

1. 证明下列级数收敛，并求其和。

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

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

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

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

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

2. 证明：若级数 $\sum u_n$ 收敛， $c \neq 0$ ，则 $\sum cu_n$ 也收敛。3. 设级数 $\sum u_n$ 与 $\sum v_n$ 都收敛，试问 $\sum (u_n + v_n)$ 一定收敛吗？又若 u_n 与 v_n ($n=1, 2, \dots$) 都是非负数，则能得出什么结论？4. 证明：若数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛于 a ，则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - a_{n+1}) = a_1 - a$ 。5. 证明：若数列 $\{b_n\}$ 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \infty$ ，则：(1) 级数 $\sum (b_{n+1} - b_n)$ 收敛；(2) 当 $k \neq 0$ 时，级数 $\sum \left(\frac{1}{b_k} - \frac{1}{b_{k+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{b_1}$ 。

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

7. 应用柯西准则判断下列级数的收敛性：

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

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

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

(4) $\sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2}}$.

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

$|u_1 + u_2 + \cdots + u_n| < \varepsilon$.

9. 举例说明：若级数 $\sum u_n$ 对每个固定的 p 满足条件

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (u_{n+1} + \cdots + u_{n+p}) = 0$ ，

此级数仍可能不收敛。

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

1.

(1) $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(5k-4)(5k+1)} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot (1 - \frac{1}{5n+1})$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{5}$

(2) $\sum_{k=m+1}^{m+p} u_k = \sum_{k=m+1}^{m+p} (\frac{1}{2^k} + \frac{1}{3^k}) \leq \sum_{k=m+1}^{m+p} (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3})^k = \frac{5^{m+1}}{6^m} \cdot (1 - (\frac{5}{6})^p) < 5 \cdot (\frac{5}{6})^m$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \log_{\frac{5}{6}} \frac{\varepsilon}{5} \text{ s.t. } \forall m > N, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \left| \sum_{k=m+1}^{m+p} u_k \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 收敛}$
 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n}) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} = \frac{3}{2}$

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

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

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

$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 1$

$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 3$

2. $\sum u_n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon_1 > 0$ s.t. $\forall N > 0$, s.t. $m_o > N$, $p_o \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ s.t. $\left| \sum_{n=m_o+1}^{m_o+p_o} u_n \right| \geq \varepsilon_1$
 $\Rightarrow \left| \sum_{n=m_o+1}^{m_o+p_o} c u_n \right| = |c| \left| \sum_{n=m_o+1}^{m_o+p_o} u_n \right| \geq |c| \varepsilon_1$
 $\Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon_o = |c| \varepsilon_1 > 0$ s.t. $\forall N > 0$, s.t. $m_o > N$, $p_o \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ s.t. $\left| \sum_{n=m_o+1}^{m_o+p_o} c u_n \right| \geq \varepsilon_o$

3.

(1) 不一定，令 $u_n = n$, $v_n = -n$, 则 $\sum u_n, \sum v_n$ 均发散， $\sum (u_n + v_n) = 0$

(2) 一定

记 $\sum u_n, \sum v_n$ 的部分和分别为 S_n, T_n .假设 $\{S_n\}$ 存在上界

$u_n \geq 0 \Rightarrow S_{n+1} \geq S_n$

由单调有界定理可知， $\{S_n\}$ 收敛，与 $\sum u_n$ 发散矛盾！

因此 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = +\infty$

同理 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} T_n = +\infty$

因此 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (S_n + T_n) = +\infty \Rightarrow \sum (u_n + v_n)$ 发散

4. $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (a_n - a_{n+1}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - a_{k+1}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (a_1 - a_{n+1}) = a_1 - a$

5.

(1) $\sum (b_{n+1} - b_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (b_{k+1} - b_k) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (b_{n+1} - b_1) = \infty \Rightarrow \sum (b_{n+1} - b_n)$ 发散

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{b_n} = 0$

$$\sum \left(\frac{1}{b_n} - \frac{1}{b_{n+1}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{b_k} - \frac{1}{b_{k+1}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{b_1} - \frac{1}{b_{n+1}} \right) = \frac{1}{b_1}$$

6.

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

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

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (2n-1) = +\infty$$

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

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (n^2+1) = +\infty$$

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

7.

$$(1) \left| \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} \frac{\sin 2^n}{2^n} \right| \leq \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} \left| \frac{\sin 2^n}{2^n} \right| \leq \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2^m} \cdot \left[1 - \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^p \right] < \frac{1}{2^m}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \log_2 \varepsilon \text{ s.t. } \forall m > N, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \left| \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} \frac{\sin 2^n}{2^n} \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \sum \frac{\sin 2^n}{2^n} \text{ 收敛}$$

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

$$\exists \varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{4} \text{ s.t. } \forall N > 0, \exists m = N+1, p=1 \text{ s.t. } \left| \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} n^2}{2^{n+1}} \right| = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{(N+1)^2}} > \frac{1}{2+1} > \varepsilon_0 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1} n^2}{2^{n+1}} \text{ 发散}$$

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

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} - 1 \text{ s.t. } \forall m > N, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \left| \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} -\frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n)} \right| = \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n)} < \sum_{n=2m+2}^{2m+2p} \frac{1}{(n-1)n} = \frac{1}{2m+2} - \frac{1}{2m+2p} < \frac{1}{2m+2} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(4) \exists \varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{2}, \forall N > 0, \exists m = 2^{\lceil \log_2 N \rceil + 1}, p = 2^{\lceil \log_2 N \rceil + 1} \text{ s.t. } \left| \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+n^2}} \right| > \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} \frac{1}{n} > p \cdot \frac{1}{m+p} = \frac{1}{2} \geq \varepsilon_0 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+n^2}} \text{ 发散}$$

8.

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, |S_n - S_{N-1}| = \left| \sum_{k=N}^n u_k \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \{S_n\} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\Leftarrow \sum u_n \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1 > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall m > N, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ s.t. } \left| \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} u_n \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists N = N_1 + 1 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, \left| \sum_{k=N}^n u_k \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$9. \Delta u_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$(1) \forall p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \sum_{k=1}^p u_{n+k} < p \cdot u_n = \frac{p}{n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^p u_{n+k} = 0$$

$$\text{而 } \sum \frac{1}{n} \text{ 发散}$$

$$10. \text{ 由 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (S_{n_k}) = S \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists K > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall k > K, |S_{n_k} - S| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{由题设易知, } \forall n, \exists k \text{ s.t. } n_k \leq n \leq n_{k+1} \text{ 且 } \min\{S_{n_k}, S_{n_{k+1}}\} \leq S_n \leq \max\{S_{n_k}, S_{n_{k+1}}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > n_{(K+1)} \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, |S_n - S| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 收敛}$$

习题 12.2

1. 应用比较判别法下列级数的收敛性:

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

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+n^2}}; \quad (4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln n)^2}$$

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1-\cos \frac{1}{n}\right); \quad (6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}}$$

$$(7) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt[n]{a_n}-1) \quad (a>1); \quad (8) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(\ln n)^{\ln n}}$$

$$(9) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a^{\frac{1}{n}}+a^{-\frac{1}{n}}-2) \quad (a>0); \quad (10) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\log \frac{1}{n}}}$$

2. 用比式判别法或根式判别法讨论下列级数的收敛性:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+3+\cdots+(2n-1)}{n!}; \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{10^n}$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{2n+1}\right)^n; \quad (4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}$$

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{2^n};$$

$$(6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{b_n}{a_n}\right)^n \quad (\text{其中 } a_n \rightarrow a \quad (n \rightarrow \infty), a_n, b_n > 0, \text{且 } a \neq b).$$

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

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

证明: 若级数 $\sum v_n$ 收敛, 则级数 $\sum u_n$ 也收敛; 若 $\sum u_n$ 发散, 则 $\sum v_n$ 也发散.

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

5. 设 $a_n > 0, n=1, 2, \dots$, 且 $|na_n|$ 有界, 证明 $\sum a_n^2$ 收敛.

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

7. 设正项级数 $\sum u_n$ 收敛, 证明级数 $\sum \sqrt{u_n} v_n$ 也收敛.

8. 利用级数收敛的必要条件, 证明下列等式:

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

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)(\ln \ln n)}; \quad (4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^c(\ln \ln n)^c}$$

10. 列别下列级数的收敛性:

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

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

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

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

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n};$$

$$(6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n};$$

$$(7) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(1+x)(1+x^2)\cdots(1+x^n)} \quad (x > 0).$$

11. 设 $\{a_n\}$ 为递增正项数列, 证明: 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 与 $\sum 2^n a_n$ 同时收敛或同时发散.

12. 用拉贝判别法判别下列级数的收敛性:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+3+\cdots+(2n-1)}{2^n \cdot 4 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n-2) \cdot 2n+1}; \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(x+1)(x+2)\cdots(x+n)} \quad (x > 0).$$

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

14. 求下列级数 (其中 $p > 1$):

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

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

15. 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.

1.

$$(1) \frac{1}{n^2} \geq \frac{1}{n^2+a^2} > 0$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n^2+a^2} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(2) \pi \cdot \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n = 2^n \cdot \frac{\pi}{3^n} \geq 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n} > 0$$

$$\sum \pi \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+n^2}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2n+n^2}} = \frac{1}{n+1} > 0$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n+1} \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+n^2}} \text{ 发散}$$

$$(4) \text{当 } n > e^e \text{ 时}, (ln n)^n = e^{n \ln (ln n)} > e^n \Rightarrow \frac{1}{e^n} > \frac{1}{(ln n)^n} > 0$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{e^n} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{(ln n)^n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(5) \frac{1}{2n^2} = 1 - (1 - \frac{1}{2n^2}) \geq 1 - \cos \frac{1}{n} > 0$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{2n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum (1 - \cos \frac{1}{n}) \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(6) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1 \Rightarrow \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, \sqrt[n]{n} < 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{n}} > \frac{1}{2n} > 0$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{2n} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{n}} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(7) \frac{1}{n^{\frac{1}{n}}} - 1 \geq (1 + \frac{\ln a}{n}) - 1 = \frac{\ln a}{n} > 0$$

$$\sum \frac{\ln a}{n} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum (\sqrt[n]{a} - 1) \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(8) \text{当 } n > e^3 \text{ 时} \quad (ln n)^{ln n} = e^{ln n \ln (ln n)} = n^{\ln (ln n)} > n^3 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{n}{n^3} > \frac{n}{(ln n)^{ln n}} > 0$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{(ln n)^{ln n}} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(9) a^{\frac{1}{n}} + a^{-\frac{1}{n}} - 2 = a^{-\frac{1}{n}} (a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^{-\frac{1}{n}} (a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)^2}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a^{-\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}}\right)^2 = (\ln a)^2$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum (a^{\frac{1}{n}} + a^{-\frac{1}{n}} - 2) \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(10) \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^{2 \sin \frac{1}{n}}} < \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n^{2 \sin \frac{1}{n}}} \text{ 收敛}$$

2.

$$(1) \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} = \frac{(2n+1)n}{(2n+1)(n+1)} = \frac{2n^2+n}{2n^2+n+1} > 1 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{(2n+1)!}{n!} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+2}{10} = +\infty \Rightarrow \sum \frac{(n+1)!}{10^n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(3) \sqrt[n]{U_n} = \frac{n}{2n+1} < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sum \left(\frac{n}{2n+1}\right)^n \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n = \frac{1}{e} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n!} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{2^n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(6) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{U_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b}{a_n} = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{当 } a > b \text{ 时}, \frac{b}{a} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum \left(\frac{b}{a_n}\right)^n \text{ 收敛}$$

$\exists a < b \text{ s.t. } \frac{b}{a} > 1 \Rightarrow \sum \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)^n \text{发散}$

3. $\exists N \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \leq \frac{v_{n+1}}{v_n} \leq \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \leq \dots \leq \frac{u_1}{v_1} \Rightarrow u_n \leq \frac{u_1}{v_1} \cdot v_n, v_n \geq \frac{v_1}{u_1} \cdot u_n$

若 $\sum v_n$ 收敛，则 $\sum \frac{u_1}{v_1} \cdot v_n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum u_n$ 收敛

若 $\sum u_n$ 发散，则 $\sum \frac{u_1}{v_1} \cdot v_n$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum v_n$ 发散

4.

(1) $\sum a_n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \forall m > N, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \left| \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} a_n \right| < \sqrt{\epsilon}$

$$\left| \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} a_n^2 \right| \leq \left| \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} a_n \right|^2 < \epsilon, \text{ 即} \sum a_n^2 \text{ 收敛}$$

(2) 反之不成立，令 $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$, 则 $\sum a_n^2$ 收敛, $\sum a_n$ 发散

5. $\{a_n\}$ 有界 $\Rightarrow \exists M > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+, |a_n| < M \Rightarrow a_n^2 < \frac{M^2}{n^2}$

$\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum \frac{M^2}{n^2}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum a_n^2$ 收敛

6. $\sum a_n^2$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{2}(a_n^2 + \frac{1}{n^2})$ 收敛

$$\frac{1}{2}(a_n^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}) \geq \frac{a_n^2}{n} > 0 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{a_n^2}{n}$$
 收敛

7. $\sum u_n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{2}(u_n + u_{n+1})$ 收敛

$$\frac{1}{2}(u_n + u_{n+1}) \geq \sqrt{u_n u_{n+1}} \Rightarrow \sum \sqrt{u_n u_{n+1}}$$
 收敛

8.

(1) 令 $u_n = \frac{n^n}{(n!)^2}$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot (\frac{n+1}{n})^n = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \frac{n^n}{(n!)^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n}{(n!)^2} = 0$$

(2) 令 $u_n = \frac{(2n)!}{a^n}$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4n^2 + 6n + 2}{a^{n+1}} = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \frac{(2n)!}{a^n} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n)!}{a^n} = 0$$

9.

(1) 令 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + 1}$, 则 f 在 $[1, +\infty)$ ↓

$$\int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^u \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} (\arctan u - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n^2 + 1} \text{ 收敛}$$

(2) 令 $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + 1}$, 则 f 在 $[\sqrt{2}, +\infty)$ ↓

$$\int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^u \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \ln |\frac{u}{2}| = +\infty \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n^2 + 1} \text{ 发散}$$

(3) 令 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x(\ln x)(\ln \ln x)}$, 则 f 在 $[3, +\infty)$ ↓

$$\int_3^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \int_3^u \frac{1}{x(\ln x)(\ln \ln x)} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln \ln \ln u - \ln \ln 3) = +\infty \Rightarrow \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)(\ln \ln x)} \text{ 收敛}$$

(4) (i) 令 $p > 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^p (\ln \ln n)^q}$ 收敛

(ii) 令 $p < 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^p (\ln \ln n)^q}$ 发散

(iii) 令 $p = 1, q \leq 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^p (\ln \ln n)^q}$ 收敛

(iv) 令 $p = 1, q > 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^p (\ln \ln n)^q}$ 发散

10.

(1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n-\sqrt{n}}{2n-1} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{n-\sqrt{n}}{2n-1}$ 收敛

(2) $\frac{1}{a^n} > \frac{1}{1+a^n} > 0$

$\sum \frac{1}{a^n}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{1+a^n}$ 收敛

(3) 令 $u_n = \frac{n^2}{2^n}$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot (\frac{n+1}{n})^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{n^2}{2^n}$ 收敛

$$\frac{n^2}{2^n} > \frac{n \ln n}{2^n} > 0 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{n \ln n}{2^n}$$
 收敛

(4) 令 $u_n = \frac{n! 2^n}{n^n}$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n = \frac{2}{e} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{n! 2^n}{n^n}$ 收敛

(5) 令 $u_n = \frac{n! 3^n}{n^n}$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n = \frac{3}{e} > 1 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{n! 3^n}{n^n}$ 发散

$$(6) \frac{1}{3^{\ln n}} = \frac{1}{n^{\ln 3}}$$

$\ln 3 > 1 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n^{\ln 3}}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{3^{\ln n}}$ 收敛

(7) 令 $u_n = \frac{\prod_{k=1}^n (1+\gamma^k)}{\gamma^n}$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\gamma}{1+\gamma^{n+1}} = \begin{cases} \frac{\gamma}{2}, & \gamma = 1 \\ 0, & \gamma > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{\gamma^n}{\prod_{k=1}^n (1+\gamma^k)}$ 收敛

11. 记 $b_n = 2^n a_n$, $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$, $T_n = \sum_{k=1}^n b_k$

(1) 若 $\sum a_n$ 收敛, 则 $\{S_{2^n}\}$ 收敛

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+, a_{n+1} \leq a_n \Rightarrow S_{2^n} \geq \frac{1}{2} T_n \quad a_1 + a_2 + (a_3 + a_4) + (a_5 + a_6 + a_7 + a_8) \geq a_1 + a_2 + 2a_4 + 4a_8 \geq a_1 + 2a_2 + 4a_4 = \frac{1}{2} T_3$$

$\Rightarrow \sum b_n$ 收敛

由逆否命题可知: 若 $\sum b_n$ 发散, 则 $\sum a_n$ 发散

(2) 若 $\sum a_n$ 发散, 则 $\{S_{2^{n+1}}\}$ 发散

不妨令 $b_i = a_1 + a_2 + 2a_3$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+, a_{n+1} \leq a_n \Rightarrow S_{2^{n+1}} \leq T_n \quad a_1 + a_2 + (a_3 + a_4) + (a_5 + a_6 + a_7 + a_8) \leq a_1 + a_2 + 2a_3 + 4a_4 = T_2$$

$\Rightarrow \sum b_n$ 发散

由逆否命题可知: 若 $\sum b_n$ 收敛, 则 $\sum a_n$ 收敛

12. 四答

13. 记 $U_n = 2^{-n(-1)^n}$

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{U_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{-1 - \frac{(-1)^n}{n}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sum 2^{-n(-1)^n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(2) \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} = 2^{(-1)^{n+1} - (-1)^{n+1-1}}, \text{ 其极限不存在.}$$

故无法用比式判别法判别.

14.

(1) 当 $p > 1$ 时, $\sum \frac{1}{n^p}$ 收敛.

$$\text{记 } S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^p}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S$$

$$\text{故原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (S_{2n} - S_n) = S - S = 0$$

(2) 当 $p \leq 1$ 时, $\sum \frac{1}{n^p}$ 收散.

$$\text{记 } S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^p}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = S$$

$$\text{故原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (S_{2n} - S_n) = S - S = 0$$

15.

(1) 若 $\sum a_k$ 收散, 则 $\{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k\}$ 收散

$$\prod_{k=1}^n (1+a_k) > \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \Rightarrow \{\prod_{k=1}^n (1+a_k)\} \text{ 收散}$$

由逆否命题可知: 若 $\{\prod_{k=1}^n (1+a_k)\}$ 收散, 则 $\sum a_n$ 收散

(2) 若 $\sum a_k$ 收敛

$$a_n \geq \ln(1+a_n) \Rightarrow \sum \ln(1+a_n) \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \ln(1+a_k) = \ln(\prod_{k=1}^n (1+a_k)) \Rightarrow \{\prod_{k=1}^n (1+a_k)\} \text{ 收敛}$$

习题 12.3

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) $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2}$
- (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) $\sum n \left(\frac{x}{n} \right)^n$
- (9) $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \dots$
- (10) $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \dots$

2. 应用阿贝尔判别法或狄利克雷判别法判断下列级数的敛散性:

- (1) $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \frac{x^n}{1+x^n}$ ($x > 0$)
- (2) $\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^{\alpha}}$, $x \in (0, 2\pi)$ ($\alpha > 0$)
- (3) $\sum (-1)^n \frac{\cos^2 n}{n}$

3. 设 $a_n > 0$, $a_n > a_{n+1}$ ($n=1, 2, \dots$) 且 $\lim a_n = 0$. 证明级数

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

是收敛的.

4. 设 p_i, q_i 如(8)式所定义. 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.

5. 写出下列级数的乘积:

$$(1) \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} \right) \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} ax^{n-1} \right); \quad (2) \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \right) \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \right).$$

6. 证明级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a^n}{n!}$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b^n}{n!}$ 绝对收敛, 且它们的乘积等于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(a+b)^n}{n!}$.

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

8. 证明: 级数 $\sum \frac{(-1)^{|A|}}{n}$ 收敛.

1.

(1) 当 $n \geq 4$ 时, $n! > n^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2} > \frac{1}{n!} > 0$

$\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n!}$ 收敛

$$\frac{1}{n!} \geq \left| \frac{\sin nx}{n!} \right| > 0 \Rightarrow \sum \left| \frac{\sin nx}{n!} \right| \text{ 收敛}$$

故 $\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n!}$ 绝对收敛

(2) 记 $a_n = (-1)^{2n-1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n} \right) + (-1)^{2n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{(2n)(2n+1)}$

$\frac{1}{n^2} > \frac{1}{(2n)(2n+1)} > 0$ 且 $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum a_n$ 收敛, 即 $\sum (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1}$ 收敛

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1} \right| = 1 \Rightarrow \sum \left| (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1} \right| \text{ 发散}$$

综上, $\sum (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1}$ 条件收敛.

(3) (i) 当 $p < 0$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n^{p+\frac{1}{n}}} = +\infty \Rightarrow \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n^{p+\frac{1}{n}}} \text{ 发散}$

(ii) 当 $p=0$ 时, $u_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n^{\frac{1}{n}}} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n^{\frac{1}{n}}} \text{ 发散}$

(iii) 当 $p > 0$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|u_n|}{n^{-p}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^{-\frac{1}{n}} = 1$

(a) 当 $p > 1$ 时, $\sum \frac{1}{n^p}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum |u_n|$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum u_n$ 绝对收敛

(b) 当 $0 < p \leq 1$ 时, $\sum \frac{1}{n^p}$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum |u_n|$ 发散

$$u_n = (-1)^n \cdot n^{-p} \cdot n^{-\frac{1}{n}}, \{n^{-p}\} \text{ 单减且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^{-p} = 0, \sum n^{-\frac{1}{n}} \text{ 收敛}$$

由 Dirichlet 判别法, $\sum u_n$ 收敛

综上, $\sum u_n$ 条件收敛

(4) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{2}{n}}{\frac{2}{n}} = 1, \sum \frac{2}{n}$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum |u_n| = \sum \left| \sin \frac{2}{n} \right|$ 发散

$\{\sin \frac{2}{n}\}$ 单减, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \frac{2}{n} = 0$

由 Leibniz 判别法, $\sum u_n = \sum (-1)^n \sin \frac{2}{n}$ 收敛

综上, $\sum (-1)^n \sin \frac{2}{n}$ 条件收敛

(5) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n} > \frac{1}{n} > 0, \sum \frac{1}{n}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum |u_n| = \sum \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n} \right)$ 收散

$\{\sqrt{n}-1\}$ 单减, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}-1}{n} = 0$

由 Leibniz 判别法, $\sum u_n = \sum (-1)^n \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n}-1}{n}$ 收敛

综上, $\sum \left(\frac{\sqrt{n}-1}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \right)$ 条件收敛

(6) $\frac{\ln(n+1)}{n+1} > \frac{1}{n+1} > 0, \sum \frac{1}{n+1}$ 收散 $\Rightarrow \sum |u_n| = \sum \frac{\ln(n+1)}{n+1}$ 收散

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

由 Leibniz 判别法, $\sum u_n = \sum \frac{(-1)^n \ln(n+1)}{n+1}$ 收敛

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

(7) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n = 1, \sum \left(\frac{2}{3} \right)^n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum |u_n| = \sum \left(\frac{2n+100}{3n+1} \right)^n$ 收敛

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

$$(8) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x|}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n} = \frac{|x|}{e}$$

(i) 当 $x \in (-e, e)$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum |u_n|$ 收敛

故 $\sum n! (\frac{x}{n})^n$ 绝对收敛

(ii) 当 $x \in (-\infty, -e) \cup (e, +\infty)$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} > 1 \Rightarrow \sum |u_n|$ 发散

由保号性, $\exists N > 0$ s.t. $\forall n > N, \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} > 1 \Rightarrow \{|u_n|\}$ 单调递增 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |u_n| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n \neq 0$

故 $\sum n! (\frac{x}{n})^n$ 发散

(iii) 当 $x = \pm e$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = 1$

$\{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n\}$ 单调 $\Rightarrow \{\frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|}\}$ 单调 $\Rightarrow \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} > 1$

由 (ii) 知, $\sum n! (\frac{x}{n})^n$ 发散

$$(9) \sum |u_n| = \sum \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{记 } v_n = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+3} = \frac{3}{n^2+3n}$$

$\frac{3}{n^2} > \frac{3}{n^2+3n} > 0, \sum \frac{3}{n^2}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum v_n$ 收敛

$$\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \sum_{i=k+5}^{6k+3} v_i = \sum_{i=k+5}^{6k+3} u_i \Rightarrow \sum u_n$$

故 $\sum u_n$ 条件收敛

$$(10) \text{ 记 } u_n = u_{3n-2} + u_{3n-1} + u_{3n} = \frac{n^2+4n+2}{n^2+3n^2+2n}, \text{ 则 } \sum u_n = \sum v_n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{v_n}{u_n} = 1, \sum \frac{1}{n}$$

故 $\sum u_n$ 发散

2.

(1) $\{\frac{1}{n}\}$ 单调, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$

由 Leibniz 判别法, $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ 收敛

(i) 当 $x \geq 1$ 时, $\{\frac{x^n}{1+x^n}\}$ 单调, 且 $\frac{x^n}{1+x^n} \leq 1$

由 Abel 判别法, $\sum \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{x^n}{1+x^n}$ 收敛

(ii) 当 $x < 1$ 时, $\{\frac{x^n}{1+x^n}\}$ 单调, 且 $\frac{x^n}{1+x^n} < 1$

由 Abel 判别法, $\sum \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{x^n}{1+x^n}$ 收敛

(2) $\{\frac{1}{n^2}\}$ 单调, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0$

$$\sum \sin nx \leq \frac{\omega \frac{1}{2}x - \cos \frac{1}{2}x}{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}} \leq \frac{\omega \frac{1}{2}x + 1}{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}}$$

由 Dirichlet 判别法, $\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^2}$ 收敛

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

$\{\frac{1}{2n}\}$ 单调, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n} = 0$

由 Leibniz 判别法, $\sum \frac{1}{2n}$ 收敛

$$\sum (-1)^n \cos 2n = \frac{(-1)^n \cos(2n+1) - \cos 1}{2 \cos 1} \leq \frac{1 - \cos 1}{2 \cos 1}$$

由 Dirichlet 判别法, $\sum (-1)^n \frac{\cos 2n}{2n}$ 收敛

综上, $\sum (-1)^n \frac{\cos^2 n}{n}$ 收敛

3. $a_n > a_{n+1} \Rightarrow \{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k\}$ 单调

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k = 0$$

由 Leibniz 判别法, $\sum (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$ 收敛

$$4. \sum p_n = \frac{1}{2} \sum |u_n| + \frac{1}{2} \sum u_n, \sum q_n = \frac{1}{2} \sum |u_n| - \frac{1}{2} \sum u_n$$

$\sum u_n$ 条件收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum u_n = S, \sum |u_n|$ 收敛

故 $\sum p_n, \sum q_n$ 均发散

5.

