{L} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \mathrm{d}y - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\mathbf{R} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{T}}{\mathbf{R} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{C} \mathbf{T}} \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} \right) \mathrm{d}\sigma.$$

§ 4 二重积分的变量变换

- 1. 对积分 $\iint_{\mathcal{D}} f(x,y) dx dy$ 进行极坐标变换,并写出变换后不同顺序的累次积分:
 - (1) 当 D 为由不等式 $a^2 \leqslant x^2 + y^2 \leqslant b^2$, $y \geqslant 0$ 所确定的区域;
 - (2) $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \le y, x \ge 0\};$
 - (3) $D = \{(x,y) | 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le x + y \le 1\}.$

解 (1)作极坐标变换

$$T: \begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\theta, \end{cases}$$

则T将D变为 $r\theta$ 平面上的矩形域

$$\Delta = \{(r,\theta) \mid a \leqslant r \leqslant b, 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi\},$$
故
$$\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_a^b f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r dr$$

$$= \int_a^b dr \int_0^{2\pi} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r d\theta.$$

(2) 作极坐标变换

$$T: \begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\theta, \end{cases}$$

则T将右半圆域D变为 $r\theta$ 平面上区域

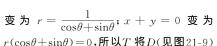
$$\Delta = \left\{ (r,\theta) \, | \, 0 \leqslant r \leqslant \sin\theta, \, 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \right\},$$
或
$$\Delta = \left\{ (r,\theta) \, | \, \arcsin r \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, \, 0 \leqslant r \leqslant 1 \right\},$$
故
$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\sin\theta} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r \, \mathrm{d}r$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \mathrm{d}r \int_{\arcsin r}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(r\cos\theta, r\sin\theta) r \, \mathrm{d}\theta.$$

(3) 作极坐标变换

$$T: \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta, \end{cases}$$

因为x=1变为 $r\cos\theta=1, r=\frac{1}{\cos\theta}; x+y=1$



变换为 $r\theta$ 平面上区域 Δ ,即

$$\Delta = \left\{ (r,\theta) \middle| 0 \leqslant r \leqslant \frac{1}{\cos\theta}, -\frac{\pi}{4} \leqslant \theta \leqslant 0 \right\}$$

$$\cup \left\{ (r,\theta) \middle| 0 \leqslant r \leqslant \frac{1}{\cos\theta + \sin\theta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\cos\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}}, 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \right\},$$
或
$$\Delta = \left\{ (r,\theta) \middle| -\frac{\pi}{4} \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leqslant r \leqslant \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right\}$$

2. 用极坐标计算下列二重积分:

(1)
$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy, \mathbf{\sharp \Phi}, D = \{(x, y) | \pi^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\pi^2 \};$$

(2)
$$\iint_{D} (x+y) dx dy, \mathbf{H} \mathbf{P}, D = \{(x,y) | x^{2} + y^{2} \leqslant x + y\};$$

(3)
$$\iint_{D} |xy| dxdy, 其中, D 为圆域: x^2 + y^2 \leqslant a^2;$$

(4)
$$\iint_D f'(x^2+y^2) dx dy$$
,其中, D 为圆域: $x^2+y^2 \le R^2$.

$$\mathbf{\mathbf{ff}} \quad (1) \quad \iint_{D} \sin \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} r \sin r dr$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[\sin r - r \cos r \right] \Big|_{\pi}^{2\pi} d\theta = -6\pi^{2}.$$

(2) 因为圆
$$x^2 + y^2 = x + y$$
,即 $\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$ 在原点处

的切线为y=-x,所以

$$\iint_{D} (x+y) dx dy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\cos\theta + \sin\theta} (\cos\theta + \sin\theta) r^{2} dr = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} (\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^{4} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \cos^{4} \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) d\theta = \frac{t = \theta - \frac{\pi}{4}}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{4} t dt$$

$$= \frac{8}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{4} t dt = \frac{8}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

(3) 因为圆域 $x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$ 关于坐标轴对称, |xy| 为 x, y 的偶函数, 所以

$$\iint_{D} |xy| d\sigma = 4 \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \leqslant a^{2}} xy dx dy = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{a} (\sin\theta \cos\theta) r^{3} dr$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta d\sin\theta \cdot \int_{0}^{a} r^{3} dr$$

$$= 4 \left[\frac{1}{2} \sin^{2}\theta \right] \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4} r^{4} \right) \Big|_{0}^{a} = \frac{a^{4}}{2}.$$

$$(4) \iint_{D} f'(x^{2} + y^{2}) dx dy = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{R} f'(r^{2}) r dr = \pi \int_{0}^{R} f'(r^{2}) dr^{2}$$

$$= \pi f(r^{2}) \Big|_{0}^{R} = \pi [f(R^{2}) - f(0)].$$

3. 在下列积分中引入新变量u,v后,试将它化为累次积分:

(1)
$$\int_{0}^{2} dx \int_{1-x}^{2-x} f(x,y) dy$$
, $\mathbf{\ddot{z}} u = x + y$, $v = x - y$;

(2)
$$\iint_D f(x,y) dxdy, \not\sqsubseteq \Phi, D = \{(x,y) \mid \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} \leqslant \sqrt{a}, x \geqslant 0, x \geqslant$$

 $y \geqslant 0$ },若 $x = u\cos^4 v$, $y = u\sin^4 v$;

x+y=u, y=uv.

解 (1) 因为
$$D = \{(x,y) | 1-x \le y \le 2-x, 0 \le x \le 2\}$$

的边界为x=0, x=2, x+y=1, x+y=2,所以变换

$$T: x = \frac{1}{2}(u+v), y = \frac{1}{2}(u-v)$$

将x=0 变为u+v=0;x=2 变为u+v=4;x+y=1 变为u=1;x+y=2 变为u

=2.又

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

故
$$\int_0^2 dx \int_{1-x}^{2-x} f(x,y) dy = \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy$$
$$= \iint_\Delta f(x(u,v),y(u,v)) \left| \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} \right| du dv$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^2 du \int_{-x}^{4-u} f\left(\frac{1}{2}(u+v),\frac{1}{2}(u-v)\right) dv.$$

(2) 因为变换

$$T: x = u\cos^4 v$$
, $y = u\sin^4 v$

将
$$\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} \leqslant \sqrt{a}$$
 变为 $u \leqslant a; x \geqslant 0$ 和 $y \geqslant 0$ 变为 $u \geqslant 0$ 和 $0 \leqslant v \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}$. 又
$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \cos^4 v & -4u\cos^3 v\sin v \\ \sin^4 v & 4u\sin^3 v\cos v \end{vmatrix} = 4u\sin^3 v\cos^3 v,$$

 $\iint f(x,y) dxdy = \int_0^a du \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} 4u \sin^3 v \cos^3 v f(u \cos^4 v, u \sin^4 v) dv.$

(3) 因为变换

$$T: x = u(1-v), \quad y = uv$$

将 $x+y \le a$ 变为 $u \le a$; $x \ge 0$ 变为 $v = \frac{y}{x+y} \le 1$; $y \ge 0$ 变为 $u \ge 0$ 和 $v \ge 0$. 又

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1-v & -u \\ v & u \end{vmatrix} = u,$$

所以

$$\iint_{D} f(x,y) dxdy = \int_{0}^{a} du \int_{0}^{1} u f(u(1-v), uv) dv$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} dv \int_{0}^{a} u f(u(1-v), uv) du.$$

4. 试作适当变换,计算下列积分:

(1)
$$\iint_{D} (x+y)\sin(x-y)dxdy, D = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \leqslant x+y \leqslant \pi, 0 \leqslant x-y \leqslant \pi\};$$

(2)
$$\iint_{D} e^{\frac{y}{x+y}} dx dy, D = \{(x,y) | x+y \le 1, x \ge 0, y \ge 0\}.$$

(1) 令 解

$$T: \begin{cases} x+y=u, \\ x-y=v, \end{cases}$$

即

$$T: \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}(u+v), \\ y = \frac{1}{2}(u-v). \end{cases}$$

因为T将 $0 \leqslant x + y \leqslant \pi$ 变为 $0 \leqslant u \leqslant \pi$, $0 \leqslant x - y \leqslant \pi$ 变为 $0 \leqslant v \leqslant \pi$.又

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

所以

$$\iint\limits_{D} (x+y)\sin(x-y)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y = \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\pi} u\mathrm{d}u\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin v\mathrm{d}v = \frac{\pi^{2}}{2}.$$

(2) 令

$$T: \begin{cases} u = y, \\ v = x + y, \end{cases}$$

$$T: \begin{cases} x = v - u, \\ y = u \end{cases}$$

即

$$T: \begin{cases} x = v - u, \\ v = u. \end{cases}$$

因为T 将 $x+y \le 1$ 变为 $v \le 1$; $y \ge 0$ 变为 $u \ge 0$; $x \ge 0$ 变为 $u \le v$ 和 $v \ge 0$. 又

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{vmatrix} = -1,$$

所以

$$\iint_{D} e^{\frac{y}{x+y}} dxdy = \int_{0}^{1} dv \int_{0}^{v} e^{\frac{u}{v}} du = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ve^{\frac{u}{v}} \right] \Big|_{0}^{v} dv$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} v(e-1) dv = \frac{1}{2} (e-1).$$

- 求由下列曲面所围立体 V 的体积。
- (1) V 是由 $z=x^2+y^2$ 和z=x+y 所围的立体:
- (2) V 是由曲面 $z^2 = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9}$ 和 $2z = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9}$ 所围的立体.

(1) 由 $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ z = x + y \end{cases}$ 消去 z 后得立体 V 在 xy 平面上的投影区域为

$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \left| \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \leqslant \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right)^2 \right\},\right.$$

圆周
$$\left(x-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2+\left(y-\frac{1}{2}\right)^2=\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$$
 在原点处的切线为 $y=x$,作极坐标变换

$$T: x = r\cos\theta$$
, $y = r\sin\theta$,

则 D 变为

$$\Delta = \left\{ (r, \theta) \middle| 0 \leqslant r \leqslant \cos \theta + \sin \theta, -\frac{\pi}{4} \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{3\pi}{4} \right\},\,$$

故
$$V = \iint_{D} \left[(x+y) - (x^2 + y^2) \right] dx dy$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\cos\theta + \sin\theta} r \left[r(\cos\theta + \sin\theta) - r^2 \right] dr$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \left[\frac{1}{3} (\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^4 - \frac{1}{4} (\cos\theta + \sin\theta)^4 \right] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{4}{12} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \cos^4 \left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t dt = \frac{2}{3} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

(2) 因为
$$V$$
 由锥面 $z^2 = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9}$ 与椭圆抛物面 $2z = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9}$ 所围成,由
$$\begin{cases} z^2 = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} \\ 2z = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} \end{cases}$$

得交点(0,0,0)和交线

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 4, \\ z = 2. \end{cases}$$

所以投影区域

$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \mid \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{36} \leqslant 1 \right\}.$$

令

$$T: \begin{cases} x = 4r\cos\theta, \\ y = 6r\sin\theta, \end{cases}$$

则 T 将 D 变为

$$\Delta = \{(r,\theta) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq 1\}, J(r,\theta) = abr = 24r,$$

故

$$V = \iint_{D} \left[\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9}} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} \right) \right] dxdy$$
$$= 24 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r \left[2r - 2r^2 \right] dr = 8\pi.$$

6. 求由下列曲线所围的平面图形面积:

(1)
$$x+y=a, x+y=b, y=\alpha x, y=\beta x \ (0 < a < b, 0 < \alpha < \beta);$$

(2)
$$\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^2 = x^2 + y^2$$
;

(3)
$$(x^2+y^2)^2=2a^2(x^2-y^2)$$
 $(x^2+y^2) \ge a^2$.

(1) 平面图形如图 21-10 所示.

令

$$T: \begin{cases} x+y=u, \\ \frac{y}{x}=v, \end{cases}$$

则T将由直线 $x+y=a,x+y=b,y=\alpha x$, $y = \beta x$ 所围的区域 D 变为

$$\Delta = \{(u,v) \mid a \leq u \leq b, \alpha \leq v \leq \beta\}.$$

$$\mathbf{Z} \quad \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ -\frac{y}{x^2} & \frac{1}{x} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{x+y}{x^2}$$

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

因而

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \frac{u}{(1+v)^2}.$$

$$S_{D} = \iint_{D} dx dy = \int_{a}^{b} u du \int_{a}^{\beta} \frac{1}{(1+v)^{2}} dv = \frac{b^{2} - a^{2}}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+\alpha} - \frac{1}{1+\beta} \right).$$

(2) 作广义极坐标变换

$$T: \begin{cases} x = ar \cos \theta, \\ y = br \sin \theta, \end{cases}$$

则变换 T 将曲线变为

$$r = \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta}$$
.

故知曲线是有界的,又由原方程

$$\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^2 = x^2 + y^2$$

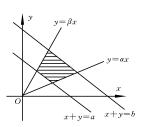


图 21-10

知,曲线关于坐标轴对称, $J(r,\theta) = abr$,则

$$S_{D} = \iint_{D} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = 4ab \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{a^{2}\cos^{2}\theta + b^{2}\sin^{2}\theta}} r \mathrm{d}r = 2ab \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a^{2}\cos^{2}\theta + b^{2}\sin^{2}\theta) \mathrm{d}\theta$$

$$= 2a^{3}b \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2}\theta \mathrm{d}\theta + 2ab^{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2}\theta \mathrm{d}\theta$$

$$= 2a^{3}b \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + 2ab^{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}ab(a^{2} + b^{2}).$$

$$(3) \diamondsuit x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta, 则将已知曲线$$

(3) 令
$$x = r\cos\theta, y = r\sin\theta$$
,则将已知曲线

$$(x^2+y^2)^2=2a^2(x^2-y^2)$$
 和 $x^2+y^2=a^2$

分别化为

双纽线
$$r^2 = 2a^2\cos 2\theta$$
 和 圆 $r = a$

如图 21-11 所示,由方程组

$$\begin{cases} r^2 = 2a^2 \cos 2\theta, \\ r = a, \end{cases}$$

得r=a, $\theta=\pm\frac{\pi}{\kappa}$,利用对称性,有

$$\begin{split} S_D &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_a^a \frac{\ell \cos 2\theta}{r} \mathrm{d}r \\ &= 2a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (2\cos 2\theta - 1) \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= a^2 \left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{\pi}{3}\right). \end{split}$$

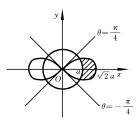


图 21-11

7. 设f(x,y)为连续函数,且f(x,y)=f(y,x),证明:

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

证 因为

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le y \le x, 0 \le x \le 1\},$$

作变换
$$T: \begin{cases} u=1-x, \\ v=1-y, \end{cases}$$
 或
$$T: \begin{cases} x=1-u, \\ y=1-v, \end{cases}$$
 又
$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 1,$$

变换 T 将 D 变为 uv 平面上区域

$$\Delta = \{(u,v) \mid 0 \leq u \leq v, 0 \leq v \leq 1\},$$

故

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x} f(x, y) dy = \iint_{D} f(x, y) dx dy = \int_{0}^{1} dv \int_{0}^{v} f(1 - u, 1 - v) du$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} dv \int_{0}^{v} f(1 - v, 1 - u) du$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x} f(1 - x, 1 - y) dy.$$

8. 试作适当变换,把下列二重积分化为单重积分.

(1)
$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy, 其中, D 为圆域: x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 1;$$

(2)
$$\iint_{D} f(\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}) dx dy, \nexists \Phi, D = \{(x,y) \mid |y| \leqslant |x|, |x| \leqslant 1\};$$

(3)
$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(x+y) dx dy, \mathbf{\xi} \mathbf{P}, D = \{(x,y) \mid |x| + |y| \leq 1\};$$

(4)
$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} f(xy) dxdy, \nexists \Phi, D = \{(x,y) \mid x \leq y \leq 4x, 1 \leq xy \leq 2\}.$$

解 (1) 作极坐标变换

$$T: \begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\theta, \end{cases}$$

则T将D变为 $r\theta$ 平面上区域

$$\Delta = \{ (r, \theta) \mid 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi, 0 \leqslant r \leqslant 1 \},$$

故
$$\iint_D f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy$$
$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 rf(r) dr = 2\pi \int_0^1 rf(r) dr.$$

(2) 作极坐标变换

$$T: \begin{cases} x = r\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\theta, \end{cases}$$

将 D 按图 21-12 所示分为 6 个区域 D_i $(i=1,2,\dots,6)$,在每个小区域 D_i 上 先对 θ 求积分,后对r 求积分,则

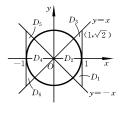


图 21-12

$$\begin{split} & \iint_{D} f(\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ & = \iint_{D_{2}} f(\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + \iint_{D_{4}} f(\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + \iint_{D_{1}} f(\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ & + \iint_{D_{2}} f(\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + \iint_{D_{5}} f(\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + \iint_{D_{6}} f(\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}}) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ & = \int_{0}^{1} \mathrm{d}r \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} rf(r) \mathrm{d}\theta + \int_{0}^{1} \mathrm{d}r \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} rf(r) \mathrm{d}\theta + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \mathrm{d}r \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{-\arccos \frac{1}{r}} rf(r) \mathrm{d}\theta \\ & + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \mathrm{d}r \int_{\pi+\arccos \frac{1}{r}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} rf(r) \mathrm{d}\theta + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \mathrm{d}r \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\pi-\arccos \frac{1}{r}} rf(r) \mathrm{d}\theta \\ & + \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \mathrm{d}r \int_{\pi+\arccos \frac{1}{r}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} rf(r) \mathrm{d}\theta \\ & = \pi \int_{0}^{1} rf(r) \mathrm{d}r + \pi \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} rf(r) \mathrm{d}r - 4 \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} rf(r) \mathrm{arccos} \frac{1}{r} \mathrm{d}r \\ & = \pi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{2}} rf(r) \mathrm{d}r - 4 \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} rf(r) \mathrm{arccos} \frac{1}{r} \mathrm{d}r. \end{split}$$

(3) 作变换

$$T: \begin{cases} u = x + y, \\ v = x - y, \end{cases} \quad \overrightarrow{\mathfrak{g}} \quad T: \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}(u + v), \\ y = \frac{1}{2}(u - v), \end{cases}$$
$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

而

故变换T 分别将D 的边界x+y=1,x+y=-1,x-y=1,x-y=-1 分别变为u=1,u=-1,v=-1.则

$$\iint_{D} f(x+y) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} dv \int_{-1}^{1} f(u) du = \int_{-1}^{1} f(u) du.$$

(4) 作变换

$$T: \begin{cases} u = xy, \\ v = \frac{y}{x}, \end{cases}$$
 \overrightarrow{y} $T: \begin{cases} x = \frac{\sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{v}}, \\ y = \sqrt{u} \sqrt{v}, \end{cases}$

则 T 将 D 变为 uv 平面上区域

$$\Delta = \{(u,v) \mid 1 \leq u \leq 2, 1 \leq v \leq 4\}.$$

又
$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{u} \sqrt{v}} & -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{v^3}} \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{v}}{\sqrt{u}} & \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{v}} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2v},$$
故
$$\iint_{D} f(xy) dx dy = \int_{1}^{4} dv \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{2v} f(u) du = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{v} dv \int_{1}^{2} f(u) du = \ln 2 \int_{1}^{2} f(u) du.$$

§ 5 三重积分

1. 计算下列积分:

(1)
$$\iint_{V} (xy+z^2) dx dy dz, \mathbf{\cancel{q}} \mathbf{\cancel{q}}, V = [-2,5] \times [-3,3] \times [0,1];$$

(2)
$$\iiint x \cos y \cos z dx dy dz$$
,其中, $V = [0,1] \times \left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right] \times \left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$;

(3)
$$\iint\limits_V rac{\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z}{\left(1+x+y+z
ight)^3},$$
其中, V 是由 $x+y+z=1$ 与三个坐标面所围成

的区域;

 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 所围成的区域.

$$\mathbf{W} \quad (1) \quad \iiint_{V} (xy+z^{2}) dx dy dz = \int_{-2}^{5} dx \int_{-3}^{3} dy \int_{0}^{1} (xy+z^{2}) dz$$
$$= \int_{-2}^{5} dx \int_{-3}^{3} \left(xy + \frac{1}{3} \right) dy$$

$$=\int_{-2}^{5} \frac{2}{3} \cdot 3 dx = 14.$$

(2)
$$\iiint x \cos y \cos z dx dy dz = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos y dy \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos z dz = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(3) 因为 V 在 xv 平面上的投影区域

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le y \le 1 - x, 0 \le x \le 1\},$$

$$z_1(x, y) = 0, \quad z_2(x, y) = 1 - x - y,$$

(4) 因为 V 在 xy 平面上的投影区域

$$D = \left\{ (x, y) \mid 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{x}, 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \right\},\,$$

$$z_1(x,y)=0$$
, $z_2(x,y)=\frac{\pi}{2}-x$,

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + x \cos x - \sin x \right] \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{1}{2}.$$

2. 试改变下列累次积分的顺序:

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

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

解 (1) 因为V 由三个坐标面以及平面x+y=1,z=x+y 所围成,所以 V 在xy 平面上的投影区域

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

$$\mathbf{M} \qquad I = \int_0^1 \! \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{1-x} \! \mathrm{d}y \int_0^{x+y} \! f(x,y,z) \! \mathrm{d}z = \int_0^1 \! \mathrm{d}y \int_0^{1-y} \! \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{x+y} \! f(x,y,z) \! \mathrm{d}z.$$

V 在zx 平面上的投影区域

$$D_1 = \{(x,z) \mid 0 \le z \le x, 0 \le x \le 1\} \cup \{(x,z) \mid x \le z \le 1, 0 \le x \le 1\},$$

则
$$I = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{x} dz \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy + \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{x}^{1} dz \int_{z-x}^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{0}^{z} dx \int_{z-x}^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy + \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{z}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy.$$

V 在 yz 平面上的投影区域

$$D_2 = \{ (y,z) \mid 0 \le z \le y, 0 \le y \le 1 \} \cup \{ y \le z \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1 \},$$

则
$$I = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{y} dz \int_{0}^{1-y} f(x, y, z) dx + \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{y}^{1} dz \int_{z-y}^{1-y} f(x, y, z) dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{0}^{z} dy \int_{z-y}^{1-y} f(x, y, z) dx + \int_{0}^{1} dz \int_{z}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1-y} f(x, y, z) dx.$$

(2) 因为V 由三坐标面、平面 x=1, y=1 以及旋转抛物面 $z=x^2+y^2$ 所围成(见图 21-13), 所以V 在 xy 平面投影区域

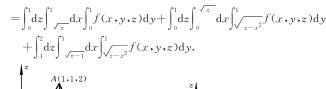
$$D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1\},\$$

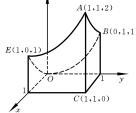
则
$$I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{x^2 + y^2} f(x, y, z) dz = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2 + y^2} f(x, y, z) dz.$$

V 在 xz 平面上的投影区域(见图 21-14)

$$D_1 = \{(x,z) \mid 0 \le z \le x^2, 0 \le x \le 1\} \cup \{(x,z) \mid x^2 \le z \le x^2 + 1, 0 \le x \le 1\},$$

$$\mathbf{M} \qquad I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} dz \int_0^1 f(x, y, z) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{x^2+1} dz \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y, z) dy$$





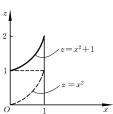


图 21-13

图 21-14

V 在 yz 平面上的投影区域与V 在 xz 平面上的投影区域形状相同,故将上述 累次积分中 x 与 y 交换(f(x,y,z))不变)即可:

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

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

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

3. 计算下列三重积分与累次积分:

(1)
$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} z^2 dx dy dz$$
, $\mathbf{H} \mathbf{P}$, $V \mathbf{H} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le r^2 \mathbf{M} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 2rz$ 所确定;

(2)
$$\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \mathrm{d}y \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} z^2 \mathrm{d}z.$$
解 (1) 由
$$\begin{cases} x^2+y^2+z^2=r^2, \\ x^2+y^2+z^2=2rz, \end{cases}$$
得两球面的交线
$$\begin{cases} x^2+y^2=\frac{3}{4}r^2, \\ z=\frac{r}{2}, \end{cases}$$

故由两球面所围区域在xy 平面上的投影区域

$$\begin{split} D &= \left\{ \left. (x,y) \, | \, x^2 + y^2 \!\! \leqslant \!\! \frac{3r^2}{4} \right\}. \\ \text{Ff } \ \downarrow \quad \bigoplus_{v} \!\! z^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = \! \int_0^{2\pi} \! \mathrm{d}\theta \! \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r} \! \rho \mathrm{d}\rho \! \int_{r-\sqrt{r^2-\rho^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-\rho^2}} \!\! z^2 \mathrm{d}z \\ &= \!\! \frac{2\pi}{3} \! \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r} \! \rho \! \left[\left. (r^2 \! - \! \rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \! - \! (r \! - \sqrt{r^2-\rho^2})^3 \right] \! \mathrm{d}\rho \right. \\ &= \!\! - \frac{\pi}{3} \! \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r} \! \left[\left. (r^2 \! - \! \rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \! - \! (r \! - \sqrt{r^2-\rho^2})^3 \right] \! \mathrm{d}(r^2 \! - \! \rho^2) \\ &= \!\! - \frac{\pi}{3} \! \left[\! \frac{2}{5} (r^2 \! - \! \rho^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} \! + \! r^3 (r^2 \! - \! \rho^2) \! - \! 2r^2 (r^2 \! - \! \rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right. \\ &+ \! \frac{3}{2} r (r^2 \! - \! \rho^2)^2 \! - \! \frac{1}{5} (r^2 \! - \! \rho^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} \right] \! \left|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}r} \right. \\ &= \! \frac{59}{100} \pi r^5. \end{split}$$

(2) 因为 V 在 xy 平面上的投影区域

$$\begin{split} D &= \{ (x,y) \, | \, 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \sqrt{1-x^2} \,, \, 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1 \}. \\ z_1(x,y) &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \,, \quad z_2(x,y) = \sqrt{2-x^2 - y^2} \,, \\ \int_0^1 \! \mathrm{d}x \! \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \! \mathrm{d}y \! \int_{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-x^2 - y^2}} \! z^2 \! \mathrm{d}z \\ &= \! \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \! \mathrm{d}\theta \! \int_0^1 \! r \mathrm{d}r \! \int_r^{\sqrt{2-r^2}} \! z^2 \! \mathrm{d}z \! = \! \frac{\pi}{6} \! \int_0^1 \! r \! \left[(2-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \! - r^3 \right] \! \mathrm{d}r \\ &= \! \frac{\pi}{6} \! \left[-\frac{1}{6} (2-r^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} \! - \frac{1}{6} r^5 \right] \! \left| \frac{1}{2} \! = \! \frac{\pi}{16} (2 \sqrt{2} - 1). \end{split}$$

所以

4. 利用适当的坐标变换,计算下列各曲面所围成的体积:

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

(2)
$$\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^2 = 1 \ (x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0, a > 0, b > 0, c > 0).$$

解 (1) 因为V 由两个旋转抛物面,平面y=x 和母线平行于z 轴的柱面 $y=x^2$ 所围成,V 在 xy 平面上的投影区域

$$D = \{(x, y) | x^2 \le y \le x, 0 \le x \le 1\}.$$

 $z_1(x,y) = x^2 + y^2$, $z_2(x,y) = 2(x^2 + y^2)$,

所以 $V = \iiint_V dx dy dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos^2\theta}} dr \int_{r^2}^{2r^2} r dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sin\theta}{\cos^2\theta}} r^3 dr$ $= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^4\theta \sec^8\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^4\theta (1 + \tan^2\theta) d\tan\theta = \frac{3}{35}$.

(2) 作变换

$$T: \begin{cases} x = ar \sin\varphi \cos^2\theta, \\ y = br \sin\varphi \sin^2\theta, \\ z = cr \cos\varphi, \end{cases} \begin{cases} 0 \leqslant r \leqslant 1, \\ 0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{cases}$$

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

 $=2abcr^2\sin\varphi\sin\theta\cos\theta,$

则

$$V = \iiint_{V} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2abc \sin\varphi \,\mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta \cos\theta \,\mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{2} \,\mathrm{d}r = \frac{1}{3}abc.$$

5. 设球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 2x$ 上各点的密度等于该点到坐标原点的距离,求这球体的质量.

解 球体的质量为

$$M = \iiint_{V} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz.$$

因为球体 $(x-1)^2+y^2+z^2 \le 1$ 为以(1,0,0)为球心,半径为1的球面的内部,故作球坐标变换

$$T : \begin{cases} x = r\sin\varphi\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\varphi\sin\theta, \\ z = r\cos\varphi, \end{cases}$$

则
$$M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{2 \sin\varphi \cos\theta} r^{3} \sin\varphi dr = 8 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{4}\theta d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{5}\varphi d\varphi$$

6. 设 f(x,y,z)在长方体 $V = [a,b] \times [c,d] \times [e,h]$ 上可积. 若对任何 $(y,z) \in D = [c,d] \times [e,h]$,定积分

$$F(y,z) = \int_a^b f(x,y,z) dx$$

存在,证明F(y,z)在D上可积,且

$$\iint_{D} F(y,z) dydz = \iint_{V} f(x,y,z) dxdydz.$$

证 用平行于坐标面的平面网T作分割,它把V分成有限个小长方体

$$egin{aligned} v_{ijk} = & \left[x_{i-1}, x_i
ight] imes \left[y_{j-1}, y_j
ight] imes \left[z_{k-1}, z_k
ight], \ M_{ijk} = & \sup_{(x,y,z) \in v_{jik}} f(x,y,z), \ m_{ijk} = & \inf_{(x,y,z) \in v_{jik}} f(x,y,z). \end{aligned}$$

对于 $[y_{j-1},y_j]$ × $[z_{k-1},z_k]$ 上任一点 (η_i,ξ_k) ,在 $\Delta_i=(x_{i-1},x_i)$ 上有

$$m_{ijk}\Delta x_i \leqslant \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} f(x, \eta_j, \xi_k) dx \leqslant M_{ijk}\Delta x_i.$$

对下标i相加,有

记

$$\sum_{i} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} f(x, \eta_i, \xi_k) \mathrm{d}x = \int_{a}^{b} f(x, \eta_i, \xi_k) \mathrm{d}x = F(\eta_i, \xi_k)$$

$$\sum_{i,j,k} m_{ijk} \Delta x_i \Delta y_j \Delta z_k \leqslant \sum_{j,k} F(\eta_j, \xi_k) \Delta y_j \Delta z_k \leqslant \sum_{i,j,k} M_{ijk} \Delta x_i \Delta y_j \Delta z_k.$$

上式不等式两边是分割 T 的下和与上和. 由于 f(x,y,z) 在 V 上可积,当 $\parallel T \parallel \rightarrow 0$ 时,下和与上和具有相同的极限,这表明 F(y,z) 在 D 上可积,且

$$\iint_{D} F(y,z) dydz = \iint_{V} f(x,y,z) dxdydz.$$

7. 设
$$V = \left\{ (x, y, z) \left| \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leqslant 1 \right. \right\}$$
,计算下列积分:

(1)
$$\iint_{V} \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}} dx dy dz;$$

(2)
$$\iiint_V e^{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}}} dx dy dz.$$

解 (1) 作广义球坐标变换

$$T: \begin{cases} x = ar \sin\varphi \cos\theta, \\ y = br \sin\varphi \sin\theta, \\ z = cr \cos\varphi, \end{cases} \begin{cases} 0 \leqslant r \leqslant 1, \\ 0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \pi, \\ 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi \end{cases}$$

 $J = abcr^2 \sin \varphi$,

(2) 同样利用广义球坐标变换,有

$$\iint_{V} e^{\sqrt{\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} + \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}}} dx dy dz = abc \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_{0}^{1} r^{2} e^{r} dr = 4\pi abc (e-2).$$

§6 重积分的应用

1. 求曲面 az=xy 包含在圆柱 $x^2+y^2=a^2$ 内那部分的面积.