(i) (i) 当 $x \in (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = +\infty \Rightarrow \sum u_n$ 发散

(ii) 当 $x \in (-1, 1)$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} |x| = |x| < 1$

$\Rightarrow \sum |u_n|$ 收敛, 即 $\sum u_n$ 绝对收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum (-1)^n u_n$ 绝对收敛

$$\text{此时, } a_n = \begin{cases} 0, & n=2k \\ k \pi^{2k}, & n=2k-1 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n!}, \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

$$(\sum u_n)(\sum |u_n|) = \sum a_n = u_0 v_0 = 1$$

$$6. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a|}{n+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{a^n}{n!} \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

同理 $\sum \frac{b^n}{n!}$ 绝对收敛

$$\sum a_n = \sum_{k=0}^n u_k v_{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{a^k b^{n-k}}{k!(n-k)!} = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k a^k b^{n-k} = \frac{(a+b)^n}{n!}$$

$$(\sum \frac{a^n}{n!})(\sum \frac{b^n}{n!}) = \sum a_n = \sum \frac{(a+b)^n}{n!}$$

$$7. \sum (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n} \text{ 重级数得 } 1 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots$$

$$\sum u_n = \frac{1}{4n-3} + \frac{1}{4n-1} - \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{32n^2 - 24n + 3}{32n^3 - 32n^2 + 6n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{n} = 1, \sum \frac{1}{n} \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 发散}$$

$$8. \sum a_k = \sum_{i=k}^{k+1} \frac{1}{i}$$

$$a_k = \sum_{i=k}^{k+1} \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=k+1}^{k+2} \frac{1}{i} < \frac{k}{k^2} + \frac{k+1}{k^2+k} = \frac{2}{k}$$

$$a_k = \sum_{i=k}^{k+1} \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=k+1}^{k+2} \frac{1}{i} > \frac{k}{k^2+k-1} + \frac{k+1}{k^2+k} > \frac{k}{k^2+k} + \frac{k+1}{k^2+k+1} = \frac{2}{k+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_k > \frac{2}{k+1} > a_{k+1}$$

又由性质得 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} a_k = 0$

故由 Leibniz 判别法得 $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n} = \sum (-1)^n a_k$ 收敛

1. 证明：若正项级数 $\sum a_n$ 收敛，且数列 $|a_n|$ 单调，则 $\lim a_n = 0$ 。
2. 若级数 $\sum a_n$ 与 $\sum c_n$ 都收敛，且成 δ 不等式 $a_n \leq c_n \leq c_{n+1}$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$)，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？
3. 讨论 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n\pi}{n^p} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$ ($0 < x < 2\pi, p > 0$) 的收敛性。
4. 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = k \neq 0$ ，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，能推得 $\sum a_n$ 收敛吗？
5. (1) 设 $\sum a_n$ 为正项级数，且 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < 1$ ，能否断定 $\sum a_n$ 收敛？
- (2) 对于级数 $\sum a_n$ ，有 $\left|\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}\right| \geq 1$ ，能否断定级数 $\sum a_n$ 不绝对收敛，但可能条件收敛？
- (3) 设 $\sum a_n$ 为收敛的正项级数，能否存在一个正数 ϵ ，使得
- $$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{\frac{1}{1+\epsilon}} = \epsilon > 0?$$
6. 证明：若级数 $\sum a_n$ 收敛， $\sum (b_{n+1} - b_n)$ 绝对收敛，则级数 $\sum a_n b_n$ 也收敛。
7. 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。
8. 证明：若级数 $\sum a_n^2$ 与 $\sum b_n^2$ 收敛，级数 $\sum a_n b_n$ 和 $\sum (a_n + b_n)^2$ 也收敛，并且 $(\sum a_n b_n)^2 \leq (\sum a_n^2) \cdot (\sum b_n^2)$ ， $(\sum (a_n + b_n)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq (\sum a_n^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (\sum b_n^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ 。

1. $\sum u_n$ 收敛， $\{u_n\}$ 单调 $\Rightarrow \{u_n\}$ 单减， $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{\frac{1}{n}} = 0, \text{否则 } \sum a_n \text{发散, 由 p. 2.}$$

2.

(1) $\sum a_n, \sum c_n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum (c_n - a_n)$ 收敛

$$a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n \Rightarrow c_n - a_n \geq b_n - a_n \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sum (b_n - a_n) \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\sum b_n = \sum [(b_n - a_n) + a_n] \Rightarrow \sum b_n \text{ 收敛}$$

(2) $a_n = -\frac{1}{n}$, $b_n = 0$, $c_n = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \sum a_n, \sum c_n$ 发散, $\sum b_n$ 收敛

3. $\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^p}$ 收敛

$$\{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n\} \text{ 单增, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = e$$

由 Abel 判别法, $\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^p} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$ 收敛

4.

(1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_n|}{|b_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{b_n} \right| = |k|, \sum |b_n|$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum |a_n|$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum a_n$ 收敛

(2) 令 $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n}$, $b_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 1$

$\sum a_n$ 发散, $\sum b_n$ 收敛

5.

(1) 令 $u_n = \frac{1}{n}$, 则 $\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \frac{n}{n+1} < 1, \sum u_n$ 发散

(2) $\left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| \geq 1 \Rightarrow |u_{n+1}| \geq |u_n| > 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |u_n| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum u_n$ 不收敛

(3) 令 $u_n = \frac{1}{n^n}$, 则 $\sum u_n$ 收敛

$$\text{但 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{n^{-(1+\varepsilon)}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{-n+1+\varepsilon} = 0$$

6. $\sum a_n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1 > 0$ s.t. $\forall n > N_1, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $\left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} a_k \right| < \varepsilon$

$\sum (b_{n+1} - b_n)$ 绝对收敛 $\Rightarrow \left[\sum_{k=1}^n (b_{k+1} - b_k) \right]$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow (b_n)$ 有界 $\Rightarrow \exists M > 0, |b_n| < M$

由 Abel 变换, 令 $N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$, $\forall n > N, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $\left| \sum_{k=n}^{n+p} a_k b_k \right| = \left| \sum_{i=n}^{n+p-1} (b_{i+1} - b_i) \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_j \right| + b_{n+p} \sum_{j=n+1}^n a_j \leq \sum_{i=n}^{n+p-1} (|b_{i+1} - b_i| | \sum_{j=i+1}^n a_j |) + |b_{n+p}| | \sum_{j=n+1}^n a_j | \leq (\varepsilon + M) \varepsilon$

由 Cauchy 准则, $\sum a_n b_n$ 收敛

7. $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_n}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)\cdots(1+a_n)} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)\cdots(1+a_{n-1})} - \frac{1}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)\cdots(1+a_n)} \right] = \frac{1}{1+a_1} - \frac{1}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)\cdots(1+a_n)} < 1, \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_n}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)\cdots(1+a_n)} \right\}$ 单调

由单调有界定理, $\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_n}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)\cdots(1+a_n)} \right\}$ 收敛

故 $\sum \frac{a_n}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2)\cdots(1+a_n)}$ 收敛

8.

(1) $|a_n b_n| \leq \frac{(a_n^2 + b_n^2)}{2}, \sum a_n^2, \sum b_n^2$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum |a_n b_n|$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum a_n b_n$ 收敛

$$(a_n + b_n)^2 = a_n^2 + b_n^2 + 2a_n b_n \Rightarrow \sum (a_n + b_n)^2$$

(2) 由 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式得 $\left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k \right)^2 \leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2 \right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^n b_k^2 \right) \Rightarrow (\sum a_n b_n)^2 \leq (\sum a_n^2)(\sum b_n^2)$

由 Minkowski 不等式得 $\left(\sum_{k=1}^n (a_k + b_k)^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\sum_{k=1}^n b_k^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow (\sum a_n + b_n)^2 \leq (\sum a_n^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (\sum b_n^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

习题 13.1

1. 讨论下列函数列在所示区间 D 上是否一致收敛或内闭一致收敛，并说明理由：

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

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

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

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

$$(5) f_n(x) = \sin \frac{x}{n}, \quad n=1,2,\dots, \quad D=(-\infty, +\infty).$$

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 。

3. 判别下列函数项级数在所示区间上的统一收敛性：

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

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{x^n}, |x| > 0; \quad (4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}, x \in [0, 1];$$

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{x^{4n}}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty); \quad (6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(1+x^2)^{n+1}}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

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 $g(x)S(x)$ 。

5. 若在区间 I 上, 对任何正整数 n ,

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

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。

6. 设 $u_n(x)$ ($n=1,2,\dots$) 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。

7. 证明: $\{f_n\}$ 在区间 I 上内闭一致收敛于 f 的充分且必要条件是: 对任意 $x_0 \in I$, 存在 x_0 的一个邻域 $U(x_0)$, 使得 $\{f_n\}$ 在 $U(x_0) \cap I$ 上一致收敛于 f 。

8. 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, 但它不存在收敛点。

9. 讨论下列函数列或函数项级数在所示区间 D 上的一致收敛性：

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. 证明: 级数 $\sum (-1)^n x^n (1-x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上绝对收敛并一致收敛, 但由其各项绝对值组成的级数在 $[0,1]$ 上却不一定收敛。

11. 设 f 为定义在区间 (a,b) 内的任一函数, 记

$$f_n(x) = \frac{|f(x)|}{n}, \quad n=1,2,\dots,$$

证明函数列 $\{f_n\}$ 在 (a,b) 内一致收敛于 f 。

12. 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

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

在 $[a,b]$ 上不仅收敛, 而且一致收敛。

13. 证明: 若 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在区间 I 上一致收敛于 0, 则存在子列 $\{f_{n_k}\}$, 使得 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_{n_k}(x)$ 在 I 上一致收敛。

1.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \sqrt{x^2} = |x|$$

$$\exists \varepsilon > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = f(x)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in (-1,1)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in (-1,1)} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}} - \sqrt{x^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{\frac{1}{n}} = 0$$

$$\text{故 } f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x) \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty), \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$(2) \forall x \in [2, \beta] \subseteq D, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{1+n^2x^2} = 0$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \forall n > N, \forall x \in [2, \beta], \left| \frac{x}{1+n^2x^2} \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{故 } f_n(x) \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上内闭一致收敛}$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x=0 \\ 0, & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

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

$$\text{故 } f_n(x) \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上不一致收敛, 不内闭一致收敛}$$

$$(4) \forall x \in [0, \beta], \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = 0$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \forall n > N, \forall x \in [0, \beta], |f_n(x)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{故 } f_n(x) \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$(5) \forall x \in [2, \beta], \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = 0$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \forall n > N, \forall x \in [2, \beta], |f_n(x)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{故 } f_n(x) \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$2. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, |a_n - 0| < \varepsilon$$

$|f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq a_n \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, x \in D, |f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq a_n \leq \varepsilon$

故 f_n 在 D 上一致收敛于 f .

3.

(1) 令 $M_n = \frac{r^n}{(n-1)!}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{M_{n+1}}{M_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{r}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum M_n$ 收敛

$\forall x \in [-r, r], \left| \frac{x^n}{(n-1)!} \right| \leq M_n$

由 Weierstrass 判别法得, $\sum \frac{x^n}{(n-1)!}$ 在 $[-r, r]$ 上一致收敛

(2) (i) 当 $x = 0$ 时, $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} x^k}{(1+x^2)^k} = 0$

(ii) 当 $x \neq 0$ 时,

令 $M_n = \frac{x^n}{(1+x^2)^n}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{M_{n+1}}{M_n} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum M_n$ 收敛

$\forall x \neq 0, \left| \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{(1+x^2)^n} \right| \leq M_n$

由 Weierstrass 判别法得, $\sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1} x^n}{(1+x^2)^n}$ 在 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, \infty)$ 上一致收敛

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

(3) 记 $M_n = \frac{n}{(\frac{r+|x|}{2})^n}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{M_{n+1}}{M_n} = \frac{2}{r+|x|} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum M_n$ 收敛

$\forall x$ 满足 $|x| > r \geq 1, \left| \frac{n}{x^n} \right| \leq M_n$

由 Weierstrass 判别法得, $\sum \frac{n}{x^n}$ 在 D 上一致收敛

(4) 令 $M_n = \frac{1}{n!}, \sum M_n$ 收敛

$\forall x \in [0, 1], \left| \frac{x^n}{n!} \right| \leq M_n$

由 Weierstrass 判别法得, $\sum \frac{x^n}{n!}$ 在 D 上一致收敛

(5) $\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \right\}$ 有界

$\forall x, \left\{ \frac{1}{x^2+n} \right\}$ 单调减

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left| \frac{1}{x^2+n} - 0 \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2+n} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$

由 Dirichlet 判别法得, $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{x^2+n}$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上一致收敛

(6) 记 $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x^k}{(1+x^2)^{k+1}}$

(i) 当 $x = 0$ 时, $S_n \equiv 0$

(ii) 当 $x \neq 0$ 时, $S_n = \frac{x^2(1-(\frac{1}{1+x^2})^n)}{1-x^2} = 1+x^2 - \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{n+1}} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n(x) = 1+x^2$

$\therefore S(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x=0 \\ 1+x^2, & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} R_n(x) = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^{n+1}}$ 不一致收敛

4. $\sum u_n(x) \Rightarrow S(x) \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \quad x \in D \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, x \in D, |u_n(x) - S(x)| < \varepsilon$

$g(x)$ 在 D 上有界 $\Rightarrow \exists M > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in D, |g(x)| < M$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, x \in D, |g(x)u_n(x) - g(x)S(x)| = |g(x)[u_n(x) - S(x)]| \leq |g(x)| |u_n(x) - S(x)| < M\varepsilon$

由 ε 的任意性得, $g(x)u_n(x) \Rightarrow g(x)S(x) \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \quad x \in D$

5. $\sum v_n(x)$ 在 I 上一致收敛 $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, x \in I, \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} v_k \right| < \varepsilon$

$\sum \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, x \in I, \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} u_k \right| \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} |u_k| \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} v_k \leq \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} v_k \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x)$ 在 I 上一致收敛

6. 不妨设 u_n 在 $[a, b]$ 上单调 $\Rightarrow \forall x \in [a, b], u_n(a) \leq u_n(x) \leq u_n(b) \Rightarrow 0 < |u_n(x)| \leq \max\{|u_n(a)|, |u_n(b)|\}$

$\sum |u_n(a)|, \sum |u_n(b)|$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \forall x \in [a, b], \sum |u_n(x)|$ 收敛

$\therefore M_n = |u_n(a)| + |u_n(b)|, \sum M_n$ 收敛

$\forall x \in [a, b], |u_n(x)| \leq M_n \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛

7.

$\Rightarrow \forall x \in I, \exists \varepsilon_x > 0 \text{ s.t. } \{f_n\}$ 在 $U(x; \varepsilon_x)$ 上一致收敛于 f

$\forall [a, b] \subseteq I, \text{令 } H = \{U(x; \varepsilon_x) \mid x \in [a, b]\},$ 则 H 是 $[a, b]$ 的一个开覆盖

由有限覆盖定理得, 存在有限个子区间 $\{U(x_i; \varepsilon_{x_i}) \mid i=1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 覆盖 $[a, b]$

$\forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, $\varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N_i > N_i$ s.t. $\forall n > N_i$, $x \in U(x_i; \delta_{x_i}) \cap I$, $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N = \max\{N_1, N_2, \dots, N_n\}$ s.t. $\forall n > N$, $x \in (\bigcup_{i=1}^n U(x_i; \delta_{x_i})) \cap I$, $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \forall x \in [a, b]$, $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$

故 $\{f_n\}$ 在 I 上内闭一致收敛于 f

$\Leftrightarrow U(x_0) = (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \subseteq [x_0 - \varepsilon, x_0 + \varepsilon]$, 由 ε 的任意性, 总是存在 $\delta > 0$ 使得 $[x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta] \subseteq I$

$\{f_n\}$ 在 I 上内闭一致收敛 $\Rightarrow \{f_n\}$ 在 $[x_0 - \varepsilon, x_0 + \varepsilon]$ 上一致收敛 $\Rightarrow \{f_n\}$ 在 $U(x_0)$ 上一致收敛

8. $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N = \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$ s.t. $\forall n > N$, $x \in [0, 1]$, $|\sum_{k=1}^n u_k(x) - 0| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上一致收敛

假设存在优级数 M_n

$$\text{则 } M_n \geq \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |u_n(x)| = \frac{1}{n}$$

$\sum \frac{1}{n}$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum M_n$ 发散, 与 M_n 是优级数矛盾!

故不存在优级数 M_n

9.

(1) $\forall x \in D$, $|u_n| < \frac{2}{(n-1)^2}$

$\sum \frac{2}{(n-1)^2}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum u_n(x)$ 在 D 上一致收敛

(2) $\forall x \in D$, $|u_n| < (\frac{2}{3})^n x$

$\sum (\frac{2}{3})^n x$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum u_n(x)$ 在 D 上一致收敛

(3) (i) 当 $x \in (0, 1)$ 时, $\exists N = x^{-2}$ s.t. $\forall n > N$, $|u_n(x)| < \frac{1}{(n-1)^2}$

(ii) 当 $x \geq 1$ 时, $|u_n(x)| \leq \frac{1}{(n-1)^2}$

$\sum \frac{1}{(n-1)^2}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum u_n(x)$ 在 D 上一致收敛

(4) $\sum \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{n}} = \sum (-1)^n \frac{|x|^n}{\sqrt{n}}$

$\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \right\}$ 在 D 上一致有界

$\forall x \in D$, $\left\{ \frac{|x|^n}{\sqrt{n}} \right\}$ 单减

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in D} \left| \frac{|x|^n}{\sqrt{n}} - 0 \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{|x|^n}{\sqrt{n}} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty), x \in D$$

由 Dirichlet 判别法得, $\sum \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{n}}$ 在 D 上一致收敛

(5) $\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \right\}$ 在 D 上一致有界

$\forall x \in (-1, 0)$, $\left[\frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \right]$ 单增, $\forall x \in [0, 1)$, $\left[\frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \right]$ 单减

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in D} \left| \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} - 0 \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty), x \in D$$

由 Dirichlet 判别法得, $\sum (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$ 在 D 上一致收敛

(6) $\exists \varepsilon_0 = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{2}$ s.t. $\forall N > 0$, $\exists n_0 = N+1$, $p_0 = n_0$, $x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4(n_0+1)}$ s.t. $\left| \sum_{k=p_0+1}^{n_0+1} u_k(x_0) \right| \geq n_0 \cdot \frac{\sin(n_0+1)x_0}{2n_0} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} = \varepsilon_0$

故 $\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n}$ 在 D 上不一致收敛

10. $\sum u_n(x) = (-1)^n x^n (1-x)$

$\forall x \in [0, 1]$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}(x)|}{|u_n(x)|} = x < 1 \Rightarrow \sum |u_n(x)|$ 收敛

$\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \right\}$ 有界

$\forall x \in [0, 1]$, $\{x^n (1-x)\}$ 单减

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |x^n (1-x) - 0| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x^n (1-x) \Big|_{x=\frac{n}{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = 0$$

由 Dirichlet 判别法得, $\sum (-1)^n x^n (1-x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上一致收敛

$\sum S_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n x^n (1-x)$, $S(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \in [0, 1) \\ 0, & x=1 \end{cases}$

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |S_n(x) - S(x)| = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum x^n (1-x)$$
 在 $[0, 1]$ 上不一致收敛

11. $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in (a, b)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow \{f_n\}$ 在 (a, b) 内一致收敛于 f

12. $u_n(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上单^严 $\Rightarrow \forall x \in [a, b]$, $u_n(x) \leq \max\{u_n(a), u_n(b)\}$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n(a) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n(b) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n(x) = 0, \{u_n(x)\}$$
 单减

由 Leibniz 判别法得, $\sum (-1)^n u_n(x)$ 收敛

$$\forall x \in [a, b], u_n(x) \leq u_n(a) + u_n(b)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (u_n(a) + u_n(b)) = 0 \Rightarrow u_n(x) \rightharpoonup 0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty), x \in [a, b]$$

$\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k u_k \right\}$ 有界, $\forall x \in [a, b], \{u_n(x)\}$ 单调

由 Dirichlet 判别法得, $\sum (-1)^n u_n(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛

$$13. f_i(x) \rightharpoonup 0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty), x \in I \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, x \in I, |f_n(x)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\wedge \varepsilon_i = \frac{1}{i^2}, \forall i \in \mathbb{N}^+, \exists N_i > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N_i, x \in I, |f_n(x)| < \varepsilon_i = \frac{1}{i^2}$$

$$\wedge N_i = N_i + 1, \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum f_{n_i}(x) \text{ 在 } I \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

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, 13.10, 13.11 的条件与结论.(1) $f_n(x) = \frac{2x+n}{x+n^2}$, $x \in [0, b]$; (2) $f_n(x) = x - \frac{x^n}{n}$, $x \in [0, 1]$;(3) $f_n(x) = nx e^{-nx}$, $x \in [0, 1]$.2. 证明: 若函数列 $\{f_n\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上满足定理 13.11 的条件, 则 $\{f_n\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛.

3. 证明定理 13.12 和定理 13.14.

4. 设 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2}$, $x \in [-1, 1]$, 计算积分 $\int_0^1 S(x) dx$.5. 设 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n\sqrt{n}}$, $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 计算积分 $\int_0^{\pi} S(x) dx$.6. 设 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ne^{-nx}$, $x > 0$, 计算 $\int_0^{\infty} S(x) dx$.7. 证明: 函数 $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^3}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续, 且有连续的导函数.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

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

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) $f_n(x) = xe^{-x^2}$, $n=1, 2, \dots$, $x \in [-L, L]$.(2) $f_n(x) = \frac{nx}{nx+1}$, $n=1, 2, \dots$, (i) $x \in [0, +\infty)$, (ii) $x \in [a, +\infty)$ ($a > 0$).10. 设 f 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有任意阶导数, 记 $F_n = f^{(n)}$, 且在任何有限区间内

$$F_n \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} \varphi \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

试证 $\varphi(x) = ce^x$ (c 为常数).

1.

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in [0, b]} |f_n(x) - 1| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{b}{b+n} \right| = 0 \Rightarrow \{f_n\} \text{ 在 } [0, b] \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in [0, b]} |f'_n(x) - 0| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{n} \right| = 0 \Rightarrow \{f'_n\} \text{ 在 } [0, b] \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f_n(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x), \quad \int_0^b \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^b f_n(x) dx, \quad \frac{d}{dx} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{d}{dx} f_n(x) \right)$$

$$(2) f_n(x) = x - \frac{x^n}{n}, \quad f'_n(x) = 1 - x^{n-1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f_n(x) - x| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{1}{n} \right| = 0 \Rightarrow \{f_n\} \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f'_n(x) - g(x)| = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \{f'_n\} \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上不一致收敛}$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f_n(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x), \quad \int_0^1 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx, \quad \frac{d}{dx} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{d}{dx} f_n(x) \right)$$

$$(3) f(x) = nx e^{-nx^2}, \quad f'(x) = (1-2nx^2)ne^{-nx^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f_n(x) - 0| = +\infty \Rightarrow \{f_n\} \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上不一致收敛}$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f'_n(x) - g(x)| = +\infty \Rightarrow \{f'_n\} \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上不一致收敛}$$

$$\text{由 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f_n(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x), \quad \int_0^1 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) dx \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx, \quad \frac{d}{dx} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{d}{dx} f_n(x) \right)$$

$$2. f_n(x) = f_n(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^x f'_n(t) dt$$

若 $\{f'_n\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛, 由 Cauchy 准则得 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1 > 0$ s.t. $\forall m, n > N_1, x \in [a, b]$, $|f'_m(x) - f'_n(x)| < \varepsilon$ 若 $\{f_n(x_0)\}$ 收敛, 由 Cauchy 准则得 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_2 > 0$ s.t. $\forall m, n > N_2$, $|f_m(x_0) - f_n(x_0)| < \varepsilon$ 故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$ s.t. $\forall m, n > N, x \in [a, b]$, $|f_m(x) - f_n(x)| = |f_m(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^x f'_m(t) dt - f_n(x_0) - \int_{x_0}^x f'_n(t) dt| \leq |f_m(x_0) - f_n(x_0)| + |\int_{x_0}^x (f'_m(t) - f'_n(t)) dt| < (1+b-a)\varepsilon$ 由 ε 的任意性得, $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛

3. 因为

$$4. \left| \frac{x^{n-1}}{n^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}, \quad \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛}, \quad \text{由 Weierstrass 判别法得, } \sum \frac{x^{n-1}}{n^2} \text{ 在 } [-1, 1] \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$\int_0^x S(t) dt = \int_0^x \sum \frac{t^{n-1}}{n^2} dt = \sum \int_0^x \frac{t^{n-1}}{n^2} dt = \sum \frac{x^n}{n^2}$$

$$5. \left| \frac{\cos nx}{n\sqrt{n}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}, \quad \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛}, \quad \text{由 Weierstrass 判别法得, } \sum \frac{\cos nx}{n\sqrt{n}} \text{ 在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$\int_0^x S(t) dt = \int_0^x \sum \frac{\cos nt}{n\sqrt{n}} dt = \sum \int_0^x \frac{\cos nt}{n\sqrt{n}} dt = \sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^2}$$

$$6. \forall x \in [\ln 2, \ln 3], \quad \left| \frac{1}{e^{nx}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{e^{n \ln 2}}$$

$$\therefore u_n = \frac{1}{e^{n \ln 2}}, \quad \text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{e^{n \ln 2}} \text{ 收敛}$$

由 Weierstrass 判别法得, $\sum ne^{-nx}$ 在 $[\ln 2, \ln 3]$ 上一致收敛

$$\int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} S(t) dt = \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} \sum ne^{-nt} dt = \sum \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} ne^{-nt} dt = \sum \left(\frac{1}{2^n} - \frac{1}{3^n} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$7. \left| \frac{\sin nx}{n^3} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}, \quad \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛}$$

由 Weierstrass 判别法得, $\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^3}$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上一致收敛

显然, $V_n, \frac{\sin nx}{n^3}$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上连续

由函数项级数的连续性, $\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^3}$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上连续

$$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{\sin nx}{n^3} = \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}, \text{ 显然在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上连续}$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{d}{dx} \left(\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^3} \right) = \sum \left(\frac{d}{dx} \frac{\sin nx}{n^3} \right) = \sum \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$$

$$\left| \frac{\cos nx}{n^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}, \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛}$$

由 Weierstrass 判别法得, $\sum \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上一致收敛

显然, $V_n, \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上连续

由函数项级数的连续性, $\sum \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上连续

即 $\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^3}$ 有连续的导函数

$$8. |r^n \cos nx| \leq r^n, \sum r^n \text{ 收敛}$$

由 Weierstrass 判别法得, $\sum r^n \cos nx$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上一致收敛

显然, $V_n, r^n \cos nx$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上连续

$$\text{故 } \int_0^{2\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} r^n \cos nx \, dx = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} r^n \cos nx \, dx = \int_0^{2\pi} 1 \, dx + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} r^n \cos nx \, dx = 2\pi$$

9.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [-\ell, \ell]} |f_n(x) - 0| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{n}}}{\sqrt{n}} = 0 \Rightarrow f_n(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \quad x \in [-\ell, \ell]$$

又 $f(x) = 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $[-\ell, \ell]$ 上连续、可微、可积

$$(2) (i) \lim f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x = 0 \\ 1, & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0, +\infty)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 1 \Rightarrow f_n(x) \text{ 在 } [0, +\infty) \text{ 上不一致收敛}$$

$f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上不连续, 可积, 不可微

(ii) 由 (i) 分析可知, $f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛

$f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续, 可积, 可微

$$10. F_n \Rightarrow \varphi \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} F_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{d}{dx} F_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} F_{n+1} \Rightarrow \varphi' = \varphi$$

$$\text{当 } \varphi'(x) \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\varphi(x)} = 1, \text{ 两边取分母得 } \ln |\varphi(x)| = x + C_1 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \pm e^{C_1} e^x = c e^x$$

当 $\varphi(x) = 0$ 时, $\frac{c}{0} = 0$ 即得

综上, $\varphi(x) = c e^x$.

1. 试问 k 为何值时, 下列函数列 $\{f_n\}$ 一致收敛:(1) $f_n(x) = xn^k e^{-nx}$, $0 \leq x < +\infty$;

$$(2) f_n(x) = \begin{cases} x^n, & 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{n}, \\ \left(\frac{2}{n}-x\right) n^4, & \frac{1}{n} \leq x \leq \frac{2}{n}, \\ 0, & \frac{2}{n} < x \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

2. 证明:(1) 若 $f_n(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$), $x \in I$, 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 $f_n(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$), $x \in I$, 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.3. 设 f 为 $\left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$ 上的连续函数. 证明:(1) $|xf'(x)|$ 在 $\left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$ 上一致收敛的充要条件是 $f(1) = 0$.(2) $|xf'(x)|$ 在 $\left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$ 上一致收敛的充要条件是 $f(1) = 0$.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.5. 设级数 $\sum a_n$ 收敛. 证明

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} a_k = \sum a_n.$$

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.7. 设连续函数列 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛于 $f(x)$, 而 $g(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续. 证明: $|g(f_n(x))|$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛于 $g(f(x))$.

1.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f_n(x) - 0| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^{k-1}}{e}$$

故当 $k-1 < 0$, 即 $k < 1$ 时 $f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f_n(x) - 0| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = n^{k-1}$$

故当 $k-1 > 0$, 即 $k > 1$ 时 $f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上一致收敛

2.

(1) f 在 I 上有界 $\Rightarrow \exists M > 0$ s.t. $\forall x \in I$, $|f(x)| \leq M$ 假设 $\{f_n\}$ 有无限项在 I 上不一致有界则 $\forall N > 0$, $\exists n_0 > N$, $x_0 \in I$ s.t. $|f_{n_0}(x_0)| \geq M+1$ $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon_0 = 1$, $\forall N > 0$, $\exists n_0 > N$, $x_0 \in I$ s.t. $|f_{n_0}(x_0) - f(x_0)| \geq M+1 - M = 1 = \varepsilon_0$, 与 $f_n(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ ($n \rightarrow +\infty$) $x \in I$ 矛盾!故 $\{f_n\}$ 至多除有限项外在 I 上是一致有界的(2) 记 $M_n = \sup_{x \in I} f_n(x)$ 假设 $\{M_n\}$ 无界则 $\forall M > 0$, $\forall N > 0$, $\exists n_0 > N$ s.t. $M_{n_0} \geq M+1 \Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in I$ s.t. $|f_{n_0}(x_0)| > M$ 故 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 不一致收敛, 与 $f_n(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ ($n \rightarrow +\infty$) $x \in I$ 矛盾!故 $\{M_n\}$ 有界

$$\exists M_0 = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} M_n$$

$$f_n(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \quad \forall x \in I \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in I} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 0 \Rightarrow \sup_{x \in I} |f(x)| \leq M$$

3.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x^n f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1) \\ f(x), & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

(2)

⇒ 既然

假设 $f(1) \neq 0$ f 在 $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ 上连续 $\Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $\forall x \in U^-(1; \delta)$, $f(x) > \frac{1}{2}$ $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0$ s.t. $\forall N > 0$, $\exists n_0 = N+1$, $x_0 = \max\{1-\delta, (2\varepsilon)^{\frac{1}{n_0}}\}$ s.t. $x_0^n f(x_0) > \varepsilon_0$, 与 f 在 $[\frac{1}{2}, 1]$ 上一致收敛矛盾!故 $f(1) = 0$ 4. 对于 $[a, b]$ 的任一分割 T , f_n 在 Δx_i 上的振幅为 $w_i = \sup_{x' \in \Delta x_i} |f_n(x') - f_n(x)|$

$$f_n(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \quad \forall x \in [a, b] \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

$$\exists N > 0$$
 s.t. $\forall N > 0$, $\exists N+1$, $\forall i$ s.t. $|f_{N+1}(x_i) - f(x_i)| < \varepsilon$

$$f_{N+1}(x) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \quad \forall x \in [a, b] \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0$$

$$\exists N > 0$$
 s.t. $\forall N > 0$, $\exists N+1$, $\forall i$ s.t. $|f_{N+1}(x_i) - f(x_i)| < \varepsilon$

$$|f(x) - f(x')| = |f(x) - f_N(x) + f_N(x) - f_N(x'') + f_N(x'') - f(x')| \leq |f(x) - f_N(x)| + |f_N(x) - f_N(x'')| + |f_N(x'') - f(x')| < 2\varepsilon + \omega_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \omega_i \Delta x_i \leq \sum (2\varepsilon + \omega_i) \Delta x_i < 2(b-a)\varepsilon + \varepsilon = (2b-2a+1)\varepsilon$$

由 ε 的任意性即得

5. $\sum a_n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \right\}$ 有界

$\forall n, \left\{ \frac{1}{n^2} \right\}$ 单调

$$\frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \quad \forall x \in U^o(0)$$

由 Dirichlet 判别法得, $\sum \frac{a_n}{n^2}$ 在 $U^o(0)$ 上一致收敛

$$\text{故 } \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \sum \frac{a_n}{n^2} = \sum \lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^2} = \sum a_n$$

6. $\{f'_n(x)\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致有界 $\Rightarrow \exists M > 0$ s.t. $\forall x \in [a, b], |f'_n(x)| \leq M$

$\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上收敛 $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0$ s.t. $\forall n > N, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, |f_n(x) - f_{n+p}(x)| < \varepsilon$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2M}, \text{ 令 } \|T\| < \delta$$

$$\forall x \in \Delta x_i, |f_n(x) - f_{n+p}(x)| \leq |f_n(x) - f_{n+p}(x) - f_n(x_i) + f_{n+p}(x_i) + f_{n+p}(x_i) - f_n(x_i)| + |f_n(x_i) - f_{n+p}(x_i)| < \varepsilon + 2M \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} = 2\varepsilon$$

$$\text{故 } N = \max N_i, \text{ 使 } \forall n > N, x \in [a, b], |f_n(x) - f_{n+p}(x)| < \varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow \{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛

7. $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x) \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \quad x \in [a, b] \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0$ s.t. $\forall n > N, x \in [a, b], |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$

$g(x)$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上连续 $\Rightarrow \forall x_0 \in [a, b], \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = g(x_0) \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $\forall x \in U^o(x_0, \delta), |g(x) - g(x_0)| < \varepsilon$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0$$
 s.t. $\forall n > N, x \in [a, b], |g(f_n(x)) - g(f(x))| < \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow g(f_n(x)) \rightarrow g(f(x)) \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \quad x \in [a, b]$$

1. 求下列幂级数的收敛半径与收敛区域:

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

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} x^n; \quad (4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n n^n (0 < x < 1);$$

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-2)^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}; \quad (6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n} (x+1)^n;$$

$$(7) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}\right) x^n; \quad (8) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2^n}.$$

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):

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

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n.$$

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

$$\int_0^x f(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} R^{n+1}.$$

[注意: 这里不曾 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 在 $x = R$ 是否收敛。] 应用这个结论证明:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln 2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n}.$$

4. 证明:

$$(1) y = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(4n)_!} \text{ 满足方程 } y'' = y;$$

$$(2) y = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(n!)^2} \text{ 满足方程 } xy'' + y' - y = 0.$$

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。6. 证明: 若 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 的收敛半径是 $R (0 < R < +\infty)$, 则 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^{2n}$ 的收敛半径是 \sqrt{R} .7. 设 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 的收敛半径是 $R (0 < R < +\infty)$. 证明: 对给定的 $M > 1$, 存在 $K > 0$, 使得 $|a_n| \leq K M^n, \forall n = 1, 2, \dots$

8. 求下列幂级数的收敛域:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{a^n + b^n} \quad (a>0, b>0); \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 x^n.$$

9. 证明定理 14.3 并求下列幂级数的收敛半径:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{[3 + (-1)^n]^2}{n} x^n, \quad (2) a + bx + cx^2 + dx^3 + \cdots \quad (0 < a < b).$$

10. 求下列幂级数的收敛半径及其和函数:

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

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)^2}{n+1} x^n \quad (\text{提示: } (n-1)^2 = [(n-1)-2]^2 = (n+1)^2 - 4(n+1) + 4).$$

11. 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 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{2^n}$ 的和.

1.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1 \Rightarrow R = 1, \text{ 收敛区间为 } (-1, 1)$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow R = 2, \text{ 收敛区间为 } [-2, 2]$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow R = 4, \text{ 收敛区间为 } (-4, 4)$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r^{2n+1} = 0 \Rightarrow R = +\infty, \text{ 收敛区间为 } \mathbb{R}$$

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-2)^2}{(2n+1)(2n)} = 0$$

 $\Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \{\sum u_n(x)\} \text{ 收敛}$ $\Rightarrow R = +\infty$

$$(6) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = 3 \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 收敛区间为 } [-\frac{4}{3}, \frac{2}{3}]$$

$$(7) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = 1 \Rightarrow R = 1, \text{ 收敛区间为 } (-1, 1)$$

$$(8) \sqrt{|u_n|} = \frac{|x|^n}{2}$$

$$(i) x \in (-1, 1) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|u_n|} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 在 } (-1, 1) \text{ 上收敛}$$

$$(ii) x = \pm 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|u_n|} = 1 \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 在 } \{-1, 1\} \text{ 上收敛}$$

$$(iii) x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|u_n|} = +\infty \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 在 } (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty) \text{ 上发散}$$

综上, $\sum u_n$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上收敛

2.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{2n-1} x^2 = x^2 \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 在 } (-1, 1) \text{ 上收敛} \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 在 } (-1, 1) \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sum u_n = \sum \frac{d}{dx} u_n = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^{2n} = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \Rightarrow \sum u_n = \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + C$$

$$\sum u_n(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0 \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}, x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{n(n+1)} = 1 \Rightarrow R = 1 \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x) \text{ 在 } (-1, 1) \text{ 上收敛} \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x) \text{ 在 } (-1, 1) \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$\int \sum u_n(x) dx = \sum \int u_n(x) dx = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} n x^n + C = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - x + C$$

$$\sum u_n(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - x + C \right) = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3} - 1, x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = 1 \Rightarrow R = 1 \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x) \text{ 在 } (-1, 1) \text{ 上收敛} \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x) \text{ 在 } (-1, 1) \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sum u_n(x) = \sum \frac{d}{dx} u_n(x) = \sum 2n x^{n-1} = \frac{2}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$\sum u_n(x) = \int \frac{2}{(1-x)^2} dx = \frac{x^2 + x}{(1-x)^3} + C$$

$$\sum u_n(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0 \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x) = \frac{x^2 + x}{(1-x)^3}$$

3. $f(x)$ 在 $(-R, R)$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 $(-R, R)$ 一致收敛

$$\int_0^R f(x) = \sum \int_0^R a_n x^n = \sum \frac{a_n}{n+1} R^{n+1}$$

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{|a_n|} = 1 \Rightarrow R = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln 2 = \sum \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n}$$

4.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^n}{(4n+1)(4n+2)(4n+3)(4n+4)} \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ 在 } R \text{ 上收敛} \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ 在 } R \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$y^{(n)} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{x^{4n}}{(4n)!} \right)^{(n)} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{4n+4}}{(4n+4)!} = y$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ 在 } R \text{ 上收敛} \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ 在 } R \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

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

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

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

5. 例題

$$6. \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n x^n \text{ 的收敛半径是 } R \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} \cdot x^2 = \frac{x^2}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n x^{2n} \text{ 在 } (-\sqrt{R}, \sqrt{R}) \text{ 上收敛}$$

$$7. \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n x^n \text{ 的收敛半径是 } R \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{|a_n|} = \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall K > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, \sqrt{|a_n|} < \sqrt{K} M$$

$$\therefore K = \max \left\{ \frac{|a_1|}{M}, \frac{|a_2|}{M}, \dots, \frac{|a_N|}{M} \right\} \text{ 为 } \sqrt{K} M$$

8.

$$(1) \because c = \max \{a, b\}, \text{ 则收敛域为 } (-c, c)$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{|a_n|} = e \Rightarrow \text{收敛域为 } (-\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{e})$$

9. 例題

10.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = 1 \Rightarrow R = 1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1-x}{x} \ln(1-x) + 1, & x \in [-1, 0) \cup (0, 1) \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ 1, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)(n+2)} = \begin{cases} -\frac{(1-x)^2}{2x^2} \ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{3}{4}, & x \in [-1, 0) \cup (0, 1) \\ 0, & x = 0 \\ \frac{1}{4}, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{(n-1)^2}{n+1} x^n = \begin{cases} -\frac{4 \ln(1-x)}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - \frac{4}{1-x} - 1, & x \in (-1, 0) \cup (0, 1) \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$11. \sum a_n = a_0 + nd$$

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = 1 \Rightarrow R = 1$$

$$(2) \sum S = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{a_n}{2^n}$$

$$\frac{S}{2} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{a_n}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$S - \frac{S}{2} = a_0 + d \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = a_0 + d \Rightarrow S = 2a_0 + 2d$$

1. 设函数 f 在区间 (a, b) 上的各阶导数一致有界, 即存在正数 M , 对一切 $x \in (a, b)$, 有
 $|f^{(n)}(x)| \leq M, n = 1, 2, \dots$

证明: 对 (a, b) 上任一点 x 与 x_0 有

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n, (f^{(0)}(x) = f(x), 0 = 1).$$

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:

$$(1) e^x;$$

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

$$(3) \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-2x}};$$

$$(4) \sin^2 x;$$

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

$$(6) \frac{x}{1+x-2x^2};$$

$$(7) \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt;$$

$$(8) (1+x)e^{-x};$$

$$(9) \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}).$$

3. 求下列函数在 $x=1$ 处的泰勒展开式:

$$(1) f(x) = 3+2x-4x^2+7x^3;$$

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

$$(3) f(x) = \sqrt{x}.$$

4. 求下列函数的麦克劳林级数展开式:

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

$$(2) \arctan x = \ln \sqrt{1+x^2}.$$

5. 试将 $f(x) = \ln x$ 在 x 附近 $\frac{x-1}{x+1}$ 的幂级数展开式.

$$1. \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |R_n(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|f^{(n)}(x)|}{(n+1)!} |(x-x_0)^{n+1}|$$

$$\frac{|f^{(n)}(x)|}{(n+1)!} |(x-x_0)^{n+1}| \leq \frac{M}{(n+1)!} \cdot (b-a)^{n+1}, \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{M}{(n+1)!} \cdot (b-a)^{n+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|f^{(n)}(x)|}{(n+1)!} |(x-x_0)^{n+1}| = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} R_n(x) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} \cdot (x-x_0)^n$$

2.

$$(1) e^{x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{2n}, \text{ 收敛域为 } \mathbb{R}$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^n \Rightarrow \frac{x^0}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^{n+10}, \text{ 收敛域为 } (-1, 1)$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2x}} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} (2x)^n \Rightarrow \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-2x}} = x + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} 2^n x^{n+1}, \text{ 收敛域为 } [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$(4) \sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2}(1-\cos 2x)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sin^2 x = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2^{n-1} x^n}{(2n)!}, \text{ 收敛域为 } \mathbb{R}$$

$$(5) e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}, \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{e^x}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} \cdot x^k = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} \right) x^n, \text{ 收敛域为 } (-1, 1)$$

$$(6) \frac{x}{1+x-2x^2} = -\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{1+2x} - \frac{1}{1-x} \right)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{1+x-2x^2} = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} ((-2)^n - 1) x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3} x^n, \text{ 收敛域为 } (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$(7) \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{t^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \int_0^x (-1)^n \frac{t^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)(2n+1)!}, \text{ 收敛域为 } \mathbb{R}$$

$$(8) e^{-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} x^n$$

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

$$(9) \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = \int_0^x \left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} (-1)^n t^{2n} \right) dt = x + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \int_0^x \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} (-1)^n t^{2n} dt = x + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!! (2n)!!} (-1)^n x^{2n+1}, \text{ 收敛域为 } [-1, 1]$$

3.

$$(1) f(1) = 8, f'(1) = 15, f''(1) = 34, f'''(1) = 42, f^{(n)}(1) = 0, n \geq 4$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(1)}{n!} (x-1)^n = 8 + 15(x-1) + 17(x-1)^2 + 7(x-1)^3, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(2) f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n n! x^{-n-1}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(1)}{n!} (x-1)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n (x-1)^n, x \in (0, 2)$$

$$(3) f(1) = 1, f'(1) = \frac{3}{2}, f''(1) = \frac{3}{4}, f^{(n)}(1) = (-1)^n \frac{3(2n-3)!!}{2^n}, n \geq 3$$

$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{3}{2}(x-1) + \frac{3}{8}(x-1)^2 + \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{3(2n-3)!!}{2^n n!} (x-1)^n, x \in [0, 2]$$

$$f(x) = x^{\frac{3}{2}} = (1+t)^{\frac{3}{2}} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} C_{\frac{3}{2}}^n t^n, t \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} C_{\frac{3}{2}}^n (x-1)^n, x \in [0, 2]$$

4.

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{(1-x)(1-x^2)} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{2} - \frac{(-1)^n}{4} \right) x^n, x \in (-1, 1)$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow x \arctan x - \ln \sqrt{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n-1)(2n)}, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$5. \Delta t = \frac{x-1}{x+1}, \quad \text{if } x = \frac{1+t}{1-t}$$

$$\ln x = \ln(1+t) - \ln(1-t) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1+(-1)^{n-1}}{n} t^{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{2n-1} t^{2n-1}, \quad t \in (-1, 1)$$

1. 证明: 当 $|x| < \frac{1}{2}$ 时,

$$\frac{1}{1-3x+2x^2} = 1 + 3x + 7x^2 + \cdots + (2^n - 1)x^{n-1} + \cdots.$$

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) $f(x) = \int_0^x \cos t^3 dt$.

3. 确定下列幂级数的收敛域, 并求其和函数:

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

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

$$(3) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n(x-1)^{n-1};$$

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n)^2 - 1}.$$

4. 应用幂级数性质求下列级数的和:

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

$$(2) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3n+1};$$

5. 设函数

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

又在 $[0, 1]$ 上, 证明它在 $(0, 1)$ 上满足下述方程:

$$f(x) + f(1-x) + \ln x \ln(1-x) = f(1).$$

6. 利用函数的幂级数展开式求下列不定式极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[x - x^2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right];$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arcsin x}{\sin^2 x}.$$

$$1. \frac{1}{1-3x+2x^2} = \frac{2}{1-2x} - \frac{1}{1-x}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1-3x+2x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (2^{n+1}-1)x^n, \quad x \in (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$$

2.

$$(1) \ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} \Rightarrow x \ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = (1+x) \ln(1+x) = x + \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n-1)n} x^n$$

$$(2) \sin^3 x = \sin x (1 - \cos^2 x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin x (1 - \cos 2x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{4} (\sin 3x - \sin x) = \frac{3}{4} \sin x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 3x$$

$$\sin x = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} \Rightarrow \sin 3x = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(3x)^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sin^3 x = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{3 - 3^{2n-1}}{4(2n-1)!} x^{2n-1}$$

$$(3) \int_0^x \cos^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \cos 2t dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x 1 dt$$

$$\int_0^x 1 dt = 1$$

$$\int_0^x \cos 2t dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{t^{2n}}{(2n)!} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \int_0^x (-1)^n \frac{t^{2n}}{(2n)!} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^x \cos^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2(2n+1)!}$$

3.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1, 收敛域为 (-1, 1)$$

$$\int_0^x \sum n^2 t^{n-1} dt = \sum \int_0^x n^2 t^{n-1} dt = \sum n x^n = x \sum n x^{n-1}$$

$$\int_0^x \sum n t^{n-1} dt = \sum \int_0^x n t^{n-1} dt = \sum x^n = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum n x^{n-1} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \Rightarrow x \sum n x^{n-1} = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum n^2 x^{n-1} = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^3}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n+3}{4(2n+1)} \cdot x^2 = \frac{x^2}{4} \Rightarrow R=2, 收敛域为 (-2, 2)$$

$$\sum x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \Rightarrow \sum \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n = \frac{2}{2-x^2}$$

$$\sum n x^n = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \Rightarrow \sum n \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n = \frac{x^2}{2(1-\frac{x}{2})^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \frac{2n+1}{2^{n+1}} x^{2n} = \sum n \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n + \frac{1}{2} \sum \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^n = \frac{2^{n-1} x^n + (2-x)^{n-1}}{(2-x^2)^n}$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1, 收敛域为 (0, 2)$$

$$\sum n x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \Rightarrow \sum n (x-1)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(2-x)^2}$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = x^2 \Rightarrow R=1, 收敛域为 [-1, 1]$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sum (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \sum \frac{d}{dx} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \sum (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1} = x \sum (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} = x \arctan x$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} = \int_0^x t \arctant dt = \frac{(x^2+1) \arctan x - x}{2}$$

4.

$$(1) \frac{d}{dx} \sum \frac{n}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} = \sum \frac{d}{dx} \frac{n}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} = \sum \frac{1}{(n-1)!} x^n = x e^x$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \frac{n}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} = \int_0^x t e^t dt = (x-1) e^x + C, \text{ 且 } \lambda|x=0| \neq C=1$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \frac{n}{(n+1)!} = ((x-1) e^x + 1)|_{x=1}$$

$$(2) \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3n+1} = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$5. f'(x) = \sum \frac{d}{dx} \cdot \frac{x^n}{n^2} = \sum \frac{x^{n-1}}{n^2} = \frac{1}{x} \sum \frac{x^n}{n}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sum \frac{x^n}{n} = \sum \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^n}{n} = \sum x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \frac{x^n}{n} = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-t} dt = \ln(1-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} \Rightarrow f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x f'(t) dt = -\sum \frac{x^n}{n^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) + f(1-x) + \ln x \ln(1-x) = \sum \frac{1}{n^2} = f(1)$$

6.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x - x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x})] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} [x - x^2 \left(x - \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{3x^2} + o(\frac{1}{x^2}) \right)] = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3x} + o(\frac{1}{x}) \right] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi - \arcsin x}{\sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\pi - [x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)]}{[\pi + o(x)]^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{6}x^2 + o(x^2)}{x^3 + o(x^3)} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

习题 15.1

1. 在指定区间上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) $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax, & -\pi < x < 0, \\ bx, & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases}$ [$a \neq b, a \neq 0, b \neq 0$].

2. 设 f 是以 2π 为周期的可积函数，证明对任何实数 c ，有

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx, n = 1, 2, \dots.$$

3. 把函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{4}, & -\pi < x < 0, \\ \frac{\pi}{4}, & 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}$$

展开成傅里叶级数，并由它推出

$$(1) \frac{\pi}{4} + 1 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} - \dots; \quad (2) \frac{\pi}{3} = 1 + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} - \frac{1}{17} + \dots$$

$$(3) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\pi = 1 - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} - \frac{1}{11} - \frac{1}{13} - \frac{1}{17} - \dots$$

4. 设函数 $f(x)$ 满足条件 $f(x+\pi) = -f(x)$ 。问此函数在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上的傅里叶级数具有什么特性。

5. 设函数 $f(x)$ 满足条件 $f(x+\pi) = f(x)$ 。问此函数在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上的傅里叶级数具有什么特性。

6. 试证函数 $\cos nx, n=0, 1, 2, \dots$ 和 $\sin nx, n=1, 2, \dots$ 都是 $[0, \pi]$ 上的正交函数系。

7. 求下列函数的傅里叶级数展开式。

$$(1) f(x) = \frac{x-\pi}{2}, 0 < x < 2\pi;$$

$$(2) f(x) = \sqrt{1-\cos x}, -\pi \leq x \leq \pi;$$

$$(3) f(x) = x^2 + bx + c, (i) 0 < x < 2\pi, (ii) -\pi < x < \pi;$$

$$(4) f(x) = \cosh x, -\pi < x < \pi;$$

$$(5) f(x) = \sinh x, -\pi < x < \pi.$$

8. 求函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2}[(x^3 - 6\pi x + 2\pi^2)], 0 < x < 2\pi$ 的傅里叶级数展开式，并应用它推出 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$ 。

9. 设 f 为 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 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' 的等效系数的傅里叶系数。证明

$$a'_n = 0, \quad a'_n = nb_n, \quad b'_n = -na_n, \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots).$$

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

$$\sup_{x \in [-\pi, \pi]} |na'_n|, |nb'_n| \leq M,$$

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。

1.

$$(1) (i) a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{2 \cos n\pi}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum -\frac{2 \cos n\pi}{n} \sin nx, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$(ii) a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{2}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum -\frac{2}{n} \sin nx, \quad x \in (0, 2\pi)$$

$$(2) (i) a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = (-1)^n \frac{4}{n^2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{4}{3} + \sum (-1)^n \frac{4 \cos nx}{n^2}, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$(ii) a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{4}{n^2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{4\pi}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{4}{3} + \sum (\frac{4}{n^2} \cos nx - \frac{4\pi}{n} \sin nx)$$

$$(3) a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{(b-a)(\cos nx - 1)}{n^2 \pi}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{(a+b)n \pi \cos nx}{n^2 \pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{a+b}{2\pi} + \sum \left(\frac{(b-a)(\cos nx - 1)}{n^2 \pi} \cos nx - \frac{(a+b)n \pi \cos nx - \sin nx}{n^2 \pi} \right)$$

2. $\exists c \in k\pi + c_0, k \in \mathbb{Z}, c_0 \in [0, \pi)$

$$\text{R.H.S. } \forall g(x), \int_c^{c+2\pi} g(x) dx = \int_{k\pi+c_0}^{(k+1)\pi+c_0} g(x) dx = \int_{k\pi+c_0}^{(k+1)\pi} g(x) dx + \int_{(k+1)\pi}^{c_0} g(x) dx = \int_{c_0}^{\pi} g(x) dx + \int_{-\pi}^{c_0} g(x) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(x) dx$$

R.P.I.G.

$$3. a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{1 - \cos n\pi}{2n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum \frac{\sin((2n-1)x)}{2n-1}, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} = (1 + \frac{1}{3}) \frac{\pi}{4} = \sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} + \frac{1}{3} \sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} = \sum \left(\frac{1}{12n-11} + \frac{1}{12n-7} - \frac{1}{12n-5} - \frac{1}{12n-1} \right)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \sum \left(\frac{1}{6n-5} - \frac{1}{6n-1} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} \pi = \sum \left(\frac{1}{6n-5} - \frac{1}{6n-1} \right)$$

$$4. a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[- \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx (x+\pi) + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [(-1)^{n+1} + 1] f(x) \cos nx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{2n} = 0$$

12) $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} b_{2n} = 0$

$$5. \int_0^\pi a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} (\int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx) = \frac{1}{\pi} [\int_0^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx (x+\pi) + \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx] = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi [(-1)^n + 1] f(x) \cos nx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{2n+1} = 0$$

13) $b_{2n-1} = 0$

$$6. \int_0^\pi \cos 2x \sin nx dx = -\frac{2}{3} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{不是奇函数}$$

7.

$$(1) a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum \frac{\sin nx}{n}, x \in (0, 2\pi)$$

$$(2) a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) dx = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx = -\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{(4n^2-1)\pi}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) \sin nx dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \sum \frac{\cos nx}{4n^2-1}, x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$f(\pm\pi) = \frac{f(\pi-0) + f(\pi+0)}{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \sum \frac{\cos nx}{4n^2-1}, x \in [-\pi, \pi]$$

$$(3) (i) a_0 = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{3} a\pi^2 + 2b\pi + 2c$$

$$a_n = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{4a}{n}$$

$$b_n = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{4a\pi + 2\pi}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{4}{3} a\pi^2 + b\pi + c + \sum \left(\frac{4a}{n} \cos nx - \frac{4a\pi + 2\pi}{n} \sin nx \right), x \in (0, 2\pi)$$

$$(ii) a_0 = \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) dx = \frac{2}{3} a\pi^2 + 2c$$

$$a_n = \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx = (-1)^n \frac{4a}{n}$$

$$b_n = \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) \sin nx dx = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2\pi}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{3} a\pi^2 + c + \sum (-1)^n \frac{4a \cos nx - 2b \sin nx}{n}, x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$(4) a_0 = \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \sinh \pi$$

$$a_n = \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx = (-1)^n \frac{2}{(n^2+1)\pi} \sinh \pi$$

$$b_n = \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) \sin nx dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sinh \pi + \frac{2}{\pi} \sinh \pi \sum (-1)^n \frac{\cos nx}{n^2+1}, x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$(5) a_0 = \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) dx = 0$$

$$a_n = \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx = 0$$

$$b_n = \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) \sin nx dx = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2\pi}{(n^2+1)\pi} \sinh \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sinh \pi \sum (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n}{n^2+1} \sin nx, x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$8. a_0 = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx = 0$$

$$a_n = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$b_n = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}, x \in (0, 2\pi)$$

$$f(0) = \frac{f(0-0) + f(0+0)}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$9. a'_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} [f(\pi) - f(-\pi)] = 0$$

$$a'_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) \sin nx dx = nb_n$$

$$b'_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx = -na_n$$

$$10. \sup_n (|n^3 a_n|, |n^3 b_n|) \leq M \Rightarrow |a_n| + |b_n| \leq \frac{M}{n^3}$$

$$\sum \frac{2M}{n^3} dx \geq \sum (|a_n| + |b_n|) dx \geq \sum |a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx| dx \geq \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) - 2\sum a_n dx$$

$$u_n(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum u_n'(x) = \sum n(a_n \sin nx - b_n \cos nx)$$

$$n(|a_n| + |b_n|) \leq \frac{2M}{n^2}$$

$$\sum \frac{2M}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum n(|a_n| + |b_n|) \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum u_n'(x) \text{ 收敛}$$

$\forall n$, $u_n'(x)$ 连续 $\Rightarrow \sum u_n'(x)$ 和 函数 连续, 即: $\sum u_n'(x)$

习题 15.2

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 π);
 (3) $f(x) = \sin^2 x$ (周期 π); (4) $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x)$ (周期 2π).

2. 求函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 1, & 1 < x < 2, \\ 3-x, & 2 \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

的傅里叶级数并讨论其收敛性。

3. 将函数 $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上展开成余弦级数。

4. 将函数 $f(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2}$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上展开成正弦级数。

5. 把函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x, & 0 < x \leq 2, \\ x-3, & 2 < x < 4 \end{cases}$$

在 $(0, 4)$ 上展开成余弦级数。

6. 把函数 $f(x) = (x-1)^2$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上展开成余弦级数, 并推出

$$\pi^2 = 6 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots \right).$$

7. 求下列函数的傅里叶级数展开式:

- (1) $f(x) = \arcsin(\sin x)$; (2) $f(x) = \arcsin(\cos x)$.

8. 质问如何把定义在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上的可积函数 f 延拓到区间 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上, 使它们的傅里叶级数为如下的形式:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{2n-1} \cos(2n-1)x; \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{2n-1} \sin(2n-1)x.$$

1.