解 因为

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{a}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{a},$$

所以

$$\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2+\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2}=\frac{1}{a}\sqrt{a^2+x^2+y^2}.$$

又曲面az = xy 包含在圆柱 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 内那部分曲面在xy 平面上的投影区域 $D = \{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \le a^2\},$

利用对称性,有

$$\Delta S = \iint_{\mathcal{D}} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy = \frac{4}{a} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{a} r \sqrt{a^2 + r^2} dr$$
$$= \frac{2\pi}{a} \left[\frac{1}{3} (a^2 + r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right] \Big|_{0}^{a} = \frac{2\pi}{3} a^2 (2\sqrt{2} - 1).$$

2. 求锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被柱面 $z^2 = 2x$ 所截部分的曲面面积.

$$\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \\ z^2 = 2x, \end{cases}$$

得投影柱面

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2x$$
,

故曲面在 xy 平面上的投影区域

$$D = \{ (x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 2x \}.$$

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

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \sqrt{2},$$

又

所以
$$\Delta S = \iint_{D} \sqrt{2} \, \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{2\cos\theta} r \mathrm{d}r = 4\sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2}\theta \mathrm{d}\theta$$
$$= \sqrt{2}\pi.$$

- 3. 求下列均匀密度的平面薄板重心:
- (1) **半椭圆** $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leqslant 1, y \geqslant 0;$
- (2) 高为h,底分别为a和b的等腰梯形.
- 解 (1) 设密度为 μ (常数),由于图形关于 ν 轴对称,故

$$\bar{x} = 0$$

又质量

$$M = \iint_{0} \mu dx dy = \mu \int_{0}^{\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} abr dr = \frac{1}{2} \pi ab \mu,$$

对x轴的静力矩

$$M_x = \iint_D \mu y dx dy = \mu \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 (ab^2 \sin\theta) r^2 dr = \mu ab^2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin\theta d\theta \cdot \int_0^1 r^2 dr = \frac{2}{3} ab^2 \mu,$$
$$\overline{y} = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{4b}{3\pi}.$$

故重心

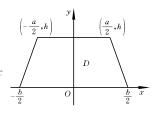
$$(\bar{x},\bar{y}) = \left(0,\frac{4b}{3\pi}\right).$$

(2) 建立如图 21-15 所示的坐标系,由于质量分布均匀以及其对称性,故 知 又质量 $M=\mu \cdot S_D = \frac{1}{2}\mu h(a+b)$,

对
$$x$$
 轴的静力矩
$$M_x = \iint_{\mathcal{D}} \mu y \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = 2\mu \int_0^h \mathrm{d}y \int_0^{\frac{1}{2h}[bh-(b-a)y]} y \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \frac{\mu}{h} \int_0^h y [bh-(b-a)y] \mathrm{d}y$$

$$= \frac{\mu h^2}{6b(b+2a)},$$



$$\overline{y} = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{h(b+2a)}{3(a+b)}.$$

故重心

$$(\overline{x},\overline{y}) = \left(0,\frac{h(b+2a)}{3(a+b)}\right).$$

- 4. 求下列均匀密度物体的重心:
- (1) $z \le 1 x^2 y^2, z \ge 0$:
- (2) 由坐标面及平面 x+2y-z=1 所围的四面体.

(1) 立体在 xv 平面上投影区域

$$D = \{ (x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \}.$$

由于质量分布均匀(设密度为 4)以及其对称性,故知

$$\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0.$$

$$M = \iiint \mu dx dy dz = \mu \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r dr \int_{0}^{1-r^{2}} dz = 2\pi \mu \int_{0}^{1} r (1-r^{2}) dr = \frac{1}{2} \pi \mu,$$

$$M_z = \iiint_0 \mu z dx dy dz = \mu \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^{1-r^2} z dz = 2\pi \mu \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} r (1-r^2)^2 dr = \frac{\pi \mu}{6}.$$

所以

$$\bar{z} = \frac{M_z}{M} = \frac{1}{3}$$
.

故重心

$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = (0, 0, \frac{1}{3}).$$

(2) 立体 V 在 xv 平面上的投影区域

$$D = \left\{ (x,y) \middle| 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \frac{1}{2} (1-x), 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1 \right\}.$$

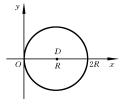
设密度为 μ ,由于

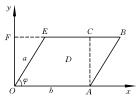
$$M = \mu \Delta V = \mu \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{12} \mu,$$

- 5. 求下列均匀密度的平面薄板的转动惯量:
- (1) 半径为R 的圆关于其切线的转动惯量;
- (2) 边长为a 和b,且夹角为 φ 的平行四边形,关于底边b 的转动惯量.

解 (1) 建立如图 21-16 所示的坐标系,则

$$\begin{split} I_{y} &= \mu \iint_{D} x^{2} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \mu \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{2R \cos\theta} r^{3} \cos^{2}\theta \mathrm{d}r = 8\mu R^{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{6}\theta \mathrm{d}\theta \\ &= 8\mu R^{4} \times \frac{5}{6} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{5}{4}\pi\mu R^{4}. \end{split}$$





(2) 建立如图21-17 所示的坐标系. 由于质量分布均匀,根据转动惯量概念,知薄板三角形ABC 与薄板三角形OEF 对x 轴的转动惯量相等,从而知平行四边形 ABEO 与矩形 ACFO 对x 轴的转动惯量相等,即

$$I_x = \iint_{\mathbb{D}} \mu y^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \mu \int_a^b \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{a\sin\varphi} y^2 \mathrm{d}y = \frac{\mu}{3} a^3 b \sin^3\varphi.$$

- 6. 计算下列引力:
- (1) 均匀薄片 $x^2 + y^2 \le R^2$, z = 0 对于轴上一点(0,0,c)(c > 0)处的单位质量的引力:
- (2) 均匀柱体 $x^2+y^2 \leqslant a^2$, $0 \leqslant z \leqslant h$ 对于点 P(0,0,c)(c>h)处的单位质量的引力;
- (3) 均匀密度的正圆锥体($\overline{a}h$,底半径R)对于在它的顶点处质量为m 的质点的引力.
 - 解 (1) 由均匀薄片的对称性,知

$$F_x = F_y = 0$$
.

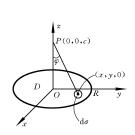
在 $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \le R^2\}$ 上任取微块 $d\sigma$ (见图21-18),其质量为 $\mu d\sigma$ (μ 为密度),它对质点P(0,0,c)的引力在z 轴上的投影为

(2) 建立如图 21-19 所示的坐标系,由对称性,知

$$F_x = F_y = 0$$
.

在z 轴上的分量微元为(μ 为密度,k 为万有引力常数)

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}F_z = & k \, \frac{\mu \mathrm{d}v}{r^2} \mathrm{cos} \alpha = k \mu \, \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{x^2 + y^2 + (z - c)^2} \bullet \frac{z - c}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z - c)^2}} \\ = & k \mu \, \frac{z - c}{\left[x^2 + y^2 + (z - c)^2\right]^{3/2}} \mathrm{d}v. \end{split}$$



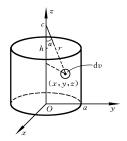


图 21-18

图 21-19

所以

$$\begin{split} F_z &= k\mu \iiint_V \frac{z-c}{\left[x^2 + y^2 + (z-c)^2\right]^{3/2}} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z \\ &= k\mu \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^a r \mathrm{d}r \int_0^h \frac{z-c}{\left[r^2 + (z-c)^2\right]^{3/2}} \mathrm{d}z \\ &= 2k\mu\pi \int_0^a r \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + c^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 - (c-h)^2}}\right] \mathrm{d}r \\ &= 2k\mu\pi \left[\sqrt{a^2 + c^2} - \sqrt{a^2 + (c-h)^2} - h\right]. \end{split}$$

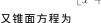
(3) 建立如图 21-20 所示的坐标系,由

对称性,知

$$F_x = F_y = 0$$
.

在z 轴上的分量微元为(μ 为密度,k 为万有引力常数)

$$\mathrm{d}F_z = km\mu \frac{z-h}{\left[x^2+y^2+(h-z)^2\right]^{3/2}}\mathrm{d}v.$$



$$z=h\left(1-\frac{1}{R}\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\right)$$
,

所以
$$F_z = km\mu \iiint\limits_V rac{z-h}{\left[x^2+y^2+(h-z)^2
ight]^{3/2}} \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z$$

$$=km\mu\int_{0}^{2\pi}\mathrm{d}\theta\int_{0}^{R}r\mathrm{d}r\int_{0}^{h\left(1-\frac{1}{R}r\right)}\frac{z-h}{\left[r^{2}+(h-z)^{2}\right]^{3/2}}\mathrm{d}z$$

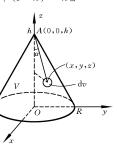


图 21-20

$$= -2km\mu\pi \int_{0}^{R} r[r^{2} + (h-z)^{2}]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{h(1-\frac{r}{R})} dr$$

$$= -2km\mu\pi \int_{0}^{R} \left[\frac{R}{\sqrt{R^{2} + h^{2}}} - \frac{r}{\sqrt{R^{2} + r^{2}}} \right] dr$$

$$= 2km\mu\pi \frac{h(h - \sqrt{R^{2} + h^{2}})}{\sqrt{R^{2} + h^{2}}}.$$

7. 求曲面

$$\begin{cases} x = (b + a\cos\psi)\cos\varphi, & 0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant 2\pi, \\ y = (b + a\cos\psi)\sin\varphi, & 0 \leqslant \psi \leqslant 2\pi, \\ z = a\sin\psi, & 0 \leqslant \psi \leqslant 2\pi \end{cases}$$

的面积,其中,常数a,b满足 $0 \le a \le b$.

解 因为
$$x_{\varphi} = -a\sin\phi\cos\varphi$$
, $x_{\varphi} = -(b + a\cos\phi)\sin\varphi$,

$$y_{\psi} = -a\sin\psi\sin\varphi, \quad y_{\varphi} = (b + a\cos\psi)\cos\varphi,$$

 $z_{\psi} = a\cos\psi, \quad z_{\varphi} = 0.$

所以

$$E = x_{\psi}^{2} + y_{\psi}^{2} + z_{\psi}^{2} = a^{2},$$

$$F = x_{\psi}x_{\varphi} + y_{\psi}y_{\varphi} + z_{\psi}z_{\varphi} = 0,$$

$$G = x_{\varphi}^{2} + y_{\varphi}^{2} + z_{\varphi}^{2} = (b + a\cos\psi)^{2},$$

$$\sqrt{EG - F^{2}} = a(b + a\cos\psi).$$

故

$$\Delta S = \iint\limits_{D'} \sqrt{EG - F^2} \,\mathrm{d}\psi \,\mathrm{d}\varphi = a \int_0^{2\pi} \,\mathrm{d}\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} (b + a \cos\psi) \,\mathrm{d}\psi = 4ab\pi^2.$$

8. 求螺旋面

$$\begin{cases} x = r\cos\varphi, & 0 \leqslant r \leqslant a, \\ y = r\sin\varphi, & 0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant 2\pi \end{cases}$$

$$z = b\varphi,$$

的面积.

解 因为

$$x_r = \cos\varphi$$
, $x_{\varphi} = -r\sin\varphi$,
 $y_r = \sin\varphi$, $y_{\varphi} = r\cos\varphi$,
 $z_r = 0$, $z_{\varphi} = b$,
 $E = 1$, $G = r^2 + b^2$, $F = 0$,

所以

$$\Delta S = \iint\limits_{D'} \sqrt{EG - F^2} dr d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a \sqrt{b^2 + r^2} dr$$
$$= \pi \left[a \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + b^2 \ln\left(a + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\right) - b^2 \ln b \right].$$

9. 求边长为a,密度均匀的立方体关于 其任一棱边的转动惯量.

解 建立如图 21-21 所示的坐标系.下面求对x 轴的转动惯量.设密度为 μ ,则

$$\begin{split} I_x &= \mu \iiint_V (y^2 + z^2) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z \\ &= \mu \int_0^a \mathrm{d}x \int_0^a \mathrm{d}y \int_0^a (y^2 + z^2) \mathrm{d}z \\ &= \mu \int_0^a \mathrm{d}x \int_0^a \left(ay^2 + \frac{1}{3} a^3 \right) \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \mu a^5. \end{split}$$

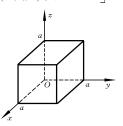


图 21-21

§ 7 n 重 积 分

1. 计算五重积分

$$\iiint dx dy dz du dv,$$

其中, $V: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + u^2 + v^2 \le r^2$.

解 作五维球坐标变换

$$T : \begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \varphi_1, \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2, \\ z = \rho \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \cos \varphi_3, \\ u = \rho \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \sin \varphi_3 \cos \varphi_4, \\ v = \rho \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \sin \varphi_3 \sin \varphi_4, \end{cases}$$

 $J = \rho^4 \sin^3 \varphi_1 \sin^2 \varphi_2 \sin \varphi_3$, $0 \leqslant \rho \leqslant r$, $0 \leqslant \varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3 \leqslant \pi$, $0 \leqslant \varphi_4 \leqslant 2\pi$,

则

$$\iiint_{V} dx dy dz du dv$$

$$= \int_{0}^{r} d\rho \int_{0}^{\pi} d\varphi_{1} \int_{0}^{\pi} d\varphi_{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} d\varphi_{3} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \rho^{4} \sin^{3}\varphi_{1} \sin^{2}\varphi_{2} \sin\varphi_{3} d\varphi_{4}$$

$$\begin{split} &=\int_{0}^{r}\rho^{4}\mathrm{d}\rho\int_{0}^{\pi}\sin^{3}\varphi_{1}\mathrm{d}\varphi_{1}\int_{0}^{\pi}\sin^{2}\varphi_{2}\mathrm{d}\varphi_{2}\int_{0}^{\pi}\sin\varphi_{3}\mathrm{d}\varphi_{3}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\mathrm{d}\varphi_{4}\\ &=\frac{2\pi}{5}r^{5}\Big(\frac{1}{3}\cos^{3}\varphi_{1}-\cos\varphi_{1}\Big)\left|\int_{0}^{\pi}\Big(\frac{1}{2}\varphi_{2}-\frac{1}{4}\sin2\varphi_{2}\Big)\right|\int_{0}^{\pi}(-\cos\varphi_{3})\left|\int_{0}^{\pi}(-\cos\varphi_{3})\right|_{0}^{\pi}\\ &=\frac{8}{15}\pi r^{5}. \end{split}$$

2. 计算四重积分

$$\iiint\limits_{\mathcal{W}} \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2-y^2-z^2-u^2}{1+x^2+y^2+z^2+u^2}} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}u\,,$$

其中, $V: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + u^2 \le 1$.

解 作四维球坐标变换

$$T: \begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi_1, \\ y = r \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2, \end{cases}$$

$$z = r \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \cos \varphi_3,$$

$$u = r \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \sin \varphi_3,$$

$$J=r^3\sin^2\varphi_1\sin\varphi_2$$
, $0\leqslant r\leqslant 1$, $0\leqslant \varphi_1\leqslant \pi$, $0\leqslant \varphi_2\leqslant \pi$, $0\leqslant \varphi_3\leqslant 2\pi$,

$$\begin{split} & \iiint_{\mathbb{V}} \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2-y^2-z^2-u^2}{1+x^2+y^2+z^2+u^2}} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}u \\ & = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\varphi_{3} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{2}\varphi_{1} \mathrm{d}\varphi_{1} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin\varphi_{2} \mathrm{d}\varphi_{2} \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} \sqrt{\frac{1-r^{2}}{1+r^{2}}} \mathrm{d}r \\ & = 2\pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2 \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} \sqrt{\frac{1-r^{2}}{1+r^{2}}} \mathrm{d}r = \pi^{2} \int_{0}^{1} r^{2} \sqrt{\frac{1-r^{2}}{1+r^{2}}} \mathrm{d}r^{2} \\ & = \pi^{2} \int_{0}^{1} t \sqrt{\frac{1-t}{1+t}} \mathrm{d}t = \pi^{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{t}{1+t} \sqrt{1-t^{2}} \mathrm{d}t \xrightarrow{t=\sin\theta} \pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin\theta}{1+\sin\theta} \cos^{2}\theta \mathrm{d}\theta \\ & = \pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta (1-\sin\theta) \mathrm{d}\theta = \pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin\theta-\sin^{2}\theta) \mathrm{d}\theta = \pi \left(1-\frac{\pi}{4}\right). \end{split}$$

3. 求n 维角锥 $x_i \geqslant 0$, $\frac{x_1}{a_1} + \frac{x_2}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{x_n}{a_n} \leqslant 1$, $a_i \geqslant 0$ $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 的体积.

解 作变换

$$T: x_1 = a_1t_1, x_2 = a_2t_2, \dots, x_n = a_nt_n,$$

这时

$$J = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n$$
.

$$\Delta V_n = \int_{V} \underbrace{\int_{V} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n}_{V} = a_1 a_2 \cdots a_n \underbrace{\int_{t_1^2 + t_2^2 + \cdots + t_n^2 \leq 1}^{n}}_{t_1 \geq 0} dt_1 dt_2 \cdots dt_n$$

$$=\frac{1}{n!}a_1a_2\cdots a_n$$
(见§7n 重积分例1).

4. 把 $\Omega_1 x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 \le R^2$ 上的 $n(n \ge 2)$ 重积分

$$\widehat{\int \cdots} \int f(\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2}) dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n$$

化为单重积分,其中,f(u)为连续函数.

解 作 n 维球坐标变换

$$T: \begin{cases} x_1 = r\cos\varphi_1, \\ x_2 = r\sin\varphi_1\cos\varphi_2, \\ x_3 = r\sin\varphi_1\sin\varphi_2\cos\varphi_3, \\ \vdots \\ x_{n-1} = r\sin\varphi_1\sin\varphi_2\cdots\sin\varphi_{n-2}\cos\varphi_{n-1}, \\ x_n = r\sin\varphi_1\sin\varphi_2\cdots\sin\varphi_{n-2}\sin\varphi_{n-1}, \\ J = r^{n-1}\sin^{n-2}\varphi_1\sin^{n-3}\varphi_2\cdots\sin^2\varphi_{n-3}\sin\varphi_{n-2}, \\ 0 \leqslant r \leqslant R, \quad 0 \leqslant \varphi_1, \varphi_2, \cdots, \varphi_{n-2} \leqslant \pi, \quad 0 \leqslant \varphi_{n-1} \leqslant 2\pi, \end{cases}$$

则
$$I = \int_{0}^{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(\sqrt{x_{1}^{2} + x_{2}^{2} + \dots + x_{n}^{2}}) dx_{1} dx_{2} \dots dx_{n}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{n-2} \varphi_{1} d\varphi_{1} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{n-3} \varphi_{2} d\varphi_{2} \dots \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{2} \varphi_{n-3} d\varphi_{n-3} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \varphi_{n-2} d\varphi_{n-2} \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\varphi_{n-1} d\varphi_{n-1} d\varphi_{n-2} d\varphi_{n-2$$

因为

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{k}\theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} - t \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{k}t dt,$$

又由于

$$B(p,q) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\kappa}{2}} \sin^{2q-1} t \cos^{2p-1} t dt$$

所以

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{k}\theta d\theta = B\left(\frac{1+k}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right),$$

故
$$I = 2\pi \mathbf{B}\left(\frac{1+n-2}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \mathbf{B}\left(\frac{1+n-3}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdots \mathbf{B}\left(\frac{1+n-(n-2)}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\cdot \mathbf{B}\left(\frac{1+n-(n-1)}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \int_{0}^{R} r^{n-1} f(r) dr$$

$$= 2\pi \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n-1}{2}\right)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{n-2}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n-2}{2}\right)} \cdot \cdots \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{n-(n-3)}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n-(n-3)}{2}\right)}$$

$$\cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{n-(n-2)}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n-(n-2)}{2}\right)} \cdot \int_{0}^{R} r^{n-1} f(r) dr$$

$$= 2\pi \frac{\left(\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)^{n-2} \Gamma(1)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \cdot \int_{0}^{R} r^{n-1} f(r) dr = \frac{2(\pi)^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2}\right)} \int_{0}^{R} r^{n-1} f(r) dr.$$

§ 8 反常二重积分

1. 试讨论下列无界区域上二重积分的收敛性:

(3)
$$\iint_{0 \le x \le 1} \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(1+x^2+y^2)^{\ell}} d\sigma \ (0 < m \le |\varphi(x,y)| \le M).$$

解 (1) \diamondsuit $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$, $1 \le r < +\infty$, $0 \le \theta \le 2\pi$, 则

$$\iint\limits_{\substack{x^2+y^2 \geqslant 1 \\ x^2+y^2 \geqslant 1}} \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{(x^2+y^2)^m} = \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{r^{2m-1}} \mathrm{d}r = 2\pi \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{r^{2m-1}} \mathrm{d}r.$$

i) 当
$$2m-1 \leqslant 1$$
,即 $m \leqslant 1$ 时, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{r^{2m-1}} dr$ 发散,所以 $\int_{x^2+y^2>1}^{\infty} \frac{d\sigma}{(x^2+y^2)^m}$ 发

散;

ii) 当
$$2m-1>1$$
,即 $m>1$ 时, $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{r^{2m-1}} dr$ 收敛,所以
$$\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\geqslant 1} \frac{d\sigma}{(x^2+y^2)^m} = 2\pi \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{r^{2m-1}} dr = 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{2-2m} r^{2-2m} \right] \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{m-1}$$
收敛.

(2) 由于被积函数关于x轴、v 轴对称,所以

$$\iint_{D} \frac{d\sigma}{(1+|x|^{p})(1+|y|^{q})} = 4 \iint_{\substack{x \ge 0 \\ y \ge 0}} \frac{1}{(1+x^{p})(1+y^{q})} dxdy$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^{p}} dx \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+y^{q}} dy.$$

因为 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^p} dx \, \text{当} \, p > 1 \, \text{时收敛}, \, \text{当} \, p \leqslant 1 \, \text{时发散}; \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+y^q} dy \, \text{当} \, q > 1 \, \text{时收敛}, \, \text{当} \, q \leqslant 1 \, \text{时发散}, \, \text{所以} \, \int_D^{} \frac{d\sigma}{(1+|x|^p)(1+|y|^q)} \, \text{当} \, p > 1, q > 1 \, \text{时收敛}, \, \text{其他情况下均发散}.$

(3) 因为 $0 < m \le |\varphi(x,y)| \le M$,所以

$$\frac{m}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p} \leqslant \frac{|\varphi(x,y)|}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p} \leqslant \frac{M}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p}.$$

故只需讨论 $I=\iint\limits_{0\leqslant v\leqslant 1} \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{(1+x^2+y^2)^{\rho}}$ 的收敛性.

- i) 当 $\rho \leq 0$ 时,显然 I 发散;
- ii) 当 p>0 时,由于

$$\frac{1}{(2+x^2)^{\rho}} \leqslant \frac{1}{(1+x^2+y^2)^{\rho}} \leqslant \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{\rho}},$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(2+x^2)^{\rho}} dx \leqslant I = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{(1+x^2+y^2)^{\rho}} \leqslant \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{\rho}} dx,$$

则当 $p>\frac{1}{2}$ 时, $\int_0^{+\infty}\frac{1}{(1+x^2)^p}\mathrm{d}x$ 收敛,从而I 收敛;当 $p\leqslant\frac{1}{2}$ 时, $\int_0^{+\infty}\frac{1}{(2+x^2)^p}\mathrm{d}x$

发散,从而 / 发散. 故

当
$$p > \frac{1}{2}$$
时,由 $\iint_{0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1} \frac{M d\sigma}{(1+x^2+y^2)^{\rho}}$ 收敛,知 $\iint_{0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1} \frac{|\varphi(x,y)|}{(1+x^2+y^2)^{\rho}} d\sigma$ 收敛,

从而
$$\iint_{0 \le y \le 1} \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p} d\sigma$$
 收敛;

当
$$p \leqslant \frac{1}{2}$$
时,由 $\iint_{0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1} \frac{m}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p} d\sigma$ 发散,知 $\iint_{0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1} \frac{|\varphi(x,y)|}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p} d\sigma$ 发

散,再根据定理 21.18 知 $\iint_{0 \le \sqrt{x}} \frac{\varphi(x,y)}{(1+x^2+y^2)^p} d\sigma$ 发散.

则

2. 计算积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \cos(x^2+y^2) dx.$$

解 作极坐标变换

$$T: x = r\cos\theta, \ y = r\sin\theta, \ 0 \le r < +\infty, \ 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi,$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}y \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-(x^2 + y^2)} \cos(x^2 + y^2) \mathrm{d}x = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{+\infty} r \mathrm{e}^{-r^2} \cos r^2 \mathrm{d}r$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{t = r^2}{-\infty}} \pi \int_{0}^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-t} \cos t \mathrm{d}t = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

3. 判别下列积分的收敛性:

(1)
$$\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leqslant 1} \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{(x^2+y^2)^m}; \qquad (2) \iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leqslant 1} \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{(1-x^2-y^2)^m}.$$

解 (1) 因为P(0,0)为瑕点, $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2)^m}$ 在 $0 < x^2 + y^2 \le 1$ 有定义,记

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \quad f(x, y) = \frac{1}{r^{2m}},$$

所以根据定理21.20 知,当 $2m{<}2$,即 $m{<}1$ 时, $\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2{\leqslant}1} \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{(x^2+y^2)^m}$ 收敛;当 $2m{\geqslant}$

$$2$$
,即 $m \geqslant 1$ 时, $\iint_{x^2+y^2 < 1} \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{(x^2+y^2)^m}$ 发散.

(2) 显然单位圆周 $x^2+y^2=1$ 上每一点均为瑕点,作极坐标变换 $T:x=r\cos\theta$, $y=r\sin\theta$,则

$$\iint_{x^2+x^2<1} \frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{(1-x^2-y^2)^m} = \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^1 \frac{r\mathrm{d}r}{(1-r^2)^m} = 2\pi \int_0^1 \frac{r\mathrm{d}r}{(1-r^2)^m}.$$

故由瑕积分判别法(定理 11.6 的推论 2) 知, 当 2m-1 < 1, 即 m < 1 时,

$$\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leqslant 1}\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{(1-x^2-y^2)^m}$$
收敛;当 $2m-1\geqslant 1$,即 $m\geqslant 1$ 时,
$$\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leqslant 1}\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{(1-x^2-y^2)^m}$$
发散.

§9 总练习题

1. 求下列函数在所指定区域D内的平均值:

(1)
$$f(x,y) = \sin^2 x \cos^2 y, D = [0,\pi] \times [0,\pi];$$

(2)
$$f(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$
, $D = \{(x,y,z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le x + y + z\}$.

解 (1) 因为
$$\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx \int_0^{\pi} \cos^2 y dy = \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{4},$$

$$S_D = \pi^2,$$

所以

$$\widetilde{f} = \frac{1}{S_D} \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \frac{1}{4}.$$

(2) 由于

$$D = \left\{ (x, y, z) \left| \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + \left(z - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \right| \le \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right)^2 \right\},$$

则

$$V_D = \frac{4}{3}\pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^3 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\pi.$$

作变换

$$T: \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} + r \sin\varphi \cos\theta, \\ y = \frac{1}{2} + r \sin\varphi \sin\theta, \\ z = \frac{1}{2} + r \cos\varphi, \end{cases}$$

$$J = r^2 \sin \varphi$$
,

$$0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi$$
, $0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \pi$, $0 \leqslant r \leqslant \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$,

则

$$\begin{aligned} & & \iiint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z \\ & = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} r^{2} \mathrm{sin}\varphi \left[\frac{3}{4} + r^{2} + r \mathrm{sin}\varphi \cos\theta + r \mathrm{sin}\varphi \sin\theta + r \cos\varphi \right] \mathrm{d}r \\ & = 2\pi \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{3}{4} \mathrm{sin}\varphi \, \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} r^{2} \mathrm{d}r + 2\pi \int_{0}^{\pi} \mathrm{sin}\varphi \, \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} r^{4} \mathrm{d}r \\ & + \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos\theta \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} \mathrm{sin}\varphi \, \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} r^{3} \mathrm{d}r + \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{sin}\theta \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} \mathrm{sin}^{2}\varphi \, \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} r^{3} \mathrm{d}r \\ & + 2\pi \int_{0}^{\pi} \mathrm{sin}\varphi \cos\varphi \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}} r^{3} \mathrm{d}r \end{aligned}$$

$$=\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{5}\pi$$
.