(1) $\ell = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) dx = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n=2k-1 \\ (-1)^{k+1} \frac{4}{\pi(4k^2-1)}, & n=2k \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{4k^2-1} \cos 2k\pi x$$

(2) $\ell = \frac{1}{2}$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) dx = 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n=2k-1 \\ -\frac{2}{n\pi}, & n=2k \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum \frac{\sin 2nx}{n}$$

(3) $\ell = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) dx = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}, & n=2 \\ \frac{1}{8}, & n=4 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x$$

(4) $a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 0$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{4}{(2k-1)\pi}, & n=2k-1 \\ 0, & n=2k \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum (-1)^{k-1} \frac{\cos((2k-1)x)}{2k-1}$$

2. $\ell = 3$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n=2k-1 \\ \frac{3}{k^2 n^2} [-1 + (-1)^k \cos \frac{k\pi}{3}], & n=2k \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{9}{2\pi^2} \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \cos 2n\pi x$$

3. $a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = 0$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{n^2 \pi}, & n = 2k \\ 0, & n = 2k+1 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum \frac{\cos((2n-1)x)}{(2n-1)^2}$$

$$4. b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{8n}{(4n^2-1)\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{8}{\pi} \sum \frac{\pi}{4n^2-1} \sin nx$$

5. $\ell=4$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^\ell f(x) dx = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^\ell f(x) \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} \frac{8}{(2k-1)^2 \pi^2}, & n = 4k-2 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{32}{\pi^2} \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{4}$$

6. $\ell=1$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^\ell f(x) dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^\ell f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \Rightarrow \pi^2 = 6 \sum \frac{1}{n^2}$$

7.

$$(1) a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) dx = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) \sin nx dx = \begin{cases} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{4}{n^2 \pi}, & n = 2k-1 \\ 0, & n = 2k \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)^2} \sin(2n-1)x$$

$$(2) a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) dx = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{n^2 \pi}, & n = 2k-1 \\ 0, & n = 2k \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(x) \sin nx dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum \frac{\cos((2n-1)x)}{(2n-1)^2}$$

8.

$$(1) \hat{f}(x) = \begin{cases} -f(x+\pi), & x \in (-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}) \\ f(-x), & x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \\ f(x), & x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ -f(\pi-x), & x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi) \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \hat{f}(x) = \begin{cases} -f(x+\pi), & x \in (-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}) \\ -f(-x), & x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \\ f(x), & x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ f(\pi-x), & x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi) \end{cases}$$

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。

2. 设 f 为 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的可积函数, a_0, a_1, b_1 ($k=1, 2, \dots, n$) 为它的傅里叶系数。试证明: 当

$$A_0 = a_0, \quad A_1 = a_1, \quad B_k = b_k \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

时, 积分

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x) - T_n(x)]^2 dx$$

取最小值, 且最小值为

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x)]^2 dx - \left[\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k^2 + b_k^2) \right].$$

上述 $T_n(x)$ 是第 1 题中的三角多项式, A_0, A_1, B_1 为它的傅里叶系数。3. 设 f 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

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{|b_k'|} \leq \frac{1}{2} (2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |b_k'|).$$

4. 设周期为 2π 的可积函数 $\psi(x)$ 与 $\phi(x)$ 满足以下关系式:

$$(1) \psi(-x) = \psi(x);$$

$$(2) \psi(-x) = -\phi(x).$$

试问 ψ 的傅里叶系数 a_n, b_n 与 ϕ 的傅里叶系数 a_n, b_n 有什么关系?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: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$ 收敛, 且有不等式

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 \leq \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx.$$

$$1. a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = A_0$$

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

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

$$\Rightarrow T_n(x) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum (A_k \cos kx + B_k \sin kx)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x) - T_n(x)]^2 dx &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[f(x) - \left[\frac{A_0}{2} + \sum (A_k \cos kx + B_k \sin kx) \right] \right]^2 dx \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) \right]^2 dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{A_0}{2} + \sum (A_k \cos kx + B_k \sin kx) \right]^2 dx - 2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \left[\frac{A_0}{2} + \sum (A_k \cos kx + B_k \sin kx) \right] dx \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum (a_k^2 + b_k^2) \right] + \pi \left[\frac{A_0^2}{2} + \sum (A_k^2 + B_k^2) \right] - 2\pi \left[\frac{a_0 A_0}{2} + \sum (a_k A_k + b_k B_k) \right] \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{1}{2} (a_0 - A_0)^2 + \sum (a_k - A_k)^2 + \sum (b_k - B_k)^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

故当 $A_0 = a_0, A_k = a_k, B_k = b_k$ 时原式取得最小值, 即为 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x)]^2 dx - \pi \left[\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum (a_k^2 + b_k^2) \right]$

$$3. b_n'' = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) \sin nx dx = -n^2 b_n$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (2 + \sum |b_n''|) \geq \frac{1}{2} \sum (\frac{1}{n^2} + |b_n''|) = \frac{1}{2} \sum [\frac{1}{n^2} + n^2 (\sqrt{|b_n|})^2] \geq \sum \sqrt{|b_n|} \geq \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{|b_k|}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{|b_k|} \leq \frac{1}{2} (2 + \sum |b_n''|)$$

4.

$$(1) a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-t) \cos nt dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(t) \cos nt dt = a_0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-t) \sin nt dt = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(t) \sin nt dt = -b_n$$

(2) 与 (1) 类似, 可得 $a_n = -a_n, b_n = b_n$ 5. 设 $S(x) = \sum a_n \varphi_n(x)$

$$\int_a^b [f(x) - S(x)]^2 dx = \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx + \int_a^b [S(x)]^2 dx - 2 \int_a^b f(x) S(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) S(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) \sum a_n \varphi_n(x) dx = \sum a_n \int_a^b f(x) \varphi_n(x) dx = \sum a_n^2$$

即 $\int_a^b [S(x)]^2 dx = \sum a_n^2$

$$\text{又 } 0 \leq \int_a^b [f(x) - S(x)]^2 dx = \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx - \sum a_n^2 \Rightarrow \sum a_n^2 \leq \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx$$

 $\Rightarrow \sum a_n^2$ 为收敛

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) $\{x, y\} \times [c, d]$; (2) $\{(x, y) | xy \neq 0\}$;
 - (3) $\{(x, y) | xy = 0\}$; (4) $\{(x, y) | y > x^2\}$;
 - (5) $\{(x, y) | x < 2, y < 2, xy > 2\}$;
 - (6) $\{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$ 或 $y = 0, 0 \leq x \leq 1$;
 - (7) $\{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ 或 $y = 0, 1 \leq x \leq 2$;
 - (8) $\{(x, y) | x, y\} \text{ 均为整数}\}; (9) \{(x, y) | y = \sin \frac{1}{x}, x > 0\}$.
2. 试问集合 $\{(x, y) | 0 < |x - a| < \delta, 0 < |y - b| < \delta\}$ 与集合 $\{(x, y) | |x - a| < \delta, |y - b| < \delta, (x, y) \neq (a, b)\}$ 是否相同？
3. 证明：当且仅当各点互不相同时 $\{P_n\} \subset E, P_n \neq P_k, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n = P_0$ 时， P_0 是 E 的聚点。
4. 证明：闭域必为闭集。举例说明反之不真。
5. 对射点集 $S \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ ， S' 为闭集。
6. 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 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0$ 和 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = y_0$ 。
7. 求下列各函数的函数值：
- (1) $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{(x+y)}{(x-y)}, & (x-y) \neq 0 \\ \frac{\pi}{2}, & (x-y) = 0 \end{cases}$, 求 $f\left(\frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$;
 - (2) $f(x, y) = \frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2}$, 求 $f\left(1, \frac{y}{x}\right)$;
 - (3) $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$, 求 $f(tx, ty)$.
8. 设 $F(x, y) = \ln xy$ 证明：若 $x > 0, y > 0$ ，则 $F(xy, ux) = F(x, u) + F(y, u) + F(y, v)$ 。
9. 求下列各函数的定义域，画出定义域的图形，并说明是何种点集：
- (1) $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 - y^2}$; (2) $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2x + 3y^2}$;
 - (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) $f(x, y) = e^{-i(x^2+y^2)}$;
 - (9) $f(x, y, z) = \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$; (10) $f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2} + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2}}$ ($R > r$).
10. 证明：开集与闭集具有对偶性——若 E 为开集，则 E^c 为闭集；若 E 为闭集，则 E^c 为开集。
11. 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； $F \cap E$ 为开集。
12. 试把闭域套定理推广为闭重套定理，并证明之。
13. 证明定理 16.4 (有限覆盖定理)。
14. 证明：设 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ ，则 f 在 D 上无界的充要条件是存在 $\{P_n\} \subset D$ ，使 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(P_n) = \infty$ 。

1.

(1) 开集、有界集、区域

聚点： $[a, b] \times [c, d]$ 界点： $\{a, b\} \times [c, d] \cup [a, b] \times \{c, d\}$

(2) 开集

聚点： \mathbb{R}^2 界点： $\{(x, y) | x=0 \text{ 或 } y=0\}$

(3) 闭集

聚点： $\{(x, y) | x=0 \text{ 或 } y=0\}$ 界点： $\{(x, y) | x=0 \text{ 或 } y=0\}$

(4) 开集、区域

聚点： $\{(x, y) | y \geq x^2\}$ 界点： $\{(x, y) | y = x^2\}$

(5) 开集、有界集

聚点： $\{(x, y) | x \leq 2, y \leq 2, x+y \geq 2\}$ 界点： $\{2\} \times [0, 2] \cup [0, 2] \times \{2\} \cup \{(x, y) | x+y=2, x \in [0, 2]\}$

(6) 闭集、有界集

聚点： $\{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ 或 } y = 0, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$ 界点： $\{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ 或 } y = 0, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$

(7) 闭集、有界集

聚点： $\{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \text{ 或 } y = 0, 1 \leq x \leq 2\}$ 界点： $\{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ 或 } y = 0, 1 \leq x \leq 2\}$

(8) 闭集

聚点： \emptyset 界点： $\{(x, y) | x, y \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

(9) 半开半闭的无界集

聚点： $\{(0, 0)\} \cup \{(x, y) | y = \sin \frac{1}{x}\}$ 界点： $\{(0, 0)\} \cup \{(x, y) | y = \sin \frac{1}{x}\}$

2. 不-12

$$\{(x, y) \mid |x-a| < \delta, |y-b| < \delta, (x, y) \neq (a, b)\} \setminus \{(x, y) \mid 0 < |x-a| < \delta, 0 < |y-b| < \delta\} = \{(x, y) \mid x \in (a-\delta, a) \cup (a, a+\delta), y=0\} \cup \{(x, y) \mid x=0, y \in (b-\delta, b)\}$$

$$3. \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n = P_0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, \rho(P_n, P_0) < \varepsilon$$

$\forall m, n > N, P_m \neq P_n \neq P_0 \Rightarrow P_0$ 是聚点

$\Leftarrow \forall \varepsilon_i = 1, P_0$ 是聚点 $\Rightarrow \exists P_i \in E$ s.t. $P_i \neq P_0, \rho(P_0, P_i) < \varepsilon_i$

令 $\varepsilon_n = \min\{\frac{1}{n}, \rho(P_0, P_{n-1})\}, n=2, 3, \dots, P_0$ 是聚点 $\Rightarrow \exists P_n \in E$ s.t. $P_n \neq P_0, \rho(P_0, P_n) < \varepsilon_n$

即得 P_n 满足要求

4. 闭域为开域及其边界，故必包含所有内点与界点

又聚点只可能为内点或界点，故闭域必包含所有聚点

故闭域必为闭集

反之， $\{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$ 是闭集，但不是闭域。

5. $\forall P \in S^d, \forall \varepsilon > 0, U(P, \varepsilon)$ 中存在无限个点

设 T 为 $U(P, \frac{\varepsilon}{2})$ 的界点集，则 $\forall Q \in T, U(Q, \frac{\varepsilon}{2})$ 中存在无限个点，否则与 $U(P, \frac{\varepsilon}{2})$ 中存在无限个点矛盾！

故 T 中任意一点的左聚点 $\Rightarrow U(P, \varepsilon)$ 内存在无限个聚点 $\Rightarrow P$ 是 S^d 的聚点

故 S^d 的所有聚点均包含于 $S^d \Rightarrow S^d$ 是闭集

6. $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = y_0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, |x_n - x_0| < \varepsilon, |y_n - y_0| < \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow \rho(P_n, P_0) < \sqrt{2}\varepsilon$$

由 ε 的任意性即证。

$\Leftarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n = P_0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, \rho(P_n, P_0) < \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow |x_n - x_0| \leq \rho(P_n, P_0) < \varepsilon, |y_n - y_0| \leq \rho(P_n, P_0) < \varepsilon$$

EPG

7.

$$(1) f\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{9}{16}$$

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

$$(3) f(tx, ty) = t^2(x^2 + y^2 - xy \tan \frac{\alpha}{2})$$

$$8. LHS = \ln xy \ln uv = \ln x \ln u + \ln x \ln v + \ln y \ln u + \ln y \ln v = RHS$$

9.

$$(1) D = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(x, y) \mid x^2 = y^2\}$$

开集

$$(2) D = \mathbb{R}^2$$

开集，闭集，区域

$$(3) D = \{(x, y) \mid xy \geq 0\}$$

闭集，区域

$$(4) D = \{(x, y) \mid |x| \leq 1, |y| \geq 1\}$$

闭集

$$(5) D = \{(x, y) \mid x > 0, y > 0\}$$

开集，区域

$$(6) D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \in [2k\pi, (2k+1)\pi], k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

闭集

$$(7) D = \{(x, y) \mid x < y\}$$

开集，区域

(8) $D = \mathbb{R}^2$

开集, 闭集, 区域

(9) $D = \mathbb{R}^3$

开集, 闭集, 区域

(10) $D = \{(x, y, z) \mid r^2 < x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2\}$

开集, 区域

10. 设 E 为开集

假设 E^c 不为闭集, 则 $\exists P \in E^c$ s.t. P 是 E^c 的聚点

$$P \notin E^c \Rightarrow P \in E$$

E 为开集 $\Rightarrow P$ 为 E 的内点 $\Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon \text{ s.t. } U(P; \varepsilon) \subseteq E \Rightarrow U(P; \varepsilon) \cap E^c = \emptyset$, 与 P 是 E^c 的聚点矛盾!

故 E^c 为闭集

反之同理

11. 因备

12. 因备

13. 因备

14. \Rightarrow 显然

\Leftarrow 令 $N_1 = 1$, f 在 D 上无界 $\Rightarrow \exists P_1 \text{ s.t. } f(P_1) > N_1 = 1$

令 $N_k = \max \{f(P_1), \dots, f(P_{k-1}), k\}$, f 在 D 上无界 $\Rightarrow \exists P_k \text{ s.t. } f(P_k) > N_k \geq k$

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(P_n) = +\infty$, \mathcal{D} 证.

习题 16.2

1. 试求下列极限(包括非正常极限):

$$(1) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2+y^2}, \quad (2) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1+x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2}.$$

$$(3) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}-1}, \quad (4) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x^2+y^2}.$$

$$(5) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1}{2x-y}, \quad (6) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x+y) \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}.$$

$$(7) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2}.$$

2. 讨论下列函数在点(0,0)的重极限与累次极限:

$$(1) f(x,y) = \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}, \quad (2) f(x,y) = [x+y] \sin \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{y}.$$

$$(3) f(x,y) = \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2y^2 + (x-y)^2}, \quad (4) f(x,y) = \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2+y^2}.$$

$$(5) f(x,y) = y \sin \frac{1}{x}, \quad (6) f(x,y) = \frac{x^2y^2}{x^2+y^2}.$$

$$(7) f(x,y) = \frac{\sin^2 x - \sin^2 y}{\sin xy}.$$

3. 证明: 若 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ 存在且等于 A ; $2^n y$ 在 b 的某邻域内, 有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x,y) = \varphi(y)$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \lim_{y \rightarrow b} f(x,y) = A$.

4. 试应用 $\varepsilon-\delta$ 定义证明

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2y}{x^2+y^2} = 0.$$

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。

6. 试写出下列类型极限的精确定义:

$$(1) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (-\infty,+\infty)} f(x,y) = A, \quad (2) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0,\infty)} f(x,y) = A.$$

7. 要求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (-\infty,+\infty)} \frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2}, \quad (2) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (-\infty,+\infty)} (x^2+y^2) e^{-(x+y)}.$$

$$(3) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (-\infty,+\infty)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{xy}\right)^{xy}; \quad (4) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (-\infty,+\infty)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{y^2}{x}}.$$

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。

9. 证明定理 16.3 及其推论。

10. 设 $f(x,y)$ 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的某邻域 $U'(P_0)$ 上有定义, 且满足:

(i) 在 $U'(P_0)$ 上, 对每个 $y \neq y_0$, 存在极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x,y) = \varphi(y)$;

(ii) 在 $U'(P_0)$ 上, 关于 x 一致地存在极限 $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x,y) = \varphi(x)$ (即对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |y - y_0| < \delta$ 时, 对所有的 x , 只要 $(x, y) \in U'(P_0)$, 都有 $|f(x,y) - \varphi(x)| < \varepsilon$ 成立)。

试证明

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x,y).$$

1.

$$(1) \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = 2\varepsilon s.t. \forall P \in U(P_0; \delta), \frac{\frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2}}{\frac{(x^2+y^2)^2}{x^2+y^2}} \leq \frac{\frac{(\frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2})^2}{2}}{\frac{x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{x^2+y^2}{4} < \frac{\delta^2}{4} = \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2+y^2} = 0$$

$$(2) \forall M > 0, \exists \delta = \frac{1}{M} s.t. \forall P \in U(P_0; \delta), \frac{1+x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2} = 1 + \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} > 1 + \frac{1}{\delta^2} = M + 1 > M$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1+x^2+y^2}{x^2+y^2} = +\infty$$

$$(3) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2+y^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2+y^2}-1} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \sqrt{1+x^2+y^2} + 1 = 2$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy+1}{x^4+y^4} = +\infty$$

$$(4) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1}{2x-y} = +\infty$$

$$(5) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} \frac{1}{2x-y} = +\infty$$

$$(6) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x+y) \sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} = 0$$

$$(7) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^2+y^2)}{x^2+y^2} = 1$$

2.

$$(1) \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = 1$$

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

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

$$(2) \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$(3) \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = 0$$

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

$$(4) \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = 0$$

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

$$y = x^2 - x^3, (x,y) \rightarrow (0,0) \Rightarrow f(x,y) = +\infty \neq 0 \Rightarrow (x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)$$

$$(5) \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) \text{ 不存在}$$

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

$$(6) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$$

$$(6) \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = 0$$

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

$$y^3 = x^2 \cdot y^3, (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0), f(x, y) = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$(7) \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$y=0, (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0), f(x, y) \text{ 不存在} \Rightarrow \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$3. \lim_{y=0, (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = A \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(y) = A \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = A$$

$$4. \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \varepsilon, s.t. \forall P \in U^*(P_0; \delta), \left| \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \right| = |y| \left| \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} |y| \leq \frac{1}{2} \rho(P, P_0) < \frac{1}{2} \delta = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon$$

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

5.

(1) 保一性定理：若 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (a, b)} f(x, y)$ 存在，则其极限唯一。

$$\text{若 } \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (a, b)} f(x, y) = A, \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (a, b)} f(x, y) = B$$

$$\text{则 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, s.t. \forall P \in U^*(P_0; \delta), |f(x, y) - A| < \varepsilon, |f(x, y) - B| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow |A - B| \leq |f(x, y) - A| + |f(x, y) - B| < 2\varepsilon$$

由 ε 的任意性得， $A = B$

(2) 局部保号性定理：若 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (a, b)} f(x, y)$ 存在，则在 P_0 的某空心邻域 $U^*(P_0; \delta)$ 上， $f(x, y)$ 有界。

$$\text{若 } \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (a, b)} f(x, y) = A.$$

$$\text{则 } \exists \varepsilon = 1, \text{ 则 } \exists \delta > 0, s.t. \forall P \in U^*(P_0; \delta), |f(x, y) - A| < 1 \Rightarrow A - 1 < f(x, y) < A + 1, \text{ 即 } f(x, y) \text{ 有界}.$$

(3) 局部保号性：若 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (a, b)} f(x, y) = A > 0$, 则 $\forall r \in (0, A)$, $\exists \delta > 0, s.t. \forall P \in U^*(P_0; \delta), f(x, y) > r > 0$.

$$\text{若 } \exists \varepsilon = A - r \text{ 且 } \varepsilon > 0.$$

6.

$$(1) \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, s.t. \forall x > N, |f(x, y) - A| < \varepsilon$$

$$(2) \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, N > 0, s.t. \forall 0 < |x - a| < \delta, x > N, |f(x, y) - A| < \varepsilon$$

7.

$$(1) \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^4} \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2x^2 y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right)$$

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (\pm\infty, \pm\infty)} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (\pm\infty, \pm\infty)} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^4} = 0$$

$$(2) \text{若 } y > 2 \text{ 且 } e^y > y^2 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + y^2}{e^{2y}} < \frac{e^2 + e^y}{e^{2y}} = \frac{1}{e^2} + \frac{1}{e^y}$$

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (\pm\infty, \pm\infty)} \frac{1}{e^2} + \frac{1}{e^y} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (\pm\infty, \pm\infty)} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{e^{2y}} = 0$$

$$(3) \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (\pm\infty, \pm\infty)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{xy} \right)^{\pm \sin y} = \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (\pm\infty, \pm\infty)} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{xy} \right)^{xy} \right)^{\frac{\sin y}{y}} = e^1 = e$$

$$(4) \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (\pm\infty, 0)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{xy} \right)^{\frac{x^2}{xy}} = \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (\pm\infty, 0)} \left(\left(1 + \frac{1}{xy} \right)^x \right)^{\frac{x}{xy}} = e^1 = e$$

8.

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

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) = 1$$

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

$$\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (\pm\infty, \pm\infty)} f(x, y) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) \text{ 不存在}$$

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

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

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) \text{ 不存在}$$

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

$$(3) f(x, y) = \sin x \sin y$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (+\infty, +\infty)} f(x,y) \text{ 不存在}$$

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

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x,y) \text{ 不存在}$$

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

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

9. $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$

10. $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$

习题 16.3(1)

1. 讨论下列函数的连续性:

$$(1) f(x,y) = \tan(x^2+y^2);$$

$$(2) f(x,y) = [x+y];$$

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

$$(4) f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, & x^2+y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2+y^2=0, \end{cases}$$

$$(5) f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \text{ 为无理数,} \\ y, & x \text{ 为有理数,} \end{cases}$$

$$(6) f(x,y) = \begin{cases} y^2 \ln(x^2+y^2), & x^2+y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2+y^2=0; \end{cases}$$

$$(7) f(x,y) = \frac{1}{\sin \sin y};$$

$$(8) f(x,y) = e^{-\frac{|x|}{y}}.$$

2. 叙述并证明二元连续函数的局部保号性。

3. 设

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{(x^2+y^2)^p}, & x^2+y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2+y^2=0, \end{cases} \quad (p > 0).$$

试讨论它在点(0,0)处的连续性。

4. 设 $f(x,y)$ 定义在矩形域 $S=[a,b] \times [c,d]$ 上。若 f 对 y 在 $[c,d]$ 上处处连续, 对 x 在 $[a,b]$ 上(且关于 y)一致连续, 证明 f 在 S 上处处连续。

5. 证明: 若 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 有界闭集, 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。

6. 设 $f(x,y)$ 在 $[a,b] \times [c,d]$ 上连续, 又有函数列 $\{\varphi_n(x)\}$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上一致收敛, 且 $c \leq \varphi_n(x) \leq d_n, x \in [a,b], n=1,2,\dots$

试证 $|F_n(x)| = |f(x, \varphi_n(x))|$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上也一致收敛。

7. 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:

$$|f(x,y') - f(x,y'')| \leq L |y' - y''|,$$

其中 $(x,y'), (x,y'') \in G, L$ 为常数。试证明 f 在 G 上处处连续。

8. 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?

9. 设

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{1-xy}, \quad (x,y) \in D = [0,1] \times [0,1].$$

证明 f 在 D 上连续, 但不一致连续。

10. 设 f 在 \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 是 \mathbb{R}^2 上的二元连续函数。

1.

(1) 在 $\{(x,y) | x^2+y^2 \neq \frac{2k-1}{2}\pi, k \in \mathbb{N}^+\}$ 上连续

(2) 在 $\{(x,y) | x+y \neq k, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 上连续

(3) 在 $\{(x,y) | y \neq 0\}$ 上连续

(4) 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上连续

(5) 在 $\{(x,y) | y=0\}$ 上连续

(6) 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上连续

(7) 在 $\{(x,y) | x, y \neq n\pi, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ 上连续

(8) 在 $\{(x,y) | y \neq 0\}$ 上连续

2. 局部保号性: 若 $f(x,y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 连续, 且 $f(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$, 则 $\exists \varepsilon > 0$ s.t. $f(x,y)$ 在 $U(P_0; \varepsilon)$ 内与 $f(x_0, y_0)$ 同号, 且存在 $r > 0$ s.t. $\forall (x,y) \in U(P_0; r)$, $|f(x,y)| \geq r > 0$.

证 令 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}|f(x_0, y_0)| - r$ 即可.

3. 设 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 则 $\left| \frac{x}{(x^2+y^2)^p} \right| = \left| \frac{r \cos \theta}{r^{2p}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{r^{2p-1}}$

$\Rightarrow p < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{r^{2p-1}} = 0$

$\Rightarrow p \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $\lim_{y=0, (x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x}{(x^2+y^2)^p} = \begin{cases} 1, & p = \frac{1}{2} \\ +\infty, & p > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

综上, 当 $p < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 连续

4. 设 $(x_0, y_0) \in S$.

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0$ s.t. $\forall |y-y_0| < \delta_1, |f(x_0, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$\exists \delta_2 > 0$ s.t. $\forall |x-x_0| < \delta_2, |f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \min(\delta_1, \delta_2)$ s.t. $\forall P \in U^*(P_0; \delta), |f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow f$ 在 S 上连续

5. 由最大、最小值定理与介值性定理即得。

6. 设 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \varphi_k(x) = \varphi(x)$, $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} F_k(x) = F(x) = f(x, \varphi(x))$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists K > 0$ s.t. $\forall k > K, x \in [a,b], |\varphi_k(x) - \varphi(x)| < \varepsilon$

设 $P_0(x_0, \varphi(x_0)) \in [a,b] \times [c,d]$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $\forall x \in U^*(x_0; \delta), |F_k(x) - F_k(x_0)| < \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists K > 0$ s.t. $\forall k > K, x \in [a,b], |F_k(x) - F(x)| < \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow F_k$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上一致收敛

7. 设 $P_0(x_0, y_0) \in G$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0$ s.t. $\forall |x-x_0| < \delta_1, |f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$$\text{令 } \delta_2 = \frac{\epsilon}{2}, \forall |y - y_0| < \delta_2, |f(x, y_0) - f(x, y)| < L \delta_2 = \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\} \text{ s.t. } \forall P \in U^*(P_0; \delta), |f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$$

$\Rightarrow f$ 在 G 上处处连续

8. $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续 $\Rightarrow \varphi(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致连续

易推知, f 在 D 上

9. 显然 f 在 D 上连续.

$$\text{令 } P_1 = \left(\frac{n}{n+1}, \frac{n}{n+1} \right), P_2 = \left(\frac{n-1}{n}, \frac{n-1}{n} \right)$$

显然, $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists n > 0$ s.t. $d(P_1, P_2) < \epsilon$

$$\text{又 } |f(P_1) - f(P_2)| = \frac{2n^2-1}{4n^2-1} > \frac{1}{2}$$

故 f 在 D 上不一致连续

$$10. \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall |y - y_0| < \delta_1, |f(y_0, y) - f(y_0, y_0)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\exists \delta_2 > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall |x - x_0| < \delta_2, |f(x, y_0 - \delta_1) - f(x_0, y_0 - \delta_1)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}, |f(x, y_0 + \delta_1) - f(x_0, y_0 + \delta_1)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\text{又 } f(x, y) \text{ 对 } y \text{ 单调}, \text{ 且 } \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\} \text{ s.t. } \forall P \in U^*(P_0; \delta), |f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$$

故 f 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上连续.

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 $\rho(P_1, P_2) = d(E)$.

2. 设 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, 试证 E 为闭集的充要条件是 $E = E \cup \partial E$ 或 $E' = \text{int } E'$.

3. 设 $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{xy}$, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $k > 1$,

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid \frac{1}{k}x \leq y \leq kx\},$$

$$D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid x > 0, y > 0\}.$$

试分别讨论 $i=1, 2$ 时极限 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y)$ 是否存在, 为什么?

4. 设 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} \varphi(x, y) = \varphi(y_0) = A$, $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} \psi(x, y) = \psi(y_0) = B$, 且在 (x_0, y_0) 附近有 $|f(x, y) - \varphi(y)| \leq \varphi(y)$, $|f(x, y) - \psi(x)| \leq \psi(x)$. 证明 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y) = A$.

5. 设 f 为定义在 \mathbb{R}^2 上的连续函数, α 是任一实数,

$$E = \{(x, y) \mid f(x, y) > \alpha, (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2\},$$

$$F = \{(x, y) \mid f(x, y) \geq \alpha, (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2\}.$$

证明 E 是开集, F 是闭集.