故

$$\widetilde{f} = \frac{1}{V_D} \iiint_D f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \frac{6}{5}.$$

2. 计算下列积分:

(1)
$$\iint\limits_{\substack{0 \leqslant x \leqslant 2 \\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 2}} [x+y] d\sigma;$$
 (2)
$$\iint\limits_{x^2+y^2 \leqslant 4} \operatorname{sgn}(x^2-y^2+2) d\sigma.$$

(1) 作变换

$$T: \begin{cases} u = x + y, \\ v = y, \end{cases}$$
 $\mathbb{D} \quad \begin{cases} x = u - v, \\ y = v, \end{cases}$

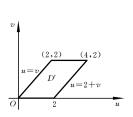
变换T 将y=0,y=2 分别变为v=0,v=2;将x=0,x=2 分别变为u=v,u=2+v. 如图 21-22 所示. 又

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

所以
$$\iint\limits_{\substack{0 \leqslant x \leqslant 2 \\ 0 \leqslant y \leqslant 2}} [x+y] \mathrm{d}\sigma = \iint\limits_{D'} [u] \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v$$

$$= \int_0^1 \mathrm{d}u \int_0^u 0 \mathrm{d}v + \int_1^2 \mathrm{d}u \int_0^u 1 \mathrm{d}v + \int_2^3 \mathrm{d}u \int_{u-2}^2 2 \mathrm{d}v + \int_3^4 \mathrm{d}u \int_{u-2}^2 3 \mathrm{d}v$$

$$= 6.$$



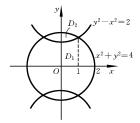


图 21-22

图 21-23

(2) 由于 $sgn(x^2-y^2+2)$ 为x,y 的偶函数,圆域 $x^2+y^2 \le 4$ 关于x 轴、y 轴

对称,故只需考虑在第一象限内的积分. 双曲线 $y^2-x^2=2$ 将第一象限内的区域分为两部分 D_1 和 D_2 ,如图 21-23 所示,则

$$\operatorname{sgn}(x^{2}-y^{2}+2) = \begin{cases} 1, & (x,y) \in D_{1}, \\ -1, & (x,y) \in D_{2}. \end{cases}$$
$$\begin{cases} y^{2}-x^{2}=2, \\ x^{2}+y^{2}=4. \end{cases}$$

由

得交点 $(1, \sqrt{3})$,故

$$\begin{split} & \iint\limits_{x^2+y^2\leqslant 4} \mathrm{sgn}(x^2-y^2+2)\mathrm{d}\sigma \\ &= 4\iint\limits_{D_1} \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y - 4\iint\limits_{D_2} \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y = 4\pi - 8\iint\limits_{D_1} \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y \\ &= 4\pi - 8\int_0^1 \mathrm{d}x \int_{\sqrt{2+x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \mathrm{d}y = 4\pi - 8\int_0^1 \Big[\sqrt{4-x^2}-\sqrt{2+x^2}\Big]\mathrm{d}x \\ &= 4\pi - 8\Big[\frac{x}{2}\sqrt{4-x^2} + \frac{4}{2}\arcsin\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{2+x^2} - \ln(x+\sqrt{2+x^2})\Big]\Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{3} + 8\ln\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{2}}. \end{split}$$

3. 应用格林公式计算曲线积分

$$\int_{I} xy^2 dy - x^2 y dx,$$

其中,L 为上半圆周 $x^2+y^2=a^2$ 从(a,0)到(-a,0)的一段.

解 补直线
$$L_1: y=0, -a \leq x \leq a, y$$

$$\begin{split} \int_{L} xy^{2} \mathrm{d}y - x^{2}y \mathrm{d}x &= \int_{L+L_{1}} xy^{2} \mathrm{d}y - x^{2}y \mathrm{d}x - \int_{L_{1}} xy^{2} \mathrm{d}y - x^{2}y \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \iint_{D} (x^{2} + y^{2}) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + \int_{L_{1}} x^{2}y \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_{0}^{\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{a} r^{3} \mathrm{d}r = \frac{1}{4}\pi a^{4}. \\ &\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{1}{\pi \rho^{2}} \int_{2}^{\pi} \int_{2}^{\pi} f(x, y) \mathrm{d}\sigma, \end{split}$$

4. 求

其中,f(x,y)为连续函数.

解 因为 f(x,y)在 $D=\{(x,y)|x^2+y^2\leqslant \rho^2\}$ 上连续,所以由积分中值定理知, $\exists (\xi,\eta)\in D$,使

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2\leqslant\rho^2} f(x,y) d\sigma = \pi \rho^2 f(\xi,\eta),$$

$$\lim_{\rho\to 0} \frac{1}{\pi \rho^2} \iint_{x^2+y^2\leqslant\rho^2} f(x,y) d\sigma = \lim_{\rho\to 0} f(\xi,\eta) = f(0,0).$$

故

5. 求 F'(t),设

(1)
$$F(t) = \iint_{\substack{0 \le x \le t \\ 0 \le y \le t}} e^{tx/y^2} d\sigma \ (t > 0);$$

(2)
$$F(t) = \iint_{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le t^2} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV$$
,其中, $f(u)$ 为可微函数;

(3)
$$F(t) = \iint_{\substack{0 \leq x \leq t \\ 0 \leq y \leq t}} f(xyz) dV$$
,其中, $f(u)$ 为可微函数.

解 (1) 作变换

$$T: \begin{cases} x = tu, \\ y = tv, \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} t & 0 \\ 0 & t \end{vmatrix} = t^2,$$

T 将 $D = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \le x \le t, 0 \le y \le t\}$ 变为

$$\Delta = \{ (u,v) \mid 0 \leqslant u \leqslant 1, 0 \leqslant v \leqslant 1 \}.$$

则

$$F(t) = \iint_{\Delta} t^2 e^{u/v^2} du dv = t^2 \iint_{\Delta} e^{u/v^2} du dv,$$

故

$$F'(t) = 2t \iint_{\Delta} e^{u/v^2} du dv = \frac{2}{t} \cdot t^2 \iint_{\Delta} e^{u/v^2} du dv = \frac{2}{t} F(t).$$

(2) 利用球坐标变换,有

$$F(t) = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi \, d\varphi \int_0^t r^2 f(r^2) dr = 4\pi \int_0^t r^2 f(r^2) dr,$$

故

$$F'(t) = 4\pi t^2 f(t^2).$$

(3) 作变换

$$T : \begin{cases} x = tu, \\ y = tv, \\ z = tw, \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} = \begin{vmatrix} t & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & t & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & t \end{vmatrix} = t^3,$$

$$T$$

$$V = \{(x, y, z) \mid 0 \le x \le t, 0 \le y \le t, 0 \le z \le t\}$$
要为
$$V' = \{(u, v, w) \mid 0 \le u \le 1, 0 \le w \le 1, 0 \le w \le 1\},$$

$$M$$

$$F(t) = \iint_{V} t^3 f(t^3 uvw) dudvdw = \int_0^1 du \int_0^1 dv \int_0^1 t^3 f(t^3 uvw) dw$$

$$\Rightarrow F'(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left[\int_0^1 du \int_0^1 dv \int_0^1 t^3 f(t^3 uvw) dw \right] = \int_0^1 du \int_0^1 dv \int_0^1 \frac{d}{dt} \left[t^3 f(t^3 uvw) \right] dw$$

$$= \int_0^1 du \int_0^1 dv \int_0^1 \left[3t^2 f(t^3 uvw) + 3t^5 uvw f''(t^3 uvw) \right] dw$$

$$= \frac{3}{t} \int_0^1 du \int_0^1 dv \int_0^1 t^3 f(t^3 uvw) dw + \frac{3}{t} \int_0^1 d(tu) \int_0^1 d(tv) \int_0^1 (tu) (tv) (tw)$$

$$f'(tutvtw) d(tw)$$

$$= \frac{3}{t} F(t) + \frac{3}{t} \iint_W xyz f'(xyz) dV.$$
6. 设
$$f(t) = \int_1^2 e^{-x^2} dx, \mathbf{x} \int_0^1 t f(t) dt.$$
解 记
$$D = \{(t, x) \mid 1 \le x \le t^2, 0 \le t \le 1\},$$

$$D = \begin{cases} (t, x) \mid 1 \le x \le t^2, 0 \le t \le 1\}, \\ 0 = -\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x} t e^{-x^2} dx = -\int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2} t^2 e^{-x^2} \right] \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= -\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x} t e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{1}{e} - 1 \right).$$
7. 证明
$$\iint_V f(x, y, z) dV = abc \iint_B f(ax, by, cz) dV,$$

$$\sharp \Phi, V : \frac{x^2}{x^2} + \frac{y^2}{t^2} + \frac{z^2}{x^2} \le 1, \quad \Omega; x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1.$$

其中,

证 作变换

$$T: \begin{cases} x = au, \\ y = bv, \\ z = cw, \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} = \begin{vmatrix} a & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & b & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & c \end{vmatrix} = abc,$$

变换 T 将 V 变为

8. 试写出单位正方体为积分区域时,柱面坐标系和球面坐标系下的三 重积分的上下限.

解 (1) 柱面坐标系的情况.

建立如图 21-24 所示的坐标系,则

$$\iint_{V} f(x,y,z) dx dy dz$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}} dr \int_{0}^{1} rf(r\cos \theta, r\sin \theta, z) dz$$

$$+ \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sin \theta}} dr \int_{0}^{1} rf(r\cos \theta, r\sin \theta, z) dz.$$

(2) 球面坐标系的情况.

作球坐标变换

$$T: \begin{cases} x = r\sin\varphi\cos\theta, \\ y = r\sin\varphi\sin\theta, \\ z = r\cos\varphi. \end{cases}$$

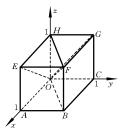


图 21-24

因为当 $0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\ \text{或} \frac{\pi}{4} \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$ 时, φ 和 r 的变化范围都有两个不同的区间. 故将单位正方体分为 4 个小区域: V_1 为五面体 OABFE, V_2 为四面体

OEFH , V_3 为五面体OBCGF , V_4 为四面体OFGH ,线段EF : $\begin{cases} x=1 \\ z=1 \end{cases}$ 在球坐标系下为

$$EF: \begin{cases} r\sin\varphi\cos\theta = 1, \\ r\cos\varphi = 1, \end{cases}$$

即

 $\varphi = \operatorname{arccotcos}\theta$,

同理,线段FG在球坐标系下为

 $\varphi = \operatorname{arccotsin}\theta$,

$$\begin{split} & \iiint_{V} f(x,y,z) \mathrm{d}V \\ &= \iiint_{V_{1}} f \mathrm{d}V + \iiint_{V_{2}} f \mathrm{d}V + \iiint_{V_{3}} f \mathrm{d}V + \iiint_{V_{4}} f \mathrm{d}V \\ &= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{\mathrm{arccotcos}\theta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\sin\varphi\cos\theta}} r^{2} \sin\varphi \, f(r\sin\varphi\cos\theta, r\sin\varphi\sin\theta, r\cos\varphi) \mathrm{d}r \\ &+ \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\mathrm{arccotcos}\theta} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\cos\varphi}} r^{2} \sin\varphi \, f(r\sin\varphi\cos\theta, r\sin\varphi\sin\theta, r\cos\varphi) \mathrm{d}r \\ &+ \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{\mathrm{arccotsin}\theta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\cos\varphi}} r^{2} \sin\varphi \, f(r\sin\varphi\cos\theta, r\sin\varphi\sin\theta, r\cos\varphi) \mathrm{d}r \\ &+ \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{\mathrm{arccotsin}\theta} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{\cos\varphi}} r^{2} \sin\varphi \, f(r\sin\varphi\cos\theta, r\sin\varphi\sin\theta, r\cos\varphi) \mathrm{d}r. \end{split}$$

9. 设函数 f(x)和 g(x)在 [a,b]上可积,则

$$\left[\int_a^b f(x)g(x)\mathrm{d}x\right]^2 \leqslant \int_a^b f^2(x)\mathrm{d}x \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x)\mathrm{d}x.$$

证 此不等式的证明有多种方法,下面用二重积分证明.

iट
$$D = \{(x,y) | a \leqslant x \leqslant b, a \leqslant y \leqslant b\}.$$

因为
$$0 \le \iint_D [f(x)g(y) - f(y)g(x)]^2 dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D [f^2(x)g^2(y) - 2f(x)f(y)g(x)g(y) + f^2(y)g^2(x)] dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D [f^2(x)g^2(y) + f^2(y)g^2(x)] dx dy$$

$$\lim_{\substack{n\to\infty\\0\leqslant x\leqslant \pi\\0\leqslant y\leqslant \pi}} \iint_{(\sin x)(f(x,y))^{\frac{1}{n}}} d\sigma.$$

因为 f(x,y)在 $[0,\pi]$ × $[0,\pi]$ 上连续,所以存在最大值 M 和最小值 m,又 f(x,y)恒取正值,因此 m>0,则

所以根据迫敛性,有

$$\lim_{\substack{n\to\infty\\0\leqslant x\leqslant \pi\\0\leqslant y\leqslant \pi}} \iint_{0\leqslant x\leqslant \pi} (\sin x) (f(x,y))^{\frac{1}{n}} d\sigma = 2\pi.$$

11. 求由椭圆 $(a_1x+b_1y+c_1)^2+(a_2x+b_2y+c_2)^2=1$ 所界的面积,其中, $a_1b_2-a_2b_1\neq 0$.

解 作变换

$$T:egin{aligned} u = a_1x + b_1y + c_1, \ v = a_2x + b_2y + c_2, \ & \frac{\partial(u,v)}{\partial(x,y)} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} = a_1b_2 - a_2b_1 \neq 0, \ \end{pmatrix}$$
于是
$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \frac{1}{a_1b_2 - a_2b_1}.$$
所以 $S_D = \iint_D \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y = \iint_{u^2+v^2\leqslant 1} \frac{1}{|a_1b_2 - a_2b_1|} \mathrm{d}u\mathrm{d}v = \frac{\pi}{|a_1b_2 - a_2b_1|}.$
12. 设 $\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0,$

求由平面

$$a_1x+b_1y+c_1z=\pm h_1$$
,
 $a_2x+b_2y+c_2z=\pm h_2$,
 $a_3x+b_3y+c_3z=\pm h_3$,

所界平行六面体的体积.

解 作变换

$$T: \begin{cases} u = a_1x + b_1y + c_1z, \\ v = a_2x + b_2y + c_2z, \\ w = a_3x + b_3y + c_3z, \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial(u,v,w)}{\partial(x,y,z)} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ a_3 & b_3 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = \Delta \neq 0,$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial(x,y,z)}{\partial(u,v,w)} = \frac{1}{\Delta},$$
所以
$$\Delta V = \iiint_{V} \mathrm{d}V = \frac{1}{|\Delta|} \iiint_{\substack{|u| \leq h_1 \\ |v| \leq h_2 \\ |w| \leq h_2 \\ |w| \leq h_2 \\ |w| \leq h_2}} \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v \mathrm{d}w = \frac{8}{|\Delta|} h_1 h_2 h_3.$$

13. 设有一质量分布不均匀的半圆弧 $x = r\cos\theta$, $y = r\sin\theta$ (0 $\leq \theta \leq \pi$), 其线密度为 $\rho = a\theta$ (a 为常数), 求它对原点(0,0)处质量为 m 的质点的引力.

解 在半圆弧上任取一弧微元ds,由于 $\forall (x,y) \in ds$,则ds 对原点(0,0)处质点的微引力在x 轴、y 轴上的分力分别为(k 为万有引力常数)

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}F_x = k \, \frac{m\rho \mathrm{d}s}{(x^2 + y^2)} & \bullet \, \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = km \, \frac{x\rho}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \mathrm{d}s \,, \\ \mathrm{d}F_y = k \, \frac{m\rho \mathrm{d}s}{(x^2 + y^2)} & \bullet \, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = km \, \frac{y\rho}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \mathrm{d}s \,. \end{split}$$

 故
$$F_x = \int_L km \, \frac{x\rho}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} \mathrm{d}s = \frac{kma}{r^3} \int_0^\pi \theta \cdot r \cos\theta \, \sqrt{(-r \sin\theta)^2 + (r \cos\theta)^2} \, \mathrm{d}\theta \\ = \frac{kma}{r} \int_0^\pi \theta \cos\theta \mathrm{d}\theta = -\frac{2kma}{r} \,, \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} &=\frac{kma}{r}\int_{0}^{\pi}\theta\cos\theta\mathrm{d}\theta=-\frac{2kma}{r}\,,\\ &F_{y}=\int_{L}km\,\frac{y\rho}{(x^{2}+y^{2})^{3/2}}\mathrm{d}s=\frac{kma}{r^{3}}\int_{0}^{\pi}\theta\,\bullet\,r\mathrm{sin}\theta\,\,\sqrt{(-r\mathrm{sin}\theta)^{2}+(r\mathrm{cos}\theta)^{2}}\mathrm{d}\theta\\ &=\frac{kma}{r}\int_{0}^{\pi}\theta\mathrm{sin}\theta\mathrm{d}\theta=\frac{kma\pi}{r}\,. \end{split}$$

14. 求螺旋线 $x = a\cos t$, $y = a\sin t$, z = bt ($0 \le t \le 2\pi$) 对 z 轴的转动惯量,设曲线的密度为 1.

解 在螺旋线上任取一弧微元 ds,又取 $\forall (x,y,z) \in ds$,则 ds 对 z 轴的微转动惯量为

$$dJ_z = (x^2 + y^2)\rho ds = (x^2 + y^2)ds,$$

$$J_z = \int_L (x^2 + y^2)ds = \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 \sqrt{(-a\sin t)^2 + (a\cos t)^2 + b^2}dt$$

$$= 2\pi a^2 \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}.$$

15. 求摆线 $x=a(t-\sin t)$, $y=a(1-\cos t)$ (0 $\leqslant t \leqslant \pi$)的重心,设其质量分布是均匀的.

解 因为总质量

故

$$\begin{split} M &= \int_{L} \rho \mathrm{d}s = \rho \int_{L} \mathrm{d}s = \rho \int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{(a - a \cos t)^{2} + (a \sin t)^{2}} \, \mathrm{d}t \\ &= a \rho \int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{2 - 2 \cos t} \, \mathrm{d}t = 2a \rho \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin \frac{t}{2} \, \mathrm{d}t = 4a \rho \,, \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} M_x &= \int_L \rho_y \mathrm{d} s = \rho \int_0^\pi 2a^2 \, (1 - \cos t) \sin \, \frac{t}{2} \, \mathrm{d} t = 4a^2 \rho \int_0^\pi \sin^3 \, \frac{t}{2} \, \mathrm{d} t \\ &= \frac{t}{2} = \theta \\ &= - 8a^2 \rho \int_0^\frac{\pi}{2} \sin^3 \theta \mathrm{d} \theta = 8a^2 \rho \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 1 = \frac{16}{3} a^2 \rho \,, \\ M_y &= \int_L \rho_x \mathrm{d} s = 2a^2 \rho \int_0^\pi (t - \sin t) \sin \, \frac{t}{2} \, \mathrm{d} t = 2a^2 \rho \int_0^\pi t \sin \, \frac{t}{2} \, \mathrm{d} t - 2a^2 \rho \int_0^\pi \sin t \sin \, \frac{t}{2} \, \mathrm{d} t \\ &= 2a^2 \rho \Big(-2t \cos \, \frac{t}{2} + 4 \sin \, \frac{t}{2} \Big) \, \Big|_0^\pi - 2a^2 \rho \int_0^\pi 2 \sin^2 \, \frac{t}{2} \cos \, \frac{t}{2} \, \mathrm{d} t \\ &= 8a^2 \rho - 8a^2 \rho \int_0^\frac{\pi}{2} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \mathrm{d} \theta = \frac{16}{3} a^2 \rho \,. \\ &= \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{4}{3} a \,, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{4}{3} a \,. \end{split}$$

故重心 $(\bar{x},\bar{y}) = \left(\frac{4}{3}a,\frac{4}{3}a\right)$.

16. 设u(x,y),v(x,y)是具有二阶连续偏导数的函数,证明:

$$(1) \iint_{D} v \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} \right) d\sigma = - \iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma + \oint_{L} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds;$$

$$(2) \iint_{D} \left[u \left(\frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial y^{2}} \right) - v \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} \right) \right] d\sigma = \oint_{D} \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) ds,$$

其中,D 为光滑曲线L 所围的平面区域,而

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(\mathbf{n}, x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin(\mathbf{n}, x),$$
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial \mathbf{n}} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \cos(\mathbf{n}, x) + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \sin(\mathbf{n}, x)$$

是u(x,y),v(x,y)沿曲线L的外法线n的方向导数.

证 (1) 首先,由第二十一章 § 3 习题 3,有

$$dy = \cos(n, x) ds$$
, $-dx = \sin(n, y) ds$,

在格林公式
$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma = \oint_{\mathcal{L}} P dx + Q dy \quad \mathbf{P} \mathbf{Q} P = -Q, Q = P, \mathbf{q}$$

$$\iint_{\mathcal{D}} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma = \oint_{\mathcal{L}} P dy - Q dx = \oint_{\mathcal{L}} (P, Q) \cdot (dy, -dx)$$

$$= \oint_{\mathcal{L}} (P, Q) (\cos(\mathbf{n}, x), \sin(\mathbf{n}, y)) ds$$

$$= \oint_{L} [P\cos(\mathbf{n}, x) + Q\sin(\mathbf{n}, y)] ds,$$

在上式中,取 $P=v\frac{\partial u}{\partial x},Q=v\frac{\partial u}{\partial y},则$

$$\iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma = \iint_{D} \left[v \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} \right) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] d\sigma
= \oint_{L} \left[P\cos(\boldsymbol{n}, x) + Q\sin(\boldsymbol{n}, y) \right] ds
= \oint_{L} v \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(\boldsymbol{n}, x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin(\boldsymbol{n}, y) \right) ds
= \oint_{L} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds.$$

(2) 将(1)中u与v交换后,有

$$\iint_{D} u \left(\frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial y^{2}} \right) d\sigma = -\iint_{D} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma + \oint_{L} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} ds, \qquad (2)$$

用式②减去(1)中式①,即有

$$\iint\limits_{D} \left[u \left(\frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial y^{2}} \right) - v \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} \right) \right] d\sigma = \oint\limits_{L} \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) ds.$$

17. 求指数 \(\lambda\),使得曲线积分

$$k = \int_{(s_0, t_0)}^{(s, t)} \frac{x}{y} r^{\lambda} dx - \frac{x^2}{y^2} r^{\lambda} dy$$

与路线无关 $(r^2 = x^2 + y^2)$,并求 k.

解 因为
$$P = \frac{x}{y} (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{\lambda}{2}}, \quad Q = -\frac{x^2}{y^2} (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{\lambda}{2}},$$

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

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{\lambda}{2}} + \lambda x (x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{\lambda}{2} - 1}.$$

所以要使曲线积分与路线无关,则应满足 $rac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = rac{\partial P}{\partial y}$,即

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

上式两边同乘以 $y^2(x^2+y^2)^{1-\frac{\lambda}{2}}$,有

$$x(x^2+y^2)+\lambda x(x^2+y^2)=0$$
,

解之,有

$$\lambda = -1 \quad (\gamma \neq 0).$$

故当 λ = -1 时,曲线积分在上半平面或下半平面内与路线无关. 因此,设 t_0 >0(或 t_0 <0),t>0(或t<0),则

$$k = \int_{(s_0, t_0)}^{(s, t)} \frac{x}{y} (x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx - \frac{x^2}{y^2} (x^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy$$

$$= \int_{s_0}^{s} \frac{x}{t_0} (x^2 + t_0^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx - \int_{t_0}^{t} \frac{s^2}{y^2} (s^2 + y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{t_0} \sqrt{x^2 + t_0^2} \Big|_{s_0}^{s} + \frac{1}{y} \sqrt{s^2 + y^2} \Big|_{t_0}^{t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{t} \sqrt{s^2 + t^2} - \frac{1}{t_0} \sqrt{s_0^2 + t_0^2}.$$

第二十二章 曲面积分

知识要点

1. 曲面积分与曲线积分一样也分为两类. 第一型曲面积分是数量函数在可求面积的曲面上的积分,它是二重积分的推广,二者性质是完全平行的,没有本质的差别. 第二型曲面积分则是向量函数在双侧可求面积的曲面上的积分. 两类曲面积分差别如下:

	第一型曲面积分	第二型曲面积分
表达式	$\iint_{S} f(x, y, z) dS$	$\iint_{S} P \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + Q \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + R \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathbf{\vec{y}} \iint_{S} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathrm{d}\mathbf{S}$
积分变量	曲面面积	坐标
被积函数	数量函数	向量函数
物理意义	质量等	流量等
方向性	无	有
基本性质	线性性 积分曲面可加性 积分的不等式性质 积分中值定理	线性性 积分曲面可加性
联系	$\iint_{S} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iint_{S} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) dS$	

注:n 为单位向量

2. 若光滑曲面 $S:z=z(x,y),(x,y)\in D,f$ 或F在S上连续,则

(1)
$$\iint_{S} f(x,y,z) dS = \iint_{D} f(x,y,z(x,y)) \sqrt{1 + z_{x}^{2} + z_{y}^{2}} dx dy,$$

(2)
$$\iint_{S} R(x,y,z) dxdy = \pm \iint_{D} R(x,y,z(x,y)) dxdy,$$

(3)
$$\iint_{S} P dydz + Q dzdx + R dxdy = \pm \iint_{D} [P(x,y,z(x,y))(-z_{x}) + Q(x,y,z(x,y))(-z_{x}) + R(x,y,z(x,y))] dxdy.$$

其中,S的上侧为正侧时取"+"号,下侧为正侧时取"-"号,

当 S 表为 x=x(y,z)或 y=y(z,x)时有类似的公式成立.

注意:若S 是母线平行于坐标轴 $(\mathbf{u}_z$ 轴)的柱面,则求 $\iint\limits_S f\mathrm{d}S$ 时应将S 表

成
$$x=x(y,z)$$
或 $y=y(z,x)$ 再积分,而 $\iint R dx dy=0$.

若曲面由参数方程给出,则曲面的参数方程可理解为是对直角坐标系下的曲面作变量变换得到的,于是由第二十三章微分的外积得出的变量变换公式,便可得到在参数式下的积分计算公式(见第二十三章的知识要点).

- 3. 与曲线积分一样,曲面积分中被积函数的自变量不是独立的,它们受到曲面方程的约束,利用它有时可简化被积表达式.
- 4. 与曲线积分一样,曲面积分也可利用曲面的对称性或者轮换对称性来简化计算.
- (1) 若积分曲面 S 分成对称的两部分 $S=S_1+S_2(S_1,S_2)$ 可以是关于原点对称,也可以是关于坐标面对称),且在对称点上被积函数的绝对值 |f| 相等,则

$$\mathrm{i)} \ \iint_{S} f(\textbf{\textit{P}}) \mathrm{d}S \!=\! \begin{cases} 0, & \text{当对称点上} f(\textbf{\textit{P}}) \text{异号时,} \\ 2 \iint_{S_{1}} f(\textbf{\textit{P}}) \mathrm{d}S, & \text{当对称点上} f(\textbf{\textit{P}}) \text{同号时.} \end{cases}$$

ii)
$$\iint_{\mathcal{S}} f(\mathbf{P}) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \begin{cases} 0, & \exists \mathsf{Y} \text{称点上} f(\mathbf{P}) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \text{ 异号时}, \\ 2\iint_{\mathcal{S}_1} f(\mathbf{P}) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y, & \exists \mathsf{Y} \text{称点上} f(\mathbf{P}) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \text{ 同号时}. \end{cases}$$

在第二型曲面积分中 $dS = (d_y dz, d_z dx, d_x dy)$ 的各分量具有方向性.

dydz、dzdx、dxdy 的符号分别由曲面的侧决定的法线方向与 x 轴正向、y 轴正向、z 轴正向的夹角来确定,夹角为锐角时为正,夹角为钝角时为负.

(2) 若曲面S 为轮换对称的曲面,则

$$i) \iint_{S} f(x,y,z) dS = \iint_{S} f(y,z,x) dS = \iint_{S} f(z,x,y) dS.$$

$$ii) \iint_{S} P(x,y,z) dy dz = \iint_{S} P(y,z,x) dz dx = \iint_{S} P(z,x,y) dx dy,$$

$$\iint_{S} Q(x,y,z) dz dx = \iint_{S} Q(y,z,x) dx dy = \iint_{S} Q(z,x,y) dy dz,$$

$$\iint_{S} R(x,y,z) dx dy = \iint_{S} R(y,z,x) dy dz = \iint_{S} R(z,x,y) dz dx.$$

这是因为x 换作v,v 换作z,z 换作x 后仍保持右手系.

5. 与格林公式类似,高斯公式和斯托克斯公式也是牛顿-莱布尼兹公式的推广. 利用高斯公式,可以把沿三维区域边界的第二型曲面积分转化为该区域上的三重积分.而斯托克斯公式则把沿一曲面的边界的空间第二型曲线积分同在曲面上的第二型曲面积分联系起来.

高斯公式往往给计算第二型曲面积分带来方便,也常作为首选的方法, 但应注意定理的条件以及奇点的处理.

利用斯托克斯公式可以讨论空间单连通区域上曲线积分与路线无关的问题,并得到与平面曲线类似的结果.

6. 场是物理学中的基本概念,主要讨论梯度场($\operatorname{grad} u = \nabla u$),散度场 $(\operatorname{div} A = \nabla \cdot A)$,旋度场 $(\operatorname{rot} A = \nabla \times A)$. 哈密顿算符 $\nabla = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)$ 是向量形式的运算符号,可当作向量来运算,但它的三个分量作用到具体函数上时便是求偏导数运算. 利用散度和旋度可以给出高斯公式、斯托克斯公式的向量形式:

$$\iint_{V} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{A} dV = \oint_{S} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S}, \quad \iint_{S} \operatorname{rot} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \oint_{V} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S}.$$

7. 数量函数的几何模型是等值线(面),梯度作为等值线(面)法线的方向向量,指向该点函数值增大最快的方向. 因此数量函数是用梯度来研究其变化的.

向量函数的几何模型是向量线,向量线的变化表现为空间中每点散发向量线的能力和旋转能力,这便是向量函数中散度和旋度的意义。因此向量函数是用散度、旋度来研究其变化的.

习题详解

§ 1 第一型曲面积分

- 1. 计算下列第一型曲面积分:
- (1) $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} (x+y+z) dS$, 其中, S 是上半球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$, $z \ge 0$;
- (2) $\iint (x^2+y^2) dS$,其中,S 为立体 $\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leqslant z \leqslant 1$ 的边界曲面;
- (3) $\iint_{S} \frac{dS}{x^2 + y^2}$,其中,S 为柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 被平面 z = 0,z = H 所截取的

部分;

(4) $\iint_S xyz dS$, 其中, S 为平面 x+y+z=1 在第一卦限中的部分.

解 (1) 因为
$$z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}},$$

$$\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}},$$
 所以
$$\iint_S (x + y + z) dS = a \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leqslant a^2} \frac{x + y + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$= a \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leqslant a^2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$+ a \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leqslant a^2} \frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy + \pi a^3 = \pi a^3.$$

(2) 记上顶面

$$S_1:z=1, x^2+y^2 \leq 1,$$

锥面

$$\begin{split} S_2 \colon & z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \,, \quad x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 1 \,, \\ & \boxminus z = 1 \; \text{Iff} \,, \qquad \qquad \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = 1 \,; \\ & \boxminus z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \; \text{Iff} \,, \qquad \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} = \sqrt{2} \,\,, \\ & \gimel \,\, \int \int _{\mathbb{S}_1} (x^2 + y^2) \mathrm{d}S = \int _{\mathbb{S}_1} (x^2 + y^2) \mathrm{d}S + \int _{\mathbb{S}_2} (x^2 + y^2) \mathrm{d}S \\ & = \int _{x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 1} (x^2 + y^2) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + \int _{x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 1} \sqrt{2} \,\, (x^2 + y^2) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ & = (1 + \sqrt{2} \,\,) \int_0^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^1 r^3 \mathrm{d}r = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \sqrt{2} \,\,) \,. \end{split}$$

(3) 因为
$$f(x,y,z) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}$$
定义在柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 上,则 $f = \frac{1}{R^2}$,故
$$\iint_{S} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} dS = \frac{1}{R^2} \iint_{S} dS.$$

又 $\iint_{\mathbb{R}} dS$ 为被积曲面的面积: $S = 2\pi RH$,故

$$\iint_{S} \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \mathrm{d}S = \frac{2\pi H}{R}.$$

(4) 因为
$$z=1-x-y$$
, $\sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2}=\sqrt{3}$,所以
$$\iint_D xyz dS = \sqrt{3} \iint_{\substack{x+y \leqslant 1 \\ x\geqslant 0, y\geqslant 0}} xy(1-x-y) dx dy$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (xy-x^2y-xy^2) dy$$

$$= \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{6} x (1-x)^3 dx = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{120}.$$

2. 求均匀曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, x \ge 0, y \ge 0, z \ge 0$ 的重心.

解 设密度为 μ ,则质量

$$M = \iint_{S} \mu \mathrm{d}S = \frac{\pi}{2} \mu a^{2},$$

$$\begin{split} M_x &= \iint_{\mathcal{S}} \mu x \mathrm{d} S = \mu a \iint_{\substack{x^2 + y^2 \leqslant a^2 \\ x \geqslant 0, y \geqslant 0}} \frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \mathrm{d} x \mathrm{d} y = \mu a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\theta \mathrm{d} \theta \int_0^a \frac{r^2 \mathrm{d} r}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} \\ &= \underbrace{\frac{\pi}{r = a \sin t}} \mu a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \mathrm{d} t = \mu a^3 \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \pi \mu a^3. \end{split}$$

所以

由质量分布均匀以及变量的轮换性,可知

$$\bar{y} = \bar{z} = \frac{a}{2}$$
,

故重心

$$(\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}) = \left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}\right).$$

3. 求密度为 ρ 的均匀球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2(z\geq 0)$ 对于z 轴的转动惯量.

解 在球面上任取一曲面微元 dS,又任取(x,y,z) \in dS,则 dS 对于 z 轴的微转动惯量为

$$\mathrm{d}J_z = \rho(x^2 + y^2) \mathrm{d}S,$$

故

$$\begin{split} J_z &= \rho \iint_{S} (x^2 + y^2) \mathrm{d}S = a\rho \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \le a^2} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= a\rho \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{a} \frac{r^3}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} \mathrm{d}r = \pi a\rho \int_{0}^{a} \frac{r^2 - a^2 + a^2}{\sqrt{a^2 - r^2}} \mathrm{d}r^2 \\ &= \pi a\rho \left[\frac{2}{3} (a^2 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2a^2 (a^2 - r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] \Big|_{0}^{a} = \frac{4}{3} \pi a^4 \rho. \end{split}$$

4. 计算 $\int_{\mathbb{R}} z^2 dS$,其中 ,S 为圆锥表面的一部分,

$$S: \begin{cases} x = r\cos\varphi\sin\theta, \\ y = r\sin\varphi\sin\theta, \quad D: \begin{cases} 0 \leqslant r \leqslant a, \\ 0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant 2\pi, \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

这里 θ 为常数 $\left(0<\theta<\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.

解 因为

$$x_r = \cos\varphi \sin\theta$$
, $x_{\varphi} = -r\sin\varphi \sin\theta$,

$$y_r = \sin\varphi\sin\theta$$
, $y_\varphi = r\cos\varphi\sin\theta$,

$$z_r = \cos\theta$$
, $z_{\varphi} = 0$,

所以

$$E = x_r^2 + y_r^2 + z_r^2 = 1$$
, $G = x_{\varphi}^2 + y_{\varphi}^2 + z_{\varphi}^2 = r^2 \sin^2 \theta$,

$$F = x_r x_{\varphi} + y_r y_{\varphi} + z_r z_{\varphi} = 0,$$

$$\sqrt{EG - F^2} = r \sin \theta,$$
故
$$\iint_S z^2 dS = \iint_D r^2 \cos^2 \theta \sqrt{EG - F^2} dr d\varphi = \iint_D r^3 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta dr d\varphi$$

$$= \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r^3 dr = \frac{\pi}{2} a^4 \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta.$$

§ 2 第二型曲面积分

- 1. 计算下列第二型曲面积分:
- (1) $\iint_S y(x-z) dydz + x^2 dzdx + (y^2 + xz) dxdy$,其中,S 为由 x=y=z=0,x=y=z=a 六个平面所围的立方体表面,并取外侧为正向;
- (2) $\iint_S (x+y) dy dz + (y+z) dz dx + (z+x) dx dy$,其中,S 是以原点为中心,边长为2 的立方体表面,并取外侧为正向:
- (3) $\iint_S xy dy dz + yz dz dx + xz dx dy$,其中,S 是由平面 x = y = z = 0 和 x + y + z = 1 所围的四面体表面,并取外侧为正向:
- (4) $\iint_S yz dz dx$,其中,S 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的上半部分,并取外侧为正向:

(5)
$$\iint_{S} x^{2} dy dz + y^{2} dz dx + z^{2} dx dy,$$
其中, S 是球面
$$(x-a)^{2} + (y-b)^{2} + (z-c)^{2} = R^{2},$$
并取外侧为正向.

解 (1) 记

$$S_1:x=0$$
, $S_2:x=a$, $S_3:y=0$, $S_4:y=a$, $S_5:z=0$, $S_6:z=a$,

 D_i 为 S_i 相应投影区域, $i=1,2,\cdots,6,$ 则

$$\iint_{S} y(x-z) dydz + x^{2}dzdx + (y^{2}+xz)dxdy$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{6} \iint_{S_{i}} y(x-z) dydz + x^{2}dzdx + (y^{2}+xz)dxdy$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} yz dy dz + \iint_{D_2} y(a-z) dy dz - \iint_{D_3} x^2 dz dx + \iint_{D_4} x^2 dz dx$$
$$- \iint_{D_5} y^2 dx dy + \iint_{D_6} (y^2 + ax) dx dy$$
$$= \iint_{D_2} ay dy dz + \iint_{D_6} ax dx dy$$
$$= a \int_0^a y dy \int_0^a dz + a \int_0^a x dx \int_0^a dy = a^4.$$

(2) 记

$$S_1: x=1$$
(前面), $S_2: x=-1$ (后面), $S_3: y=1$ (右面), $S_4: y=-1$ (左面), $S_5: z=1$ (上面), $S_6: z=-1$ (下面),

 D_i 为 S_i 相应投影区域, $i=1,2,\cdots,6,\mathbb{N}$

$$\iint_{S} (x+y) dy dz + (y+z) dz dx + (z+x) dx dy$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{6} \iint_{S_{i}} (x+y) dy dz + (y+z) dz dx + (z+x) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{1}} (1+y) dy dz - \iint_{D_{2}} (y-1) dy dz + \iint_{D_{3}} (1+z) dz dx - \iint_{D_{4}} (z-1) dz dx$$

$$+ \iint_{D_{5}} (1+x) dx dy - \iint_{D_{6}} (x-1) dx dy$$

$$= 6 \iint_{D_{6}} dx dy = 6 \iint_{-1 \le |x| \le 1} dx dy = 24.$$
(2) 27

(3) 记

$$S_{1}:x=0, S_{2}:y=0, S_{3}:z=0, S_{4}:x+y+z=1,$$

$$\iint_{S} xy dy dz + yz dz dx + xz dx dy$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{4} \iint_{S_{i}} xy dy dz + yz dz dx + xz dx dy$$

$$= 0 + 0 + 0 + \iint_{D} y(1-y-z) dy dz$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{x^2+z^2 \leqslant 1}{\underset{> 0}{=}} \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \sin\theta \ \sqrt{1-r^2} \, \mathrm{d}r = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin\theta \, \mathrm{d}\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \ \sqrt{1-r^2} \, \mathrm{d}r \\ &= 4 \int_0^1 r^2 \ \sqrt{1-r^2} \, \mathrm{d}r = \frac{r = \sin t}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t \, \mathrm{d}t \\ &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \, \mathrm{d}t \end{aligned}$$

 $=4\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{\pi}{2}-4\times\frac{3}{4}\times\frac{1}{2}\times\frac{\pi}{2}=\frac{\pi}{4}$.

$$z = c \pm \sqrt{R^2 - (x-a)^2 - (y-b)^2}, (x,y) \in D_{xy},$$

$$\iint_{S} z^2 dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[c + \sqrt{R^2 - (x-a)^2 - (y-b)^2} \right]^2 dx dy$$

$$- \iint_{D_{xy}} \left[c - \sqrt{R^2 - (x-a)^2 - (y-b)^2} \right]^2 dx dy$$

$$= 4c \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{R^2 - (x-a)^2 - (y-b)^2} dx dy.$$

作变换

则

$$T: x = a + r \cos \theta, \quad y = b + r \sin \theta,$$
则
$$\iint_{S} z^{2} dx dy = 4c \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{R} r \sqrt{R^{2} - r^{2}} dr = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^{3} c,$$
同理有
$$\iint_{S} x^{2} dy dz = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^{3} a, \quad \iint_{S} y^{2} dz dx = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^{3} b,$$
所以
$$\iint_{S} x^{2} dy dz + y^{2} dz dx + z^{2} dx dy = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^{3} (a + b + c).$$

2. 设某流体的流速为v=(k,y,0),求单位时间内从球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=4$ 的内部流过球面的流量.

解 单位时间内流体从球面的内部流过球面的流量为

$$E = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} k \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x.$$

对于积分 $\iint_S k \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z$,由于被积函数 f(x,y,z)=k 为常数,前侧曲面 $x=\sqrt{4-y^2-z^2}$ 上的微元 $\mathrm{d}S$ 在 yz 平面上投影为正,后侧曲面 $x=-\sqrt{4-y^2-z^2}$ 上的微元 $\mathrm{d}S$ 在 yz 平面上投影为负,故 $\iint_S k \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z=0$,所以

$$\begin{split} E &= \iint_{S} y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x = \iint_{D_{zx}} \sqrt{4 - x^2 - z^2} \, \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x - \iint_{D_{zx}} (-\sqrt{4 - x^2 - z^2}) \, \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 2 \iint_{x^2 + z^2 \leqslant 4} \sqrt{4 - x^2 - z^2} \, \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{2} r \sqrt{4 - r^2} \, \mathrm{d}r \\ &= -\frac{4\pi}{3} (4 - r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \bigg|_{0}^{2} = \frac{32}{3}\pi. \end{split}$$

3. 计算第二型曲面积分

$$I = \iint_{S} f(x) dydz + g(y) dzdx + h(z) dxdy,$$

其中,S 是平行六面体 $(0 \le x \le a, 0 \le y \le b, 0 \le z \le c)$ 的表面并取外侧为正向,f(x), g(y), h(z)为S 上的连续函数.

解 记

$$S_1: x = a$$
(前侧为正向),
 $S_2: x = 0$ (后侧为正向),

积分
$$\iint_S f(x) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z$$
 在另外四个曲面上的积分为零,故
$$\iint_S f(x) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = \iint_{D_{yx}} f(a) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z - \iint_{D_{yx}} f(0) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = bc \big[f(a) - f(0) \big].$$

由于变量的对称性,类似可得

$$\iint_{S} g(y) dz dx = ac [g(b) - g(0)],$$

$$\iint_{S} h(z) dx dy = ab [h(c) - h(0)].$$

所以 $\iint_{S} f(x) dy dz + g(y) dz dx + h(z) dx dy$ $= bc \lceil f(a) - f(0) \rceil + ac \lceil g(b) - g(0) \rceil + ab \lceil h(c) - h(0) \rceil.$

4. 设磁场强度为 H(x,y,z), 求从球内出发通过上半球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2,z \ge 0$ 的磁通量.

解 磁涌量为

$$\Phi = \iint_{S} x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y.$$

$$S_{1}: x = \sqrt{a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2}}, z \geqslant 0, \quad S_{2}: x = -\sqrt{a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2}},$$

$$M \iint_{S} x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = \iint_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2}} \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z - \iint_{D_{yz}} (-\sqrt{a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2}}) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z$$

$$= 2 \iint_{y^{2} + z^{2} \leqslant a^{2}} \sqrt{a^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2}} \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{a} r \sqrt{a^{2} - r^{2}} \mathrm{d}r = \frac{2}{3}\pi a^{3}.$$
同理
$$\iint_{S} z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \iint_{x^{2} + y^{2} \leqslant a^{2}} \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \mathrm{d}\theta \int_{0}^{a} r \sqrt{a^{2} - r^{2}} \mathrm{d}r = \frac{2}{3}\pi a^{3}.$$
故
$$\Phi = 2\pi a^{3}.$$

§ 3 高斯公式与斯托克斯公式

1. 应用高斯公式计算下列曲面积分:

- (1) $\iint_S yz dy dz + zx dz dx + xy dx dy$,其中,S 是单位球面 $x^2 + y^z + z^2 = 1$ 的外侧:
- (2) $\iint_S x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy$,其中,S 是立方体 $0 \le x$,y, $z \le a$ 表面的外侧:
- (3) $\iint_S x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy$,其中,S 是锥面 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ 与平面z = h 所围空间区域($0 \le z \le h$)的表面,方向取外侧;
- (5) $\iint_S x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$,其中,S 是上半球面 $z = \sqrt{a^2 x^2 y^2}$ 的外侧.

(2) 由高斯公式,有

$$\iint_{S} x^{2} dydz + y^{2} dzdx + z^{2} dxdy = 2 \iint_{V} (x+y+z) dxdydz = 6 \iint_{V} x dxdydz$$

$$= 6 \int_{0}^{a} dy \int_{0}^{a} dz \int_{0}^{a} x dx = 3a^{4}.$$

(3) 由高斯公式,有

$$\oint_{S} x^{2} dydz + y^{2} dzdx + z^{2} dxdy$$

$$= 2 \iint_{V} (x+y+z) dV = 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{h} dr \int_{r}^{h} r[r\cos\theta + r\sin\theta + z] dz$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} (\sin\theta + \cos\theta) d\theta \int_{0}^{h} r^{2} (h-r) dr + 2 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{h} dr \int_{r}^{h} rzdz$$

$$= 0 + 4\pi \int_{0}^{h} \frac{1}{2} r(h^{2} - r^{2}) dr = \frac{\pi}{2} h^{4}.$$

(4) 由高斯公式,有

$$\oint_{S} x^{3} dy dz + y^{3} dz dx + z^{3} dx dy = 3 \iint_{V} (x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) dV$$

$$= 3 \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{1} r^{4} \sin\varphi dr = \frac{12}{5}\pi.$$

(5) 添加一曲面 $S_1: x^2 + y^2 \le a^2, z = 0$,取下侧为正向,则 $S = S_1$ 构成一封闭曲面,外侧为正向,故

$$\begin{split} & \iint_{S} x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ & = \iint_{S+S_1} x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y - \iint_{S_1} x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ & = \iint_{S} 3 \mathrm{d}V - 0 = 2\pi a^3. \end{split}$$

2. 应用高斯公式计算三重积分

$$\iiint (xy+yz+zx)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z,$$

其中,V 是由 $x \geqslant 0$, $y \geqslant 0$, $0 \leqslant z \leqslant 1$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 \leqslant 1$ 所确定的空间区域.

解记

$$S_1: x=0,0 \leqslant y,z \leqslant 1$$
 (后侧为正向),
$$S_2: y=0,0 \leqslant x,z \leqslant 1$$
 (左侧为正向),
$$S_3: z=0,x \geqslant 0,y \geqslant 0,x^2+y^2 \leqslant 1$$
 (下侧为正向),
$$S_4: z=1,x \geqslant 0,y \geqslant 0,x^2+y^2 \leqslant 1$$
 (上侧为正向),
$$S_5: x^2+y^2=1,0 \leqslant z \leqslant 1$$
 (外侧为正向),

则由高斯公式,有

$$\iint_{V} (xy+yz+zx) dxdydz$$

$$= \oint_{S} xyzdydz + xyzdzdx + xyzdxdy = \sum_{i=1}^{5} \iint_{S_{i}} xyz(dydz + dzdx + dxdy)$$

$$= 0 + 0 + 0 + \iint_{\substack{x^{2}+y^{2} \leqslant 1 \\ z \ge 0, y \ge 0}} xydxdy + \iint_{\substack{0 \leqslant y \leqslant 1 \\ 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1}} yz \sqrt{1-y^{2}} dydz + \iint_{\substack{0 \leqslant z \leqslant 1 \\ 0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1}} xz \sqrt{1-x^{2}} dzdx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r^{3} \cos \theta \sin \theta dr + 2 \int_{0}^{1} z dz \int_{0}^{1} y \sqrt{1 - y^{2}} dy = \frac{11}{24}.$$

3. 应用斯托克斯公式计算下列曲线积分:

与三个坐标面的交线,它的走向使所围平面区域上侧在曲线的左侧;

(2) $\oint_L x^2 y^3 dx + dy + z dz$,其中,L 为 $y^2 + z^2 = 1$,x = y 所交的椭圆的正

(3)
$$\oint_L (z-y) dx + (x-z) dy + (y-x) dz$$
, 其中, L 为以 $A(a,0,0)$, $B(0,0)$

(a,0),C(0,0,a)为顶点的三角形沿 (ABCA) 的方向.

解 (1) 如图 22-1 所示. 由斯托克斯公式,

有

白:

$$\begin{split} I &= \oint\limits_L (y^2 + z^2) \mathrm{d}x + (x^2 + z^2) \mathrm{d}y + (x^2 + y^2) \mathrm{d}z \\ &= \iint\limits_S \left| \begin{array}{ccc} \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z & \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x & \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 + z^2 & x^2 + z^2 & x^2 + y^2 \end{array} \right| \\ &= 2 \iint (y - z) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + (z - x) \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + (x - y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \end{split}$$

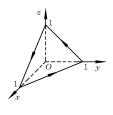


图 22-1

这里,S 为以L 为边界的三角形平面.

补曲面

$$S_1:z=0,x+y\le 1,x\ge 0,y\ge 0$$
(下侧为正向),
 $S_2:y=0,x+z\le 1,x\ge 0,z\ge 0$ (左侧为正向),
 $S_2:x=0,y+z\le 1,y\ge 0,z\ge 0$ (后侧为正向),

则 S_1, S_2, S_3, S 构成封闭曲面,外侧为正向,由高斯公式,有

$$I = \iint_{V} 0 dV - 2 \sum_{i=1}^{3} \iint_{S_{i}} (y-z) dy dz + (z-x) dz dx + (x-y) dx dy$$

$$\begin{split} &=2 \int\limits_{\substack{x+y \leqslant 1 \\ x \geq 0 \\ y \geq 0}} (y-x) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + 2 \int\limits_{\substack{x+z \leqslant 1 \\ x \geq 0 \\ z \geq 0}} (x-z) \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + 2 \int\limits_{\substack{y+z \leqslant 1 \\ y \geq 0 \\ z \geq 0}} (z-y) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z \\ &= 6 \int\limits_{0}^{1} \mathrm{d}x \int\limits_{0}^{1-x} (y-x) \mathrm{d}y = 0. \end{split}$$

(2) 由斯托克斯公式,有

$$\begin{split} \oint_L x^2 y^3 \mathrm{d}x + \mathrm{d}y + z \mathrm{d}z &= \iint_S \begin{vmatrix} \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z & \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 y^3 & 1 & z \end{vmatrix} \\ &= -\iint_S 3x^2 y^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = 0 \text{ (因为平面S 垂直于}xy 平面). \end{split}$$

这里,S 为以椭圆L 为边界的平面.

(3) 由斯托克斯公式,有

$$\begin{split} \oint_L (z-y)\mathrm{d}x + (x-z)\mathrm{d}y + (y-x)\mathrm{d}z &= \iint_{\mathbb{S}} \begin{vmatrix} \mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z & \mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x & \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z-y & x-z & y-x \end{vmatrix} \\ &= 2\iint_{\mathbb{S}} \mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z + \mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x + \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y \\ &= 6\int_0^a \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{a-x} \mathrm{d}y = 3a^2 (5(1) 类似). \end{split}$$

这里,S 为以A,B,C 为顶点的三角形平面.

4. 求下列全微分的原函数:

(1) yzdx + xzdy + xydz;

(2)
$$(x^2-2yz)dx+(y^2-2xz)dy+(z^2-2xy)dz$$
.

解 (1) 因为
$$P=yz$$
, $Q=xz$, $R=xy$,
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = z - z = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = x - x = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = y - y = 0$$

在全空间成立,所以 yzdx+xzdy+xydz 在全空间为某个函数 u 的全微分.

$$d(xyz) = yzdx + xzdy + xydz$$
,

故

$$u(x,y,z) = xyz + C(C$$
为任意常数).

(2) 因为
$$P=x^2-2yz$$
, $Q=y^2-2xz$, $R=z^2-2xy$,
$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -2z + 2z = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = -2x + 2x = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = -2y + 2y = 0$$

在全空间成立,所以 (x^2-2yz) d $x+(y^2-2xz)$ d $y+(z^2-2xy)$ dz 在全空间为某个函数u 的全微分.

取 $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (0, 0, 0)$,则

$$\begin{split} u(x,y,z) &= \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,y,z)} (x^2 - 2yz) \mathrm{d}x + (y^2 - 2xz) \mathrm{d}y + (z^2 - 2xy) \mathrm{d}z + C \\ &= \int_0^x x^2 \mathrm{d}x + \int_0^y y^2 \mathrm{d}y + \int_0^z (z^2 - 2xy) \mathrm{d}z + C \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (x^3 + y^3 + z^3) - 2xyz + C \ (C \ \mathbf{为任意常数}). \end{split}$$

5. 验证下列线积分与路线无关,并计算其值:

(1)
$$\int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,3,-4)} x dx + y^2 dy - z^3 dz;$$

(2)
$$\int_{(x_1,y_1,z_1)}^{(x_2,y_2,z_2)} \frac{x \mathrm{d} x + y \mathrm{d} y + z \mathrm{d} z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, 其中, (x_1,y_1,z_1), (x_2,y_2,z_2) 在球面 x^2 +$$

 $y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 上.

解 (1) 因为 P=x, $Q=y^2$, $R=-z^3$,

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 0 - 0 = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = 0 - 0 = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial R}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = 0 - 0 = 0$$

在全空间成立,所以线积分与路线无关,现在取路线从A(1,1,1)到B(2,3,1)

-4)的直线

$$AB: x=1+t$$
, $y=1+2t$, $z=1-5t$, $0 \le t \le 1$,

则
$$\int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,3,-4)} x dx + y^2 dy - z^3 dz = \int_0^1 [(1+t) + 2(1+2t)^2 + 5(1-5t)^3] dt$$

$$= -53 \frac{7}{12}.$$
(2) 因为
$$\frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} d(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

$$= d \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}.$$

所以在任何不含原点的空间单连通区域上,线积分与路线无关. 现取不含原点但包含 (x_1,y_1,z_1) 和 (x_2,y_2,z_2) 的空间单连通区域 Ω ,由于线积分在 Ω 上与路线无关,所以

$$\begin{split} \int_{(x_1,y_1,z_1)}^{(x_2,y_2,z_2)} \frac{x \mathrm{d}x + y \mathrm{d}y + z \mathrm{d}z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \begin{vmatrix} (x_2,y_2,z_2) \\ (x_1,y_1,z_1) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \sqrt{x_2^2 + y_2^2 + z_2^2} - \sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2} = a - a = 0 \end{split}$$

6. 证明:由曲面S 所包围的立体V 的体积 ΔV 为

$$\Delta V = \frac{1}{3} \oiint (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) dS,$$

其中, $\cos\alpha$, $\cos\beta$, $\cos\gamma$ 为曲面 S 的外法线方向余弦.

证 不妨设S 为分片光滑曲面,利用高斯公式,有

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{3} & \oiint (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) \mathrm{d}S = \frac{1}{3} \oiint x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + y \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + z \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \oiint 3 \mathrm{d}V = \Delta V. \end{split}$$

7. 证明: 若S 为封闭曲面,l 为任何固定方向,则

$$\oint_{S} \cos(\mathbf{n}, \mathbf{l}) dS = 0,$$

其中,n 为曲面S 的外法线方向.

$$\begin{split} &= \frac{1}{|I|} \iint_{\mathcal{S}} \rho \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z + q \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x + m \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \frac{1}{|I|} \iint_{\mathcal{V}} 0 \mathrm{d}V = 0. \end{split}$$

8. 证明公式

$$\iiint_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z}{r} = \frac{1}{2} \oiint_{\mathbb{R}} \cos(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n}) \mathrm{d}S,$$

其中,S 是包围V 的曲面,n 是S 的外法线方向,

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \quad r = (x, y, z).$$

$$n = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma),$$

$$r = \frac{1}{r}(x, y, z),$$

$$\cos(r, n) = \frac{x}{r}\cos\alpha + \frac{y}{r}\cos\beta + \frac{z}{r}\cos\gamma.$$

因为

证 设

下面分三种情况加以证明.

(1) 当 O(0,0,0) ∉ V 时,利用高斯公式,有

(2) 当O(0,0,0) \in int V 时,由于 $P = \frac{x}{r}$ $Q = \frac{y}{r}$ $Q = \frac{z}{r}$ 在V 的内部即原点处不连续,所以不能直接用高斯公式. 取充分小的 $\varepsilon > 0$,作以(0,0,0) 为中心, $\varepsilon > 0$ 为半径的球面 S_{ε} ,使 $S_{\varepsilon} \subset V$,取 S_{ε} 的内侧为正向,则在由S 和 S_{ε} 所围的区域 V_{ε} 内可用高斯公式,由(1) 有

$$\frac{1}{2} \oint \cos(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n}) dS = \iint \frac{dx dy dz}{r}.$$

(3) 当 $O(0,0,0) \in S$ 时, $\cos(r,n)$ 在 $S - \{(0,0,0)\}$ 上有界,连续. 取充分小的 $\epsilon > 0$,以O(0,0,0)为中心, ϵ 为半径作球面 S_{ϵ} ,S 被 S_{ϵ} 分为球外部分 S_1 和球内部分 S_2 , S_{ϵ} 被S 分为S 外部分 S_3 和S 内部分 S_4 , S_4 取外侧为正向,记 S_1 和 S_4 所围区域为 V_{ϵ} ,由 (1) 有

又因为
$$\frac{1}{2} \Big(\iint_{S_1} \cos(\boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{n}) \mathrm{d}S - \iint_{S_4} \cos(\boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{n}) \mathrm{d}S \Big) = \iint_{V_{\varepsilon}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z}{r}.$$
又因为
$$\Big| \iint_{S_i} \cos(\boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{n}) \mathrm{d}S \Big| \leqslant \iint_{S_i} |\cos(\boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{n})| \mathrm{d}S \leqslant \Delta S_i, \ i = 2, 4,$$
即
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \iint_{S_i} |\cos(\boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{n})| \mathrm{d}S = 0, \ i = 2, 4.$$
所以
$$\iint_{V} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z}{r} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \iint_{V_{\varepsilon}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z}{r} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \frac{1}{2} \Big[\iint_{S_1} \cos(\boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{n}) \mathrm{d}S - \iint_{S_4} \cos(\boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{n}) \mathrm{d}S \Big]$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \frac{1}{2} \Big[\oint_{S} \cos(\boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{n}) \mathrm{d}S - \iint_{S_2} \cos(\boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{n}) \mathrm{d}S - \iint_{S_4} \cos(\boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{n}) \mathrm{d}S \Big]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \oint_{S} \cos(\boldsymbol{r}, \boldsymbol{n}) \mathrm{d}S.$$

综合(1)、(2)、(3),有

$$\iiint_{V} \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z}{r} = \frac{1}{2} \oiint_{Cos}(r, n) \mathrm{d}S.$$

9. 若L 是平面 $x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma - p = 0$ 上的闭曲线,它所包围区域的面积为S,求

$$\oint_{L} \begin{vmatrix} dx & dy & dz \\ \cos\alpha & \cos\beta & \cos\gamma \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix},$$

其中, L 依正向进行.

解
$$\oint_L \begin{vmatrix} \mathrm{d}x & \mathrm{d}y & \mathrm{d}z \\ \cos\alpha & \cos\beta & \cos\gamma \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \oint_L (z\cos\beta - y\cos\gamma) \mathrm{d}x + (x\cos\gamma - z\cos\alpha) \mathrm{d}y + (y\cos\alpha - x\cos\beta) \mathrm{d}z$$

$$= \underbrace{\frac{\mathrm{H਼克斯公式}}{\mathrm{H}克斯公式}}_{S} \iint_{S} \begin{vmatrix} \mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z & \mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x & \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z\cos\beta - y\cos\gamma & x\cos\gamma - z\cos\alpha & y\cos\alpha - x\cos\beta \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 2\iint_{S} \cos\alpha \mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z + \cos\beta \mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x + \cos\gamma \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y$$

$$= 2\iint_{S} (\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta + \cos^2\gamma) \mathrm{d}S = 2S.$$

这里,S 是以平面闭曲线L 为边界的平面.

◊ 4 场论初步

1. 若
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$
,计算 ∇r , ∇r^2 , $\nabla \frac{1}{r}$, $\nabla f(r)$, $\nabla r^n(n \geqslant 3)$.

解 $\nabla r = \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial r}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial r}{\partial z}\right) = \left(\frac{x}{r}, \frac{y}{r}, \frac{z}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{r}(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{r}r$,
$$\nabla r^2 = 2r \nabla r = 2(x, y, z) = 2r$$
,
$$\nabla \frac{1}{r} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{1}{r}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{1}{r}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{1}{r}\right) = \left(-\frac{x}{r^3}, -\frac{y}{r^3}, -\frac{z}{r^3}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{r^3}(x, y, z) = -\frac{r}{r^3}.$$

$$\nabla f(r) = f'(r) \nabla r = \frac{1}{r} f'(r) r,$$

$$\nabla r^n = \frac{dr^n}{dr} \nabla r = nr^{n-2} r.$$

2. 求 $u=x^2+2y^2+3z^2+2xy-4x+2y-4z$ 在点 O(0,0,0), A(1,1,1,1), B(-1,-1,-1)处的梯度,并求梯度为零之点.

解 因为grad
$$u = \nabla u = (2x+2y-4,4y+2x+2,6z-4)$$
,

所以

grad
$$u|_{(0,0,0)} = (-4,2,-4)$$
,

grad
$$u|_A = \operatorname{grad}|_{(1,1,1)} = (0,8,2)$$
,

grad
$$u|_{B} = \text{grad}|_{(-1,-1,-1)} = (-8,-4,-10).$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 grad $u = (2x+2y-4,4y+2x+2,6z-4)=0$,

即

$$\begin{cases} 2x + 2y - 4 = 0, \\ 2x + 4y + 2 = 0, \\ 6z - 4 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} x = 5, \\ y = -3, \end{cases}$$

$$z = \frac{2}{3}.$$

故在 $\left(5,-3,\frac{2}{3}\right)$ 处 grad u=0.

3. 证明本节第二段关于梯度的一些基本性质 $1\sim5$.

证 (1) 性质 1: 若 u,v 是数量函数,则

$$\nabla (u+v) = \nabla u + \nabla v.$$

性质1的证明如下.

所以

(2) 性质 2: 若u,v 是数量函数,则

$$\nabla (uv) = u(\nabla v) + v(\nabla u).$$

性质2的证明如下.

所以

$$\nabla (uv) = u \nabla v + v \nabla u$$
.