6. 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.

7. 设 $u = u(x, y)$ 与 $v = v(x, y)$ 在 xy 平面上的点集 E 上一致连续, φ 与 ψ 把点集 E 映射为 uv 平面上的点集 D , $(u, v) \in D$ 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.

8. 设 $f(i)$ 在区间 (a, b) 内连续可导, 函数

$$F(x, y) = \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} \quad (x \neq y), \quad F(x, x) = f'(x)$$

定义在区域 $D = (a, b) \times (a, b)$ 上. 证明: 对任何 $c \in (a, b)$, 有

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (c,c)} f(x, y) = f'(c).$$

$$1. d(E) = \sup_{P, Q \in E} \rho(P, Q) \Rightarrow \forall \epsilon_n = \frac{1}{n}, \exists P_n, Q_n \in E \text{ s.t. } \rho(P_n, Q_n) + \epsilon_n > d(E)$$

由致密性定理得, $\{P_n\}, \{Q_n\}$ 存在收敛子列 $\{P_{n_k}\}, \{Q_{n_k}\}$, 令 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} P_{n_k} = P_1, \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} Q_{n_k} = P_2$

E 为有界闭集 $\Rightarrow P_1, P_2 \in E$

$$\text{故 } \rho(P_1, P_2) \leq d(E) \leq \rho(P_1, P_2) \Rightarrow \rho(P_1, P_2) = d(E)$$

2. 例题

3. (i) $i=1$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} x = r \rightarrow \infty, y = +\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \in D, r \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) = 0$$

(ii) $i=2$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists x = \epsilon, y = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \text{ s.t. } \lim_{(x,y) \in D, r \rightarrow \infty} f(x, y) = \epsilon$$

故极限不存在

$$4. \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall |y - y_0| < \delta_1, |\varphi(y) - \varphi(y_0)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\exists \delta_2 > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall |x - x_0| < \delta_2, |\psi(x) - \psi(x_0)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\} \text{ s.t. } \forall P(x, y) \in U^\circ(P_0; \delta), |f(x, y) - A| \leq |\psi(x) - \psi(x_0)| + |\varphi(y) - \varphi(y_0)| \leq |\psi(x)| + |\varphi(y) - A| < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y) = A$$

5.

(1) $\forall P_0 = (x_0, y_0) \in E, f(x_0, y_0) > 2$.

由保号性得, $\exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $\forall P = (x, y) \in U^\circ(P_0; \delta), f(x, y) > 2$

$\Rightarrow \text{int } E = E \Rightarrow E$ 为开集

(2) 设 $P_0 = (x_0, y_0)$ 为 F 的聚点

则存在一互异点列 $\{P_n\} \subseteq F$ s.t. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n = P_0$

$$f(x_0, y_0) \geq 2 \Rightarrow f(x_0, y_0) \geq 2 \Rightarrow P_0 \in F$$

故 F 为闭集

6. 例题

$$7. \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall |u_1 - u_2| < \delta, |v_1 - v_2| < \delta, |f(u_1, v_1) - f(u_2, v_2)| < \epsilon$$

$$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \eta > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall |x_1 - x_2| < \eta, |y_1 - y_2| < \eta, |u_1 - u_2| = |\varphi(x_1, y_1) - \varphi(x_2, y_2)| < \delta, |v_1 - v_2| = |\psi(x_1, y_1) - \psi(x_2, y_2)| < \delta$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \eta > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall |x_1 - x_2| < \eta, |y_1 - y_2| < \eta, |f(\varphi(x_1, y_1), \psi(x_1, y_1)) - f(\varphi(x_2, y_2), \psi(x_2, y_2))| < \epsilon$$

故 f 在 E 上一致连续

8. 由 Lagrange 中值定理得, $\exists \xi \in (x, y)$ s.t. $F(x, y) = \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} = f'(\xi)$

$$\therefore \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (c,c)} F(x, y) = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow c} f'(\xi) = f'(c)$$

1. 求下列函数的偏导数:	(1) $z=x^3y$; (2) $z=y\cos x$;
(3) $z=\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$; (4) $z=\ln(x+y^2)$;	
(5) $z=e^{xy}$; (6) $z=\arctan \frac{y}{x}$;	
(7) $z=xye^{(x+y)}$; (8) $u=\frac{y}{x}+\frac{z}{y}-\frac{x}{z}$;	
(9) $u=(xy)^z$; (10) $u=x^y$.	
2. 设 $f(x,y)=x+(y-1)\arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$, 求 $f_x(1,1)$.	
3. 设 $f(x,y)=\begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}, & x^2+y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2+y^2=0. \end{cases}$ 考察函数 f 在原点 $(0,0)$ 的偏导数.	
4. 证明函数 $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 连续但偏导数不存在.	
5. 考察函数 $f(x,y)=\begin{cases} \frac{xy\sin \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}}, & x^2+y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2+y^2=0. \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 的可微性.	
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 $(0,0)$ 连续且偏导数存在, 但在此点不可微.	
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 $(0,0)$ 连续且偏导数存在, 但偏导数在点 $(0,0)$ 不连续, 而 f 在点 $(0,0)$ 可微.	
8. 求下列函数在给定点的全微分:	
(1) $z=x^2+y^2-4x^3y^3$ 在点 $(0,0), (1,1)$; (2) $z=\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ 在点 $(1,0), (0,1)$.	
9. 求下列函数的全微分:	
(1) $z=y\sin(xy)$; (2) $u=xe^u+e^u+y$.	
10. 求曲面 $z=\arctan \frac{x}{y}$ 在点 $(1,1, \frac{\pi}{4})$ 的切平面方程和法线方程.	
11. 求曲面 $x^3+y^3+z^3=27$ 在点 $(3,1,1)$ 的切平面与法线方程.	
12. 在曲面 $z=xy$ 上求一点, 使这点的切平面平行于平面 $x+3y+z+9=0$, 并写出此切平面方程和法线方程.	
13. 计算近似值:	
(1) $1.002 \times 0.003 \times 3.004^3$; (2) $\sin 29^\circ \tan 46^\circ$.	
14. 设圆台上下底的半径分别为 $R=30$ cm, $r=20$ cm, 高 $h=40$ cm. 若 R, r, h 分别增加 3 mm, 4 mm, 2 mm, 求此圆台体积变化的近似值.	
15. 证明: 若二元函数 f 在点 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 的某邻域 $U(P)$ 上的偏导函数 f_x 与 f_y 有界, 则 f 在 $U(P)$ 上连续.	
16. 设二元函数 f 在区域 $D=[a,b] \times [c,d]$ 上连续.	
(1) 若在 D 内有 $f_{xy}=0$, 试问 f 在 D 上有何特性?	
(2) 若在 D 内有 $f_{xy}=0$, 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?	
17. 试证在原点 $(0,0)$ 的充分小邻域内, 有	
$\arctan \frac{x+y}{1+xy} \approx x+y.$	
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.	
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和.	
20. 测得一物体的体积 $V=4.45 \text{ cm}^3$, 其他对误差限为 0.01 cm^3 , 又测得质量 $m=30.80 \text{ g}$, 其他对误差限为 0.01 g . 由公式 $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$ 算出的密度 ρ 的相对误差限和绝对误差限.	

$$(1) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xy, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -ys \sin x, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \cos x$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -3(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -y(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$(4) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x+y}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x+y}$$

$$(5) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = ye^{xy}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xe^{xy}$$

$$(6) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$(7) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y[1+sy \cos(sy)] e^{\sin(sy)}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = s[1+sy \cos(sy)] e^{\sin(sy)}$$

$$(8) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{2}{z^2}$$

$$(9) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = x^2 y^2 z, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x^2 y^2 z, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = (xy)^2 \ln(xy)$$

$$(10) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^2 x^{2-1}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x^2 y^{2-1} z \ln xy, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x^2 y^2 (\ln z)(\ln xy)$$

$$2. f(x, 1) = x, \quad f_x(x, 1) = 1$$

$$3. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,0)} \text{ 不存在}$$

$$4. \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0,0) \Rightarrow f \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 连续}$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,0)} \text{ 不存在}$$

$$5. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,0)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\Delta f - f_x(0,0)\Delta x - f_y(0,0)\Delta y}{\rho} = 0$$

故 f 在 $(0,0)$ 处可微

$$6. \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0,0) \Rightarrow f \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 连续}$$

$$f_x(0,0) = 0, \quad f_y(0,0) = 0$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x=y, (x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)}} \frac{f(x, y) - f_x(0,0)\Delta x - f_y(0,0)\Delta y}{\rho} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, \quad y=0, \lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)}} \frac{f(x, y) - f_x(0,0)\Delta x - f_y(0,0)\Delta y}{\rho} = 0$$

故 f 在 $(0,0)$ 不可微

$$7. \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0,0) \Rightarrow f \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 连续}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f_x(x,y) \neq f_x(0,0) \Rightarrow f_x \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 不连续}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f_y(x,y) \neq f_y(0,0) \Rightarrow f_y \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 不连续}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\Delta f - f_x(0,0)\Delta x - f_y(0,0)\Delta y}{\rho} = 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 可微}$$

8.

$$(1) f_x(x,y) = 4x^3 - 8xy^2, f_y(x,y) = 4y^3 - 8x^2y$$

$$dz|_{(0,0)} = f_x(0,0)dx + f_y(0,0)dy = 0$$

$$dz|_{(1,1)} = f_x(1,1)dx + f_y(1,1)dy = -4dx - 4dy$$

$$(2) f_x(x,y) = y^2(x^2+y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}, f_y(x,y) = -xy(x^2+y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$dz|_{(1,0)} = f_x(1,0)dx + f_y(1,0)dy = 0$$

$$dz|_{(0,1)} = f_x(0,1)dx + f_y(0,1)dy = dx$$

9.

$$(1) dz = z_x dx + z_y dy = y \cos(x+y) dx + [\sin(x+y) + y \cos(x+y)] dy$$

$$(2) du = u_x dx + u_y dy + u_z dz = e^{xy} dx + (yz e^{xy} + 1) dy + (zye^{xy} - e^{-z}) dz$$

$$10. z_x(1,1) = -\frac{1}{2}, z_y(1,1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Pi: z - \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}(y-1) \Rightarrow x-y+2z = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$l_1: \frac{x-1}{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{y-1}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{z-\frac{x}{2}}{-1}$$

$$11. z(x,y) = \sqrt{3x^2 + y^2 - 27}$$

$$z_x(3,1) = 9, z_y(3,1) = 1$$

$$\Pi: z-1 = 9(x-3) + (y-1) \Rightarrow 9x+y-27=0$$

$$l_1: \frac{x-3}{9} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$$

$$12. z_x = 1, z_y = 3 \Rightarrow x = -3, y = -1 \Rightarrow z = 3, P(-3, -1, 3)$$

$$\Pi: z-3 = (x+3) + 3(y+1) \Rightarrow x+3y-z+3=0$$

$$l_1: \frac{x+3}{1} = \frac{y+1}{3} = \frac{z-3}{-1}$$

13. ~~14.2~~

14. ~~14.2~~

$$15. \text{若 } |f_x| < M, |f_y| < M$$

$$|\Delta z| = |f(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y) - f(x, y)| = |f_x(x+\theta(\Delta x), y+\Delta y)\Delta x + f_y(x, y+\eta(\Delta y))\Delta y| \leq M|\Delta x| + M|\Delta y|$$

$$\text{若 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} \text{ s.t. } \forall (x,y) \in U(P; \delta), |\Delta z| \leq M|\Delta x| + M|\Delta y| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow f$ 在 $U(P)$ 上连续

16.

$$(1) f(x,y) = \varphi(y)$$

$$(2) f(x,y) = \text{constant}$$

(3) 不连续

$$17. \text{若 } z(x,y) = \arctan \frac{xy}{1+xy}$$

$$\Delta z = z_x(0,0)\Delta x + z_y(0,0)\Delta y = \Delta x + \Delta y \Rightarrow z \approx x+y$$

$$18. z_x(2,4) = \tan 2 \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

19.

$$(1) \text{若 } z = xy, \text{ 则 } dz = ydx + xdy$$

$$|\frac{\Delta z}{\Delta x}| \approx \left| \frac{dz}{x} \right| = \left| \frac{dy}{x} + \frac{dy}{y} \right| \leq \left| \frac{dy}{x} \right| + \left| \frac{dy}{y} \right|$$

$$(2) \text{若 } z = \frac{x}{y}, \text{ 则 } dz = \frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2}$$

$$|\frac{\Delta z}{\Delta x}| \approx \left| \frac{dz}{x} \right| = \left| \frac{dy}{x} + \frac{dy}{y} \right| \leq \left| \frac{dy}{x} \right| + \left| \frac{dy}{y} \right|$$

20. ~~14.2~~

1. 求下列复合函数的偏导数或全微分.

(1) 设 $z = \arctan(xy)$, $y = e^x$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$.(2) 设 $z = \frac{x^2+y^2}{xy} - \frac{z^2}{y^2}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.(3) 设 $z = x^2 + xy + y^2$, $x = t^2$, $y = t$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial t}$.(4) 设 $z = u^3 \ln y$, $x = \frac{u}{v}$, $y = 3u - 2v$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$.(5) 设 $u = f(x+y, xy)$, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$.(6) 设 $u = f\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{x}\right)$, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$.2. 设 $z = |x+y|^m$, 求 du .3. 设 $z = \frac{y}{f(x^2-y^2)}$, 其中 f 为可微函数, 验证

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z}{y^2}.$$

4. 设 $z = \sin y/f(\sin x - \sin y)$, 其中 f 为可微函数, 证明

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sec x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \sec y = 1.$$

5. 设 $f(x, y)$ 可微, 证明: 在坐标轴转动变换

$$x = \cos \theta - \sin \theta, \quad y = \sin \theta + \cos \theta$$

之下, $(f_x)^2 + (f_y)^2$ 是一个形式不变量; 即若

$$g(u, v) = f(\cos \theta - \sin \theta, \sin \theta + \cos \theta),$$

则必有 $(f_x)^2 + (f_y)^2 = (g_x)^2 + (g_y)^2$ (其中旋转变角 θ 是常数).6. 设 $f(u)$ 是可微函数, $F(x, t) = f(x+2t) + f(3x-2t)$. 试求 $F_t(0, 0)$ 与 $F_{tt}(0, 0)$.

$$F_t(0, 0) \text{ 与 } F_{tt}(0, 0).$$

7. 若函数 $u = F(x, y, z)$ 满足恒等式 $F(tx, ty, tz) = t^k F(x, y, z)$ ($t > 0$), 则称 $F(x, y, z)$ 为 k 次齐次函数. 试述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 $x = \frac{xy^3}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$ 为 2 次齐次函数.8. 设 $f(x, y, z)$ 具有性质 $f(tx, t^3y, t^2z) = t^5 f(x, y, z)$ ($t > 0$), 证明:(1) $f(x, y, z) = x^2 f\left(\frac{y}{x^2}, \frac{z}{x^3}\right)$;(2) $xf'_x(x, y, z) + yf'_y(x, y, z) + zf'_z(x, y, z) = nf(x, y, z)$.

9. 设由行列式表示的函数

$$D(t) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(t) & \cdots & a_{1n}(t) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}(t) & \cdots & a_{nn}(t) \end{vmatrix},$$

其中 $a_{ij}(t)$ ($i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n$) 的导数都存在, 证明

$$\frac{dD(t)}{dt} = \sum_{i=1}^n a'_{ii}(t) \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(t) & \cdots & a_{1n}(t) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{n1}(t) & \cdots & a_{nn}(t) \end{vmatrix}.$$

1.

$$(1) \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$= \frac{y}{1+x^2+y^2} + \frac{x}{1+x^2+y^2} \cdot e^x$$

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

$$(2) i^2 u = \frac{x^2+y^2}{xy}, \quad \Re z = ue^u, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{y}{x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{x^2+y^2}{xy}+1\right) e^{\frac{x^2+y^2}{xy}} \left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{y}{x^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{dz}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{x^2+y^2}{xy}+1\right) e^{\frac{x^2+y^2}{xy}} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{y^2}\right)$$

$$(3) \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$= (2x+y)(2t) + (2y+x)$$

$$= (2t^2+t)(2t) + 2t + t^2$$

$$= 4t^3 + 3t^2 + 2t$$

$$(4) \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$$

$$= (2x \ln y) \left(\frac{1}{v}\right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{y}\right) \cdot 3$$

$$= \left(\frac{2u}{v} \ln(3u-2v)\right) \frac{1}{v} + \frac{3u^2}{v^2(3u-2v)}$$

$$= \frac{2u \ln(3u-2v)}{v^2} + \frac{3u^2}{v^2(3u-2v)}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}$$

$$= (2x \ln y) \left(-\frac{u}{v^2}\right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{y}\right) (-2)$$

$$= \left(\frac{2u}{v} \ln(3u-2v)\right) \left(-\frac{u}{v^2}\right) - \frac{2u^2}{v^3(3u-2v)}$$

$$= -\frac{2u^2 \ln(3u-2v)}{v^3} - \frac{2u^2}{v^3(3u-2v)}$$

$$(5) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \ln(xy)} \frac{\partial \ln(xy)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \ln(y)} \frac{\partial \ln(y)}{\partial x} = f_1(x+y, xy) + y f_2(x+y, xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \ln(xy)} \frac{\partial \ln(xy)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \ln(y)} \frac{\partial \ln(y)}{\partial y} = f_1(x+y, xy) + x f_2(x+y, xy)$$

$$(6) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \frac{x}{y}} \frac{\partial \frac{x}{y}}{\partial x} = f_1\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \frac{x}{y}} \frac{\partial \frac{x}{y}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \frac{y}{x}} \frac{\partial \frac{y}{x}}{\partial y} = f_1\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) + f_2\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \frac{y}{x}} \frac{\partial \frac{y}{x}}{\partial x} = f_2\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right)$$

2. $\ln z = xy \ln(x+y)$

$$\frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \ln z}{\partial x} = y \ln(x+y) + \frac{xy}{x+y} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (x+y)^{xy} \left(y \ln(x+y) + \frac{xy}{x+y}\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \ln z}{\partial y} = x \ln(x+y) + \frac{xy}{x+y} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (x+y)^{xy} (x \ln(x+y) + \frac{xy}{x+y})$$

$$-\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dz = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} dz + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} dy = (x+y)^{xy} (y \ln(x+y) + \frac{xy}{x+y}) dx + (x+y)^{xy} (x \ln(x+y) + \frac{xy}{x+y}) dy$$

$$3. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y(2x f'(x^2-y^2))}{(f(x^2-y^2))^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{f(x^2-y^2)-y(-2y f'(x^2-y^2))}{(f(x^2-y^2))^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{y f(x^2-y^2)} = \frac{z}{y^2}$$

$$4. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cos x f'(\sin x - \sin y), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \cos y - \cos y f(\sin x - \sin y)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sec x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \sec y = f'(\sin x - \sin y) + 1 - f'(\sin x - \sin y) = 1$$

$$5. g_u = f_x(x, y) \cos \theta + f_y(x, y) \sin \theta$$

$$g_v = f_x(x, y) (-\sin \theta) + f_y(x, y) \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow (g_u)^2 + (g_v)^2 = (f_x)^2 + (f_y)^2$$

$$6. F_x(x, t) = f'(x+2t) + 3f'(3x-2t) \Rightarrow F_x(0, 0) = 4f'(0)$$

$$F_t(x, t) = 2f'(x+2t) - 2f'(3x-2t) \Rightarrow F_t(0, 0) = 0$$

7.

$$(1) \Rightarrow \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\omega}(x, y, z, t) = t^{-k} F(tx, ty, tz)$$

$$\text{R1} \frac{\partial \vec{\omega}}{\partial t} = t^{-k-1} [\sum \nabla F_{tx}(tx, ty, tz) - kF(tx, ty, tz)] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\omega}(x, y, z) = \vec{\omega}(x, y, z, t), \quad t^k \vec{\omega}(x, y, z) = F(tx, ty, tz)$$

$$\therefore t=1, \text{R1} \vec{\omega}(x, y, z) = F(x, y, z), \quad \text{R2} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\omega}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow F(tx, ty, tz) = t^k F(x, y, z)$$

$$\text{两边对 } t \text{ 求导得 } \sum \nabla F_{tx}(tx, ty, tz) = kt^{k-1} F(x, y, z)$$

$$\therefore t=1 \quad \text{R3} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\omega}.$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial \vec{\omega}}{\partial x} = \frac{xy^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}) - y, \quad \frac{\partial \vec{\omega}}{\partial y} = \frac{xy^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} (\frac{z}{y} - \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}) - z$$

$$\vec{v} F_x(x, y) + y F_y(x, y) = \frac{2xy^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - 2xy = 2z$$

8.

$$(1) \therefore t=x, x=1, y=\frac{y}{x^k}, z=\frac{z}{x^m} \quad \text{R4} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\omega}.$$

$$(2) f(tx, t^k y, t^m z) = t^n f(x, y, z) -$$

$$\text{两边对 } t \text{ 求导得 } \vec{v} f(tx, t^k y, t^m z) + k t^{k-1} y f_{ty}(tx, t^k y, t^m z) + m t^{m-1} z f_{tz}(tx, t^k y, t^m z) = n t^{n-1} f(x, y, z)$$

$$\therefore t=1 \quad \text{R5} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{\omega}.$$

$$9. \vec{v}_j = a_{ij}(t), \quad \text{R6} D(t) = f(s_{i1}, s_{i2}, \dots, s_{in})$$

$$D'(t) = \sum \frac{\partial f}{\partial s_{ij}} \frac{da_{ij}}{dt}$$

$$\vec{v} f(s_{i1}, \dots, s_{ij}, \dots, s_{in}) = \sum s_{ij} A_{ij}, \quad \text{R7} \frac{\partial f}{\partial s_{ij}} = A_{ij}$$

$$\vec{v} D'(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}'(t) A_{ij}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \begin{vmatrix} a_{i1}(t) & a_{i2}(t) & \cdots & a_{in}(t) \\ a_{i1}'(t) & a_{i2}'(t) & \cdots & a_{in}'(t) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{i1}(t) & a_{i2}(t) & \cdots & a_{in}(t) \end{vmatrix}$$

习题 17.3

- 求函数 $u=x^2+y^2-zxy$ 在点 $(1,1,2)$ 沿方向 \vec{I} (其方向角分别为 $60^\circ, 45^\circ, 60^\circ$) 的方向导数。
- 求函数 $u=xyz$ 在沿点 $A(5,1,2)$ 到点 $B(9,4,14)$ 的方向 \vec{AB} 上的方向导数。
- 求函数 $u=x^2+2y^2+3z^2+xy-4x+2y-4z$ 在 $A=(0,0,0)$ 及 $B=\left(5,-3,\frac{2}{3}\right)$ 的梯度以及它们的模。
- 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 $|\text{grad } u|=1$ 。
- 设函数 $u=\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}$, 求它在点 (a,b,c) 的梯度。
- 证明:
 - $\text{grad}(u+\epsilon)=\text{grad } u$ (ϵ 为常数);
 - $\text{grad}(au+bu)=a\text{grad } u+b\text{grad } v$ (a, b 为常数);
 - $\text{grad}(uv)=u\text{grad } v+v\text{grad } u$;
 - $\text{grad}(f(u))=f'(u)\text{grad } u$.
- 设 $r=\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$, 试求:
 - $\text{grad } r$;
 - $\text{grad } \frac{1}{r}$.

- 设 $u=x^2+y^2-3xyz$, 试问在怎样的点集上 $\text{grad } u$ 分别满足:
 - 垂直于 z 轴;
 - 平行于 z 轴;
 - 恒为零向量。
- 设 $f(x,y)$ 可微, \vec{l} 是 \mathbb{R}^2 上的一个确定向量, 假若处处有 $f_i(x,y)=0$, 试问此函数 f 有何特征?
- 设 $f(x,y)$ 可微, \vec{l}_i 与 \vec{l}_j 是 \mathbb{R}^2 上的一组线性无关向量. 试证明: 若 $f_{ij}(x,y)=0$ ($i=1,2$), 则 $f(x,y)$ 是常数。

1. $u_x(1,1,2)=-1, u_y(1,1,2)=0, u_z(1,1,2)=1$

$u_e=u_x \cos\alpha + u_y \cos\beta + u_z \cos\gamma = 5$

2. $u_x(5,1,2)=2, u_y(5,1,2)=10, u_z(5,1,2)=5$

$\cos\alpha = \frac{x}{\|AB\|} = \frac{4}{13}, \cos\beta = \frac{y}{\|AB\|} = \frac{4}{13}, \cos\gamma = \frac{z}{\|AB\|} = \frac{12}{13}$

$u_e(5,1,2)=u_x \cos\alpha + u_y \cos\beta + u_z \cos\gamma = 5$

3. $u_x=2x-4, u_y=4y+2, u_z=6z-4$

$\text{grad } u(0,0,0)=(4, 2, -4) . |\text{grad } u(0,0,0)|=6$

$\text{grad } u(5,-3,\frac{2}{3})=(3, -5, 0), |\text{grad } u(5,-3,\frac{2}{3})|=\sqrt{34}$

4. $\text{grad } u=\left(\frac{a-x}{r^2}, \frac{b-y}{r^2}, \frac{c-z}{r^2}\right)$

$|\text{grad } u|=r=1 \Rightarrow x^2+y^2+z^2=1$

5. $\text{grad } u(a,b,c)=(-\frac{1}{a}, -\frac{1}{b}, -\frac{1}{c})$

6. 四格

7.

(1) $\text{grad } r=\left(\frac{x}{r}, \frac{y}{r}, \frac{z}{r}\right)$

(2) $\text{grad } \frac{1}{r}=\left(-\frac{x}{r^2}, -\frac{y}{r^2}, -\frac{z}{r^2}\right)$

8.

(1) $u_z=0 \Rightarrow 2z=3xy$

(2) $u_x=0, u_y=0 \Rightarrow 2x=3yz, 2y=3xz$

(3) $u_x=0, u_y=0, u_z=0 \Rightarrow x^2=y^2=z^2$

9. $f_x(x,y)=f_x \cos\alpha + f_y \cos\beta = 0 \Rightarrow (f_x, f_y) \perp \vec{l}$

10. $f_x(x,y)=0, f_y(x,y)=0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \cos\alpha_1 & \cos\alpha_2 \\ \cos\beta_1 & \cos\beta_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow f_x=f_y=0 \Rightarrow f(x,y)=\text{constant}$

1. 求下列函数的高阶偏导数:

(1) $z = x^3 + y^3 - 4x^2y^2$, 所有二阶偏导数;(2) $z = u^2(\cos xy + \sin xy)$, 所有二阶偏导数;(3) $z = x\ln(xy)$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$;(4) $u = xyz^{m+n}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$;(5) $z = f(x^3, y^3)$, 所有二阶偏导数;(6) $u = f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$, 所有二阶偏导数;(7) $z = f\left(x+y+\frac{xy}{y}\right)$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\partial y}$.2. 设 $u = f(x, y)$, $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$. 证明:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}.$$

3. 令 $u = f(r)$, $r^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2$. 证明:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_n^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{n-1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}.$$

4. 设 $v = \frac{1}{r} e^{\left(1-\frac{1}{r}\right)}$, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$. 证明:

$$v_{xx} + v_{yy} + v_{zz} = \frac{1}{r^2} v_{rr}.$$

5. 证明定理 17.8 的推论。

6. 通过过 $F(x, y) = \sin xy$ 施用中值定理, 证明对某 $\theta \in (0, 1)$, 有

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi \theta}{3} \cos \frac{\pi \theta}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6} \sin \frac{\pi \theta}{3} \sin \frac{\pi \theta}{6}.$$

7. 求下列函数在指定点处的偏导数公式:

(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) $f(x, y) = \ln(1+xy)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$;(4) $f(x, y) = 2x^2 - xy - y^2 - 6x - 3y + 5$ 在点 $(1, -2)$.

8. 求下列函数的极值点:

(1) $z = 3xy - x^2 - y^2$ ($\alpha \neq 0$);(2) $z = x^2 - xy - y^2 - 2xy$;(3) $z = e^x(x^2 + y^2 + 2y)$.