(3) 性质 3: 若 $r = (x, y, z), \varphi = \varphi(x, y, z), 则$

$$\mathrm{d}\varphi = \mathrm{d}\mathbf{r} \cdot \nabla \varphi$$
.

性质3的证明如下.

因为
$$d\varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} dz = (dx, dy, dz) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \right)$$
$$= dr \cdot \nabla \varphi,$$

所以

$$\mathrm{d}\varphi = \mathrm{d}\mathbf{r} \cdot \nabla \varphi$$
.

(4) 性质 4: 若 f = f(u), u = u(x, y, z),则

$$\nabla f = f'(u) \nabla u$$
.

性质4的证明如下.

所以

$$\nabla f = f'(u) \nabla u$$
.

(5) 性质 5: 若 $f = f(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m), u_i = u_i(x, y, z)$ $(i = 1, 2, \dots, m), 则$

$$\nabla f = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_i} \nabla u_i.$$

性质5的证明如下.

因为
$$\nabla f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x} \right), \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial y} \right), \sum_{i=1}^{m} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u_i} \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial z} \right) \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_i} \left(\frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial z} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_i} \nabla u_i,$$

$$\nabla f = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_i} \nabla u_i.$$

所以

4. 计算下列向量场 A 的散度与旋度:

(1)
$$\mathbf{A} = (y^2 + z^2, z^2 + x^2, x^2 + y^2)$$
:

(2)
$$A = (x^2yz, xy^2z, xyz^2);$$

(3)
$$\mathbf{A} = \left(\frac{x}{yz}, \frac{y}{zx}, \frac{z}{xy}\right)$$
.

解 (1) 因为
$$P=y^2+z^2$$
, $Q=z^2+x^2$, $R=x^2+y^2$,

所以

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0,$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \mathbf{A} = \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right)$$

$$= 2(y - z, z - x, x - y).$$

(2) 因为 $P=x^2yz$, $Q=xy^2z$, $R=xyz^2$,

所以

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 2xyz + 2xyz + 2xyz = 6xyz,$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \mathbf{A} = \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right)$$

$$= (xz^{2} - xy^{2}, x^{2}y - yz^{2}, y^{2}z - x^{2}z).$$

(3) 因为 $P = \frac{x}{yz}, \quad Q = \frac{y}{zx}, \quad R = \frac{z}{xy},$ $\operatorname{div} A = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{yz} + \frac{1}{zx} + \frac{1}{xy},$

所以

$$\operatorname{rot} \mathbf{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{x}{yz} & \frac{y}{zx} & \frac{z}{zy} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{xyz} \left(\frac{y^2}{z} - \frac{z^2}{y}, \frac{z^2}{x} - \frac{x^2}{z}, \frac{x^2}{y} - \frac{y^2}{x} \right).$$

5. 证明本节第三段关于散度的一些基本性质 $1\sim3$.

证 (1) 性质 1: 若u,v 是向量函数,则

$$\nabla \cdot (u+v) = \nabla \cdot u + \nabla \cdot v.$$

性质1的证明如下.

设
$$\mathbf{u} = (P_1, Q_1, R_1), \mathbf{v} = (P_2, Q_2, R_2), \mathbf{y}$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) = \nabla \cdot (P_1 + P_2, Q_1 + Q_2, R_1 + R_2)$$

$$= \frac{\partial (P_1 + P_2)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (Q_1 + Q_2)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (R_1 + R_2)}{\partial z}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial P_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial z}\right) + \left(\frac{\partial P_2}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial z}\right)$$

 $= \nabla \cdot u + \nabla \cdot v$. (2) 性质 2: 若 φ 是数量函数,F 是向量函数,则

$$\nabla \cdot (\varphi F) = \varphi \nabla \cdot F + F \cdot \nabla \varphi$$

性质2的证明如下.

设
$$F = (P, Q, R)$$
,则

$$\nabla \cdot (\varphi F) = \nabla \cdot (\varphi P, \varphi Q, \varphi R) = \frac{\partial (\varphi P)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial (\varphi Q)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial (\varphi R)}{\partial z}$$

$$= \varphi \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + P \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \varphi \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + Q \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + \varphi \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} + R \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}$$

$$= \varphi \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) + P \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + Q \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} + R \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z}$$

$$= \varphi \nabla \cdot F + F \cdot \nabla \varphi.$$

(3) 性质 3: 若 $\varphi = \varphi(x, y, z)$ 是一数量函数,则

$$\nabla \cdot \nabla \varphi = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2}.$$

性质3的证明如下.

- 6. 证明本节第四段关于旋度的一些基本性质 $1\sim3$ (可应用算符 ▼推演).
 - 证 (1) 性质 1: 若u,v 是向量函数,则

 - $(4) \quad \nabla \times (u \times v) = (v \cdot \nabla)u (u \cdot \nabla)v + (\nabla \cdot v)u (\nabla \cdot u)v.$

性质1的证明如下.

① 设 $\mathbf{u} = (P_1, Q_1, R_1), \mathbf{v} = (P_2, Q_2, R_2), \mathbb{N}$

$$\nabla \times (\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{v}) = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P_1 + P_2 & Q_1 + Q_2 & R_1 + R_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P_1 & Q_1 & R_1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P_2 & Q_2 & R_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \nabla \times \mathbf{u} + \nabla \times \mathbf{v}.$$

② 首先

夫掉下标 △. 即有

有

$$\nabla (\boldsymbol{u} \cdot \boldsymbol{v}) = \nabla (P_1 P_2 + Q_1 Q_2 + R_1 R_2) = \nabla (P_1 P_2) + \nabla (Q_1 Q_2) + \nabla (R_1 R_2)$$

$$= P_1 \nabla P_2 + P_2 \nabla P_1 + Q_1 \nabla Q_2 + Q_2 \nabla Q_1 + R_1 \nabla R_2 + R_2 \nabla R_1$$

$$= (P_1 \nabla P_2 + Q_1 \nabla Q_2 + R_1 \nabla R_2) + (P_2 \nabla P_1 + Q_2 \nabla Q_1 + R_2 \nabla R_1)$$

$$= \nabla (\boldsymbol{u}_c \cdot \boldsymbol{v}) + \nabla (\boldsymbol{u} \cdot \boldsymbol{v}_c),$$

这里 $\mathbf{u}_{c} = (P_{1}, Q_{1}, R_{1}), \mathbf{v}_{c} = (P_{2}, Q_{2}, R_{2})$ 看作常向量.

由三重向量积公式

$$c(a \cdot b) = a \times (c \times b) + (a \cdot c)b,$$

$$\nabla (u_c \cdot v) = u_c \times (\nabla \times v) + (u_c \cdot \nabla)v,$$

 $\nabla (\boldsymbol{u} \cdot \boldsymbol{v}_c) = \nabla (\boldsymbol{v}_c \cdot \boldsymbol{u}) = \boldsymbol{v}_c \times (\nabla \times \boldsymbol{u}) + (\boldsymbol{v}_c \cdot \nabla) \boldsymbol{u},$

于是 $\nabla (u \cdot v) = u_c \times (\nabla \times v) + v_c \times (\nabla \times u) + (u_c \cdot \nabla)v + (v_c \cdot \nabla)u$,

$$\nabla (u \cdot v) = u \times (\nabla \times v) + v \times (\nabla \times u) + (u \cdot \nabla)v + (v \cdot \nabla)u$$

③ 由▼算子的微分性和乘积微分法得

$$\nabla \cdot (u \times v) = \nabla \cdot (u_c \times v) + \nabla \cdot (u \times v_c)$$

同样,这里 $\mathbf{u}_c = (P_1, Q_1, R_1), \mathbf{v}_c = (P_2, Q_2, R_2)$ 看作常向量.

由于三向量的混合积具有轮换性:

$$a \cdot (b \times c) = b \cdot (c \times a) = c \cdot (a \times b),$$

故
$$\nabla \cdot (u_c \times v) = -\nabla \cdot (v \times u_c) = -u_c \cdot (\nabla \times v) = -u \cdot (\nabla \times v),$$

$$\nabla \cdot (u \times v_c) = v_c \cdot (\nabla \times u) = v \cdot (\nabla \times u),$$

即

$$\nabla \cdot (u \times v) = v \cdot (\nabla \times u) - u \cdot (\nabla \times v).$$

④ 类似干③,有

$$\nabla \times (u \times v) = \nabla \times (u_c \times v) + \nabla \times (u \times v_c)$$
.

再由三重向量积公式,有

$$\nabla \times (u_{c} \times v) = u_{c}(\nabla \cdot v) - (u_{c} \cdot \nabla)v = u(\nabla \cdot v) - (u \cdot \nabla)v,$$

$$\nabla \times (u \times v_{c}) = -\nabla \times (v_{c} \times u) = -[v_{c}(\nabla \cdot u) - (v_{c} \cdot \nabla)u]$$

$$= (v_{c} \cdot \nabla)u - v_{c}(\nabla \cdot u) = (v \cdot \nabla)u - v(\nabla \cdot u),$$

(2) 性质 2: 若 φ 是数量函数 A 是向量函数 M

$$\nabla \times (\varphi A) = \varphi(\nabla \times A) + \nabla \varphi \times A.$$

性质2的证明如下.

设 $A = (P, Q, R), \varphi A = (\varphi R, \varphi Q, \varphi R),$ 则

$$\begin{split} \boldsymbol{\nabla} \times (\varphi \boldsymbol{A}) &= \begin{vmatrix} \boldsymbol{i} & \boldsymbol{j} & \boldsymbol{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \varphi \boldsymbol{R} & \varphi \boldsymbol{Q} & \varphi \boldsymbol{R} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= (\varphi \boldsymbol{R}_{y} + \varphi_{y} \boldsymbol{R} - \varphi \boldsymbol{Q}_{z} - \varphi_{z} \boldsymbol{Q}, \varphi \boldsymbol{P}_{z} + \varphi_{z} \boldsymbol{P} - \varphi \boldsymbol{R}_{x} - \varphi_{x} \boldsymbol{R}, \\ \varphi \boldsymbol{Q}_{x} + \varphi_{x} \boldsymbol{Q} - \varphi \boldsymbol{P}_{y} - \varphi_{y} \boldsymbol{P}) \\ &= \varphi (\boldsymbol{R}_{y} - \boldsymbol{Q}_{z}, \boldsymbol{P}_{z} - \boldsymbol{R}_{x}, \boldsymbol{Q}_{x} - \boldsymbol{P}_{y}) \\ &+ (\varphi_{y} \boldsymbol{R} - \varphi_{z} \boldsymbol{Q}, \varphi_{z} \boldsymbol{P} - \varphi_{x} \boldsymbol{R}, \varphi_{x} \boldsymbol{Q} - \varphi_{y} \boldsymbol{P}) \\ &= \varphi (\boldsymbol{\nabla} \times \boldsymbol{A}) + \boldsymbol{\nabla} \varphi \times \boldsymbol{A}. \end{split}$$

(3) 性质 3: 若 φ 是数量函数 A 是向量函数 M

$$(1) \qquad \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times A) = 0,$$

$$\mathbf{\nabla} \times \mathbf{\nabla} \varphi = \mathbf{0},$$

性质3的证明如下.

$$=(\varphi_{zy}-\varphi_{yz},\varphi_{xz}-\varphi_{zx},\varphi_{yx}-\varphi_{xy})=\mathbf{0}.$$

③ 由三重向量积公式,有

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times A) = \nabla (\nabla \cdot A) - \nabla^2 A = \nabla (\nabla \cdot A) - \Delta A.$$

7. 证明:场A = (yz(2x+y+z), xz(x+2y+z), xy(x+y+2z))是有势场,并求其势函数.

证 因为
$$\operatorname{rot} \mathbf{A} = \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right)$$
$$= (x^2 + 2xy + 2xz - x^2 - 2xy - 2xz,$$
$$2xy + y^2 + 2yz - 2xy - y^2 - 2yz,$$
$$2xz + 2yz + z^2 - 2xz - 2yz - z^2) = 0,$$

所以场A为有势场,且势函数为

$$\begin{split} u(x,y,z) &= \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,y,z)} yz(2x+y+z) \mathrm{d}x + xz(x+2y+z) \mathrm{d}y \\ &+ xy(x+y+2z) \mathrm{d}z + C \\ &= \int_{0}^{x} 0 \mathrm{d}x + \int_{0}^{y} 0 \mathrm{d}y + \int_{0}^{z} xy(x+y+2z) \mathrm{d}z \\ &= xyz(x+y+z) + C \ (C \ \mathbf{为任意常数}). \end{split}$$

8. 若流体流速 $A = (x^2, y^2, z^2)$,求单位时间内穿过 $\frac{1}{8}$ 球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$,x > 0,y > 0,z > 0 的流量.

解 流量
$$E = \iint_{S} x^{2} dy dz + y^{2} dz dx + z^{2} dx dy = 3 \iint_{S} z^{2} dx dy$$

$$= 3 \iint_{\substack{x^{2}+y^{2} \le 1 \\ > 0 < 0}} (1-x^{2}-y^{2}) dx dy = 3 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r(1-r^{2}) dr = \frac{3}{8}\pi.$$

- 9. 设流速A = (-y, x, c) (c 为常数), 求环流量:
- (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) 环流量

$$Φ = \oint_L \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{s} = \oint_L -y dx + x dy = \frac{\mathbf{K} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{\Delta} \mathbf{I}}{\mathbf{M}} \iint_D 2 dx dy = 2\pi.$$

(2) 环流量

$$\boldsymbol{\Phi} = \oint_{L_1} \boldsymbol{A} \cdot d\boldsymbol{s} = \oint_{L_1} -y dx + x dy = 2 \iint_{D_1} d\boldsymbol{\sigma} = 2\pi.$$

§ 5 总练习题

- 1. $\mathbb{Q} P = x^2 + 5\lambda y + 3yz, Q = 5x + 3\lambda xz 2, R = (\lambda + 2)xy 4z.$
- (1) 计算 $\int_{L} P dx + Q dy + R dz$,其中,L 为螺旋线 $x = a \cos t$, $y = a \sin t$, z = ct (0 $\leq t \leq 2\pi$);
 - (2) 设A = (P, Q, R), 求rotA;
 - (3) 问在什么条件下 A 为有势场? 并求势函数.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{f} \mathbf{f} & (1) & \int_{L} P \mathrm{d}x + Q \mathrm{d}y + R \mathrm{d}z \\ & = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left[(a^{2} \cos^{2}t + 5\lambda a \sin t + 3act \sin t)(-a \sin t) + (5a \cos t + 3\lambda a c t \cos t - 2)a \cos t + ((\lambda + 2)a^{2} \cos t \sin t - 4ct)c \right] \mathrm{d}t \\ & = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left(3\lambda a^{2} c t \cos^{2}t - 3a^{2} c t \sin^{2}t - 5\lambda a^{2} \sin t - 4c^{2}t + \frac{5}{2}a^{2} \right) \mathrm{d}t \\ & = \pi a^{2} (1 - \lambda)(5 - 3c\pi) - 8\pi^{2}c^{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(2)
$$\operatorname{rot} \mathbf{A} = \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right)$$

= $(1 - \lambda)(2x, y, 5 - 3z)$.

(3) 当 $\lambda = 1$ 时,rot A = 0,故场A 为有势场,且势函数为

$$u(x,y,z) = \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,y,z)} (x^2 + 5y + 3yz) dx + (5x + 3xz - 2) dy + (3xy - 4z) dz + C$$

$$= \int_{0}^{x} x^2 dx + \int_{0}^{y} (5x - 2) dy + \int_{0}^{z} (3xy - 4z) dz + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}x^3 + (5x - 2)y + 3xyz - 2z^2 + C \quad (C \text{ 为任意常数}).$$

2. 证明:若 $\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$, S 为包围区域V 的曲面的外侧,则

(1)
$$\iint_{V} \Delta u \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = \iint_{S} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \mathrm{d}S;$$

(2)
$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} u \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} \nabla \cdot \nabla u dx dy dz + \iint_{\mathbb{R}} u \Delta u dx dy dz,$$

其中,u 在区域 V 及其界面 S 上有二阶连续偏导数, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$ 为沿曲面 S 外法线方向的方向导数.

证 (1) 利用高斯公式,有

$$\oint_{S} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS = \iint_{S} \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos(\mathbf{n}, x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos(\mathbf{n}, y) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos(\mathbf{n}, z) \right] dS$$

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

$$= \iint_{S} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} \right) dx dy dz = \iint_{S} \Delta u dx dy dz.$$

(2) 由高斯公式,有

3. 设S 为光滑闭曲面,V 为S 所围的区域,函数 u(x,y,z) 在V 与S 上具有二阶连续偏导数,函数 w(x,y,z)的偏导连续。证明:

(1)
$$\iint_{V} w \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx dy dz = \iint_{S} u w dy dz - \iint_{V} u \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} dx dy dz;$$

(2)
$$\iiint w \Delta u dx dy dz = \oiint w \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS - \iiint \nabla u \cdot \nabla w dx dy dz.$$

证 (1) 由高斯公式,有

即

(2) 将(1)式中u 换为 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$,则

$$\iint_{V} w \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} dx dy dz = \iint_{S} w \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy dz - \iint_{V} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} dx dy dz.$$
 (1)

将此式中关于x 的偏导数换为关于y 或z 的偏导数,等式也成立,即有

$$\iint_{\mathbb{V}} w \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} dx dy dz = \iint_{\mathbb{V}} w \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dz dx - \iint_{\mathbb{V}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} dx dy dz, \qquad (2)$$

$$\iint_{\mathbb{R}} w \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} dx dy dz = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} w \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} dx dy - \iint_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} dx dy dz, \qquad (3)$$

三式相加(①+②+③),有

4. 设 $A = \frac{r}{|r|^3}$,S 为一封闭曲面,r = (x, y, z). 证明当原点在曲面S 的外、上、内时,分别有

$$\oint_{S} A \cdot dS = 0.2\pi.4\pi.$$

证 因为

$$\mathbf{A} = \frac{\mathbf{r}}{|\mathbf{r}|^3} = \left(\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}, \frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}, \frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}\right)$$

所以, 当 $(x, y, z) \neq (0, 0, 0)$ 时

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \right)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \right)$$

$$= 0.$$

(1)(0,0,0)在S的外部时,由高斯公式,有

$$\bigoplus_{s} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_{V} \mathrm{div} \mathbf{A} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}z = 0 \ (V \ \mathbf{h} \ S \ \mathbf{h} \mathbf{B} \ \mathbf{b} \mathbf{\Sigma} \mathbf{J}).$$

(2) (0,0,0)在S 的内部时,取充分小 $\varepsilon > 0$,使以(0,0,0)为球心, ε 为半径的球面 S_ε 在V 的内部,记 V_ε 为 S 和 S_ε 所围的区域, S_ε 取内侧,则

$$\oint_{S} A \cdot dS = \iint_{S+S_{\epsilon}} A \cdot dS - \iint_{S_{\epsilon}} A \cdot dS = \iint_{V_{\epsilon}} \operatorname{div} A dV - \iint_{S_{\epsilon}} A \cdot dS$$

$$= -\iint_{S} A \cdot dS = \iint_{S} |A| dS = \iint_{S} \frac{1}{\epsilon^{2}} dS = 4\pi.$$

(3) (0,0,0)在S 上时, $\oint_S A \cdot dS$ 为无界函数的曲面积分,且 $|A \cdot n| \leqslant \frac{1}{2}.$

如果S 在(0,0,0)是光滑的,由类似于无界函数的二重积分的讨论,可知反常积分 $\iint A \cdot dS$ 收敛.

同样,取充分小的 $\epsilon > 0$,记 S_ϵ 为以 (0,0,0) 为球心, ϵ 为半径的球面,用 S_1 表示从 S 上被 S_ϵ 截下而不被 S_ϵ 所包围的部分曲面, S_2 表示 S_ϵ 上含在 V 内的部分,则

$$\oint_{S} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0^{+}} \iint_{S_{1}} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S}, \iint_{S_{1} + S_{2}} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0,$$

其中 $,S_2$ 取内侧. 因为S 在点(0,0,0)是光滑的,在点(0,0,0)有切平面,所以 S 在点(0,0,0)的附近可用这个切平面近似代替,即 S_2 可看作 S_ϵ 的半个球面,故

$$\bigoplus_{S} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0^{+}} \iint_{S_{1}} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = -\lim_{\epsilon \to 0^{+}} \iint_{S_{2}} \mathbf{A} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0^{+}} \iint_{S_{2}} \frac{\mathbf{r}}{|\mathbf{r}|^{3}} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{r}}{|\mathbf{r}|} dS$$

$$= \lim_{\epsilon \to 0^{+}} \iint_{S_{2}} \frac{1}{\epsilon^{2}} dS = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{\epsilon^{2}} 2\pi \epsilon^{2} = 2\pi.$$

5. 计算 $I = \iint_S xz dy dz + yx dz dx + zy dx dy$,其中S 是柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 在-1 $\leq z \leq 1$ 和 $x \geq 0$ 的部分. 曲面侧的法向与x 轴正向成锐角.

解 对于积分 $\iint_S xz dy dz$,由于P(x,y,z) = xz 关于z 为奇函数,又由曲面的对称性,知

$$\iint_{S} xz \, \mathrm{d}y \, \mathrm{d}z = 0,$$

对于积分 $\iint_{S} zy dx dy$,由于曲面垂直于xy平面,故

$$\iint_{S} zy dx dy = 0.$$

所り

$$\begin{split} I &= \iint_{S} yx \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x = \iint_{D_{xz}} x \ \sqrt{1-x^2} \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x - \iint_{D_{xz}} (-x \ \sqrt{1-x^2}) \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 2 \iint_{D} x \ \sqrt{1-x^2} \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x = 2 \int_{-1}^{1} \mathrm{d}z \int_{0}^{1} x \ \sqrt{1-x^2} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{4}{3}. \end{split}$$

6. 证明公式:

$$\iint_{D} f(m\sin\varphi\cos\theta + n\sin\varphi\sin\theta + p\cos\varphi)\sin\varphi\,d\theta\,d\varphi$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{-1}^{1} f(u \sqrt{m^{2} + n^{2} + p^{2}})\,du,$$

这里 $D = \{(\theta, \varphi) \mid 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi, 0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \pi\}, m^2 + n^2 + p^2 > 0, f(t)$ 在 $|t| < \sqrt{m^2 + n^2 + p^2}$ 时为连续函数.

证 证明此公式的主要思想是先把公式左端的二重积分化为单位球面上的曲面积分,然后通过适当的变换将此曲面积分化为定积分.

作单位球面 $S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的球面坐标变换

$$\begin{cases} x = \sin\varphi\cos\theta, \\ y = \sin\varphi\sin\theta, & 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi, 0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant \pi, \\ z = \cos\varphi, \end{cases}$$

易知

$$E = x_{arphi}^{2} + y_{arphi}^{2} + z_{arphi}^{2} = 1 \,,$$
 $G = x_{artheta}^{2} + y_{artheta}^{2} + z_{artheta}^{2} = \sin^{2} arphi \,,$
 $F = x_{artheta} x_{arphi} + y_{artheta} y_{artheta} + z_{artheta} z_{arphi} = 0 \,,$
 $\sqrt{EG - F^{2}} = \sin arphi \,,$

下面将坐标系 Ouvw 作旋转后得一新坐标系 Ouvw. 新坐标系 Ouvw 建立如下:因为 $m^2+n^2+p^2>0$,所以沿方向 (m,n,p) 建立 w 轴,然后在平面 π :mx+ny+pz=0 上以 O 为原点建立平面直角坐标系 Ouv,使 Ouvw 构成右手系.

点M(x,y,z)在Ouvw 坐标系下的w 坐标为 $\pm d(d=d(M,\pi))$,且当M 在平面 π 的法向(m,n,p)所指方向一侧时取"+",否则取"-",故

$$w = \frac{mx + ny + pz}{\sqrt{m^2 + n^2 + p^2}},$$

即

$$mx+ny+pz=w \sqrt{m^2+n^2+p^2}$$
.

由于是旋转变换,所以球面 $S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 在新坐标系Ouvw 下为 $u^2 + v^2 + w^2 = 1$. 引入参量方程:

$$\begin{cases} u = \sqrt{1 - t^2} \cos \theta, \\ v = \sqrt{1 - t^2} \sin \theta, & 0 \le \theta \le 2\pi, \quad -1 \le t \le 1. \\ w = t, \end{cases}$$

因为

$$egin{aligned} u_{ heta} &= -\sqrt{1-t^2} \sin heta, \quad v_{ heta} &= \sqrt{1-t^2} \cos heta, \quad w_{ heta} &= 0\,, \\ u_t &= -\frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \cos heta, \quad v_t &= -\frac{t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} \sin heta, \quad w_t &= 1\,, \\ E_1 &= u_{ heta}^2 + v_{ heta}^2 + w_{ heta}^2 &= 1-t^2\,, \\ G_1 &= u_t^2 + v_t^2 + w_t^2 &= \frac{1}{1-t^2}\,, \\ F_1 &= u_{ heta} u_t + v_{ heta} v_t + w_{ heta} v_t &= 0\,, \\ \sqrt{E_1 G_1 - F_1^2} &= 1\,, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\iint_{D} f(m\sin\varphi\cos\theta + n\sin\varphi\sin\theta + p\cos\varphi)\sin\varphi\,d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \iint_{S} f(mx + ny + pz)\,dS$$

$$= \iint_{\substack{0 \le \theta \le 2\pi \\ -1 \le t \le 1}} f(t\sqrt{m^{2} + n^{2} + p^{2}})\sqrt{E_{1}G_{1} - F_{1}^{2}}\,d\theta dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{-1}^{1} f(t\sqrt{m^{2} + n^{2} + p^{2}})\,dt$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{-1}^{1} f(u\sqrt{m^{2} + n^{2} + p^{2}})\,du.$$

第二十三章 流形上微积分学 初 阶

知识要点

- 1. 向量函数是流形上微积分学讨论的对象,它是 $_n$ 维欧氏空间 $_{\mathbf{R}^n}$ 到 $_m$ 维欧氏空间 $_{\mathbf{R}^m}$ 的映射,其分量为 $_n$ 元函数. 向量函数的极限与连续等价于每个分量的多元函数的极限与连续.
 - 2. 若向量函数 f 在点 x_0 可微(或可导),则

$$\mathrm{d} \boldsymbol{f}(\boldsymbol{x}_0) = \boldsymbol{f}'(\boldsymbol{x}_0)(\boldsymbol{x} - \boldsymbol{x}_0)$$

称为f在点 x_0 的微分, $f'(x_0)$ 称为f在点 x_0 的导数:

$$f'(\mathbf{x}_0) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}.$$

- 3. 向量函数的可微性与其坐标函数的可微性等价. 在可微的前提下向量函数的导数也有外形与一元函数相似的四则运算法则和复合函数导数的链式法则. 但一元函数的微分中值定理不能推广到向量函数,对于在凸开集上可微的向量函数只成立微分中值不等式.
- 4. 多元函数 f 的导数,即为 f 的梯度 $\operatorname{grad} f$,这是向量函数;而 f 的二阶导数, $f''=(\operatorname{grad} f)'$,即

$$f'' = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1 \partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n \partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n^2} \end{bmatrix}$$
 (f 的黑赛矩阵).

f 在稳定点 x_0 的黑赛矩阵 $f''(x_0)$ 为正定(负定)时, f 在 x_0 取严格极小(极大) 值, 当 $f''(x_0)$ 为不定时, f 在 x_0 不取极值.

- 5. 向量函数存在反函数定理和隐函数定理. 以向量函数形式来证明推 广了第十八章中的有关内容,无论在形式上或表达式上都更加统一、简洁.
- 6. 在 \mathbb{R}^3 中自变量的微分 $\mathrm{d}x$, $\mathrm{d}y$, $\mathrm{d}z$, 通过外积运算定义了基本一次、二次和三次微分形式,并以向量空间的数乘形式给出了零次、一次、二次和三次微分形式,再通过外微分使牛顿-莱布尼兹公式、格林公式、高斯公式和斯托克斯公式统一为一般的斯托克斯公式:

$$\int_{S} d \stackrel{k}{w} = \int_{\partial S} \stackrel{k}{w},$$

其中 $_{1}S$ 是 $_{n}$ 维空间中的 $_{k}+1$ 维区域($_{k}$ 是小于 $_{n}$ 的非负整数), $_{\partial}S$ 是 $_{S}$ 的边界,是 $_{n}$ 维空间中 $_{k}$ 维区域。

7. 对不定向的重积分、第一型曲线积分、第一型曲面积分作变量变换时变量代换公式均可将面积元素 dxd y、体积元素 dxd ydz, 弧长元素

$$ds(ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2}, \mathbf{g} ds = \sqrt{(dx)^2 + (dy)^2 + (dz)^2}),$$

曲面元素 $dS(dS = \sqrt{(dydz)^2 + (dzdx)^2 + (dxdy)^2})$

习 题 详 解

§ 1 n 维欧氏空间与向量函数

1. 设 $x,y \in \mathbb{R}^n$,证明

$$\| x+y \|^{2} + \| x-y \|^{2} = 2(\| x \|^{2} + \| y \|^{2}).$$

$$\| x+y \|^{2} + \| x-y \|^{2}$$

$$= (x+y)^{T}(x+y) + (x-y)^{T}(x-y)$$

$$= (x^{T} + y^{T})(x+y) + (x^{T} - y^{T})(x-y)$$

$$= x^{T}x + x^{T}y + y^{T}x + y^{T}y + x^{T}x - x^{T}y - y^{T}x + y^{T}y$$

$$= 2(x^{T}x + y^{T}y) = 2(||x||^{2} + ||y||^{2}).$$

2. 设 $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$,点 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 到集合E 的距离定义为

$$\rho(\mathbf{x}, E) = \inf_{\mathbf{y} \in E} \rho(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}).$$

证明:(1) 若 E 是闭集, $x \in E$,则 $\rho(x,E) > 0$;

(2) 若 \overline{E} 是 E 连同其全体聚点所组成的集合(称为 E 的闭包),则

$$\overline{E} = \{ \boldsymbol{x} \mid \rho(\boldsymbol{x}, E) = 0 \}.$$

证 (1) 因为 E 为闭集,所以 E 的余集 \mathbb{C} 为开集,由于 $x \in E$,因而 $x \in E$,因而 $x \in E$,故 $\exists \delta > 0$,使 $U(x;\delta) \subset \mathbb{C}$ E. 现对 $\forall y \in E$,有

$$\rho(x,y) > \delta$$
,

即

$$\rho(\mathbf{x}, E) = \inf_{\mathbf{y} \in E} \rho(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}) \geqslant \delta > 0.$$

(2) 一方面,对 $\forall x \in \langle x | \rho(x, E) = 0 \rangle$,由于 $\rho(x, E) = 0$,因而 $x \in E$ 或 $x \in E$. 若 $x \in E$,则由于 $\rho(x, E) = 0$,故存在点列 $\langle y_n \rangle \subset E$,使 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \rho(x, y_n) = 0$,即表

示 $\lim y_n = x$,这说明x 为E 的聚点,所以不论 $x \in E$ 或 $x \in E$,都有 $x \in \overline{E}$,即

$$\{x \mid \rho(x, E) = 0\} \subset \overline{E}.$$

另一方面,对 $\forall x \in \overline{E}$,若 $x \in E$,则 $\rho(x,E) = 0$,故

$$x \in \{ \boldsymbol{x} \mid \rho(\boldsymbol{x}, E) = 0 \};$$

若 $x \in E$,但 $x \in \overline{E}$,即x为E的聚点,因而 $\exists y_n \in E$,使

$$\rho(x,y_n) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty),$$

 $\nabla = 0 \leqslant \rho(\mathbf{x}, E) \leqslant \rho(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}_n) \to 0 \quad (n \to \infty),$

即

$$\rho(\mathbf{x}, E) = 0$$
,

这表明

$$x \in \{x \mid \rho(x, E) = 0\},$$

即

$$\overline{E} \subset \{ \boldsymbol{x} \mid \rho(\boldsymbol{x}, E) = 0 \}.$$

综合两方面,有

$$\overline{E} = \{ \boldsymbol{x} \mid \rho(\boldsymbol{x}, E) = 0 \}.$$

- 3. 设 $X \subset \mathbf{R}^n, Y \subset \mathbf{R}^m, f: X \to Y; A, B \in X$ 的任意子集. 证明.
- (1) $f(A \cup B) = f(A) \cup f(B)$;
- (2) $f(A \cap B) \subset f(A) \cap f(B)$;

(3) 若f是一一映射,则 $f(A \cap B) = f(A) \cap f(B)$.

证 (1) 一方面,对 $\forall y \in f(A) \cup f(B)$,则 $y \in f(A)$ 或 $y \in f(B)$. 若 $y \in f(A)$,则 $\exists x \in A$,使 y = f(x),若 $y \in f(B)$,则 $\exists x \in B$,使 y = f(x),所以对 $\forall y \in f(A) \cup f(B)$,总 $\exists x \in A \cup B$,使 y = f(x),即 $y \in f(A \cup B)$,这表明

$$f(A) \cup f(B) \subset f(A \cup B)$$
.

另一方面,对 $\forall y \in f(A \cup B)$,则 $\exists x \in A \cup B$,使y = f(x). 因为 $x \in A \cup B$, 所以 $x \in A$ 或 $x \in B$,即 $y = f(x) \in f(A)$ 或 $y = f(x) \in f(B)$,从而 $y \in f(A) \cup f(B)$,这表明

$$f(A \bigcup B) \subset f(A) \bigcup f(B)$$
.

综合两方面,有

$$f(A \cup B) = f(A) \cup f(B)$$
.

(2) 对 $\forall y \in f(A \cap B)$,则 $\exists x \in A \cap B$,使y = f(x). 因为 $x \in A \cap B$,所以 $x \in A$ 且 $x \in B$,则 $y \in f(A)$ 且 $y \in f(B)$,即 $y \in f(A) \cap f(B)$,故

$$f(A \cap B) \subset f(A) \cap f(B)$$
.

(3) 一方面,由(2)有

$$f(A \cap B) \subset f(A) \cap f(B)$$
.

另一方面,对 $\forall y \in f(A) \cap f(B)$,则 $y \in f(A)$ 且 $y \in f(B)$,即 $\exists x_1 \in A$ 使 $y = f(x_1)$, $\exists x_2 \in B$ 使 $y = f(x_2)$. 又因为 f 是一一映射,所以 $x = x_1 = x_2 \in A \cap B$ 使 y = f(x),即 $y \in f(A \cap B)$,这表明

$$f(A) \cap f(B) \subset f(A \cap B)$$
.

综合两方面,有

$$f(A \cap B) = f(A) \cap f(B)$$
.

- 4. 设 $f,g:\mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m, a \in \mathbb{R}^n, b,c \in \mathbb{R}^m, \lim_{x \to a} f(x) = b, \lim_{x \to a} g(x) = c,$ 证明:
- (1) $\lim_{x\to a} \|f(x)\| = \|b\|$,且当b=0时可逆;
- (2) $\lim[f(x)^{\mathrm{T}}g(x)]=b^{\mathrm{T}}c$.

证 (1) 因为 $\lim_{x \to a} f(x) = b$ 等价于

$$\lim_{\|x-a\|\to 0}\|f(x)-b\|=0,$$

所以对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, $\exists 0 < \|x - a\| < \delta$ 时,有

$$|| f(x) - b || < \varepsilon.$$

利用本节习题 6(3)的不等式,有

$$| \parallel f(x) \parallel - \parallel b \parallel | \leq \parallel f(x) - b \parallel < \varepsilon,$$

$$\lim_{x \to a} \parallel f(x) \parallel = \parallel b \parallel.$$

若 || *b* || = 0,则

(2) 因为

$$\lim_{x\to a} || f(x) || = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = 0.$$

这表明

故

$$\lim_{x\to a} f(x) = b, \quad \lim_{x\to a} g(x) = c,$$

所以对 $\forall 1 > \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, $\exists 0 < \|x - a\| < \delta$ 时,有

$$|| f(x) - b || < \frac{\varepsilon}{2(1 + || c ||)},$$
 $|| g(x) - c || < \frac{\varepsilon}{2(1 + || b ||)},$

$$\mathbb{P} \| \| f^{\mathsf{T}}(x)g(x) - b^{\mathsf{T}}c \| \\
= \| f^{\mathsf{T}}(x)g(x) - f^{\mathsf{T}}(x)c + f^{\mathsf{T}}(x)c - b^{\mathsf{T}}c \| \\
\leqslant \| f^{\mathsf{T}}(x) \| \| g(x) - c \| + \| f^{\mathsf{T}}(x) - b^{\mathsf{T}} \| \| c \| \\
= \| f(x) - b + b \| \| g(x) - c \| + \| f(x) - b \| \| c \| \\
\leqslant \| b \| \| f(x) - b \| \| g(x) - c \| + \| f(x) - b \| \| c \| \\
< \| b \| \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2(1 + \| b \|)} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2(1 + \| c \|)} \cdot \| c \| \\
\leqslant \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

故

$$\lim_{x\to a} [f^{\mathrm{T}}(x)g(x)] = b^{\mathrm{T}}c.$$

5. 设 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, $f: D \to \mathbb{R}^m$. 若存在正实数k, r 对任何点x, $y \in D$ 满足 $\parallel f(x) - f(y) \parallel \leqslant k \parallel x - y \parallel^r$,

试证明 f 是 D 上的一致连续函数.

证 因为对
$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \left(\frac{\epsilon}{k}\right)^{\frac{1}{r}} > 0, \forall x, y \in D,$$

$$\parallel x - y \parallel < \delta$$

时,就有

$$|| f(x) - f(y) || \leq k || x - y ||^r < \varepsilon$$

所以 f(x)在 D 上一致连续.

6. 设 $x, y \in \mathbb{R}^n$,证明下列各式:

(1)
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i| \leqslant \sqrt{n} \parallel \boldsymbol{x} \parallel$$
;

(2)
$$\|x+y\| \|x-y\| \leqslant \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2$$
;

(3)
$$| \| x \| - \| y \| | \le \| x - y \|$$
.

并讨论各不等式中等号成立的条件和解释n=2时的几何意义.

证 (1) 此不等式的证明要用到第六章 § 3 中例 3, 即所谓詹森不等式.

若f为[a,b]上凸函数,则对任意 x_i ∈[a,b], λ_i >0 $(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$, $\sum_{i=1}^{n}\lambda_i$ =1,有

$$f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} x_{i}\right) \leqslant \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{i} f(x_{i}).$$

现取 $f(t) = t^2$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$, 则 $f(t) = t^2$ 为 \mathbb{R} 上的凸函数,令 $t_i = |x_i|$, $\lambda_i = \frac{1}{n}$ $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$,则由詹森不等式,有

$$f\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{|x_i|}{n}\right) \leqslant \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} f(|x_i|),$$

$$\frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i|\right)^2}{n^2} \leqslant \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i|^2.$$

即

故

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i| \leqslant \sqrt{n} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} |x_i|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{n} \| x \|.$$

等式成立的充要条件为 $x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_n$. 当 n=2 时不等式为

$$|x| + |y| \le \sqrt{2} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad (x = x_1, y = x_2).$$

此不等式的几何意义为(见图 23-1):在任意一直角三角形中,以斜边所作正方形的对角线的长大于或等于两直角边长之和.

(2) 利用本节习题1有

$$\| x+y \| \| x-y \| \leq \frac{1}{2} [\| x+y \|^2 + \| x-y \|^2]$$

= $\| x \|^2 + \| y \|^2$.

因为此处利用了不等式

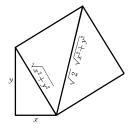
$$0 \leqslant (a-b)^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab,$$

$$2|a||b| \leqslant a^2 + b^2,$$

即

所以

 $||x+y|| ||x-y|| \leq ||x||^2 + ||y||^2$.



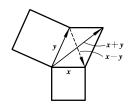


图 23-1

图 23-2

等号成立的充要条件为

以
$$x+y \parallel = \parallel x-y \parallel$$
, 或 $(x+y)^{T}(x+y) = (x-y)^{T}(x-y)$, 也就是 $x^{T}y+y^{T}x = -x^{T}y-y^{T}x$, 即 $x^{T}y=0$,

故等号成立的充要条件为x与y正交. 当n=2时不等式的几何意义为(见图 23-2):以向量x,y为邻边的平行四边形的两对角线的乘积小于或等于以向量x,y为边的两正方形面积之和.

(3) 由三角不等式有

即
$$\|x\| = \|x-y+y\| \leqslant \|x-y\| + \|y\| ,$$
 即
$$\|x\| - \|y\| \leqslant \|x-y\| ,$$
 又
$$\|y\| = \|y-x+x\|$$

$$\leqslant \|x-y\| + \|x\| ,$$
 即
$$\|y\| - \|x\| \leqslant \|x-y\| ,$$
 所以
$$\|y\| - \|y\| | \leqslant \|x-y\| .$$

等号成立的充要条件为y=kx(k)为实数),当n=2时不等式的几何意义为:任一三角形中一边大于或等于另外两边之差.

- 7. (1) 证明定理 23.6:
- (2) 设 $D \subset \mathbf{R}^n$,试问向量函数 $f: D \to \mathbf{R}^m$ 在D 上一致连续,是否等价于f 的

所有坐标函数 f_i , $i=1,2,\dots,m$ 都在 D 上一致连续? 为什么?

证 (1) 定理 23. 6: 若 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 是有界闭集, f 是 D 上的连续函数,则 f 在 D 上一致连续.

证明过程如下:

因为f在D上连续,所以对于 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \forall x \in D, \exists \delta_x > 0, \exists x' \in U(x; \delta_x)$ 时,有

$$|| f(x') - f(x) || < \varepsilon/2.$$

作开集集合

$$H = \left\{ U \left(\mathbf{x}; \frac{\delta_{\mathbf{x}}}{2} \right) \mid \mathbf{x} \in D \right\},$$

则H 为有界闭集D 的一个开覆盖,由有限覆盖定理知,存在H 的一个有限子集

$$H^* = \left\{ U\left(\mathbf{x}_i; \frac{\delta_i}{2}\right) \mid i=1,2,\cdots,k \right\} \quad (\delta_i = \delta_{\mathbf{x}_i})$$

覆盖D,记

$$\delta = \min_{1 \leq i \leq k} \left\{ \frac{\delta_i}{2} \right\} > 0.$$

现 在,对 $\forall x'$, $x'' \in D$,当 $\parallel x' - x'' \parallel < \delta$ 时,x'必属于 H^* 中某个开集 $U\left(x_i, \frac{\delta_i}{2}\right), 则 \parallel x' - x_i \parallel < \frac{\delta_i}{2}, 且有$

$$\| x'' - x_i \| = \| x'' - x' - (x_i - x') \| \leqslant \| x'' - x' \| + \| x_i - x' \|$$

$$< \delta + \frac{\delta_i}{2} \leqslant \frac{\delta_i}{2} + \frac{\delta_i}{2} = \delta_i.$$

故 $\|f(x')-f(x'')\| \leqslant \|f(x')-f(x_i)\| + \|f(x'')-f(x_i)\|$

$$<\frac{\varepsilon}{2}+\frac{\varepsilon}{2}=\varepsilon.$$

即 f(x)在 D 上一致连续.

(2) 结论正确.

设 $f: D \to \mathbf{R}^m$ 在D上一致连续,则对 $\forall \epsilon > 0$,引 $\delta > 0$,对 $\forall x', x'' \in D$,当 $\|x' - x''\| < \delta$ 时,有

$$|| f(x') - f(x'') || < \varepsilon.$$

从而
$$|f_i(\mathbf{x}') - f_i(\mathbf{x}'')| \leqslant \left[\sum_{i=1}^m (f_i(\mathbf{x}') - f_i(\mathbf{x}''))^2\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \| f(\mathbf{x}') - f(\mathbf{x}'') \| < \varepsilon, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, m$$

这表明 $f_i(i=1,2,\cdots,m)$ 在 D 上一致连续.

反之,若坐标函数 $f_i(i=1,2,\cdots,m)$ 在D 上一致连续,则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta_i > 0$,对 $\forall x',x'' \in D$,当 $\|x'-x''\| < \delta_i$ 时,有

$$|f_i(\mathbf{x}')-f_i(\mathbf{x}'')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{m}}, \quad i=1,2,\cdots,m.$$

取 $\delta = \min_{1 \le i \le m} \{\delta_i\} > 0$,则对 $\forall x', x'' \in D$,当 $\|x' - x''\| < \delta$ 时,有

$$\| f(\mathbf{x}') - f(\mathbf{x}'') \| = \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m} (f_i(\mathbf{x}') - f_i(\mathbf{x}''))^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$< \left(m \cdot \frac{\varepsilon^2}{m} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \varepsilon.$$

这表明 f(x)在 D 上一致连续.

8. 设 $f: \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}^m$ 为连续函数, $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为任意开集, $B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为任意闭集. 试问 f(A)是否必为开集? f(B)是否必为闭集?

解 不一定. 反例

- (1) 对于连续函数 f(x) = |x| , $x \in A = (-1,1)$ 为开集,但 f(A) = [0,1) 不是开集.
- (2) 对于连续函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \leq 0, \\ e^{-x}, & x > 0, \end{cases}$ $B = [0, +\infty)$ 为闭集,但f(B) = (0, 1] 不是闭集.

§ 2 向量函数的微分

1. 证明定理 23.12.

证 定理 23.12 设 $f,g:D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 是两个在 $x_0 \in D$ 可微的函数 ,c 是任意实数. 则 cf 与 f+g 在 x_0 也可微 ,且有

$$(cf)'(x_0) = cf'(x_0), \quad (f \pm g)'(x_0) = f'(x_0) \pm g'(x_0).$$

证明过程如下.

(1) 因为f在 x_0 处可微,故根据可微的定义,有

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0)}{\|x - x_0\|} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{\mathbf{x}\to\mathbf{x}_0}\frac{cf(\mathbf{x})-cf(\mathbf{x}_0)-cf'(\mathbf{x}_0)(\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{x}_0)}{\|\mathbf{x}-\mathbf{x}_0\|}=0,$$

即

$$(c\mathbf{J})^{r}(\mathbf{x}_{0})=c\mathbf{J}^{r}(\mathbf{x}_{0})$$

(2) 又g 在 x_0 处可微,故同样有

$$\lim_{x\to x_0} \frac{g(x)-g(x_0)-g'(x_0)(x-x_0)}{\|x-x_0\|} = 0,$$

所以
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{(f \pm g)(x) - (f \pm g)(x_0) - (f'(x_0) \pm g'(x_0))(x - x_0)}{\|x - x_0\|}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0)}{\|x - x_0\|} \pm \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{g(x) - g(x_0) - g'(x_0)(x - x_0)}{\|x - x_0\|}$$

=0,

即

$$(f\pm g)'(x_0)=f'(x_0)\pm g'(x_0).$$

2. 求下列函数的导数.

(1)
$$f(x_1,x_2) = (x_1 \sin x_2, (x_1-x_2)^2, 2x_2^2)^T, \, \forall f'(x_1,x_2) \in f'\left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right);$$

(2)
$$f(x_1,x_2,x_3) = (x_1^2 + x_2,x_2e^{x_1+x_3})^T, \vec{x} f'(x_1,x_2,x_3) \vec{n} f'(1,0,1).$$

$$\mathbf{\mathbf{m}} \quad (1) \ \mathbf{f}'(x_1, x_2) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_3}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \sin x_2 & x_1 \cos x_2 \\ 2(x_1 - x_2) & -2(x_1 - x_2) \\ 0 & 4x_2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$f'\left(0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \begin{bmatrix} \sin\frac{\pi}{2} & 0\\ -2\cdot\frac{\pi}{2} & 2\cdot\frac{\pi}{2}\\ 0 & 4\cdot\frac{\pi}{2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0\\ -\pi & \pi\\ 0 & 2\pi \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \mathbf{f}'(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x_3} \end{bmatrix}$$
$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1 & 1 & 0 \\ x_2 e^{x_1 + x_3} & e^{x_1 + x_3} & x_2 e^{x_1 + x_3} \end{bmatrix},$$

$$f'(1,0,1) = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & e^2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
.

3. 设 $D \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ 为开集, $f,g:D \to \mathbf{R}^m$ 均为可微函数. 证明: $f^{\mathsf{T}}g$ 也是可微函数,而且

$$(\boldsymbol{f}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{g})' = \boldsymbol{f}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{g}' + \boldsymbol{g}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{f}'.$$

证 对 $\forall x_0 \in D$,因为f,g 在 x_0 处可微,所以

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0)}{\|x - x_0\|} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{g(x) - g(x_0) - g'(x_0)(x - x_0)}{\|x - x_0\|} = 0.$$

又由f(x)在 x_0 处可微,知f在 x_0 处连续,从而 f^{T} 在 x_0 附近有界,即 $\exists M > 0$,使

$$\parallel f^{\mathrm{T}}(\mathbf{x}) \parallel \leq M, \quad \mathbf{x} \in U(\mathbf{x}_0).$$

所以
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{1}{\|x - x_0\|} \Big[(f^{\mathsf{T}}g)(x) - (f^{\mathsf{T}}g)(x_0) - (f^{\mathsf{T}}g' + g^{\mathsf{T}}f')(x_0)(x - x_0) \Big]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{1}{\|x - x_0\|} \Big[f^{\mathsf{T}}(x)g(x) - f^{\mathsf{T}}(x)g(x_0) + f^{\mathsf{T}}(x)g(x_0) - f^{\mathsf{T}}(x_0)g(x_0) \Big]$$

$$- f^{\mathsf{T}}(x_0)g'(x_0)(x - x_0) - g^{\mathsf{T}}(x_0)f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \Big]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{1}{\|x - x_0\|} \Big[f^{\mathsf{T}}(x)(g(x) - g(x_0)) + (f^{\mathsf{T}}(x) - f^{\mathsf{T}}(x_0))g(x_0) \Big]$$

$$- f^{\mathsf{T}}(x_0)g'(x_0)(x - x_0) - g^{\mathsf{T}}(x_0)f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \Big]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{1}{\|x - x_0\|} \Big[f^{\mathsf{T}}(x)(g(x) - g(x_0)) + g^{\mathsf{T}}(x_0)(f(x) - f(x_0)) \Big]$$

$$- f^{\mathsf{T}}(x)g'(x_0)(x - x_0) + f^{\mathsf{T}}(x)g'(x_0)(x - x_0) - f^{\mathsf{T}}(x_0)g'(x_0)(x - x_0) \Big]$$

$$- g^{\mathsf{T}}(x_0)f'(x_0)(x - x_0) \Big]$$

$$= \lim_{x \to x_0} f^{\mathsf{T}}(x) \frac{g(x) - g(x_0) - g'(x_0)(x - x_0)}{\|x - x_0\|}$$

$$+ \lim_{x \to x_0} g^{\mathsf{T}}(x_0) \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0)}{\|x - x_0\|}$$

$$+ \lim_{x \to x_0} [f^{\mathsf{T}}(x) - f^{\mathsf{T}}(x_0)] \frac{g'(x_0)(x - x_0)}{\|x - x_0\|}$$

$$= 0.$$

这表明, $f^{\mathsf{T}}g$ 在 x_0 处可微,且 $(f^{\mathsf{T}}g)'(x_0) = (f^{\mathsf{T}}g' + g^{\mathsf{T}}f')(x_0)$. 由 x_0 的任意性,

知 $f^{\mathrm{T}}g$ 在D上可微,且

$$(\boldsymbol{f}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{g})' = \boldsymbol{f}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{g}' + \boldsymbol{g}^{\mathrm{T}}\boldsymbol{f}'.$$

4. 设函数 f,g,h,s,t 的定义如下:

$$f(x_1, x_2) = x_1 - x_2,$$

$$g(x) = (\sin x, \cos x)^{\mathrm{T}},$$

$$h(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 x_2, x_2 - x_1)^{\mathrm{T}},$$

$$s(x_1, x_2) = (x_1^2, 2x_2, x_2 + 4)^{\mathrm{T}},$$

$$t(x_1, x_2, x_2) = (x_1 x_2 x_2, x_1 + x_2 + x_2)^{\mathrm{T}}.$$

试用链式法则求下列复合函数的导数:

(1)
$$(f \circ g)';$$
 (2) $(g \circ f)';$ (3) $(h \circ h)';$

(4)
$$(s \circ h)'$$
; (5) $(t \circ s)'$; (6) $(s \circ t)'$.

解 (1) $\diamondsuit x_1 = \sin x, x_2 = \cos x, 则$

$$(f \circ \mathbf{g})'(x) = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}\right) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\mathrm{d}x_1}{\mathrm{d}x} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}x_2}{\mathrm{d}x} \end{bmatrix} = (1, -1) \begin{bmatrix} \cos x \\ -\sin x \end{bmatrix} = \cos x + \sin x.$$

$$(\mathbf{g} \circ f)'(x_1, x_2) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}_1}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{g}_2}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial x}{\partial x_2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos x \\ -\sin x \end{bmatrix} (1, -1)$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos x & -\cos x \\ -\sin x & \sin x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos(x_1 - x_2) & -\cos(x_1 - x_2) \\ -\sin(x_1 - x_2) & \sin(x_1 - x_2) \end{bmatrix} .$$

$$(3) \Leftrightarrow \qquad \mathbf{u} = \mathbf{h}(\mathbf{y}) = (y_1 y_2, y_2 - y_1)^{\mathrm{T}},$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{h}(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 x_2, x_2 - x_1)^{\mathrm{T}},$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{h}(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 x_2, x_2 - x_1)^{\mathrm{T}},$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{h}(x_1, x_2) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y_2} \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_2 & y_1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_2 & x_1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_{2}y_{2} - y_{1} & x_{1}y_{2} + y_{1} \\ -x_{2} - 1 & -x_{1} + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_{2}(x_{2} - x_{1}) - x_{1}x_{2} & x_{1}(x_{2} - x_{1}) + x_{1}x_{2} \\ -x_{2} - 1 & -x_{1} + 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_{2}^{2} - 2x_{1}x_{2} & 2x_{1}x_{2} - x_{1}^{2} \\ -x_{2} - 1 & -x_{1} + 1 \end{bmatrix} .$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} x_{2}^{2} - 2x_{1}x_{2} & 2x_{1}x_{2} - x_{1}^{2} \\ -x_{2} - 1 & -x_{1} + 1 \end{bmatrix} .$$

$$= \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y}) = (y_{1}^{2}, 2y_{2}, y_{2} + 4)^{\mathrm{T}},$$

$$= \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{h}(x_{1}, x_{2}) = (x_{1}x_{2}, x_{2} - x_{1})^{\mathrm{T}},$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial y_{1}} & \frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial y_{2}} \\ \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial y_{1}} & \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial y_{2}} \\ \frac{\partial u_{3}}{\partial y_{1}} & \frac{\partial u_{3}}{\partial y_{2}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial y_{1}}{\partial x_{2}} \\ \frac{\partial y_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial y_{2}}{\partial x_{2}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2y_{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_{2} & x_{1} \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2x_{2}y_{1} & 2x_{1}y_{1} \\ -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2x_{2}(x_{1}x_{2}) & 2x_{1}(x_{1}x_{2}) \\ -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2x_{1}x_{2}^{2} & 2x_{1}^{2}x_{2} \\ -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} .$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2x_{1}x_{2}^{2} & 2x_{1}^{2}x_{2} \\ -2 & 2 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} .$$

$$= \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y}_{1}y_{2}y_{3}, y_{1} + y_{2} + y_{3})^{\mathrm{T}},$$

$$= \mathbf{y} = \mathbf{y}(\mathbf{y}_{1}, x_{2}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial y_{1}} & \frac{\partial u_{1}}{\partial y_{2}} & \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial y_{3}} \\ \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial x_{2}} & \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} \\ \frac{\partial y_{1}}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial y_{1}}{\partial x_{2}} \\ \frac{\partial y_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial y_{1}}{\partial x_{2}} \\ \frac{\partial y_{2}}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial y_{2}}{\partial x_{2}} \\ \frac{\partial y_{3}}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial y_{3}}{\partial x_{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} y_{2}y_{3} & y_{1}y_{3} & y_{1}y_{2} \\ \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial y_{2}} & \frac{\partial u_{2}}{\partial y_{3}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2x_{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 2x_{1} & \frac{\partial y_{3}}{\partial x_{2}} \\ \frac{\partial y_{3}}{\partial x_{1}} & \frac{\partial y_{3}}{\partial x_{2}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} y_{2}y_{3} & y_{1}y_{3} & y_{1}y_{2} \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 2x_{1} & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix}
2x_1y_2y_3 & 2y_1y_3 + y_1y_2 \\
2x_1 & 3
\end{bmatrix} \\
= \begin{bmatrix}
2x_12x_2(x_2+4) & 2x_1^2(x_2+4) + x_1^2(2x_2) \\
2x_1 & 3
\end{bmatrix} \\
= \begin{bmatrix}
4x_1x_2^2 + 16x_1x_2 & 8x_1^2 + 4x_1^2x_2 \\
2x_1 & 3
\end{bmatrix}.$$
(6) \Leftrightarrow

$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{s}(\mathbf{y}) = (y_1^2, 2y_2, y_2 + 4)^{\mathrm{T}}, \\
\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{t}(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1x_2x_3, x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^{\mathrm{T}}, \\
\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y_2} \\
\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y_2}
\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_3} \\
\frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_3}
\end{bmatrix} \\
= \begin{bmatrix}
2y_1 & 0 \\
0 & 2 \\
0 & 1
\end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix}
x_2x_3 & x_1x_3 & x_1x_2 \\
1 & 1 & 1
\end{bmatrix} \\
= \begin{bmatrix}
2x_2x_3y_1 & 2x_1x_3y_1 & 2x_1x_2y_1 \\
2 & 2 & 2 & 2 \\
1 & 1 & 1
\end{bmatrix} \\
= \begin{bmatrix}
2x_1x_2^2x_3^2 & 2x_1^2x_2x_3^2 & 2x_1^2x_2^2x_3 \\
2 & 2 & 2 & 2
\end{bmatrix}.$$

5. 设 u = f(x, y), v = g(x, y, u), w = h(x, u, v), 应用链式法则计算 w'(x, y).

 $(x,y)^{\mathrm{T}} \mapsto (x,y,u)^{\mathrm{T}} \mapsto (x,y,u,v)^{\mathrm{T}} \mapsto w,$

解 把w看作以下三个变换的复合

$$\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ u \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ f(x,y) \end{bmatrix}, \quad \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ u \\ v \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ f(x,y) \\ g(x,y,u) \end{bmatrix}, \quad w = h(x,u,v),$$

即

则
$$w'(x,y) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial u} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, & \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, & \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \end{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial h}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial v} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \end{pmatrix}, & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial h}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial v} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} \end{pmatrix} \end{pmatrix}.$$
6. 设 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为 开域, $f: D \to \mathbb{R}^m$ 为 可微函数. 利用定理 23. 14 证明:

- (1) 若在 $D \perp f'(x)$ 恒为0矩阵(零矩阵),则f(x)为常向量函数;
- (2) 若在 $D \perp f'(x) \equiv c$ (常数阵),则 $f(x) = cx + b, x \in D, b \in \mathbb{R}^m$.

(1) 任取 $x_1, x_2 \in D$,因为D 为开域,所以存在D 中的有限折线段L 将 x_1 和 x_2 连接起来,对 L 上任一点 x_1 因为 $x \in D$, 所以 $\exists \delta_x > 0$, 使 $U(x_1 : \delta_x) \subset D$, 所有这些邻域覆盖了L. 故存在L 上从点 x_1 到点 x_2 的r 个点 t_1,t_2,\cdots,t_r 使

$$L \subset \bigcup_{i=1}^{r} U(t_i; \delta_{t_i}), \quad x_1 = t_1, x_2 = t_r,$$

$$U(t_i; \delta_{t_i}) \cap U(t_{i+1}; \delta_{t_{i+1}}) \neq \emptyset, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, r-1.$$

现.取

$$\mathbf{y}_1 \in U(\mathbf{t}_1; \delta_{t_1}) \cap U(\mathbf{t}_2; \delta_{t_2}).$$

因为

Ħ

$$y_1,t_1\in U(t_1;\delta_{t_1}),$$

故根据定理 23.14 知,

$$\exists \xi_1 = t_1 + \theta_1(y_1 - t_1), \quad 0 < \theta_1 < 1,$$

使

$$|| f(y_1) - f(t_1) || \leq || f'(\xi_1) || || y_1 - t_1 ||.$$

因 $\xi_1 \in D$,故由已知条件 $f'(\xi_1) = 0$ 知,

$$f(y_1)=f(t_1).$$

类似有

$$f(y_1) = f(t_2),$$

干是

$$f(t_1)=f(t_2)$$
.

用同样的方法可得

$$f(t_2) = f(t_3) = \cdots = f(t_r),$$

 $f(x_1) = f(x_2).$

即

由 x_1 和 x_2 的任意性知f(x)为常向量函数.

(2) 由定义可知(cx)'=c,故

$$(f(x)-cx)'=f'(x)-c\equiv 0.$$

则由(1)知, $\exists b \in \mathbb{R}^m$,使

$$f(x)-cx=b$$
,

即

$$f(x)=cx+b.$$

- 7. 设 $f: \mathbf{R}^n \to \mathbf{R}^m$ 为可微函数,试求分别满足以下条件的函数 f(x):
- (1) $f'(x) \equiv I(单位阵)$:
- (2) $f'(x) = \operatorname{diag}(\varphi_i(x_i))$,即以 $\varphi_1(x_1), \varphi_2(x_2), \dots, \varphi_n(x_n)$ 为主对角线元 的对角阵, $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$.