9. 求下列函数在指定范围内的最大值与最小值:

(1) $z = x^2 - y^2$, $|(x, y)| \leq 4$;(2) $z = x^2 - xy - y^2$, $|(x, y)| \leq 1$;(3) $z = \sin x \sin y - \sin(x+y)$, $|(x, y)| \geq 0, y \geq 0, x+y \leq 2\pi$.10. 在已知周长为 $2a$ 的一切三角形中, 求出面积为最大的三角形。11. 在 xy 平面上求一点, 使它到二直线 $x=0, y=0$ 及 $x+2y-16=0$ 的距离平方和最小。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。13. 证明: 函数 $u = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x-a)^2}{4at}}$ (a, b 为常数) 满足热传导方程

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

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

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

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。1. $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(4x^3 - 8xy^2) = 12x^2 - 8y^2$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(4x^3 - 8xy^2) = -16xy$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(4y^3 - 8x^2y) = -16xy$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(e^x(\cos y + \sin y)) = e^x(\cos y + \sin y + 2\sin y)$$

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

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

$$(3) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(\ln(xy) + 1) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}(\ln(xy) + 1) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\left(\frac{1}{y}\right) = -\frac{1}{y^2}$$

$$(4) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2 \partial r^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2}((x+p)y e^{xy+2}) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2}((x+p)(y+q)(z+r)e^{xy+2}) = (x+p)(y+q)(z+r)e^{xy+2}$$

$$(5) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(y^2 f_1 + 2xy f_2) = y^2 f_{11} + 2xy^2 f_{12} + 2y f_2 + 2xy^2 f_{11} + 4x^2 y^2 f_{12} + 2x^2 y f_{11} + 4x^2 y^2 f_{12}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y^2 f_1 + 2xy f_2) = 2y f_1 + 2xy^2 f_{11} + x^2 y^2 f_{12} + 2x f_2 + x^2 y^2 f_{11} + 2x^2 y f_{12}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(2xy f_1 + x^2 f_2) = 2x f_1 + 4x^2 y^2 f_{11} + 2x^2 y f_{12} + 2x^2 y f_{11} + x^2 f_{12}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(2xy f_1 + x^2 f_2) = 2x f_1 + 4x^2 y^2 f_{11} + 2x^2 y f_{12} + 2x^2 y f_{11} + x^2 f_{12}$$

(6) 用各

$$(7) z_x = f_1 + y f_2 + \frac{1}{y} f_3$$

$$z_{xy} = f_{11} + y f_{12} + \frac{1}{y} f_{13} + y f_{21} + y^2 f_{22} + f_{23} + \frac{1}{y} f_{31} + f_{32} + \frac{1}{y^2} f_{33}$$

$$z_{xy} = f_{11} + y f_{12} - \frac{1}{y} f_{13} + f_{21} + y f_{21} + x y f_{22} - \frac{1}{y} f_{23} - \frac{1}{y} f_{31} + \frac{1}{y} f_{32} - \frac{1}{y^2} f_{33}$$

$$2. \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \cos \theta f_1 + \sin \theta f_2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r}(\cos \theta f_1 + \sin \theta f_2) = \cos^2 f_{11} + \sin \theta \cos \theta f_{12} + \sin \theta \cos \theta f_{21} + \sin^2 \theta f_{22}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}(-r \sin \theta f_1 + r \cos \theta f_2) = -r \cos \theta f_1 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta f_{11} - r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta f_{12} - r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta f_{21} + r^2 \cos^2 \theta f_{22}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(f_1) = f_{11}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(f_2) = f_{22}$$

代入 \mathbb{R}^2

$$3. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = \frac{du}{dr} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_i} = \frac{du}{dr} \cdot \frac{x_i}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i^2} = \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} \cdot \frac{x_i^2}{r^2} + \frac{du}{dr} \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{x_i^2}{r^3} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i^2} = \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \frac{n-1}{r} \cdot \frac{du}{dr}$$

$$4. V_x = -\frac{x}{r^2} g - \frac{x}{cr^2} g', \quad V_{xx} = \frac{3x^2 - r^2}{r^5} g + \frac{3x^2 - r^2}{cr^4} g' + \frac{x^2}{cr^3} g''$$

$$\text{同理 } V_{yy} = \frac{3y^2 - r^2}{r^5} g + \frac{3y^2 - r^2}{cr^4} g' + \frac{y^2}{cr^3} g'', \quad V_{zz} = \frac{3z^2 - r^2}{r^5} g + \frac{3z^2 - r^2}{cr^4} g' + \frac{z^2}{cr^3} g''$$

$$v_t = \frac{1}{r} g', \quad v_{tt} = \frac{1}{r} g''$$

$$\text{LHS} = V_{xx} + V_{yy} + V_{zz} = \frac{1}{c^2 r} g'' = \frac{1}{c^2} v_{tt} = \text{RHS}$$

\mathbb{R}^2

5. 回答

6. 由中值定理得, $\exists \theta \in (0, 1)$ s.t. $F(\frac{x}{3}, \frac{y}{6}) = F(0, 0) + F_x(\frac{x}{3}\theta, \frac{y}{6}\theta) \frac{x}{3} + F_y(\frac{x}{3}\theta, \frac{y}{6}\theta) \frac{y}{6}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{4} = \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi \theta}{3} \cos \frac{\pi \theta}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6} \sin \frac{\pi \theta}{3} \sin \frac{\pi \theta}{6}$$

7.

$$(1) \sin(x^2 + y^2) = x^2 + y^2 - 2\theta(x^2 + y^2)^2 \sin(\theta^2 x^2 + \theta^2 y^2) + \frac{4}{3} \theta^3 (x^2 + y^2)^3 \cos(\theta^2 x^2 + \theta^2 y^2)$$

$$(2) \frac{x}{y} = 1 + (x-1) - (y-1) - (x-1)(y-1) + (y-1)^2 + (x-1)(y-1)^2 - (y-1)^3 - \frac{(x-1)(y-1)^3}{[1+\theta(y-1)]^3} + \frac{1+\theta(x-1)}{[1+\theta(y-1)]^2} (y-1)^4$$

$$(3) \ln(1+x+y) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \frac{(x+y)^k}{k} + (-1)^n \frac{(x+y)^{n+1}}{(n+1)[(1+\theta x+\theta y)^{n+1}]}$$

$$(4) 2x^2 - xy - 6x - y^2 - 3y + 5 = 5 + z(x-1)^2 - (y-1)(y+2) - (y+2)^2$$

8.

$$(1) z_x = 3ay - 3x^2, \quad z_y = 3ax - 3y^2$$

$$z_{xx} = -6x, \quad z_{xy} = 3a, \quad z_{yx} = 3a, \quad z_{yy} = -6y$$

$$z_x = z_y = 0 \Rightarrow P = (a, a)$$

$$f_{xx}(P) = -6a < 0, \quad (f_{xx} f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2)(P) = 27a^2 > 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$ 在 (a, a) 取极小值

$$(2) z_x = 2x - y - 2, \quad z_y = -x + 2y + 1$$

$$z_{xx} = 2, \quad z_{xy} = -1, \quad z_{yx} = -1, \quad z_{yy} = 2$$

$$z_x = z_y = 0 \Rightarrow P = (1, 0)$$

$$f_{xx}(P) = 2 > 0, \quad (f_{xx} f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2)(P) = 3 > 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$ 在 $(1, 0)$ 取极小值

$$(3) z_x = e^{2x}(2x + 2y^2 + 4y + 1), \quad z_y = 2e^{2x}(y+1)$$

$$z_{xx} = 4e^{2x}(x + y^2 + y + 1), \quad z_{xy} = 4e^{2x}(y+1), \quad z_{yx} = 4e^{2x}(y+1), \quad z_{yy} = 2e^{2x}$$

$$z_x = z_y = 0 \Rightarrow P = (\frac{1}{2}, -1)$$

$$f_{xx}(P) > \frac{1}{2}, \quad (f_{xx} f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2)(P) > 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$ 在 $(\frac{1}{2}, -1)$ 取极小值

$$(4) z_x = 2x, \quad z_y = -2y$$

$$z_{xx} = 2, \quad z_{xy} = 0, \quad z_{yx} = 0, \quad z_{yy} = -2$$

$$z_x = z_y = 0 \Rightarrow P = (0, 0)$$

$$f_{xx}(P) > 0, \quad (f_{xx} f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2)(P) < 0 \Rightarrow P \text{ 不是极值点}$$

$$\text{故 } f_{\max} = f(\pm 2, 0) = 4, \quad f_{\min} = f(0, \pm 2) = -4$$

$$(5) z_x = 2x - y, \quad z_y = 2y - x$$

$$z_{xx} = 2, \quad z_{xy} = -1, \quad z_{yx} = -1, \quad z_{yy} = 2$$

$$z_x = z_y = 0 \Rightarrow P = (0, 0)$$

$$f_{xx}(P) > 0, (f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy})(P) > 0 \Rightarrow P \text{ 为极小值点}$$

$$\therefore f_{\min} = f(P) = 0, f_{\max} = f(\pm 1, 0) = f(0, \pm 1) = 1$$

$$(3) z_x = \cos x - \cos(x+y), z_y = \cos y - \cos(x+y)$$

$$z_{xx} = -\sin x + \sin(x+y), z_{xy} = \sin(x+y), z_{yx} = \sin(x+y), z_{yy} = -\sin y + \sin(x+y)$$

$$z_x = z_y = 0 \Rightarrow P = \left(-\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$

$$f_{xx}(P) > 0, (f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2)(P) < 0 \Rightarrow P \text{ 为极大值点}$$

$$\therefore f_{\max} = f(P) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}, f_{\min} = f|_{x=0, y=0, x+y=2\pi} = 0$$

$$10. x+y+z=2p, S = \sqrt{p(p-x)(p-y)(p-z)} = \sqrt{p(p-x)(p-y)(x+y-p)}$$

$$S_x = S_y = 0 \Rightarrow (x_0, y_0) = \left(\frac{2p}{3}, \frac{2p}{3}\right)$$

$$S_{xx}(x_0, y_0) > 0, (S_{xx}S_{yy} - S_{xy}^2)(x_0, y_0) < 0 \Rightarrow S_{\max} = S(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}p^2$$

$$11. S = x^2 + y^2 + \frac{(x+2y-16)^2}{5}$$

$$S_x = S_y = 0 \Rightarrow P = \left(\frac{8}{5}, \frac{16}{5}\right)$$

$$S_{xx}(P) > 0, (S_{xx}S_{yy} - S_{xy}^2)(P) > 0 \Rightarrow S_{\min} = S(P)$$

$$12. S = \sum_{i=1}^n [(x_i - \bar{x})^2 + (y_i - \bar{y})^2]$$

$$S_x = S_y = 0 \Rightarrow P = \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i\right)$$

$$S_{xx}(P) > 0, (S_{xx}S_{yy} - S_{xy}^2)(P) > 0 \Rightarrow S_{\min} = S(P)$$

13. 固定

14. 固定

15. 固定

16. 固定

17. 由 Lagrange 中值定理得, $\exists \theta_1, \theta_2 \in (0, 1)$ s.t. $F(\Delta x, \Delta y) = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) - f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) + f(x_0, y_0) = f_{xy}(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta y) \Delta x \Delta y$

$$\text{又 } f_{xy}(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta y) = \left[\frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y)}{\Delta x} - \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} \right] \frac{1}{\Delta y}$$

$$\therefore \Delta x \rightarrow 0, \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} f_{xy}(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta y) = \frac{f_x(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f_x(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}$$

$$\therefore \Delta y \rightarrow 0, \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = f_{xy}(x_0, y_0)$$

$$18. \text{若 } \varphi(x) = f(x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x, y_0)$$

由 Lagrange 中值定理得, $\exists \theta \in (0, 1)$ s.t. $F(\Delta x, \Delta y) = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) - f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) + f(x_0, y_0) = \varphi(x_0 + \Delta x) - \varphi(x_0) = \varphi'(x_0 + \theta \Delta x) \Delta x$

$$= [f_x(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f_x(x_0, y_0)] \Delta x$$

$$f_x \text{ 在 } (x_0, y_0) \text{ 处可微, } \therefore F(\Delta x, \Delta y) = [f_x(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f_x(x_0, y_0)] \Delta x - [f_x(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0) - f_x(x_0, y_0)] \Delta x = [f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) \theta \Delta x + f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) \Delta y + o(\rho) - f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) \theta \Delta x - o(\rho)] \Delta x$$

$$= f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) \Delta x \Delta y + o(\rho) \Delta x$$

$$\therefore \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{F(\Delta x, \Delta y)}{\Delta x} = f_{xy}(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{F(\Delta x, \Delta y)}{\Delta x} = f_{xy}(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\therefore f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = f_{yx}(x_0, y_0)$$

$$19. U_{zz} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & y & z \\ 2x & y^2 & z^2 \end{vmatrix} = (y-z)(-2x+y+z), U_{xz} = 2(z-y)$$

$$\therefore U_y = (z-x)(x-2y+z), U_{yy} = 2(x-z), U_z = (x-y)(x+y-2z), U_{zz} = 2(y-x)$$

$$(1) U_x + U_y + U_z = 0$$

$$(2) xU_x + yU_y + zU_z = 3(x-y)(y-z)(z-x)$$

$$(3) U_{xx} + U_{yy} + U_{zz} = 0$$

$$20. f(x+h, y+k, z+l) = f(x, y, z) + f_x h + f_y k + f_z l + \frac{1}{2} f_{xx} h^2 + \frac{1}{2} f_{yy} k^2 + \frac{1}{2} f_{zz} l^2 + \frac{1}{2} (f_{xy} + f_{yz}) hk + \frac{1}{2} (f_{xz} + f_{xy}) hl + \frac{1}{2} (f_{yz} + f_{xz}) kl \\ = f(x, y, z) + (2A_x + D_y + F_z) h + (2B_y + D_z + E_x) k + (2C_z + E_y + F_x) l + f(h, k, l)$$

1. 设 $f(x, y, z) = x^2y + y^2z + z^2x$, 证明

$$f_x + f_y + f_z = (x+y+z)^2.$$

2. 求函数

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

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.

3. 设

$$u = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix},$$

证明: (1) $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = 0$; (2) $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} u$.4. 设函数 $f(x, y)$ 具有连续的 n 阶偏导数, 试证函数 $g(t) = f(a+ht, b+kt)$ 的 n 阶导数

$$\frac{d^n g(t)}{dt^n} = \left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^n f(a+ht, b+kt).$$

5. 设

$$\varphi(x, y, z) = \begin{vmatrix} a+x & b+y & c+z \\ d+x & e+y & f+z \\ g+y & h+z & k+x \end{vmatrix},$$

求 $\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2}$.

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 $\frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y \partial z}$.7. 设函数 $u=f(x, y)$ 在 R^2 上有 $u_{xy}=0$, 试求 u 关于 x, y 的函数式.8. 设 f 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 可微, 且在 P_0 给定了 n 个向量 $l_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n$, 相邻两个向量之间的夹角为 $\frac{2\pi}{n}$. 证明

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f_{l_i}(P_0) = 0.$$

$$1. f_x = 2xy + z^2, f_y = 2yz + x^2, f_z = 2zx + y^2$$

$$f_x + f_y + f_z = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2yz + 2zx = (x+y+z)^2$$

$$2. f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = 1$$

$$f_y(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, 0+\Delta y) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta y} = -1$$

$$\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{\Delta z - dz}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \neq 0 \Rightarrow f(x, y) \text{ 在 } (0, 0) \text{ 不可微}$$

3.

$$(1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & x_1 & x_n \\ 2x_1 & x_1^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ (n-1)x_1^{n-2} & x_1^{n-1} & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\sum_i \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & x_n \\ x_1^{j-1} & x_2^{j-1} & \cdots & x_n^{j-1} \\ x_1^{j-1} & x_2^{j-1} & \cdots & x_n^{j-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(2) u \text{ 的 } \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \text{ 次齐次函数} \Rightarrow \sum_i f_{x_i} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} u$$

$$4. \text{当 } n=1 \text{ 时}, \frac{dg(t)}{dt} = \left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) f(a+ht, b+kt)$$

$$\text{假设当 } n=m \text{ 时}, \frac{d^m g(t)}{dt^m} = \left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^m f(a+ht, b+kt)$$

$$5. \frac{d^{m+1} g(t)}{dt^{m+1}} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{d^m g(t)}{dt^m} \right) = \left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^m f(a+ht, b+kt) = \left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^{m+1} f(a+ht, b+kt)$$

$$5. \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b+y & c+z \\ 0 & e+x & f+y \\ 0 & h+z & k+x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a+x & 0 & c+z \\ d+z & 1 & f+y \\ g+y & h+z & 1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a+x & b+y & 0 \\ d+z & e+x & 0 \\ g+y & h+z & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} e+x & f+y \\ h+z & k+x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a+x & c+z \\ g+y & k+x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a+x & b+y \\ d+z & e+x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$6. \frac{\partial^3 \bar{f}}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b+y & c+z & 0 \\ 0 & e+x & f+y & 0 \\ 0 & h+z & k+x & 0 \\ f'_1(x) & f'_2(x) & f'_3(x) & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$7. U_{xy} = 0 \Rightarrow U_y = \varphi(x) \Rightarrow U = \int \varphi(x) dx + \psi(y)$$

$$8. f_{\theta_n}(P_0) = f_x(P_0) \cos \frac{2ix}{n} + f_y(P_0) \sin \frac{2ix}{n}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \cos \frac{2ix}{n} = \frac{\sin \frac{(2m+1)x}{n}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{n}} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{2ix}{n} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sin \frac{(2m+1)x}{n}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{n}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n f_{\theta_n}(P_0) = 0$$

习题 18.1

1. 方程 $\cos x + \sin y = e^x$ 能否在原点的某邻域上确定隐函数 $y=f(x)$ 或 $x=g(y)$?
2. 方程 $xy + \ln y + e^y = 1$ 在点 $(0, 1, 1)$ 的某邻域上能否确定出某一个变量为另外两个变量的函数?

3. 求由下列方程所确定的隐函数的导数:

- (1) $x^3y + 3x^2y^2 - 4 = 0$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.
- (2) $\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.
- (3) $e^{-x} + 2x - e^y = 0$, 求 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.
- (4) $a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} = ye^a$, 其中 $a > 0$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$.
- (5) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 2y - 4z - 5 = 0$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.
- (6) $z = f(x+y+z, xyz)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$.

4. 设 $z = x^2 + y^2$, 其中 $y = f(x)$ 为由方程 $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 1$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 $\frac{dz}{dx}$ 及 $\frac{d^2z}{dx^2}$.

5. 设 $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$, 其中 $z = f(x, y)$ 是由方程 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3xyz$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 u_x 及 u_{yy} .

6. 设 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 可以确定连续可微函数: $x = x(y, z)$, $y = y(z, x)$, $z = z(x, y)$, 试证: $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1$ (偏导数不再是偏微分的商).

7. 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) $F(x, y, z) = 0$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.

8. 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

$$F_y'' = \begin{vmatrix} F_{xx} & F_{xy} & F_{xz} \\ F_{yx} & F_{yy} & F_{yz} \\ F_{zx} & F_{zy} & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

9. 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 $(1, 1)$ 的邻域上就能确定出惟一的 y 为 x 的函数?

$$1. F(x, y) = e^{xy} - \cos x - \sin y = 0$$

(i) F 在 $U(1, 0, 0)$ 上连续

$$(ii) F(1, 0, 0) = 0$$

$$(iii) F_y(x, y) = xe^{xy} - \cos y, \text{ 在 } U(1, 0, 0) \text{ 上连续}$$

$$(iv) F_y(1, 0, 0) = -1 \neq 0$$

故能确定 $y = f(x)$.

$$2. F(x, y, z) = xy + z \ln y + e^{x^2} - 1 = 0, \text{ 且 } P = (0, 1, 1)$$

(i) F 在 $U(P)$ 上连续

$$(ii) F(P) = 0$$

$$(iii) F_x(x, y, z) = y + ze^x, \text{ 在 } U(P) \text{ 上连续}$$

$$F_y(x, y, z) = x + \frac{z}{y}, \text{ 在 } U(P) \text{ 上连续}$$

$$(iv) F_x(P) = 2 \neq 0, F_y(P) = 1 \neq 0$$

故能确定 $z = f(x, y)$

3.

$$(1) F = x^2y + 3x^4y^2 - 4$$

$$F_x = 2xy + 12x^3y^2, F_y = x^2 + 9x^4y^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{2y + 12x^3y^2}{x^2 + 9x^4y^2}$$

$$(2) F = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

$$F_x = \frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2}, F_y = \frac{y-x}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

$$(3) F = e^{-xy} + 2z - e^z$$

$$F_x = -ye^{-xy}, F_y = -xe^{-xy}, F_z = 2 - e^z$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{ye^{-xy}}{2 - e^z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{xe^{-xy}}{2 - e^z}$$

$$(4) F = a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} - ye^y$$

$$F_x = -\frac{ye^y}{a}, F_y = \frac{y}{a} - \frac{a}{y} - \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{a^2y}{(a^2 - y^2)^2}$$

$$(5) F = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 2y - 4z - 5$$

$$F_x = 2x - 2, F_y = 2y + 2, F_z = 2z - 4$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{z-1}{z-2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{y+1}{z-2}$$

$$(6) F = f(x+y+z, xyz) - z$$

$$F_x = f_1 + yz f_2, \quad F_y = f_1 + zx f_2, \quad F_z = f_1 + xy f_2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{F_{xx}}{F_2} = -\frac{f_1 + yz f_2}{f_1 + xy f_2 - 1}, \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{F_{yy}}{F_2} = -\frac{f_1 + zx f_2}{f_1 + yz f_2 - 1}, \quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{F_{zz}}{F_2} = -\frac{f_1 + xy f_2}{f_1 + zx f_2 - 1}$$

4. $F = x^2 - xy + y^2 - 1$

$$F_x = 2x - y, \quad F_y = -x + 2y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = \frac{2x - y}{x - 2y}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = 2x + 2y, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + \frac{4xy - 2y^2}{x - 2y}$$

$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = \frac{4x - 2y}{x - 2y} + \frac{6x^2(2x - y)}{(x - 2y)^3}$$

5. $F = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$

$$F_x = 3x^2 - 3yz, \quad F_y = 3z^2 - 3xy$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{x^2 - yz}{z^2 - xy}$$

$$U_{xy} = 2x + 2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x - \frac{2x^2z - 2yz^2}{z^2 - xy}$$

$$U_{xx} = \frac{2xz(x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz)}{(3y - z^2)^3}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1$$

7.

(1) $F = x + y + z - e^{-(x+y+z)}$

$$F_x = 1 + e^{-(x+y+z)}, \quad F_y = 1 + e^{-(x+y+z)}, \quad F_z = 1 + e^{-(x+y+z)}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -1, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -1, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

(2) $F_x = F_1 + F_2 + F_3, \quad F_y = F_1 + F_2, \quad F_z = F_3$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{F_1 + F_2 + F_3}{F_3}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{F_1 + F_2}{F_3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{F_3^2(F_{11} + 2F_{12} + F_{22}) - 2(F_1 + F_2)F_3(F_{11} + F_{22}) + (F_1 + F_2)^2F_{33}}{F_3^3}$$

8. $y' = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$

$$y'' = F_y^3 (2F_x F_y F_{xy} - F_y^2 F_{xx} - F_x^2 F_{yy})$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} F_{xx} & F_{xy} & F_{xz} \\ F_{yx} & F_{yy} & F_{yz} \\ F_{zx} & F_{zy} & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

9. $F_y(1, 1) = -f'(1)$

故而 $f'(1) \neq 0$, f 在 $U(1)$ 上连续即 \square

1. 试讨论方程组

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = \frac{z^2}{2}, \\ x + y + z = 2 \end{cases}$$

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?

2. 求下列方程组所确定的隐函数组的导数:

(1) $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \\ x^2 + y^2 = ax, \end{cases}$ 求 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$;

(2) $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = y, \\ y - x^2 = xu, \end{cases}$ 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$;

(3) $\begin{cases} ux^2 + uy^2 = 1, \\ vx^2 + uy^2 = 0, \\ v = g(u - x, y), \end{cases}$ 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$.

3. 求下列函数组所确定的反函数组的偏导数:

(1) $\begin{cases} x = e^u + \sin v, \\ y = e^u - \cos v, \end{cases}$ 求 u_x, v_x, u_y, v_y ;

(2) $\begin{cases} x = u + v, \\ y = u^2 + v^2, \\ z = uv, \end{cases}$ 求 z_x .

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 为参数) 所定义的函数, 求当 $u=0, v=0$ 时的 dz .5. 试以 u, v 为新的自变量变换下列方程:

(1) $(x+y)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - (x-y)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$, 设 $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $v = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$.

(2) $x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$, 设 $u = xy$, $v = \frac{x}{y}$.

6. 设函数 $u = u(x, y)$ 由方程组

$u = f(x, y, t, z), \quad g(y, z, t) = 0, \quad h(z, t) = 0$

所确定, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$.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

$$\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(s, t)} = \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(s, t)} + \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(y, z)} \frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(s, t)} + \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(z, x)} \frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(s, t)}$$

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 $\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(u, v)}$ 并验证它们互为倒数.9. 将以下式中的 (x, y, z) 变换成球面坐标 (r, θ, φ) 的形式,

$$\Delta_u u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2,$$

$$\Delta_{\bar{u}} u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2}.$$

10. 设 $u = \frac{x}{r}, v = \frac{y}{r}, w = \frac{z}{r}$, 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 $\frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)}$.

1. $F = x^2 + y^2 - \frac{1}{2}z^2, \quad G = x + y + z - 2$

(i) F, G 在 $U((1, -1, 2))$ 上连续

(ii) $F(1, -1, 2) = G(1, -1, 2) = 0$

(iii) F, G 在 $U((1, -1, 2))$ 有一阶偏导数

(iv) $\left| \begin{array}{cc} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{array} \right|_{P_0} = \left| \begin{array}{cc} 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right| = 4 \neq 0$

故能确定

2.

(1) $\begin{cases} 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{ds} + 2z \frac{dz}{ds} = 0 \\ 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{ds} = a \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{ds} = \frac{a - 2x}{2y}, \quad \frac{dz}{ds} = -\frac{a}{2z}$

(2) $\begin{cases} 1 - 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ -2v \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} - u - x \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} = 0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2v + yu}{4uv - xy}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{2u^2 + x}{xy - 4uv}$

$\begin{cases} -2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - v - y \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \\ 1 - 2v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2u^2 + y}{xy - 4uv}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{2u + xy}{4uv - xy}$

(3) $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x})f_1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}f_2 \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - 1)g_1 + 2uv \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}g_2 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{u(1 - 2v)g_1 - f_1 g_2}{(1 - xf_1)(1 - 2v)g_1 - f_1 g_2}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{(xf_1 - 1)g_1 + uf_1 g_2}{(1 - xf_1)(1 - 2v)g_1 - f_1 g_2}$

3.

(1) $\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(u, v)} = \left| \begin{array}{cc} e^u + \sin v & u \cos v \\ e^u - \cos v & u \sin v \end{array} \right| = u(e^u \sin v - e^u \cos v + 1)$

$U_x = \frac{\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(u, v)}}{\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(u, v)}} = \frac{\sin v}{e^u \sin v - e^u \cos v + 1}$

$V_x = \frac{\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(u, v)}}{\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(u, v)}} = \frac{\cos v - e^u}{u(e^u \sin v - e^u \cos v + 1)}$

$U_y = \frac{\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(u, v)}}{\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(u, v)}} = \frac{-\cos v}{e^u \sin v - e^u \cos v + 1}$

$V_y = \frac{\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(u, v)}}{\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(u, v)}} = \frac{e^u + \sin v}{u(e^u \sin v - e^u \cos v + 1)}$

(2) $|1| = U_x + V_x$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 2uv_x + 2vu_x \\ z_x = 3u^2u_x + 3v^2v_x \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow z_x = -3uv$$

$$4. z_x = vu_x + uv_x, z_y = vu_y + uv_y$$

$$dz = z_x dx + z_y dy \Rightarrow dz|_{u=v=0} = 0$$

5.

$$(1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} - \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$$

$$\text{代入得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{x}{y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{x^2}{y^4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} - \frac{2x^2}{y^3} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{2x}{y^3} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v}$$

$$\text{代入得 } 2u \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v}$$

$$6. \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_x + f_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + f_t \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} \\ g_x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + g_t \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = 0 \\ h_x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + h_t \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_x$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f_y + f_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + f_t \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \\ g_y + g_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + g_t \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = 0 \\ h_y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + h_t \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f_y + \frac{\frac{\partial (g_z, h_z)}{\partial (f_z, h_z)}}{\frac{\partial (g_t, h_t)}{\partial (f_t, h_t)}} g_y$$

7. $\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} = 0$

$$8. \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} u_x & u_y \\ v_x & v_y \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{y}{\sin x}$$

$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{y}{\tan x} \\ v = \frac{y}{\sin x} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \arccos \frac{u}{v} \\ y = \sqrt{v^2 - u^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} u_x & u_y \\ v_x & v_y \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{\sin x}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(4, v)} = 1$$

$$9. \Delta_1 u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2$$

$$\Delta_2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r^2 \sin \theta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

10.

$$(1) r^2 = \frac{1}{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}$$

$$\gamma = ur^2 = \frac{u}{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}, y = vr^2 = \frac{v}{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}, z = wr^2 = \frac{w}{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)} = \begin{vmatrix} u_x & u_y & u_z \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \\ w_x & w_y & w_z \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{r^6}$$

习题 18.3

1. 求平面曲线 $x^{2a} + y^{2b} = a^{2b}$ ($a > 0$) 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.