解 (1) 因为 $f'(x) \equiv I$, 所以由本节习题 6(2) 有

$$f(x)=Ix+b=x+b.$$

(2)
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}) - \left(\int \varphi_1(x_1) dx_1, \int \varphi_2(x_2) dx_2, \cdots, \int \varphi_n(x_n) dx_n \right)^{\mathrm{T}},$

$$\left[\partial F_1 - \partial F_1 \right]$$

因为

$$F'(\mathbf{x}) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial F_n}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial F_n}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_n}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix} - \begin{bmatrix} \varphi_1(x_1) & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \varphi_2(x_2) & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & \varphi_n(x_n) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \operatorname{diag}(\varphi_1(x_1)) = \operatorname{diag}(\varphi_2(x_1)) = \mathbf{0}$$

= diag($\varphi_i(x_i)$) - diag($\varphi_i(x_i)$) = $\mathbf{0}$,

故由本节习题 6(1)知

$$F(x)=c$$
 (常向量),

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \left(\int \varphi_1(x_1) dx_1, \int \varphi_2(x_2) dx_2, \cdots, \int \varphi_n(x_n) dx_n \right)^{\mathrm{T}}.$$

8. 求下列函数 f 的黑赛矩阵,并根据例 4 的结果判断该函数的极值点:

(1)
$$f(\mathbf{x}) = x_1^2 - 2x_1x_2 + 2x_2^2 + x_3^2 - x_2x_3 + x_1 + 3x_2 - x_3$$
:

(2)
$$f(\mathbf{x}) = -x_1^2 + 4x_1x_2 - 2x_2^2 + 4x_3^2 - 6x_2x_3 + 6x_1x_3$$
.

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{b}^{\mathrm{T}} \mathbf{x},$$

其中,
$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$
, $\mathbf{b} = (1,3,-1)$, $\mathbf{x} = (x_1,x_2,x_3)^{\mathrm{T}}$.

故由例 4 的结果知 f 的黑赛矩阵

$$f''(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}.$$

f 的稳定点

$$\mathbf{x}_0 = -\mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{b} = -\frac{1}{3} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{7}{2} & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 3 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{17}{6} \\ -\frac{7}{3} \\ -\frac{2}{3} \end{bmatrix}.$$

又

$$A_{11}=2>0$$
, $A_{22}=\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 4 \end{vmatrix}=4>0$, $A_{33}=|A|=\begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 & 0 \\ -2 & 4 & -1 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 \end{vmatrix}=6>0$,

所以黑赛矩阵 A 是正定的,故 x_0 是 f(x) 的极小值点

(2) 因为

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{x}^{\mathrm{T}} A \mathbf{x},$$

其中,

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 & 6 \\ 4 & -4 & -6 \\ 6 & -6 & 8 \end{bmatrix}.$$

由例 4 的结果知 f 的黑赛矩阵

$$f''(\mathbf{x}) = \mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 & 6 \\ 4 & -4 & -6 \\ 6 & -6 & 8 \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$f$$
 的稳定点 $x_0 = -A^{-1}b = -\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} & 0 \\ \frac{1}{2} & \frac{13}{34} & -\frac{3}{34} \\ 0 & -\frac{3}{34} & \frac{1}{17} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}.$

$$\mathbf{X} \qquad A_{11} = -2 < 0, \quad A_{22} = \begin{bmatrix} -2 & 4 \\ 4 & -4 \end{bmatrix} = -8 < 0,$$

所以黑赛矩阵为不定的,故 x_0 不是极值点.

- 9. 设 f,g,h,s,t 为第 4 题中的五个函数.
- (1) 试问:除第4题6个小题中的两个函数的复合外,还有哪些两个函数可以进行复合,并求这些复合函数的导数:
 - (2) 求下列复合函数的导数:

i)
$$(\mathbf{g} \circ f \circ \mathbf{h})'$$
; ii) $(\mathbf{s} \circ \mathbf{t} \circ \mathbf{s})'$.

解 (1) 因为

$$f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2, h: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, s: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3, t: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2,$$

所以两个函数可以进行复合的共有 11 个,除去第 4 题中 6 个复合函数外,还有下列 5 个复合函数:

(
$$h \circ g$$
), $(s \circ g)$, $(f \circ h)$, $(h \circ t)$, $(f \circ t)$.
令 $u = h(y) = (y_1 y_2, y_2 - y_1)^{\mathsf{T}}$, $y = g(x) = (\sin x, \cos x)^{\mathsf{T}}$,
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y_2} \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{dy_1}{dx} \\ \frac{dy_2}{dx} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_2 & y_1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos x \\ -\sin x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} y_2 \cos x - y_1 \sin x \\ -\cos x - \sin x \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 x - \sin^2 x \\ -(\cos x + \sin x) \end{bmatrix}.$$
令 $u = s(y) = (y_1^2, 2y_2, y_2 + 4)^{\mathsf{T}}$, $y = g(x) = (\sin x, \cos x)^{\mathsf{T}}$,

例
$$(s \circ g)'(x) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y_2} \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y_2} \\ \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial y_2} & \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial y_2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos x \\ 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \cos x \\ -\sin x \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2\sin x \cos x \\ -2\sin x \\ -2\sin x \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\Rightarrow u = f(y) = y_1 - y_2,$$

$$y = h(x_1, x_2) = (x_1x_2, x_2 - x_1)^{\mathsf{T}},$$

$$\forall x = h(y) = (y_1 - y_2) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix} = (1, -1) \begin{bmatrix} x_2 & x_1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (x_2 + 1, x_1 - 1).$$

$$\Rightarrow u = h(y) = (y_1y_2, y_2 - y_1)^{\mathsf{T}},$$

$$y = t(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1x_2x_3, x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^{\mathsf{T}},$$

$$\forall x = t(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_1x_2x_3, x_1 + x_2 + x_3)^{\mathsf{T}},$$

$$\forall x = t(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial u_3}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_3}{\partial x_3} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_2 & y_1 \\ -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_2x_3 & x_1x_3 & x_1x_2 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 2x_1x_2x_3 + x_2^2x_3 + x_2x_3^2 & 2x_1x_2x_3 + x_1^2x_3 + x_1x_3^2 & 2x_1x_2x_3 + x_1^2x_2 + x_1x_2^2 \\ \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y_1} & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y_2} & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow u = f(y) = y_1 - y_2,$$

$$y = t(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial y_1}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y_2}) \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (1, -1) \begin{bmatrix} x_2x_3 & x_1x_3 & x_1x_2 \\ \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= (1, -1) \begin{bmatrix} x_2x_3 & x_1x_3 & x_1x_2 \\ \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial x_2}$$

$$=\begin{bmatrix} 4x_1y_2y_3(y_1y_2y_3) & (4y_1y_3+2y_1y_2)(y_1y_2y_3) \\ 4x_1 & 6 \\ 2x_1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$=\begin{bmatrix} 16x_1^3x_2^2(x_2+4)^2 & 16x_1^4x_2(x_2+2)(x_2+4) \\ 4x_1 & 6 \\ 2x_1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}.$$

- 10. 设D ⊂ \mathbf{R}^n 为开集, $f:D\to\mathbf{R}^m$ 在 $\mathbf{x}_0\in D$ 可微. 试证明:
- (1) 任给 $\epsilon > 0$,存在 $\delta > 0$,当 $x \in U(x_0; \delta)$ 时,有 $\| f(x) f(x_0) \| \le (\| f'(x_0) \| + \epsilon) \| x x_0 \| ;$
- (2) 存在 $\delta > 0, K > 0, \exists x \in U(x_0; \delta)$ 时,有

$$|| f(x) - f(x_0) || \leq K || x - x_0 ||$$
.

(这称为在可微点邻域内满足局部利普希兹条件.)

证 (1) 因为 f 在 $x_0 \in D$ 处可微,依定义, $\exists n: D \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^m$, 使

$$f(x) - f(x_0) = f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \eta(x) \| x - x_0 \|$$
,
 $\lim_{x \to x_0} \| \eta(x) \| = 0.$

由于 $\lim_{x\to x_0}\|\eta(x)\|=0$,所以对 $\forall \ \varepsilon>0$, $\exists \ \delta>0$, $\exists \ x\in U(x_0;\delta)$ 时,有

$$\|\eta(x)\| < \varepsilon.$$

故当 $x \in U(x_0; \delta)$ 时,有

(2) 在(1)中取 $\epsilon = 1$,则

$$|| f(x) - f(x_0) || \leq K || x - x_0 ||, x \in U(x_0; \delta),$$

其中,

$$K=1+\parallel f'(\mathbf{x}_0)\parallel.$$

11. 设 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 是凸开集, $g: D \to \mathbb{R}^n$ 是可微函数,且满足:对任何 $x \in D$ 和任何非零的 $h \in \mathbb{R}^n$,恒有

$$h^{\mathrm{T}}g'(x)h>0.$$

试证明g在D上是一一映射.

证 反证法:假设 $\exists x_1, x_2 \in D, \exists x_1 \neq x_2 \notin g(x_1) = g(x_2)$. 作辅助向量函数

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = [\mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}) - \mathbf{g}(\mathbf{x}_1)]^{\mathrm{T}} (\mathbf{x}_2 - \mathbf{x}_1).$$

由于D 是凸开集,g 是可微函数,所以f 也为可微函数,并由本节习题 3,有

$$f'(x) = (x_2 - x_1)^T g'(x),$$

则根据中值定理知、 $\exists \xi \in D$,使得

$$f(x_2)-f(x_1)=f'(\xi)(x_2-x_1).$$

于是有 $0=f(x_2)-f(x_1)=f'(\xi)(x_2-x_1)=(x_2-x_1)^{\mathrm{T}}g'(\xi)(x_2-x_1)>0$, 产生矛盾,故假设不对,即 g 在 D 上是一一映射.

- 12. 设 φ :R \rightarrow R 二阶可导,且有稳定点;f:R" \rightarrow R,且 $f(x) = \varphi(a \cdot x), a, x$ \in R", $a \neq 0$.
 - (1) 试求 f 的所有稳定点:
- (2) 证明 f 的所有稳定点都是退化的,即在这些稳定点处,f''(x)是退化矩阵(即在稳定点处 $\det f''(x) = 0$).

证 (1) 因为

$$f'(x) = (\varphi(a \cdot x))' = \varphi(a \cdot x)(a \cdot x)' = \varphi(a \cdot x)a^{\mathsf{T}}.$$
$$f'(x) = 0,$$

令则

$$\varphi(a \cdot x) = 0.$$

设 φ 的稳定点的全体为D,所以f的所有稳定点的全体为

$$\{x \mid a \cdot x \in D\}.$$

(2) 设 $n \ge 2, \mathbf{x}_0$ 是 f 的一个稳定点,因为

$$f''(x) = (\varphi(a \cdot x)a^{\mathsf{T}})' = (a^{\mathsf{T}})^{\mathsf{T}}(\varphi(a \cdot x))' = a\varphi''(a \cdot x)a^{\mathsf{T}} = \varphi''(a \cdot x)aa^{\mathsf{T}}.$$

所以 $\det f''(\mathbf{x}_0) = \det (\varphi''(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{x}_0) \mathbf{a} \mathbf{a}^{\mathrm{T}}) = \varphi''(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{x}_0) \det (\mathbf{a} \mathbf{a}^{\mathrm{T}}) = 0.$

即 $f''(x_0)$ 为退化矩阵 (n=1) 时结论不一定成立).

§3 反函数定理和隐函数定理

1. 设方程组

$$\begin{cases} 3x + y - z + u^{2} = 0, \\ x - y + 2z + u = 0, \\ 2x + 2y - 3z + 2u = 0 \end{cases}$$

证明:除了不能把x,y,z用u性一表出外,其他任何三个变量都能用第四个

变量惟一表出.

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 3x + y - z + u^2 \\ x - y + 2z + u \\ 2x + 2y - 3z + 2u \end{bmatrix},$$

则 F 在 R^+ 上可微,且 F' 连续. 方程 F=0 中任何三个变量能否用第四个变量惟一表出,主要是看是否满足定理 23.18 中的条件(iii).

(1) 记
$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}$$
,因为
$$\mathbf{F}'_{\mathbf{v}} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \det \mathbf{F}'_{\mathbf{v}} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} = 0.$$

所以x,y,z不能用u惟一表出。

(2) 记
$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ u \end{bmatrix}$$
,因为
$$\mathbf{F}'_{\mathbf{v}} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2u \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \det \mathbf{F}'_{\mathbf{v}} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 & 2u \\ 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix} = 12 - 8u.$$

所以当 $u \neq \frac{3}{2}$ 时, $\det F'_v \neq 0$,故x, y, u能用z惟一表出.

(3) 记
$$\mathbf{v} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ z \\ u \end{bmatrix}$$
,因为
$$\mathbf{F}'_{\mathbf{v}} = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2u \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \det \mathbf{F}'_{\mathbf{v}} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & -1 & 2u \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 21 - 14u.$$

所以当 $u \neq \frac{3}{2}$ 时, $\det F'_v \neq 0$,故x,z,u能用y惟一表出.

$$(4) 记v = \begin{bmatrix} y \\ z \\ y \end{bmatrix}, 因为$$

$$\mathbf{F}'_{\mathbf{r}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2u \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}, \quad \det \mathbf{F}'_{\mathbf{r}} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -1 & 2u \\ -1 & 2 & 1 \\ 2 & -3 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 3 - 2u.$$

所以当 $u\neq \frac{3}{2}$ 时, $\det F'_{\nu}\neq 0$,故y,z,u能用x惟一表出.

2. 应用隐函数求导公式(18)(见原教材, $f'(x) = -[F'_y(x,y)]^{-1}F'_x(x,y)$, $(x,y) \in W$),求由方程组

$$x = u\cos v$$
, $v = u\sin v$, $z = v$

所确定的隐函数(其中之一)z=z(x,y)的所有二阶偏导数.

$$\mathbf{F} = \begin{bmatrix} x - u \cos v \\ y - u \sin v \\ z - v \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \\ y \end{bmatrix},$$

则

$$F(x,w)=0$$

确定隐函数w = f(x). 由公式(18),有

$$w'_{x} = f'(x) = -[F'_{w}(x, w)]^{-1}F'_{x}(x, w) = -\begin{bmatrix} -\cos v & u\sin v & 0 \\ -\sin v & -u\cos v & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}^{-1}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{u}\begin{bmatrix} -u\cos v & -u\sin v & 0\\ \sin v & -\cos v & 0\\ \sin v & -\cos v & u \end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0\\ 0 & 1\\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos v & \sin v\\ -\frac{1}{u}\sin v & \frac{1}{u}\cos v\\ -\frac{1}{u}\sin v & \frac{1}{u}\cos v \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$\mathbf{w}_{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} u_{x} & u_{y} \\ v_{x} & v_{y} \\ z & z \end{bmatrix},$$

所以

$$\mathbf{z}_{x}' = \begin{bmatrix} z_{x} \\ z_{y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{u} \sin v \\ \frac{1}{u} \cos v \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{y}{x^{2} + y^{2}} \\ \frac{x}{x^{2} + y^{2}} \end{bmatrix},$$

故

$$\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{x}}'' = \begin{bmatrix} z_{xx} & z_{xy} \\ z_{yx} & z_{yy} \end{bmatrix} = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \begin{bmatrix} 2xy & y^2 - x^2 \\ y^2 - x^2 & -2xy \end{bmatrix}.$$

3. 设方程组

$$\begin{cases} u = f(x - uv, y - uv, z - uv), \\ g(x, y, z) = 0, \end{cases}$$

试问:(1) 在什么条件下,能确定以x,y,v 为自变量,u,z 为因变量的隐函数组?

(2) 能否确定以x,y,z为自变量u,v为因变量的隐函数组?

(3) 计算
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial v}$.

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \mathbf{f} = \begin{bmatrix} u - f \\ g \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{x} = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ y \end{bmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{w} = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ z \end{bmatrix},$$

则

$$F(x,w)=0$$

因为

$$F'_{\mathbf{w}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + vf'_1 + vf'_2 + vf'_3 & -f'_3 \\ 0 & g'_3 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\det F'_{\mathbf{w}} = g'_2 \begin{bmatrix} 1 + v(f'_1 + f'_2 + f'_2) \end{bmatrix}.$$

所以根据定理 23.18 知, 当 f, g 可微, 偏导数连续, 且

$$g_{2}^{\prime} \lceil 1 + v(f_{1}^{\prime} + f_{2}^{\prime} + f_{3}^{\prime}) \rceil \neq 0$$

时能确定以x,y,v为自变量u,z为因变量的隐函数组.

(2)
$$\Leftrightarrow$$
 $x = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix}, \quad w = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix},$

则

$$F(x,w)=0$$

因为
$$F'_{\mathbf{w}} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial v} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + v(f'_1 + f'_2 + f'_3) & u(f'_1 + f'_2 + f'_3) \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
,

所以方程组F(x,w)=0 不能确定以x,y,z 为自变量u,v 为因变量的隐函数组.

(3) 由(1)知当f,g 具有一阶连续偏导数,且

$$\Delta = g_3' \lceil 1 + v(f_1' + f_2' + f_3') \rceil \neq 0$$

时能确定u,z 为x,v,v 的隐函数组,并由公式(18)有

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{w}_{\mathbf{x}} &= \begin{bmatrix} u_x & u_y & u_v \\ z_x & z_y & z_v \end{bmatrix} = - [\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{w}}'(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{w})]^{-1} \mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{x}}'(\mathbf{x},\mathbf{w}) \\ &= - \begin{bmatrix} 1 + v(f_1' + f_2' + f_3') & -f_3' \\ 0 & g_3' \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} -f_1' & -f_2' & u(f_1' + f_2' + f_3') \\ g_1' & g_2' & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} g_3' & f_3' & \\ 0 & 1 + v(f_1' + f_2' + f_3') \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} -f_1' & -f_2' & u(f_1' + f_2' + f_3') \\ g_1' & g_2' & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\Delta} \begin{bmatrix} -f_1 g_3' + f_3 g_1' & -f_2 g_3' + f_3 g_2' & g_3' u(f_1' + f_2' + f_3') \\ g_1' [1 + v(f_1' + f_2' + f_3')] & g_2' [1 + v(f_1' + f_2' + f_3')] & 0 \end{bmatrix}. \\$$
故有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\Delta} (f_1 g_3' - f_3 g_1') \,, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\Delta} (f_2 g_3' - f_3' g_2') \,, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\Delta} g_3' u(f_1' + f_2' + f_3') \,. \end{split}$$

- 4. 设
- $f(x,y) = [e^x \cos y, e^x \sin y]^T$.
- (1) 证明: $\exists (x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ 时, $\det f'(x,y) \neq 0$, 但在 \mathbb{R}^2 上 f 不是一一映射.
- (2) 证明:f 在 $D = \{(x,y) | 0 < y < 2\pi\}$ 上是一一映射,并求 $(f^{-1})'(0,e)$.

证 (1) 因为
$$f'(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^x \cos y & -e^x \sin y \\ e^x \sin y & e^x \cos y \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\det f'(x,y) = \begin{vmatrix} e^x \cos y & -e^x \sin y \\ e^x \sin y & e^x \cos y \end{vmatrix} = e^{2x} \neq 0.$$

所以

由于 $f(0,0) = (0,2\pi) = (1,0)^{T}$, 故在 \mathbb{R}^{2} 上 f 不是一一映射.

(2) 对于
$$(x_1, y_1)^{\mathrm{T}}, (x_2, y_2)^{\mathrm{T}} \in \mathbf{R}^2, f(x_1, y_1) = f(x_2, y_2),$$
当且仅当 $e^{x_1} \cos y_1 = e^{x_2} \cos y_2, e^{x_1} \sin y_1 = e^{x_2} \sin y_2,$

即 $x_1=x_2$ 且

$$\cos y_1 = \cos y_2$$
, $\sin y_1 = \sin y_2$.

故
$$f(x_1, y_1) = f(x_2, y_2)$$
, 当且仅当 $x_1 = x_2$, 且 $y_1 - y_2 = 2k\pi$ $(k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots)$.

因此 f 在 D 上是一一映射.

曲
$$\begin{cases} e^x \cos y = 0 \\ e^x \sin y = e \end{cases}$$

有 $(x_0,y_0) = \left(1,\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,所以根据定理 23.17 有

$$(f^{-1})'(0,e) = (f'(1,\frac{\pi}{2}))^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -e \\ e & 0 \end{bmatrix}^{-1} = \frac{1}{e} \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}.$$

5. 利用反函数的导数公式,计算下列函数反函数的偏导数: $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}$, $\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}$, $\frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$,

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}$$
.

(1)
$$(u,v)^{\mathrm{T}} = \left(x\cos\frac{y}{x}, x\sin\frac{y}{x}\right)^{\mathrm{T}};$$

(2)
$$(u,v)^{T} = (e^{x} + x\sin y, e^{x} - x\cos y)^{T}$$
.

解 (1) 记
$$f(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} x\cos\frac{y}{x} \\ x\sin\frac{y}{x} \end{bmatrix},$$

因为

$$f'(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x} \sin \frac{y}{x} & -\sin \frac{y}{x} \\ \sin \frac{y}{x} - \frac{y}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} & \cos \frac{y}{x} \end{bmatrix},$$

所以,根据定理23.17,有

$$(f^{-1})'(u,v) = [f'(x,y)]^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos\frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x}\sin\frac{y}{x} & -\sin\frac{y}{x} \\ \sin\frac{y}{x} - \frac{y}{x}\cos\frac{y}{x} & \cos\frac{y}{x} \end{bmatrix}^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \cos\frac{y}{x} & \sin\frac{y}{x} \\ -\sin\frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x}\cos\frac{y}{x} & \cos\frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x}\sin\frac{y}{x} \end{bmatrix}.$$

由 $u^2+v^2=x^2$ 得

$$x = \sqrt{u^2 + v^2}$$
, $\cos \frac{y}{x} = \frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}$, $\sin \frac{y}{x} = \frac{v}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}}$, $\frac{y}{x} = \arctan \frac{u}{v}$;

又
$$(f^{-1})'(u,v) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{bmatrix},$$
故
$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} \end{bmatrix} = (f'(x,y))^{-1}$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} & \frac{v}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} \\ \frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} & \frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} + \frac{v}{\sqrt{u^2 + v^2}} \text{ arctan } \frac{v}{u} \end{bmatrix}.$$

$$(2) \text{ id } f(x,y) = (u,v)^{\mathrm{T}} = (e^x + x\sin y, e^x - x\cos y)^{\mathrm{T}}.$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x,y) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} e^x + \sin y & x\cos y \\ e^x - \cos y & x\sin y \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\Rightarrow (f^{-1})'(u,v) = [f'(x,y)]^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{xe^x(\sin y - \cos y) + x} \begin{bmatrix} x\sin y & -x\cos y \\ \cos y - e^x & e^x + \sin y \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix}.$$

6. 设n>2, $D\subset \mathbf{R}^n$ 为开集, φ , ψ : $D\to \mathbf{R}$,f: $D\to \mathbf{R}^2$ 且

$$f(x) = [\varphi(x), \varphi(x)\psi(x)]^{\mathrm{T}}, x \in D.$$

证明:在满足 $f(x_0) = 0$ 的点 x_0 处, $\operatorname{rank} f'(x_0) < 2$. 但是由方程f(x) = 0 仍可能在点 x_0 的邻域内确定隐函数 $g: E \to \mathbf{R}^2$, $E \subset \mathbf{R}^{n-2}$.

证 因为
$$f(x_0) = [\varphi(x_0), \varphi(x_0)\psi(x_0)]^{\mathrm{T}} = \mathbf{0}$$
,
所以 $\varphi(x_0) = 0$.

又 $f'(x_0) = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi'_1 & \varphi'_2 & \cdots & \varphi'_n \\ \varphi'_1\psi + \varphi\psi'_1 & \varphi'_2\psi + \varphi\psi'_2 & \cdots & \varphi'_n\psi + \varphi\psi'_n \end{bmatrix}_{x=x}$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} \varphi'_1 & \varphi'_2 & \cdots & \varphi'_n \\ \varphi'_1 \psi & \varphi'_2 \psi & \cdots & \varphi'_n \psi \end{bmatrix} \Big|_{x=x_0},$$

$$\operatorname{rank} f'(x_0) \le 1 \le 2.$$

故

由于 $\phi(x_0)$ 可能为零也可能不为零,故若 $\phi(x_0)=0$,则方程 f(x)=0 可改 写为

$$f(x) = [\varphi(x), \psi(x)]^{\mathrm{T}} = \mathbf{0}.$$

又因为D为开集, $f(x_0) = 0$,如果 $\varphi(x)$, $\psi(x)$ 可微,且有连续的偏导数,则记

$$\mathbf{u} = [x_i, x_j]^T$$
, $\mathbf{y} = [x_1, \dots, x_{i-1}, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{j-1}, x_{j+1}, \dots, x_u]^T$,

有

$$f'_{u} = \begin{bmatrix} \varphi'_{i}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) & \varphi'_{j}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \\ \varphi'_{i}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) & \varphi'_{j}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\det f'_{u}(\mathbf{x}_{0}) \neq 0.$$

使

故由定理 23. 18 知,这时由 $f(x) = [\varphi(x), \psi(x)]^T = 0$ 在 x_0 附近存在隐函数 g_1 $E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$, $E \subset \mathbb{R}^{n-2}$.

- 7. 设 $D \subseteq \mathbf{R}^n$ 是开集, $f:D \to \mathbf{R}^n$,而且适合
 - i) f 在 D 上可微,且 f'连续:
 - ii) 当 $x \in D$ 时, $\det f'(x) \neq 0$,

则 f(D) 是开集.

证 任取 $\mathbf{v}_0 \in \mathbf{f}(D)$,则∃ $\mathbf{x}_0 \in D$ 使 $\mathbf{v}_0 = \mathbf{f}(\mathbf{x}_0)$. 因为 $D \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ 是开集, $\mathbf{f}_1 \in D$ $\rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ 且满足 f 在 D 上可微, f'连续,对于 $\mathbf{x}_0 \in D$ 时, $\det \mathbf{f}'(\mathbf{x}_0) \neq 0$,则由定理 23.17 知, $\exists U=U(x_0)\subset D$,使开集V=f(U). 由于 $v_0\in V$,所以 v_0 为内点,故 f(D)为开集.

8. 设 $D, E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ 都是开集, $f: D \to E = f^{-1}: E \to D = D$ 互为反函数. 证明: 若 f在 $x \in D$ 可微, f^{-1} 在 $y = f(x) \in E$ 可微,则 f'(x)与 $(f^{-1})'(y)$ 为互逆矩阵.

证 因为 $f = f^{-1}$ 互为反函数,所以满足

$$(f^{-1} \circ f)(x) = x.$$

由复合函数的求导公式(15)(见原教材),有

$$(f^{-1} \circ f)'(x) = (f^{-1})'(y)f'(x) = (x)' = I,$$

故 f'(x)与 $(f^{-1})'(y)$ 为互逆矩阵.

9. 对n 次多项式进行因式分解

$$P_n(x) = x^n + a_{n-1}x^{n-1} + \dots + a_0 = (x - r_1)(x - r_2) \dots (x - r_n).$$

从某种意义上说,这也是一个反函数问题. 因为多项式的每个系数都是它的n个根的已知函数,即

$$a_i = a_i(r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n), \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1.$$

而我们感兴趣的是要求得到用系数表示的根,即

$$r_i = r_i(a_0, a_1, \dots, a_{n-1}), \quad j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

试对n=2 与n=3 两种情况,证明:当方程 $P_n(x)=0$ 无重根时,函数组①存在 反函数组②.

证 (1) 当n=2 时,由韦达定理(根与系数的关系)有

$$a=a(r_1,r_2)=\begin{bmatrix}r_1r_2\\-r_1-r_2\end{bmatrix}$$
,

因为 $P_{\mathfrak{I}}(x)=0$ 无重根,

$$\det \mathbf{a}'(r_1, r_2) = \begin{vmatrix} r_2 & r_1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = r_1 - r_2 \neq 0,$$

所以由定理23.17知函数组①存在反函数组②.

(2) 当n=3 时,由于

$$P_3(x) = (x-r_1)(x-r_2)(x-r_3)$$

= $x^3 - (r_1+r_2+r_3)x^2 + (r_1r_2+r_2r_3+r_1r_3)x - r_1r_2r_3$,

$$\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{a}(r_1, r_2, r_3) = \begin{bmatrix} a_0 \\ a_1 \\ a_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -r_1 r_2 r_3 \\ r_1 r_2 + r_2 r_3 + r_1 r_3 \\ -(r_1 + r_2 + r_3) \end{bmatrix},$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} -r_2 r_3 & -r_1 r_3 & -r_1 r_2 \end{vmatrix}$$

又

$$\det \mathbf{a}'(r_1, r_2, r_3) = \begin{vmatrix} -r_2 r_3 & -r_1 r_3 & -r_1 r_2 \\ r_2 + r_3 & r_1 + r_3 & r_2 + r_1 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= (r_1 - r_2)(r_2 - r_3)(r_3 - r_1) \neq 0,$$

所以由定理23.17知函数组①存在反函数组②.

§ 4 外积、微分形式与一般斯托克斯公式

1. 设

$$w_1 = P_1 dx + Q_1 dy + R_1 dz$$
,
 $w_2 = P_2 dx + Q_2 dy + R_2 dz$,

试求 ₩1 \ ₩2.

解 由外积的定义,有

$$\begin{split} w_1 \wedge w_2 &= (P_1 \mathrm{d} x + Q_1 \mathrm{d} y + R_1 \mathrm{d} z) \wedge (P_2 \mathrm{d} x + Q_2 \mathrm{d} y + R_2 \mathrm{d} z) \\ &= (P_1 \mathrm{d} x) \wedge (P_2 \mathrm{d} x) + (P_1 \mathrm{d} x) \wedge (Q_2 \mathrm{d} y) + (P_1 \mathrm{d} x) \wedge (R_2 \mathrm{d} z) \\ &+ (Q_1 \mathrm{d} y) \wedge (P_2 \mathrm{d} x) + (Q_1 \mathrm{d} y) \wedge (Q_2 \mathrm{d} y) + (Q_1 \mathrm{d} y) \wedge (R_2 \mathrm{d} z) \\ &+ (R_1 \mathrm{d} z) \wedge (P_2 \mathrm{d} x) + (R_1 \mathrm{d} z) \wedge (Q_2 \mathrm{d} y) + (R_1 \mathrm{d} z) \wedge (R_2 \mathrm{d} z) \\ &= (P_1 P_2) \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} x + (Q_1 Q_2) \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} y + (R_1 R_2) \mathrm{d} z \wedge \mathrm{d} z \\ &+ (P_1 Q_2) \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} y - (P_1 R_2) \mathrm{d} z \wedge \mathrm{d} x - (Q_1 P_2) \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} y \\ &+ (Q_1 R_2) \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} z + (R_1 P_2) \mathrm{d} z \wedge \mathrm{d} x - (R_1 Q_2) \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} z \\ &= (P_1 Q_2 - Q_1 P_2) \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} y + (Q_1 R_2 - P_1 Q_2) \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} z \\ &+ (P_1 R_2 - R_1 P_2) \mathrm{d} z \wedge \mathrm{d} x. \end{split}$$

2. 设

$$w_1 = P dx + Q dy + R dz$$
,
 $w_2 = A dy \wedge dz + B dz \wedge dx + C dx \wedge dy$,

试求 $w_1 \wedge w_2$.