2. 求下列曲线在所示点处的切线与法平面:

$$(1) x = a \sin^2 t, y = b \sin \cos t, z = c \cos^2 t, 在点 t = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(2) 2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 9, x^2 + y^2 = z^2, 在点 (1, -1, 2)$$

3. 求下列曲面在所示点处的切平面与法线:

$$(1) y^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 0, 在点 (1, 1, 2)$$

$$(2) \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, 在点 (\sqrt{\frac{a}{3}}, \sqrt{\frac{b}{3}}, \sqrt{\frac{c}{3}})$$

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.

5. 求曲面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$ 的切平面, 使它平行于平面 $x + 4y + 6z = 0$.

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 $x+2y+z=4$.

7. 求函数

$$u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

在点 $M(1, 2, -2)$ 沿曲线

$$x = t, \quad y = 2t^2, \quad z = -2t^3$$

在该点切线的方向导数.

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).

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).

10. 求 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = x$ 的切平面, 使其垂直于平面 $x - y - z = 2$ 和 $x - y - z = 2$.

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.

$$1. F_x(x_0, y_0) = \frac{2}{3} x_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}, \quad F_y(x_0, y_0) = \frac{2}{3} y_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{切线: } \frac{2}{3} x_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}(x - x_0) + \frac{2}{3} y_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}(y - y_0) = 0 \Rightarrow x_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}x + y_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}y = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\text{交点: } A(x_0^{\frac{1}{3}}a^{\frac{2}{3}}, 0), B(0, y_0^{\frac{1}{3}}a^{\frac{2}{3}})$$

$$|AB| = \sqrt{(x_0^{\frac{1}{3}}a^{\frac{2}{3}})^2 + (y_0^{\frac{1}{3}}a^{\frac{2}{3}})^2} = a$$

2.

$$(1) \gamma(t) = \frac{1}{2}a, \quad \gamma'(t) = a$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2}b, \quad y'(t) = 0$$

$$z(t) = \frac{1}{2}c, \quad z'(t) = -c$$

$$\text{切线: } \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}a}{a} = \frac{z - \frac{1}{2}c}{-c}, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}b$$

$$\text{法平面: } a(x - \frac{1}{2}a) - c(z - \frac{1}{2}c) = 0$$

$$(2) F(x, y, z) = 2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 - 9, \quad G(x, y, z) = 3x^2 + y^2 - z^2$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \right|_P = 32, \quad \left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \right|_P = 40, \quad \left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \right|_P = 28$$

$$\text{切线: } \frac{x-1}{32} = \frac{y+1}{40} = \frac{z-2}{28}$$

$$\text{法平面: } 32(x-1) + 40(y+1) + 28(z-2) = 0$$

3.

$$(1) F = y - e^{2x-2}$$

$$F_x(P) = -2, \quad F_y(P) = 1, \quad F_z(P) = 1$$

$$\text{切平面: } -2(x-1) + (y-1) + (z-2) = 0$$

$$\text{法线: } \frac{x-1}{-2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-2}{1}$$

$$(2) F = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1$$

$$F_x(P) = \frac{2}{b^2 a}, \quad F_y(P) = \frac{2}{a^2 b}, \quad F_z(P) = \frac{2}{c^2 b}$$

$$\text{切平面: } \frac{1}{a}(x - \frac{a}{b}) + \frac{1}{b}(y - \frac{b}{a}) + \frac{1}{c}(z - \frac{c}{b}) = 0$$

$$\text{法线: } a(x - \frac{a}{b}) = b(y - \frac{b}{a}) = c(z - \frac{c}{b})$$

$$4. \vec{n}_1 = (2x, 2y, 2z), \quad \vec{n}_2 = (2x, 2y, -2z \tan^2 \varphi)$$

$$\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 4(x^2 + y^2 - z^2 \tan^2 \varphi) = 0$$

$$5. \Pi: 2x_0(x - x_0) + 4y_0(y - y_0) + 6z_0(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2x_0}{1} = \frac{4y_0}{4} = \frac{6z_0}{6} \Rightarrow (x_0, y_0, z_0) = \pm(1, 2, 2) \\ x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + 3z_0^2 = 21 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Pi_1: 2(x-1) + 8(y-2) + 12(z-2) = 0, \quad \Pi_2: -2(x+1) - 8(y+2) - 12(z+2) = 0$$

$$6. l: \frac{x-t}{1} = \frac{y-t^2}{2t} = \frac{z-t^3}{3t^2}$$

$$(1, 2t, 3t^2) \cdot (1, 2, 1) = 0 \Rightarrow t_1 = -\frac{1}{3}, t_2 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \ell_1: \frac{x+\frac{1}{3}}{1} = \frac{y-\frac{1}{9}}{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{z+\frac{1}{27}}{\frac{1}{3}}, \quad \ell_2: \frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-2} = \frac{z+1}{3}$$

$$7. \ell = (1, 4, -8) \Rightarrow \ell_0 = (\frac{1}{9}, \frac{4}{9}, -\frac{8}{9})$$

$$\text{grad } u(1, 2, -2) = (\frac{8}{27}, -\frac{2}{27}, \frac{2}{27})$$

$$u(1, 2, -2) = \text{grad } u(1, 2, -2) \cdot \ell_0 = -\frac{16}{243}$$

$$8. \text{grad } F(P_0) = (F_x(P_0), F_y(P_0))$$

$$\text{等值线: } F(x, y) = c \Rightarrow \vec{n} = (F_x(P_0), F_y(P_0))$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{grad } F(P_0) = \vec{n}$$

$$9. \Pi_1: y_0 z_0 (x - x_0) + x_0 z_0 (y - y_0) + x_0 y_0 (z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\Pi_2: \frac{x_0}{a^2} (x - x_0) + \frac{y_0}{b^2} (y - y_0) + \frac{z_0}{c^2} (z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0 y_0 z_0 = \lambda \\ \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{abc}{3\sqrt{3}} \\ \Pi_1 = \Pi_2 \end{cases}$$

$$10. \vec{n} = (2x_0 - 1, 2y_0, 2z_0)$$

$$\vec{n}_1 = (1, -1, -\frac{1}{2}), \quad \vec{n}_2 = (1, -1, -1)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = \lambda \\ \vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}_1 = 0 \Rightarrow (x_0, y_0, z_0) = (\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{2}}{4}, \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{2}}{4}, 0) \\ \vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 0 \\ \Rightarrow \Pi: x + y = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$11. \text{对 } z \text{ 求导得: } F_z \frac{dx}{dz} + F_y \frac{dy}{dz} + F_z = 0, \quad G_z \frac{dx}{dz} + G_y \frac{dy}{dz} + G_z = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \cdot \frac{\partial(z, y)}{\partial(F, G)}, \quad \frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \cdot \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(F, G)}$$

$$\text{+} \text{fix: } \frac{\frac{y-y_0}{dz}|_{P_0}}{\frac{dx}{dz}|_{P_0}} - \frac{\frac{y-y_0}{dz}|_{P_0}}{\frac{dy}{dz}|_{P_0}} = 0$$

习题 18.4

1. 应用拉格朗日乘数法,求下列函数的条件极值:

- (1) $f(x,y)=x^2+y^2$, 若 $x+y-1=0$;
- (2) $f(x,y,z,t)=xyz+z+t$, 若 $xyz=a^3$ (其中 $x,y,z,t>0, a>0$);
- (3) $f(x,y,z)=xy$, 若 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$, $x+y+z=0$.

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;

3. 求空间一点 (x_1, y_1, z_1) 到平面 $Ax+By+Cz+D=0$ 的最短距离;

4. 证明: 在 n 个正数的和为定值条件下

$$x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n = a$$

下, 这 n 个正数的乘积 $x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n$ 的最大值为 $\frac{a^n}{n^n}$ 并由此结果推出 n 个正数的几何平均值不大于算术平均值

$$\sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} \leq \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n}{n}$$

5. 设 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 为已知的 n 个正数, 求

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k x_k$$

在限制条件

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2 \leq 1$$

下的最大值;

6. 求函数

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2$$

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;

7. 利用条件极值方法证明不等式

$$xy^2 z^3 \leq 108 \left(\frac{x+y+z}{6} \right)^6, \quad x>0, y>0, z>0.$$

提示: 取目标函数 $f(x, y, z) = xy^2 z^3$, 约束条件为 $x+y+z=a$ ($x>0, y>0, z>0, a>0$).

1.

$$(1) L(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda(x + y - 1)$$

$$L_x = L_y = L_\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y) = (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}), \lambda = -1$$

极小值: $f(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$

$$(2) L(x, y, z, t, \lambda) = x + y + z + t + \lambda(xyzt - c^4)$$

$$L_x = L_y = L_z = L_t = L_\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y, z, t) = (c, c, c, c)$$

极小值: $f(c, c, c, c) = 4c$

$$(3) L(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1) + \mu(x + y + z)$$

$$L_x = L_y = L_z = L_\lambda = L_\mu = 0$$

\Rightarrow 极小值: $-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}$, 极大值: $\frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}$

2.

$$(1) f(x, y, z) = xyz, 2(xy + yz + zx) = a^2$$

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = xyz - \lambda[2(xy + yz + zx) - a^2]$$

$$L_x = L_y = L_z = L_\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (\frac{a}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{6}}),$$
 即 P 为正方体

$$(2) f(x, y, z) = 2(xy + yz + zx), xyz = V$$

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = 2(xy + yz + zx) + \lambda(xyz - V)$$

$$L_x = L_y = L_z = L_\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (\sqrt[3]{V}, \sqrt[3]{V}, \sqrt[3]{V}),$$
 即 P 为正方体

$$(3) f(x, y, z) = d^2 = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2, Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 + \lambda(Ax + By + Cz + D)$$

$$L_x = L_y = L_z = L_\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (x_0 - \frac{\lambda}{2}A, y_0 - \frac{\lambda}{2}B, z_0 - \frac{\lambda}{2}C)$$

$$d = \sqrt{f(x_0 - \frac{\lambda}{2}A, y_0 - \frac{\lambda}{2}B, z_0 - \frac{\lambda}{2}C)} = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

$$(4) f = \prod x_i, \sum x_i = a$$

$$L = \prod x_i + \lambda(\sum x_i - a)$$

$$L_{x_i} = L_\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow x_i = \frac{a}{n}$$

$$\text{极大值: } f(\frac{a}{n}, \dots, \frac{a}{n}) = \frac{a^n}{n^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\prod x_i)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$$

$$(5) f = \sum a_i x_i, \sum x_i^2 = a^2$$

$$L = \sum a_i x_i - \lambda(\sum x_i^2 - a^2)$$

$$L_{x_i} = L_\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow x_i = \pm \frac{aa_i}{\sqrt{\sum a_i^2}}$$

$$\text{极大值: } f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = a \sqrt{\sum a_i^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{\max} = \sup_{a \in (0, 1]} a \sqrt{\sum a_i^2} = \sqrt{\sum a_i^2}$$

$$6. L = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 + \lambda (\sum_{i=1}^n a_i - 1)$$

$$L_{a_i} = L_\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow a_i = -\frac{2}{\sum a_i}$$

$$\text{极小值: } f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{\sum a_i}$$

$$7. f(x, y, z) = xy^2z^3, x+y+z=a$$

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = xy^2z^3 + \lambda(x+y+z-a)$$

$$L_x = L_y = L_z = L_\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (\frac{1}{6}a, \frac{1}{3}a, \frac{1}{2}a)$$

$$\text{极大值: } f(x, y, z) = 108 \cdot (\frac{a}{6})^6$$

$$\Rightarrow xy^2z^3 \leq 108 \left(\frac{x+y+z}{6}\right)^6$$

第十八章总练习题

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) 试指出一个能在该点邻域上确定 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?

9. 试求由下列方程组所确定的隐函数的微值:

(1) $x^2+2xy+2y^2=1;$ (2) $(x^2+y^2)^2=a^2(x^2-y^2)$ ($a>0$).

10. 设 $y=y(x)$ 和一组函数 $x=(u, v), y=\phi(u, v)$, 那么由方程 $\psi(u, v)=F(\phi(u, v))$ 可以确定函

数 $v=v(u)$. 试用 $u, v, \frac{du}{dx}, \frac{dv}{dx}, \frac{dy}{dx}$ 表示 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

11. 试证明: 二次型

$$f(x, y, z) = Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dyz + 2Exz + 2Fxy$$

在单位球面上

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

上的最大值和最小值恰好是矩阵

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} A & F & E \\ F & B & D \\ E & D & C \end{pmatrix}$$

的最大特征值和最小特征值.

12. 设 n 为正整数, $x, y>0$. 用条件极值方法证明:

$$\frac{x^n + y^n}{2} \geq \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^n.$$

提示: 参照 §4 例 4 的思想方法, 给出合适的约束条件.

13. 求由椭球 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 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.

14. 设 $P_n(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 是曲面 $F(x, y, z)=1$ 的非奇异点①, F 在 $U(P_n)$ 可微, 且为 n 次齐次函数. 证明: 此曲面在 P_n 处的切平面方程为

$$xF_x(P_n) + yF_y(P_n) + zF_z(P_n) = n.$$

$$1. F_y = 2y \neq 0 \Rightarrow y \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 0, x \neq \pm 1$$

故 $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 < |x| < 1, 0 < |y| \leq \frac{1}{2}\}$ 上 $\exists y = f(x)$.

2. 四阶

$$3. \begin{cases} f(x, y, z) = 0 \\ z = g(x, y) \end{cases}$$

对 x 求偏导得 $\begin{cases} f_x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} f_y + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} f_z = 0 \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = g_x + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} g_y \end{cases}$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f_x + f_z g_x}{f_y + f_z g_y}. \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{f_y g_x - f_x g_y}{f_y + f_z g_y}$$

$$4. \begin{cases} \frac{\partial(g_1, g_2)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} G_{11} & G_{12} \\ G_{21} & G_{22} \end{vmatrix} = f_x(G_{11}G_{22} - G_{12}G_{21}) + f_y(G_{11}G_{22} - G_{12}G_{21}) + (G_{11}G_{22} - G_{12}G_{21}) \\ \frac{\partial(g_1, g_2)}{\partial(x, y)} = f_x(G_{11}G_{22} - G_{12}G_{21}) + f_y(G_{11}G_{22} - G_{12}G_{21}) + (G_{11}G_{22} - G_{12}G_{21}) \end{cases}$$

即 \exists .

$$5. \text{对 } x \text{ 求偏导得 } \begin{pmatrix} f_u & f_v & f_w \\ g_u & g_v & g_w \\ h_u & h_v & h_w \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{g(u, h)}{g(v, w)}$$

$$\text{同理 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{g(u, h)}{g(v, w)}$$

$$(1) \text{对 } x \text{ 求偏导得 } 2x + 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} f_u + g_x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} g_u$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{f_x + g_x - 2x}{2u - f_u - g_u}$$

$$\text{同理 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{g_y}{2u - f_u - g_u}$$

$$(2) \text{对 } x \text{ 求偏导得 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) f_i + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} f_z$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{f_i}{1 - f_j - y f_z}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{u f_z}{1 - f_j - y f_z}$$

$$7. \because F(x, y, u, v) = u^3 + xv - y = 0, G(x, y, u, v) = v^3 + yu - x = 0$$

此时 $u=f(x, y), v=g(x, y)$ 满足条件

8.

$$(1) \text{设 } F_0(x, y, z, u) = f(x) + f(y) + f(z) - F(u) = 0, \text{ 类似设 } G_0, H_0.$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial(F_0, G_0, H_0)}{\partial(x, y, z)} \Big|_{P_0} \neq 0 \text{ 满足}$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} x_0 & y_0 & z_0 \\ x_0^2 & y_0^2 & z_0^2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x_0, y_0, z_0 \text{ 互不相等.}$$

9.

$$(1) F_x = 2x + 2y, F_y = 2x + 4y$$

$$F_x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=1} = 1 > 0, \quad \frac{dy}{dx} \Big|_{x=-1} = -1 < 0$$

极小值 $y|_{x=1} = -1$, 极大值 $y|_{x=-1} = 1$

$$(2) F_x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda = \pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} a$$

$$\left| \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right|_{(\pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} a, \sqrt{\frac{1}{8}} a)} < 0, \quad \left| \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right|_{(\pm \sqrt{\frac{3}{8}} a, -\sqrt{\frac{1}{8}} a)} > 0$$

极小值 $y = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{8}} a$, 极大值 $y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{8}} a$

$$10. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \right)^{-1} = \frac{\psi_u + \frac{du}{dx} \psi_v}{\psi_u + \frac{du}{dx} \psi_v}$$

$$11. \text{设 } L(x, y, z, \lambda) = f(x, y, z) - (\lambda^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$$

$$L_x = L_y = L_z = L_\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow f(x, y, z) = \lambda$$

放入特征值

即证

$$12. \text{设 } L(x, y, \lambda) = \frac{x^n + y^n}{2} + \lambda(x + y - a)$$

$$L_x = L_y = L_\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y) = (\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2})$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{极小值 } f(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}) = (\frac{a}{2})^n = (\frac{x+y}{2})^n$$

即证

$$13. f(x, y, z) = \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{6xyz}$$

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = f(x, y, z) + \lambda(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1)$$

$$L_x = L_y = L_z = L_\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}})$$

$$\text{极小值 } f(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} abc$$

$$14. F \text{型 } n \text{ 次齐次函数} \Rightarrow xF_x + yF_y + zF_z = nF = n$$

$$\text{切平面: } F_x(P_0)(x - x_0) + F_y(P_0)(y - y_0) + F_z(P_0)(z - z_0) = 0 \Rightarrow xF_x(P_0) + yF_y(P_0) + zF_z(P_0) = x_0 F_x(P_0) + y_0 F_y(P_0) + z_0 F_z(P_0) = n$$

即证

习题 19.1

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

$$F(y) = \int_0^y f(x,y) dx$$

所确定的函数在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续, 并作函数 $F(y)$ 的图像.

2. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} dx; \quad (2) \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos \alpha x dx.$$

3. 设 $F(x) = \int_0^x e^{-xt} dy$, 求 $F'(x)$.

4. 应用对参数的微分法, 求下列积分:

$$(1) \int_0^1 \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx \quad (a^2 + b^2 \neq 0);$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 \ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2) dx.$$

5. 应用积分分步下的积分方法, 求下列积分:

$$(1) \int_1^b \sin \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right) \frac{x^2 - x^3}{\ln x} dx \quad (b > a > 0);$$

$$(2) \int_1^b \cos \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right) \frac{x^2 - x^3}{\ln x} dx \quad (b > a > 0).$$

6. 试求累次积分:

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy \quad \text{与} \quad \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dx,$$

并指出它们为什么与定理 19.6 的结果不符.

7. 研究函数 $F(y) = \int_0^y \frac{|f(x)|}{x^2 + y^2} dx$ 的连续性, 其中 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0,1]$ 上是正的连续函数.

8. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a,A]$ 上连续. 证明

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{h} \int_a^{a+h} [f(t+h) - f(t)] dt = f(a) \quad (a < x < A).$$

9. 设

$$F(x,y) = \int_y^0 (x-zy)f(z) dz,$$

其中 $f(z)$ 为可微函数, 求 $F_x(x,y)$.

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

$$E''(k) + \frac{1}{k} E'(k) + \frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} = 0.$$

$$1. F(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & y < 0 \\ 1-2y, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ -1, & y > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(1) \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = 1$$

$$(2) \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_0^2 x^2 \cos 2x dx = \int_0^2 \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cos 2x dx = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$3. F'(x) = \int_x^{\infty} -y^2 e^{-xy} dy - e^{-x^2} + 2xe^{-x^2}$$

4.

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx = \pi \ln \frac{|a| + |b|}{2}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & |a| \leq 1 \\ 2\pi \ln |a|, & |a| > 1 \end{cases}$$

5.

$$(1) I = \arctan(1+b) - \arctan(1+a)$$

$$(2) I = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{b^2 + 2b + 2}{a^2 + 2a + 2}$$

$$6. I_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad I_2 = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 不连续

7. $F(y)$ 在 $y=0$ 处不连续, 其余位置连续

8. 图略

$$9. F_{xy}(x,y) = (2x - 3y^2) f(xy) + \frac{x}{y^2} f(\frac{x}{y}) + x^2 y (1-y^2) f'(xy)$$

10.

$$(1) E'(k) = \frac{1}{k} [E(k) - F(k)]$$

$$F'(k) = \frac{E(k)}{k(1-k^2)} - \frac{F(k)}{k}$$

$$(2) E''(k) = -\frac{1}{k^2} F(k)$$

代入即得.

1. 计算下列第一型曲线积分:

(1) $\int_L (x+y) dx$, 其中 L 是以 $O(0,0)$, $A(1,0)$, $B(0,1)$ 为顶点的三角形周界;(2) $\int_L (x^2 + y^2)^{1/2} ds$, 其中 L 是以原点为中心, R 为半径的上半圆周;(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) $\int_L |y| ds$, 其中 L 为单位圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$;(5) $\int_L (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2} ds$, 其中 L 为螺旋线 $x = \cos t, y = \sin t, z = bt$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$) 的一段;(6) $\int_L xy ds$, 其中 L 是曲线 $x = t, y = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2t}, z = \frac{1}{2}t^2$ ($0 \leq t \leq 1$) 的一段;(7) $\int_L \sqrt{2x^2 + 2y^2} ds$, 其中 L 是 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 与 $x+y$ 相交的圆周。2. 求曲线 $x=a, y=at, z=\frac{1}{2}a^2t^2$ ($0 \leq t \leq 1, a>0$) 的质量, 设其线密度为 $\rho = \sqrt{\frac{2a}{a}}$.3. 求摆线 $\begin{cases} x=a(t-\sin t), \\ y=a(1-\cos t) \end{cases}$ ($0 \leq t \leq \pi$) 的质心, 设其质量分布是均匀的。4. 若曲线以极坐标 $\rho=\rho(\theta)$ ($\theta_0 < \theta < \theta_1$) 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) $\int_L e^{i\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} ds$, 其中 L 为曲线 $\rho=a$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$) 的一段;(2) $\int_L x ds$, 其中 L 为对数螺线 $\rho=ae^{kt}$ ($k>0$) 在圆 $r=a$ 内的部分。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 的长。

1.

$$(1) \int_L (x+y) ds = \int_0^1 x ds + \int_0^1 \sqrt{2} ds + \int_0^1 y dy = \sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$(2) x=R\cos\theta, y=R\sin\theta$$

$$\int_L (x^2+y^2)^{1/2} ds = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R d\theta = \pi R^2$$

$$(3) y = \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{bx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$\int_L xy ds = \int_0^a x \cdot \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx = \frac{ab(a^2 + ab + b^2)}{3(a+b)}$$

$$(4) x=\cos\theta, y=\sin\theta$$

$$\int_L |y| ds = \int_0^\pi \sin\theta d\theta - \int_\pi^{2\pi} \sin\theta d\theta = 4$$

$$(5) \int_L (x^2+y^2+z^2) ds = \int_0^{2\pi} (a^2 + b^2 + t^2) \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} dt = \frac{2(3a^2 + 4b^2\pi^2)\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{3} \pi$$

$$(6) \int_L xy z ds = \int_0^1 t \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{6t}}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2}t^2 \cdot \sqrt{1+2t+t^2} dt = \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{143}$$

$$(7) x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t, y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t, z = a \cos t$$

$$\int_L \sqrt{y^2 + z^2} ds = \int_0^{2\pi} a \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 t + a^2 \cos^2 t} dt = 2a^2 \pi$$

$$2. m = \int_L \rho ds = \int_0^1 t \sqrt{a^2 + a^2 t^2} dt = \frac{2\sqrt{2}-1}{3} a$$

$$3. \bar{x} = \frac{\int_L x ds}{\int_L ds} = \frac{\int_0^1 2a t \sin t \sin \frac{\pi}{2} dt}{\int_0^1 2a \sin \frac{\pi}{2} dt} = \frac{4}{3} a$$

$$\text{同理 } \bar{y} = \frac{4}{3} a$$

$$M(\frac{4}{3}a, \frac{4}{3}a)$$

$$4. x = \rho(\theta) \cos\theta, y = \rho(\theta) \sin\theta, ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta = \sqrt{\rho^2(\theta) + \rho'^2(\theta)} d\theta$$

$$\int_L f(x,y) ds = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} f(\rho(\theta) \cos\theta, \rho(\theta) \sin\theta) \sqrt{\rho^2(\theta) + \rho'^2(\theta)} d\theta$$

$$(1) I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{a^2 + 0} d\theta = \frac{a\pi}{4} e^a$$

$$(2) I = \int_{-\infty}^0 ae^{b\theta} \cos\theta \sqrt{a^2 e^{2b\theta} + a^2 k^2 e^{-2b\theta}} d\theta = \frac{4a^2 k \sqrt{1+k^2}}{1+4k^2}$$

$$5. \int_L f(x,y) ds = \int_a^b f(x(t), y(t)) \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} dt$$

由中值定理得, $\exists t_0 \in [a, b]$ s.t. $\int_L f(x(t), y(t)) \sqrt{x'(t)+y'(t)} dt = f[x(t_0), y(t_0)] \int_a^b \sqrt{x'(t)+y'(t)} dt = f[x(t_0), y(t_0)] (\Delta L)$

令 $x_0 = x(t_0), y_0 = y(t_0), \bar{x}, \bar{y} \in L$

1. 计算第二型曲线积分:

(1) $\int_L x dy - y dx$, 其中 L 为本节例 2 中的三种情况:

(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) $\int_L \frac{-x dx + y dy}{x^2 + y^2}$, 其中 L 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, 依逆时针方向;

(4) $\int_L y dx + \sin x dy$, 其中 L 为 $y = \sin x$ ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$) 与 x 轴所围的闭曲线, 依顺时针方向;

(5) $\int_L x dx + y dy + z dz$, 其中 L 为从 $(1, 1, 1)$ 到 $(2, 3, 4)$ 的直线段。

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 $(a, 0)$ 沿椭圆运动到 $(0, b)$, 求力所做的功.3. 设一质点受力作用, 力的方向指向原点, 大小与质点到 xy 平面的距离成反比. 若质点沿直线 $x=at, y=bt, z=ct$ ($c \neq 0$) 从 $M(a, b, c)$ 移动到 $N(2a, 2b, 2c)$, 求力所做的功.

4. 证明曲面积分的估计式

$$\left| \int_D P dx + Q dy \right| \leq LM,$$

其中 L 为 \overline{AB} 的弧长, $M = \max_{(x,y) \in D} \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$.

利用上述不等式估计积分

$$I_2 = \int_{x_1^2 + y^2 \geq 1} \frac{y dx - x dy}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^{1/2}},$$

并证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = 0$.

5. 计算沿空间曲线的第二型曲线积分:

(1) $\int_L xy dz$, 其中 L 为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 与 $y = x$ 相交的圆, 其方向按曲线依次经过 $1, 2, 7, 8$ 变换;

(2) $\int_L (y^2 - x^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy + (x^2 + y^2) dz$, 其中 L 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 在第一卦限部分的边界的曲链, 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.

1. $\int_L x dy - y dx$

(1) (i) $\int_L x dy - y dx = \int_0^1 (5 \cdot 4s - 2s^2) ds = \frac{2}{3}$

(ii) $\int_L x dy - y dx = \int_0^1 (s \cdot 2 - 2s) ds = 0$

(iii) $\int_{OA} x dy - y dx = \int_0^1 0 ds = 0$

$$\int_{AB} x dy - y dx = \int_0^2 (1-s) dy = 2$$

$$\int_{BO} x dy - y dx = 0$$

$$\int_L x dy - y dx = (\int_{OA} + \int_{AB} + \int_{BO}) x dy - y dx = 2$$

(2) $\int_L (2a-y) ds + dy = \int_0^{2\pi} [(2a-a(1-\cos t)) a(1-\cos t) + a \sin t] dt = a^2 \pi$

(3) $x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$

$$\oint_L \frac{-x}{x^2+y^2} dx + \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} dy = \int_0^{2\pi} [(-\frac{1}{a} \cos t)(-\sin t) + (\frac{1}{a} \sin t)(a \cos t)] dt = 0$$

(4) $A = (\pi, 0)$

$$\int_{OA} y dx + \sin x dy = \int_0^\pi (\sin x + \sin x \cos x) dx = 2$$

$$\int_{AO} y dx + \sin x dy = 0$$

$$I = 2 + 0 = 2$$

(5) $x = 1+t, y = 1+2t, z = 1+3t, 0 \leq t \leq 1$

$$\int_L x ds + y dy + z dz = \int_0^1 [(1+t) + 2(1+2t) + 3(1+3t)] dt = 13$$

2. $x = a \cos t, y = b \sin t, 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$F = k \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right) = (kx, ky)$$

$$W = \int_L kx ds + ky dy = k \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-a^2 \sin t \cos t + b^2 \sin t \cos t) dt = \frac{1}{2} k(b^2 - a^2)$$

3. $1 \leq t \leq 2$

$$F = \frac{k}{z} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right) = \frac{k}{c \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} (x, y, z)$$

$$W = \frac{k}{c \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} \int_1^2 \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{t} dt = \frac{k \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}{c} \ln 2$$

4. $\int_{AB} P dx + Q dy \leq \int_{AB} |P dx + Q dy| = \int_{AB} |P \cos \langle \vec{t}, \vec{s} \rangle + Q \cos \langle \vec{t}, \vec{y} \rangle| ds \leq \int_{AB} \sqrt{(P^2 + Q^2)(\cos^2 \langle \vec{t}, \vec{s} \rangle + \cos^2 \langle \vec{t}, \vec{y} \rangle)} ds \leq LM$

$$\sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = \frac{R}{(R^2 + xy)^{1/2}} \Rightarrow M = \frac{4}{R}$$

$$L = 2\pi R$$

$$I \leq ML = \frac{8\pi}{R^2}$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} \frac{8\pi}{R^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} I_R = 0$$

5.