解 由外积的定义,有

$$\begin{split} w_1 \wedge w_2 &= (P \mathrm{d} x + Q \mathrm{d} y + R \mathrm{d} z) \wedge (A \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} z + B \mathrm{d} z \wedge \mathrm{d} x + C \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} y) \\ &= P A \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} z + P B \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} x + P C \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} y \\ &+ Q A \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} z + Q B \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} z \wedge \mathrm{d} x + Q C \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} y \\ &+ R A \mathrm{d} z \wedge \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} z + R B \mathrm{d} z \wedge \mathrm{d} z \wedge \mathrm{d} x + R C \mathrm{d} z \wedge \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} y \\ &= P A \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} z + Q B \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} z \wedge \mathrm{d} x + R C \mathrm{d} z \wedge \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} y \\ &= P A \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} z - Q B \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} z \wedge \mathrm{d} y - R C \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} z \\ &= (P A + Q B + R C) \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} z. \end{split}$$

- 3. 设 λ, μ, ν 是三个微分形式,证明
- i) $\lambda \wedge (\mu \wedge v) = (\lambda \wedge \mu) \wedge v$;
- ii) 当 μ 和 v 是次数相同的微分形式时,证明

$$\lambda \wedge (\mu + v) = \lambda \wedge \mu + \lambda \wedge v.$$

证 i) 设 λ, μ, ν 分别为n 维空间中 ρ, q, r 次微分形式,即

$$\lambda = \stackrel{\scriptscriptstyle p}{w} = \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p} a_{i_1 \cdots i_p} \mathrm{d} x_{i_1} \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{i_p},$$

$$\mu = \stackrel{q}{w} = \sum_{j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < j_q} b_{j_1 \cdots j_q} dx_{j_1} \wedge dx_{j_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{j_q},$$

$$v = \stackrel{r}{w} = \sum_{k_1 < k_2 < \cdots < k_r} c_{k_1 \cdots k_r} dx_{k_1} \wedge dx_{k_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{k_r}.$$
因为
$$\lambda \wedge (\mu \wedge v) = \left(\sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_p} a_{i_1 \cdots i_p} dx_{i_1} \wedge dx_{i_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{i_p}\right)$$

$$\wedge \left[\left(\sum_{j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < i_p} b_{j_1 \cdots j_q} dx_{j_1} \wedge dx_{j_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{j_q}\right)$$

$$\wedge \left(\sum_{k_1 < k_2 < \cdots < i_p} c_{k_1 \cdots k_r} dx_{k_1} \wedge dx_{k_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{k_r}\right)\right]$$

$$= \left(\sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_p} a_{i_1 \cdots i_p} dx_{i_1} \wedge dx_{i_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{i_p}\right)$$

$$\wedge \left(\sum_{j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < i_p} b_{j_1 \cdots j_q} c_{k_1 \cdots k_r} dx_{j_1} \wedge dx_{j_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{j_p}\right)$$

$$\wedge \left(\sum_{j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < i_p} b_{j_1 \cdots j_q} c_{k_1 \cdots k_r} dx_{j_1} \wedge dx_{j_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{i_p}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_p} a_{i_1 \cdots i_p} b_{j_1 \cdots j_q} c_{k_1 \cdots k_r} dx_{i_1} \wedge \cdots dx_{i_p} \wedge dx_{j_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{j_q} \wedge dx_{j_1} \wedge dx_{j_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{j_q} \wedge dx_{j_1} \wedge dx_{j_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{j_p} \wedge dx_{j_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{j_p} \wedge dx_{j_1} \wedge dx_{j_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{j_p} \wedge dx_{j_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{j_q} \wedge dx_{k_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{k_r}.$$
同理
$$(\lambda \wedge \mu) \wedge v = \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_p} a_{i_1 \cdots i_p} b_{j_1 \cdots j_q} c_{k_1 \cdots k_r} dx_{i_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{i_p} \wedge dx_{j_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{j_q} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{j_q} \wedge dx_{j_1} \wedge dx_{j_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{j_q} \wedge dx_{k_1} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{j_q} \wedge dx_{j_1} \wedge dx_{j_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{j_q},$$

$$\mu = w_1 = \sum_{j_1 < i_2 < \cdots < i_p} b_{j_1 \cdots j_q} dx_{j_1} \wedge dx_{j_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{j_q},$$

$$v = w_2 = \sum_{j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < j_q} b_{j_1 \cdots j_q} dx_{j_1} \wedge dx_{j_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{j_q},$$

$$v = w_2 = \sum_{j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < j_q} c_{j_1 \cdots j_q} dx_{j_1} \wedge dx_{j_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{j_q},$$

$$v = w_2 = \sum_{j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < j_q} c_{j_1 \cdots j_q} dx_{j_1} \wedge dx_{j_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{j_q},$$

$$v = w_1 = \sum_{j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < j_q} c_{j_1 \cdots j_q} dx_{j_1} \wedge dx_{j_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{j_q},$$

$$v = w_2 = \sum_{j_1 < j_2 < \cdots < j_q} c_{j_1 \cdots j_q} dx_{j_1} \wedge dx_{j_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_{j_q},$$

$$\begin{split} \lambda \wedge (\mu + v) &= \Big(\sum_{\substack{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p \\ j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_q }} a_{i_1 \dots i_p} \mathrm{d}x_{i_1} \wedge \mathrm{d}x_{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathrm{d}x_{i_p} \Big) \\ & \wedge \Big(\sum_{\substack{j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_p \\ j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_q }} (b_{j_1 \dots j_q} + c_{j_1 \dots j_q}) \mathrm{d}x_{j_1} \wedge \mathrm{d}x_{j_2} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathrm{d}x_{j_q} \Big) \\ &= \sum_{\substack{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p \\ j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_q }} a_{i_1 \dots i_p} (b_{j_1 \dots j_q} + c_{j_1 \dots j_q}) \mathrm{d}x_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathrm{d}x_{i_p} \wedge \mathrm{d}x_{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathrm{d}x_{j_q} \\ &= \sum_{\substack{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p \\ j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_q }} a_{i_1 \dots i_p} b_{j_1 \dots j_q} \mathrm{d}x_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathrm{d}x_{i_p} \wedge \mathrm{d}x_{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathrm{d}x_{j_q} \\ &+ \sum_{\substack{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p \\ j_1 < j_2 < \dots < j_q }} a_{i_1 \dots i_p} c_{j_1 \dots j_q} \mathrm{d}x_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathrm{d}x_{i_p} \wedge \mathrm{d}x_{j_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathrm{d}x_{j_q} \\ &= \lambda \wedge \mu + \lambda \wedge v. \end{split}$$

所以

$$\lambda \wedge (\mu + v) = \lambda \wedge \mu + \lambda \wedge v.$$

- 4. 在 \mathbb{R}^3 中,设 λ 是 ρ 次微分形式, μ 是 q 次微分形式,证明
- i) $\lambda \wedge \mu = (-1)^{pq} \mu \wedge \lambda$;
- ii) 当 p+q>3 时,便有 $\lambda \wedge \mu=0$.

证 i) 不妨在 R'' 中进行证明. 由线性性质知,只需对单项式

$$\lambda = \stackrel{p}{w_1} = \mathrm{d}x_{i_1} \wedge \mathrm{d}x_{i_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge \mathrm{d}x_{i_p}, \quad \mu = \stackrel{q}{w_2} = \mathrm{d}x_{j_1} \wedge \mathrm{d}x_{j_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge \mathrm{d}x_{j_q}$$

加以证明即可.

因为

$$\begin{split} \lambda \wedge \mu &= (\mathrm{d} x_{i_1} \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{i_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{i_p}) \wedge (\mathrm{d} x_{j_1} \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{j_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{j_q}) \\ &= (-1)^p \mathrm{d} x_{j_1} \wedge (\mathrm{d} x_{i_1} \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{i_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{i_p}) \wedge (\mathrm{d} x_{j_2} \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{j_3} \wedge \cdots \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{j_q}) \\ &\vdots \\ &= (-1)^{pq} (\mathrm{d} x_{j_1} \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{j_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{j_q}) \wedge (\mathrm{d} x_{i_1} \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{i_2} \wedge \cdots \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{i_p}) \\ &= (-1)^{pq} \mu \wedge \lambda. \end{split}$$

所以n=3时,结论也成立.

- ii) 因为 p+q>3,所以 $\lambda \wedge \mu$ 中每一个外积都是三个以上基本一次微分的连乘积,故均为零. 即当 p+q>3 时, $\lambda \wedge \mu=0$.
 - 5. 设曲面 S 由一般参量方程给出:

$$\begin{cases} x = x(u,v), \\ y = y(u,v), \quad (u,v) \in D, \\ z = z(u,v), \end{cases}$$

那么,第一型曲面积分计算公式为

$$\iint_{S} \Phi(x,y,z) dS = \iint_{D} \Phi(x(u,v),y(u,v),z(u,v)) \sqrt{A^{2}+B^{2}+C^{2}} du dv,$$

其中,
$$A = \frac{\partial(y,z)}{\partial(u,v)}, \quad B = \frac{\partial(z,x)}{\partial(u,v)}, \quad C = \frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}.$$

试以外积为工具证明上述公式

证 因为 $dxdy = \cos \gamma dS$, $dydz = \cos \alpha dS$, $dzdx = \cos \beta dS$,

其中 $,\cos\alpha,\cos\beta,\cos\gamma$ 为曲面S 切平面的法向量的方向余弦,所以

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}S &= \sqrt{(\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y)^2 + (\mathrm{d}y\mathrm{d}z)^2 + (\mathrm{d}z\mathrm{d}x)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(\mathrm{d}x \wedge \mathrm{d}y)^2 + (\mathrm{d}y \wedge \mathrm{d}z)^2 + (\mathrm{d}z \wedge \mathrm{d}x)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)}\mathrm{d}u \wedge \mathrm{d}v\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial(y,z)}{\partial(u,v)}\mathrm{d}u \wedge \mathrm{d}v\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial(z,x)}{\partial(u,v)}\mathrm{d}u \wedge \mathrm{d}v\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}\mathrm{d}u\mathrm{d}v. \end{split}$$

故
$$\iint_{S} \Phi(x,y,z) dS = \iint_{D} \Phi(x(u,v),y(u,v),z(u,v)) \sqrt{A^{2}+B^{2}+C^{2}} du dv.$$

 $\mathbf{6.}$ (庞加莱引理)设w 是三维空间中任一微分形式,其系数有二阶连续偏导数,则

$$d(dw) = 0$$
.

证 设
$$w = \sum_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_p} a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_p} dx_{i_1} \wedge dx_{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge dx_{i_p}$$
 $(p = 0, 1, 2, 3),$

由于 $a_{i_1i_2\cdots i_p}$ 具有二阶连续偏导数,故

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{d}(\mathbf{d}w) = & \mathbf{d} \Big(\sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p} \mathbf{d}a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_p} \mathbf{d}x_{i_1} \wedge \mathbf{d}x_{i_2} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathbf{d}x_{i_p} \Big) \\ = & \mathbf{d} \bigg[\sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p} \bigg(\sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\partial a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_p}}{\partial x_j} \mathbf{d}x_j \bigg) \wedge \mathbf{d}x_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathbf{d}x_{i_p} \bigg] \\ = & \mathbf{d} \bigg[\sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p} \sum_{j=1}^3 \frac{\partial a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_p}}{\partial x_j} \mathbf{d}x_j \wedge \mathbf{d}x_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathbf{d}x_{i_p} \bigg] \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} &= \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p} \sum_{j=1}^3 \sum_{k=1}^3 \frac{\partial^2 a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_p}}{\partial x_j \partial x_k} \mathrm{d} x_k \wedge \mathrm{d} x_j \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{i_p} \\ &= \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p 1 \leqslant k < j \leqslant 3} \frac{\partial^2 a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_p}}{\partial x_j \partial x_k} \mathrm{d} x_k \wedge \mathrm{d} x_j \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{i_p} \\ &+ \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p 1 \leqslant j < k \leqslant 3} \frac{\partial^2 a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_p}}{\partial x_j \partial x_k} \mathrm{d} x_k \wedge \mathrm{d} x_j \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{i_p} \\ &= \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p 1 \leqslant k < j \leqslant 3} \frac{\partial^2 a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_p}}{\partial x_j \partial x_k} \mathrm{d} x_k \wedge \mathrm{d} x_j \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{i_p} \\ &+ \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p 1 \leqslant k < j \leqslant 3} \frac{\partial^2 a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_p}}{\partial x_j \partial x_k} \mathrm{d} x_k \wedge \mathrm{d} x_j \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{i_p} \\ &+ \sum_{i_1 < i_2 < \dots < i_p 1 \leqslant k < j \leqslant 3} \frac{\partial^2 a_{i_1 i_2 \dots i_p}}{\partial x_k \partial x_j} \mathrm{d} x_j \wedge \mathrm{d} x_k \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{i_1} \wedge \dots \wedge \mathrm{d} x_{i_p} \\ &= 0. \end{split}$$

§ 5 总练习题

1. 证明:若 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为任何闭集, $f: D \to D$,且存在正实数 $q \in (0,1)$,使得对任何 $x', x'' \in D$,满足

$$|| f(\mathbf{x}') - f(\mathbf{x}'') || \leq q || \mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}'' ||,$$

则在D 中存在f 的惟一不动点 x^* ,即 $f(x^*)=x^*$.

证 (1) 不动点 x^* 的存在性.

对 $\forall x_0 \in D$,因为 $f:D \rightarrow D$,所以必有

$$x_n = f(x_{n-1}) \in D, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

下面验证 $\{x_n\}$ 满足柯西条件. 首先,有

$$\| x_{2}-x_{1} \| = \| f(x_{1})-f(x_{0}) \| \leqslant q \| x_{1}-x_{0} \|,$$

$$\| x_{n+1}-x_{n} \| = \| f(x_{n})-f(x_{n-1}) \| \leqslant q \| x_{n}-x_{n-1} \|$$

$$\leqslant \cdots \leqslant q^{n} \| x_{1}-x_{0} \|, \quad n=1,2,\cdots,$$

于是对任意的正整数n,p,有

$$\| \mathbf{x}_{n+\rho} - \mathbf{x}_n \| \leq \| \mathbf{x}_{n+\rho} - \mathbf{x}_{n+\rho-1} \| + \dots + \| \mathbf{x}_{n+1} - \mathbf{x}_n \|$$

$$\leq (q^{n+\rho-1} + \dots + q^n) \| \mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_0 \|$$

$$< \frac{q^n}{1-q} \| \mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_0 \| \to 0 \quad (n \to \infty, 0 < q < 1),$$

即对 $\forall \epsilon > 0$, $\exists N > 0$, $\exists n > N$ 时,对任给正整数 ρ ,有

$$\|x_{n+p}-x_n\|<\varepsilon.$$

故由定理 16.1 知点列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛,设

$$\lim x_n = x^*$$
,

又因为D为闭集,所以 $x^* \in D$.

由于对 $\forall x_0, x \in D,$ 有

$$|| f(x) - f(x_0) || \leq q || x - x_0 || \to 0 \quad (x \to x_0),$$

所以 f 在 D 上任何点 x_0 处连续,从而

$$x^* = \lim_{n \to \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} f(x_n) = f(\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n) = f(x^*).$$

故 x^* ∈ D 为 f 的不动点.

(2) 不动点 x^* 的惟一性.

若 x^* * ∈ D 为 f 的另外一个不动点,则

$$\| \mathbf{x}^* - \mathbf{x}^{**} \| = \| f(\mathbf{x}^*) - f(\mathbf{x}^{**}) \| \leqslant q \| \mathbf{x}^* - \mathbf{x}^{**} \| \quad (0 < q < 1),$$

凯

$$\| x^* - x^{**} \| = 0,$$

也就是

$$x^* = x^{**}$$
.

所以 f 在 D 上存在惟一的不动点.

2. 设 $B = \{x \mid \rho(x, x_0) \leqslant r\} \subset \mathbb{R}^n, f: B \to \mathbb{R}^n,$ 且存在正实数 $q \in (0, 1),$ 对一切 $x', x'' \in B$ 满足

$$|| f(\mathbf{x}') - f(\mathbf{x}'') || \leq q || \mathbf{x}' - \mathbf{x}'' ||$$

$$|| f(\mathbf{x}_0) - \mathbf{x}_0 || \leq (1 - q)r.$$

与

利用不动点定理证明: f 在 B 中有惟一的不动点.

证 因为对 $\forall x \in B$,有

$$|| f(x) - x_0 || \le || f(x) - f(x_0) || + || f(x_0) - x_0 ||$$

 $\le q || x - x_0 || + (1 - q)r \le qr + (1 - q)r = r,$

所以 $f(x) \in B$,即 $f: B \to B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. 故由上述总练习题1 知f 在B 中有惟一的不动点.

3. 应用定理23.11 证明:设 $D \subset \mathbf{R}^n$, f, g: $D \to \mathbf{R}$, 若f 在 $\mathbf{x}_0 \in D$ 可微, $f(\mathbf{x}_0) = 0$, g 在 \mathbf{x}_0 连续, 则 $f \cdot g$ 在 \mathbf{x}_0 可微.

证 因为f 在 x_0 可微,故由定理23.11 知,存在 $1 \times n$ 矩阵函数 $F: D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$,它在 x_0 连续,且

$$f(x)-f(x_0)=F(x)(x-x_0), x \in D,$$

由于 $f(\mathbf{x}_0) = 0$,所以

$$(f \cdot g)(\mathbf{x}) - (f \cdot g)(\mathbf{x}_0) = f(\mathbf{x})g(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x}_0)g(\mathbf{x}_0) = f(\mathbf{x})g(\mathbf{x})$$
$$= g(\mathbf{x})(f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x}_0)) = g(\mathbf{x})F(\mathbf{x})(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}_0).$$

因为g 在 x_0 连续,所以g(x)F(x)在 x_0 连续,再由定理 23. 11 知 $f \cdot g$ 在 x_0 可 微.

4. 设 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 是开集, $f: D \to \mathbb{R}^n$ 为可微函数,且对任何 $x \in D$, $\det f'(x) \neq 0$. 试证:若 $y \in f(D)$, $\varphi(x) = \|y - f(x)\|^2$,则对一切 $x \in D$, $\varphi'(x) \neq 0$.

证 因为

$$\varphi(\mathbf{x}) = \| \mathbf{y} - f(\mathbf{x}) \|^2 = (\mathbf{y} - f(\mathbf{x}))^{\mathrm{T}} (\mathbf{y} - f(\mathbf{x})),$$

由本章 § 2 习题 3,有

$$\varphi(x) = (y - f(x))^{T} (y - f(x))' + (y - f(x))^{T} (y - f(x))'
= -2(y - f(x))^{T} f'(x).$$

由条件 $\det f'(x) \neq 0$,知 f'(x)可逆,又 $v - f(x) \neq 0$,于是有 $\varphi(x) \neq 0$.

5. 证明:若 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 是凸开集, $f: D \to \mathbb{R}^m$ 是D 上的可微函数,则对任意两点 $a,b \in D$,以及每一常向量 $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^m$,必存在 $c = a + \theta(b-a) \in D$, $0 < \theta < 1$,满足

$$\beta^{\mathrm{T}}[f(b)-f(a)]=\beta^{\mathrm{T}}f'(c)(b-a).$$

证 考虑实值多元函数

$$F(\mathbf{x}) = \boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathrm{T}} f(\mathbf{x}),$$

则 $F:D \to \mathbf{R}$. 因为f 在D 上可微,所以F(x)在D 上也可微. 由于 $D \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ 是凸开集,故根据多元函数的微分中值定理,对 $\forall a,b \in D$, $\exists 0 < \theta < 1$,使 $c = a + \theta(b-a) \in D$,有

$$F(b)-F(a)=F'(c)(b-a).$$

又 $F'(c) = \beta^T f'(c)$,故有

$$\beta^{\mathrm{T}}[f(b)-f(a)]=\beta^{\mathrm{T}}f'(c)(b-a).$$

6. 利用上题结果导出微分中值不等式

$$|| f(b) - f(a) || \le || f'(c) || \cdot || b - a ||,$$

 $c = a + \theta(b - a), \quad 0 < \theta < 1.$

证 由上述总练习题 5, 取 $\beta = f(b) - f(a)$, 则有

$$\beta^{\mathsf{T}}[f(b)-f(a)] = \|f(b)-f(a)\|^{2} = [f(b)-f(a)]^{\mathsf{T}}f'(c)(b-a)$$

$$= |[f(b)-f(a)]^{\mathsf{T}}f'(c)(b-a)|$$

$$\leq \|[f(b)-f(a)]^{\mathsf{T}}\| \cdot \|f'(c)\| \cdot \|b-a\|$$

$$= \|f(b)-f(a)\| \cdot \|f'(c)\| \cdot \|b-a\|,$$

$$\|f(b)-f(a)\| \leq \|f'(c)\| \cdot \|b-a\|.$$

即

7.
$$\ \ \ \ \ \ f(t) = \lceil \cos t, \sin t \rceil^{\mathrm{T}}, a = 0, b = 2\pi.$$

(1) 是否存在 c ∈ (0,2 π)满足

$$f(b) - f(a) = f'(c)(b-a)$$
.

(2) 按总练习题 5 所示的中值定理,对每一 $\beta \in \mathbb{R}^2$,应该存在 $c \in (0, 2\pi)$, 使得

$$\boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathrm{T}}[f(b)-f(a)]=\boldsymbol{\beta}^{\mathrm{T}}f'(c)(b-a),$$

试求用 β 表示这里的中值点c.

解 (1) 因为

$$f(b) - f(a) = [\cos b, \sin b]^{\mathsf{T}} - [\cos a, \sin a]^{\mathsf{T}} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos 2\pi - \cos 0 \\ \sin 2\pi - \sin 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$f'(c) = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin c \\ \cos c \end{bmatrix}, \quad b - a = 2\pi,$$

$$f(b) - f(a) = f'(c)(b - a),$$

若有

则 c 应满足

$$\sin c = 0$$
, $\cos c = 0$,

但在 $(0,2\pi)$ 内上述方程组无解. 所以这样的 $c \in (0,2\pi)$ 不存在.

(2) 设
$$\beta = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \\ \beta_2 \end{bmatrix}$$
,则根据总练习题 5,有
$$\beta^{\mathrm{T}} [f(b) - f(a)] = \beta^{\mathrm{T}} f'(c) (b - a),$$
 即
$$(\beta_1, \beta_2) \begin{bmatrix} -\sin c \\ \cos c \end{bmatrix} \cdot 2\pi = 2\pi (\beta_2 \cos c - \beta_1 \sin c) = (\beta_1, \beta_2) \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} = 0,$$
 或
$$\beta_2 \cos c - \beta_1 \sin c = 0.$$
 所以,当
$$\beta_1 \neq 0 \text{ 时}, c = \arctan \frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1} \in (0, 2\pi);$$
 当
$$\beta_2 \neq 0 \text{ F}, c = \operatorname{arccot} \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_1} \in (0, 2\pi);$$

当 $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 0$ 时,c可以取 $(0,2\pi)$ 中任何值.

8. 设 $f: \mathbf{R}^n \to \mathbf{R}^n$ 可微,且 $f' \in \mathbf{R}^n$ 上连续. 若存在常数 c > 0,使对一切 x_1 , $x_2 \in \mathbf{R}^n$,均有

$$\parallel f(\mathbf{x}_1) - f(\mathbf{x}_2) \parallel \geqslant_{\mathcal{C}} \parallel \mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2 \parallel$$
.

试证明.

- (1) $f 是 R^n 上的一一映射:$
- (2) $\forall \mathbf{f} \mathbf{f} \exists \mathbf{x} \in \mathbf{R}^n, \parallel \mathbf{f}'(\mathbf{x}) \parallel \neq 0.$

证 (1) 任取 $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbb{R}^n, x_1 \neq x_2$,因为

$$|| f(x_1) - f(x_2) || \geqslant_C || x_1 - x_2 || > 0,$$

所以 $f(x_1)\neq f(x_2)$,即f是 \mathbf{R}^n 上的一一映射.

(2) $\forall x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$,因为f在 x_0 处可微,即

$$\lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x - x_0)}{\|x - x_0\|} = 0,$$

所以 $\exists x_1 \in \mathbf{R}^n$,使

$$\left\| \frac{f(x_1) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x_1 - x_0)}{\|x_1 - x_0\|} \right\| < \frac{c}{2},$$

$$\mathbb{M} \| f'(x_0) \| = \frac{\| f'(x_0) \| \| x_1 - x_0 \|}{\| x_1 - x_0 \|} = \frac{\| f'(x_0)(x_1 - x_0) \|}{\| x_1 - x_0 \|}$$

$$\geqslant \frac{\| f(x_1) - f(x_0) \| - \| f(x_1) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x_1 - x_0) \|}{\| x_1 - x_0 \|}$$

$$= \frac{\| f(x_1) - f(x_0) \|}{\| x_1 - x_0 \|} - \frac{\| f(x_1) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x_1 - x_0) \|}{\| x_1 - x_0 \|}$$

$$\geqslant c \frac{\| x_1 - x_0 \|}{\| x_1 - x_0 \|} - \frac{c}{2} = \frac{c}{2} > 0.$$

由 $x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 的任意性知,对 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $||f'(x)|| \neq 0$.

9. 设 $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 是有界闭集 $,f:A \to A$,如果 $x_1,x_2 \in A$, $x_1 \neq x_2$,都满足

$$\parallel f(\mathbf{x}_1) - f(\mathbf{x}_2) \parallel < \parallel \mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2 \parallel$$
,

则 A 中有且仅有一点 x, 使得 f(x) = x.

 $\mathbb{E} \quad \Leftrightarrow \qquad g(x) = \|x - f(x)\|, \quad x \in A.$

对 $\forall x_1, x_2 \in A$,因为

$$|g(\mathbf{x}_1) - g(\mathbf{x}_2)| = | \| \mathbf{x}_1 - f(\mathbf{x}_1) \| - \| \mathbf{x}_2 - f(\mathbf{x}_2) \| |$$

 $\leq \| [f(\mathbf{x}_1) - f(\mathbf{x}_2)] - (\mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2) \|$

$$\leqslant || f(\mathbf{x}_1) - f(\mathbf{x}_2) || + || \mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2 ||$$

$$\leqslant 2 || \mathbf{x}_1 - \mathbf{x}_2 || ,$$

由此不等式知g(x)为有界闭集A上的连续函数,因此存在 $x^* \in A$,使

$$g(\mathbf{x}^*) = \min_{\mathbf{x} \in A} g(\mathbf{x}).$$

如果 $g(x^*)\neq 0$,则由条件有

$$g(f(x^*)) = ||f(x^*) - f(f(x^*))|| < ||x^* - f(x^*)|| = g(x^*).$$

这与 $g(x^*)$ 的最小性相矛盾,故 $g(x^*)=0$,即

$$f(x^*)=x^*$$
.

若有另外一个 x**使

$$f(x^{**}) = x^{**} \in A,$$

矛盾,故不动点惟一.

则

$$||x^* - x^{**}|| = ||f(x^*) - f(x^{**})|| < ||x^* - x^{**}||$$

10. 设 λ 是三维空间中 p 次微分形式 $(p\geqslant 1)$,其系数具有一阶连续偏导数,且 $\mathrm{d}\lambda=0$. 证明存在一个 p-1 次微分形式 w 使得

$$\lambda = dw$$
.

证 (1) 设入为一次微分形式,即

$$\lambda = \overset{1}{w} = P dx + Q dy + R dz.$$

因为
$$0 = \mathrm{d}\lambda = \mathrm{d}^{-1}w = \mathrm{d}P \wedge \mathrm{d}x + \mathrm{d}Q \wedge \mathrm{d}y + \mathrm{d}R \wedge \mathrm{d}z$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}\mathrm{d}x + \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\mathrm{d}y + \frac{\partial P}{\partial z}\mathrm{d}z\right) \wedge \mathrm{d}x + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}\mathrm{d}x + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}\mathrm{d}y + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}\mathrm{d}z\right) \wedge \mathrm{d}y$$

$$+ \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial x}\mathrm{d}x + \frac{\partial R}{\partial y}\mathrm{d}y + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}\mathrm{d}z\right) \wedge \mathrm{d}z$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}\right) \mathrm{d}y \wedge \mathrm{d}z + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}\right) \mathrm{d}z \wedge \mathrm{d}x + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}\right) \mathrm{d}x \wedge \mathrm{d}y,$$
所以 $\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z}, \quad \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y},$

这正是曲线积分与路线无关的条件,故令

$$\stackrel{\circ}{w} = F = \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,y,z)} P dx + Q dy + R dz$$
 (零次微分形式),

则 $d \stackrel{\circ}{w} = dF = P dx + Q dy + R dz = \lambda.$

(2) 设入为二次微分形式,即

因为
$$0 = \mathrm{d} \lambda = P \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} z + Q \mathrm{d} z \wedge \mathrm{d} x + R \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} y.$$
 因为 $0 = \mathrm{d} \lambda = \mathrm{d} \frac{z}{w} = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z}\right) \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} z,$ 所以 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0.$ 取 $P^* = C(C$ 为任意常数), $Q^* = \int_0^x R(t,y,z) \mathrm{d} t,$ $R^* = -\int_0^x Q(t,y,z) \mathrm{d} t + \int_0^y P(0,t,z) \mathrm{d} t,$ 则 $P_y^* = P_z^* = 0$, $Q_x^* = R$, $R_x^* = -Q$, $Q_x^* - P_y^* = R$, $P_z^* - R_x^* = Q$, $R_y^* - Q_z^* = -\int_0^x Q_y(t,y,z) \mathrm{d} t + P(0,y,z) - \int_0^x R_z(t,y,z) \mathrm{d} t$ $= -\int_0^x [Q_y(t,y,z) + R_z(t,y,z)] \mathrm{d} t + P(0,y,z)$ $= \int_0^x P_x(t,y,z) \mathrm{d} t + P(0,y,z) = P(x,y,z).$ 令 $w = Q^* \mathrm{d} y + R^* \mathrm{d} z$, 则 $w = (R_y^* - Q_z^*) \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} z + (P_z^* - R_x^*) \mathrm{d} z \wedge \mathrm{d} x + (Q_x^* - P_y^*) \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} y$ $= P \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} z + Q \mathrm{d} z \wedge \mathrm{d} x + R \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} y = \lambda.$ (3) 设 $\lambda = F \mathrm{d} x \wedge \mathrm{d} y \wedge \mathrm{d} z$, 则 $d\lambda = 0$,

令 $\overset{\circ}{w} = F * dz \wedge dx$,则

则

$$d^{2}w = F_{y}^{*} dx \wedge dy \wedge dz = F dx \wedge dy \wedge dz = \lambda.$$

 $F_{\nu}^* = F(x, y, z).$