(1) $x = \cos \theta, y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \theta, z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

$$\int_L xyz dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \pi$$

$$(2) I = -\frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{3} = -4$$

第二十章总练习题

1. 计算下列曲线积分：

$$(1) \int_L y \, ds, \text{ 其中 } L \text{ 是由 } y^2 = x \text{ 和 } x+y=2 \text{ 所围的闭曲线};$$

$$(2) \int_L |y| \, ds, \text{ 其中 } L \text{ 为双曲线 } (x^2+y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2-y^2);$$

$$(3) \int_L z \, ds, \text{ 其中 } L \text{ 为圆锥螺旋线}$$

$$x = \cos t, y = t \sin t, z = t, \quad t \in [0, \pi];$$

$$(4) \int_L xy^2 \, dy - x^2y \, dx, \text{ } L \text{ 为以 } a \text{ 为半径, 圆心在原点的右半周从最上面一点 } A \text{ 到最下面一点 } B;$$

$$(5) \int_L \frac{dy - dx}{x - y}, \text{ } L \text{ 是抛物线 } y = x^2 - 4, \text{ 从 } ((0, -4)) \text{ 到 } B(2, 0) \text{ 的一段};$$

$$(6) \int_L x^2 \, dx + x^2 \, dy + x^2 \, dz, \text{ } L \text{ 是维维安尼曲线 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, x^2 + y^2 = ax \quad (z \geq 0, a > 0), \text{ 若}$$

从 x 轴正向看去, L 是逆时针方向进行的。

2. 设 $f(x, y)$ 为连续函数, 试就如下曲线:

$$(1) L_1: \text{连接 } A(a, a), C(b, a) \text{ 的直线段 } (b > a);$$

$$(2) L_2: \text{连接 } A(a, a), C(b, a), B(b, b) \text{ 三点的三角形 (逆时针方向) } (b > a),$$

计算下列曲线积分：

$$\int_L f(x, y) \, ds, \int_L f(x, y) \, dx, \int_L f(x, y) \, dy.$$

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。

$$(1) \text{试证明 } \int_B A f(x, y) \, ds > 0;$$

$$(2) \text{试问在相同条件下, 第二型曲线积分}$$

$$\int_D f(x, y) \, dx > 0$$

是否成立? 为什么?

1.

$$(1) L_1: x = t^2, y = t, \, ds = \sqrt{1+4t^2} \, dt, \quad -2 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$\int_{L_1} y \, ds = \int_{-2}^1 t \sqrt{1+4t^2} \, dt = \frac{5\sqrt{5}-7\sqrt{17}}{12}$$

$$L_2: x = t, y = 2-t, \, ds = \sqrt{t^2-4t+4} \, dt, \quad 1 \leq t \leq 3$$

$$\int_{L_2} y \, ds = \int_1^3 (2-t) \sqrt{t^2-4t+4} \, dt = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\int_{L_2} y \, ds = \frac{5\sqrt{5}-7\sqrt{17}}{12} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$(2) x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, r = a \sqrt{\cos 2\theta}, \, ds = \sqrt{r^2+r'^2} \, d\theta = \frac{a^2}{r^2} \, d\theta$$

$$\int_L |y| \, ds = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r \sin \theta \frac{a^2}{r^2} \, d\theta = (4-2\sqrt{2})a^2$$

$$(3) ds = \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} \, dt = \sqrt{t^2+2} \, dt$$

$$\int_L z \, ds = \int_0^{t_0} t \sqrt{t^2+2} \, dt = \frac{(t_0+2)^{\frac{3}{2}}-2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$(4) x = a \cos \theta, y = a \sin \theta, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_L xy^2 - x^2y \, ds = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [(a^3 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta)(a \cos \theta) - (a^3 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta)(-a \sin \theta)] \, d\theta = -\frac{a^4}{4}\pi$$

$$(5) \int_L \frac{dy - dx}{x - y} = \int_0^2 \frac{2x-1}{x-x^2+4} \, dx = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{x-x^2+4} \, d(x-x^2+4) = \ln 2$$

$$(6) x = a \sin^2 t, y = a \sin t \cos t, z = a \cos t$$

$$\int_L y^2 \, ds + z^2 \, dy + x^2 \, dz = a^3 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 \sin^3 t \cos^3 t + \cos^4 t - \sin^2 t \cos^2 t - \sin^2 t) \, dt = -\frac{\pi}{4}a^3$$

2.

$$(1) y = a, \quad a \leq x \leq b, \quad ds = dx$$

$$\int_L f \, ds = \int_a^b f(x, a) \, dx$$

$$\int_L f \, ds = \int_a^b f(x, a) \, dx$$

$$\int_L f \, dy = 0$$

$$(2) \int_L f \, ds = \int_a^b f(x, a) \, dx + \int_a^b f(b, y) \, dy + \int_a^b \sqrt{f(t, t)} \, dt$$

$$\int_L f \, ds = \int_a^b f(x, a) \, dx + \int_b^a f(t, x) \, dt$$

$$\int_L f \, dy = \int_a^b f(b, y) \, dy + \int_b^a f(t, t) \, dt$$

3.

$$(1) \exists (x_0, y_0) \in \overrightarrow{AB} \text{ s.t. } \int_{\overrightarrow{AB}} f(x, y) \, ds = f(x_0, y_0) \cdot L > 0$$

$$(2) \text{不一定. 令 } \overrightarrow{AB} \text{ 为 } (0, 0) \rightarrow (0, 1) \text{ 的直线段, 则 } \int_{\overrightarrow{AB}} f(x, y) \, ds = 0.$$

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 $D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$, 并用直线同

$$x = \frac{i}{n}, y = \frac{j}{n} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n - 1)$$

分割这个正方形为许多小正方形, 每个小正方形取其右上顶点作为其顶点.

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.

3. 证明二重积分中值定理(性质7).

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

$$\iint_D f(x, y) \, d\sigma > 0.$$

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 上 $f(x, y) = 0$.

6. 设 $D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$, 证明函数

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & (x, y) \text{ 为 } D \text{ 内有理点 (即 } x, y \text{ 均为有理数),} \\ 0, & (x, y) \text{ 为 } D \text{ 内非有理点} \end{cases}$$

在 D 上不可积.

7. 证明: 若 $f(x, y)$ 在有界闭区域 D 上连续, $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上可积且不变号, 则存在一点 $(\xi, \eta) \in D$, 使得

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

8. 应用中值定理估计积分

$$I = \iint_D \frac{dx dy}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y}$$

的值.

$$\iint_D xy \, d\sigma dy = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{i}{n} \cdot \frac{j}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{4n^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

2. 假设 f 在 D 上无界

则 VI, 总能构造出 T 使得 $|\sum_{i=1}^n f(p_i) \Delta \sigma_i| > |I| + 1$

与 f 可积矛盾!

故 f 在 D 上有界

3. f 在 D 上连续 $\Rightarrow f$ 在 D 上存在最大值 M , 最小值 m , 且 $\forall P \in D$, $m \leq f(P) \leq M$

$$\Rightarrow m(\Delta D) \leq \iint_D f \leq M(\Delta D) \Rightarrow m \leq \frac{1}{\Delta D} \iint_D f \leq M$$

故 $\exists (\xi, \eta) \in D$ s.t. $f(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{\Delta D} \iint_D f$, 即 $\frac{1}{\Delta D} \iint_D f = f(\xi, \eta)(\Delta D)$

4. 谈 $(x_0, y_0) \in D$, $f(x_0, y_0) > 0$

f 在 D 上连续 $\Rightarrow \exists \eta > 0$ s.t. $\forall P \in D' = D \cap U(P_0; \eta)$, $f(P) > 0 = \iint_{D'} f > 0$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_D f = \iint_{D'} f + \iint_{D-D'} f > 0$$

5. 假设 $\exists P_0 = (x_0, y_0) \in D$ s.t. $f(P_0) \neq 0$, 不妨设 $f(P_0) > 0$

f 在 D 上连续 $\Rightarrow \exists \eta > 0$ s.t. $\forall P \in D' = D \cap U(P_0; \eta)$, $f(P) > 0$

则 $\iint_{D'} f > 0$, 与题设矛盾!

故 $f(x, y) \equiv 0$

6. 取无理点: $\lim_{T \rightarrow 0} \sum_T f(P) \Delta \sigma = 0$

取有理点: $\lim_{T \rightarrow 0} \sum_T f(P) \Delta \sigma = 1$

故不可积

7. 不妨设 $g(x, y) \geq 0$

f 在 D 上连续 \Rightarrow 设 f 在 D 上的最小值为 m , 最大值为 M

$$\text{则 } m \iint_D g(x, y) \, d\sigma dy \leq \iint_D f(x, y) g(x, y) \, d\sigma dy \leq M \iint_D f(x, y) \, d\sigma dy \Rightarrow m \leq \frac{\iint_D f(x, y) g(x, y) \, d\sigma dy}{\iint_D g(x, y) \, d\sigma dy} \leq M$$

f 在 D 上连续 $\Rightarrow \exists (\xi, \eta) \in D$ s.t. $f(\xi, \eta) = \frac{\iint_D f(x, y) g(x, y) \, d\sigma dy}{\iint_D g(x, y) \, d\sigma dy}$

即得:

8. 由中值定理得, $\exists (\xi, \eta) \in D$ s.t. $I = \frac{\Delta D}{100 + \cos^2 \xi + \cos^2 \eta} \Rightarrow I \in [\frac{100}{57}, 2]$

习题 21.2

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 是由不等式 $y \leq x, y \geq 0, a \leq x \leq b$ ($0 < c < b$) 所确定的区域;
- (2) D 是由不等式 $y \leq x, y \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 所确定的区域;
- (3) D 是由不等式 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 与 $xy \geq 1$ 所确定的区域;
- (4) $D = \{(x, y) \mid |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$.

2. 在下列积分中改变累次积分的顺序.

$$(1) \int_0^1 ds \int_{-s}^s f(s, y) dy; \quad (2) \int_{-1}^1 ds \int_{-\sqrt{1-s^2}}^{\sqrt{1-s^2}} f(s, y) dy;$$

$$(3) \int_0^1 ds \int_{\sqrt{1-s^2}}^{2s} f(s, y) dy; \quad (4) \int_0^1 ds \int_0^{s^2} f(s, y) dy + \int_1^s ds \int_0^{1-s^2} f(s, y) dy.$$

3. 计算下列二重积分.

- (1) $\iint_D xy^2 d\sigma$, 其中 D 是由抛物线 $y^2 = 2px$ 与直线 $x = \frac{p}{2}$ ($p > 0$) 所围成的区域;
- (2) $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, \sqrt{x} \leq y \leq 2\sqrt{x}\}$;
- (3) $\iint_D \frac{d\sigma}{\sqrt{2a-x}}$ ($a > 0$), 其中 D 为图 21-10 中阴影部分;
- (4) $\iint_D \sqrt{x} d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq x\}$.

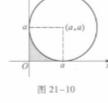


图 21-10

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.

5. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 证明不等式

$$\left[\int_a^b f(x) dx \right]^2 \leq (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx,$$

其中等号仅在 $f(x)$ 为常量函数时成立.

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_{xy} , (α, β) 为 D 内任一点, 证明:

- (1) $\left| \iint_D (x-\alpha)(y-\beta) d\sigma \right| \leq l_x l_y S_{xy}$;
- (2) $\left| \iint_D (x-\alpha)^2 d\sigma \right| \leq \frac{1}{4} l_x^2 l_y^2$.

7. 设 $D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$,

f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{q_x} + \frac{1}{q_y}, & \text{当 } (x, y) \text{ 为 } D \text{ 中有理点,} \\ 0, & \text{当 } (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.

8. 设 $D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$,

f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{当 } (x, y) \text{ 为 } D \text{ 中有理点, 且 } q_x = q_y \text{ 时,} \\ 0, & \text{当 } (x, y) \text{ 为 } D \text{ 中其他点时,} \end{cases}

其中 q_x 意义同第 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.

1.

$$(1) \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma dy = \int_a^b dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy = \int_a^b dy \int_y^b f(x, y) dx$$

$$(2) \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma dy = \int_0^{\frac{b}{2}} dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy + \int_{\frac{b}{2}}^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^{\frac{b}{2}} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$$

$$(3) \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{1-y}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$$

$$(4) \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma dy = \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{-x}^{x^2} f(x, y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{x^2} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{-y^2}^{y^2} f(x, y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^{y^2} f(x, y) dx$$

2.

$$(1) \int_0^2 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{2x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^2 dy \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^y f(x, y) dx + \int_2^4 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^2 f(x, y) dx$$

$$(2) \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$$

$$(3) \int_0^{2a} dx \int_{2ax-x^2}^{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^a dy \int_{\frac{x}{2a}}^{\frac{2a-x^2}{2a}} f(x, y) dx + \int_0^a dy \int_{\frac{2a-x^2}{2a}}^{2a} f(x, y) dx + \int_a^{2a} dy \int_{\frac{x}{2a}}^{2a} f(x, y) dx$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy + \int_1^3 dx \int_0^{2^{\frac{1}{2}-x}} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{2^{\frac{1}{2}-y}} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^3 dy \int_0^{2^{\frac{1}{2}-y}} f(x, y) dx$$

3.

$$(1) \iint_D xy^2 d\sigma = \int_{-P}^P dy \int_{\frac{-y}{P}}^{\frac{y}{P}} xy^2 dx = \frac{P^3}{24}$$

$$(2) \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma = \int_0^P ds \int_{\frac{-s}{P}}^{\frac{s}{P}} (x+y)^2 dy = \frac{128}{105}$$

$$(3) \iint_D \frac{d\sigma}{\sqrt{2a-x}} = \int_0^a ds \int_0^{a-\sqrt{2a-x}} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{2a-x}} = (\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} - \frac{8}{3})a^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$(4) \iint_D \sqrt{x} d\sigma = \int_0^a ds \int_{\sqrt{a-x}}^{\sqrt{x}} \sqrt{x} dy = \frac{8}{15}$$

$$4. V = \iint_D (4-x-y) d\sigma dy = \int_0^2 dy \int_0^{2-y} (4-x-y) dx + \int_2^3 dy \int_0^{4-y} (4-x-y) dx = \frac{35}{6}$$

$$5. \left[\int_a^b f(x) dx \right]^2 = \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b f(y) dy = \iint_D f(x) f(y) d\sigma \leq \iint_D \frac{1}{2} [f'(x) + f'(y)] d\sigma dy = \int_a^b dy \int_a^b f'(y) dx = (b-a) \int_a^b f'(y) dy$$

6.

$$(1) \left| \iint_D (x-a)(y-p) d\sigma dy \right| \leq \iint_D |x-a||y-p| d\sigma dy \leq l_x l_y \iint_D d\sigma dy = l_x l_y S_D$$

$$(2) \frac{x-a}{l_x} = t, \text{ 且 } p = \frac{l_y}{l_x} (x-a)$$

$$|x-a| = |x-a+t-l_x p| = |l_x t - l_x p| = l_x |t-p|$$

$$\int_a^b |x-a| dx = l_x \int_a^b |t-p| dt = l_x \int_0^1 |t-p| dt = l_x^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} - p(1-p) \right] \leq \frac{1}{2} l_x^2$$

$$\text{同理 } \int_a^b |y-p| dy \leq \frac{1}{2} l_y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \iint_D (x-a)(y-p) d\sigma dy \right| \leq \frac{1}{4} l_x^2 l_y^2$$

7. $f(x, y)$ 在 $x \in [0, 1]$ 上关于 x 的积分不存在 \Rightarrow 先对 x 后对 y 的累次积分不存在

同理 先对 y 后对 x 的累次积分不存在

$$8. \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx = 0$$

习题 21.3

1. 应用格林公式计算下列曲线积分。

(1) $\int_L (x+y)^2 dx + (x^2+y^2) dy$, 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) $\int_L [x^2 \sin y - my] dx + [x \cos y - m] dy$, 其中 m 为常数, AB 为由 $(a,0)$ 到 $(0,0)$ 经过圆 $x^2+y^2=a^2$ 上半周的路线 ($a>0$);

2. 应用格林公式计算下列曲线所围的平面面积:

(1) 圆形线: $|x|=\cos^2 t, |y|=\sin^2 t$;

(2) 双程线: $(x^2+y^2)^2=a^2+(x^2-y^2)^2$.

3. 证明: 若 L 为平面上一封闭曲线, I 为任意方向向量, \mathbf{n} 为 L 的外法线方向,

$$\oint_L \cos(\mathbf{I}, \mathbf{n}) ds = 0.$$

其中 \mathbf{n} 为曲线 L 的外法线方向。

4. 求积分值 $I=\oint_L [\cos(\mathbf{n}, x) + \cos(\mathbf{n}, y)] ds$, 其中 L 为包围有界区域的封闭曲线, \mathbf{n} 为 L 的外法线方向。

5. 验证下列积分与路线无关, 并求它们的值:

$$(1) \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} (x-y)(dx-dy);$$

$$(2) \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} (2x\cos y - y^2 \sin x) dx + (2y\cos x - x^2 \sin y) dy;$$

$$(3) \int_{(1,1)}^{(1,2)} \frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2}, 沿着右半平面的路线;$$

$$(4) \int_{(1,0)}^{(3,0)} \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, 沿不通过原点的路线;$$

$$(5) \int_{(1,0)}^{(1,2)} \varphi(x) dx + \psi(y) dy, 其中 \varphi(x), \psi(y) 为连续函数。$$

6. 求下列全微分的原函数:

$$(1) (x^2+2xy-y^2) dx + (x^2-2xy-y^2) dy;$$

$$(2) e^x(x-y+2) + y dx + e^x(x-y+1) dy;$$

$$(3) (\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx + (\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dy.$$

7. 为了使曲线积分

$$\int F(x,y) (ydx+xdy)$$

与积分路线无关, 可微函数 $F(x,y)$ 应满足怎样的条件?

8. 计算曲线积分

$$\int_{AB} [\varphi(y)e^x - my] dx + [\varphi'(y)e^x - m] dy,$$

其中 $\varphi(y)$ 和 $\varphi'(y)$ 为连续函数, \overline{AB} 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 固定大小为 S 的面积。

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

$$\oint_L f(xy) (ydx+xdy) = 0.$$

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

$$\iint_D \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \Big|_{AB},$$

其中 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$ 是 $u(x,y)$ 沿 L 外法线方向 \mathbf{n} 的方向导数。

1.

$$(1) \oint_L (x+y)^2 ds - (x^2+y^2) dy = \iint_D (-2x-2y-2y) d\sigma = \int_1^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{2}}^{4x-3} (-4x-2y) dy + \int_2^3 dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}x+\frac{1}{2}}^{3x+11} (-4x-2y) dy = -\frac{140}{3}$$

$$(2) \oint_{AB} P dx + Q dy = \oint_L P dx + Q dy - \oint_{BA} P dx + Q dy$$

$$\oint_L P dx + Q dy = \iint_D (e^x \cos y - e^y \cos x + m) d\sigma = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{\sqrt{ax-x^2}} m dy = \frac{1}{8} ma^3 \pi$$

$$\oint_{BA} P dx + Q dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \oint_{AB} P dx + Q dy = \frac{1}{8} ma^3 \pi$$

2.

$$(1) S = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L x dy - y dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} 3a^2 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{3}{8} a^2 \pi$$

$$(2) r^2 = a^2 \omega s(2\theta)$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_L x dy - y dx = a^2$$

$$3. \oint_L \cos \langle \vec{r}, \vec{n} \rangle ds = \oint_L \vec{r} dy = \iint_D 0 \cdot dr dy = 0$$

$$4. I = \oint_L x dy - y dx = \iint_D 2 ds dy = 2\pi$$

5.

$$(1) \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -1$$

$$x=t, y=t, 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$I = \int_0^1 0 dt = 0$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -2x \sin y - 2y \sin x$$

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} 2s ds + \int_0^{\pi} (2t \cos s - s^2 \sin t) dt = y^2 \cos y + x^2 \cos y$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$y=3-x, 1 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$I = \int_2^1 \frac{3-x+x}{x^2} dx = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$(4) \frac{\frac{xdx+ydy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = d\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$$

$$I = \int_{(1,0)}^{(6,8)} d\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = 9$$

$$(5) \varphi(x) dx + \psi(y) dy = d(F(x)+G(y))$$

$$I = \int_{(1,1)}^{(1,2)} d(F(x)+G(y)) = F(1)+G(2)-F(2)-G(1) = \int_1^1 \varphi(b) db + \int_1^2 \psi(y) dy$$

6.

$$(1) (x_0, y_0) = (0, 0)$$

$$u(x, y) = \int_0^x s^2 ds + \int_0^y (s^2 - 2st - t^2) dt = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2y - x^2y - \frac{1}{3}y^3 + C$$

$$(2) (x_0, y_0) = (0, 0)$$

$$u(x, y) = \int_0^x e^s (s+2) ds + \int_0^y [e^t (s-t)+1] dt = e^x [e^y (x-y+1) + y] + C$$

$$(3) (x_0, y_0) = (0, 0)$$

$$du = \frac{1}{2} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) d(x^2+y^2)$$

$$u(x, y) = \int \frac{1}{2} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) d(x^2+y^2) = \frac{1}{2} \int f(u) du$$

$$7. \frac{\partial F(x, y)}{\partial y} x = x F_y(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial F(x, y)}{\partial x} y = y F_x(x, y)$$

$$x F_y(x, y) = y F_x(x, y)$$

$$8. I = \int_P^Q P dx + Q dy + \int_{AB} P dx + Q dy$$

$$= \iint_D (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) d\sigma + \int_{(x_1, y_1)}^{(x_2, y_2)} P dx + Q dy$$

$$= m s + \varphi(y_1) e^{x_1} - \varphi(y_2) e^{x_2} - m(y_2 - y_1) - \frac{m}{2}(y_2 - y_1)(x_2 - x_1)$$

$$9. \int_P^Q f(xy) y dx + f(xy) x dy = \iint_D [f(xy) + xy f'(xy) - f(xy) - xy f'(xy)] d\sigma = \iint_D 0 d\sigma = 0$$

$$10. \int_L^U \frac{\partial u}{\partial \bar{z}} ds = \int_L^U -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy = \iint_D (\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}) d\sigma$$

1. 对积分 $\iint_D f(x,y) dxdy$ 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 为等式 $a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq b^2, y \geq 0$ 所确定的区域:

(2) $D = \{(x,y) | x+y \leq y, x \geq 0\}$:

(3) $D = \{(x,y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq x+y \leq 1\}$:

2. 用极坐标计算下列二重积分:

(1) $\iint_D \sin(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dxdy$, 其中 $D = \{(x,y) | \pi^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\pi^2\}$:

(2) $\iint_D (x+y) dxdy$, 其中 $D = \{(x,y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq x+y\}$:

(3) $\iint_D xy dxdy$, 其中 D 为圆域 $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$:

(4) $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dxdy$, 其中 D 为圆域 $x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$.

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) $\int_0^1 \int_{x-y}^{x+y} f(x,y) dy dx$, 若 $u = x+y, v = x-y$:

(2) $\iint_D f(x,y) dxdy$, 其中 $D = \{(x,y) | \sqrt{u} + \sqrt{v} \leq \sqrt{a}, u \geq 0, v \geq 0\}$, 若 $x = u, y = u\sin^2 v$:

(3) $\iint_D f(x,y) dxdy$, 其中 $D = \{(x,y) | x+y \leq a, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$, 若 $x+y = u, y = au$:

4. 试作适当变换, 计算下列积分:

(1) $\iint_D (x+y)\sin(x-y) dxdy$, 其中 $D = \{(x,y) | 0 \leq x+y \leq \pi, 0 \leq x-y \leq \pi\}$:

(2) $\iint_D \frac{z}{x^2+y^2} dxdy$, 其中 $D = \{(x,y) | x+y \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$.

5. 求由下列曲面所围立体 V 的体积:

(1) V 是由 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 和 $z = x+y$ 所围成的立体;

(2) V 是由曲面 $z = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9}$ 和 $2x + \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9}$ 所围成的立体.

6. 求由下列曲线所围的平面图形面积:

(1) $xy = a, xy + b, y = ax, y = bx$ ($0 < ab < 1$, $0 < a < b$):

(2) $\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} \right)^2 = x^2 + y^2$:

(3) $(x^2 + y^2)^3 = 2a^2(x^2 - y^2)$ ($x^2 + y^2 \neq a^2$).

7. 设 $f(x,y)$ 为连续函数, 且 $f(x,y) = f(y,x)$, 证明

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x,y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 f(1-x,1-y) dx.$$

8. 试作适当变换, 把下列二重积分化为单重积分:

(1) $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dxdy$, 其中 D 为圆域 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$:

(2) $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dxdy$, 其中 $D = \{(x,y) | |y| \leq |x|, |x| \leq 1\}$:

(3) $\iint_D (x+y) dxdy$, 其中 $D = \{(x,y) | |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$:

(4) $\iint_D f(xy) dxdy$, 其中 $D = \{(x,y) | x \leq y \leq 4x, 1 \leq xy \leq 2\}$.

1.

$$(1) I = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_a^b r f(r \sin \theta, r \cos \theta) dr = \int_a^b dr \int_0^\pi r f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$(2) I = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{\arcsin \theta} r f(r \sin \theta, r \cos \theta) dr = \int_0^\pi dr \int_0^{\arcsin r} r f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$(3) I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 d\theta \int_0^{\sec \theta} r f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) dr = \int_0^{\sec \theta} dr \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 r f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) d\theta$$

2.

$$(1) I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_\pi^{2\pi} r \sin r dr = -6\pi^2$$

$$(2) I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^r r^2 (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) dr = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(3) I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a r^3 \sin \theta \cos \theta dr = \frac{1}{2} a^4$$

$$(4) I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R r f'(r^2) dr = \pi [f(R^2) - f(0)]$$

3.

$$(1) x = \frac{u+v}{2}, y = \frac{u-v}{2}, D = \{(u,v) | 1 \leq u \leq 2, -u \leq v \leq 4-u\}, |J| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$I = \iint_D f\left(\frac{u+v}{2}, \frac{u-v}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} du dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^2 du \int_{-u}^{4-u} f\left(\frac{u+v}{2}, \frac{u-v}{2}\right) dv$$

$$(2) D = \{(u,v) | 0 \leq u \leq a, 0 \leq v \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}, |J| = 4 \sin^3 v \cos^3 v$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dv \int_0^a 4 u \sin^3 v \cos^3 v f(u \sin^4 v, u \cos^4 v) du = \int_0^a du \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 u \sin^3 v \cos^3 v f(u \sin^4 v, u \cos^4 v) dv$$

$$(3) x = u - uv, y = uv, D = \{(u,v) | 0 \leq u \leq a, 0 \leq v \leq 1\}, |J| = u$$

$$I = \int_0^a du \int_0^1 u f(u - uv, uv) du = \int_0^a du \int_0^1 u f(u - uv, uv) dv$$

4.

$$(1) x = \frac{u+v}{2}, y = \frac{u-v}{2}, D = \{(x,y) | 0 \leq u \leq \pi, 0 \leq v \leq \pi\}, |J| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$I = \int_0^\pi dv \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} u \sin v du = \frac{1}{2} \pi^2$$

$$(2) x = u - v, y = u, D = \{(u,v) | 0 \leq u \leq v, 0 \leq v \leq 1\}, |J| = 1$$

$$I = \int_0^1 dv \int_0^v e^{\frac{u}{v}} du = \frac{e-1}{2}$$

5.

$$(1) z = x^2 + y^2 = x + y \Rightarrow D = \{(x,y) | (x-\frac{1}{2})^2 + (y-\frac{1}{2})^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}\}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} + r \cos \theta, y = \frac{1}{2} + r \sin \theta, D = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \leq r \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}, |J| = r$$

$$V = \iint_D [(x+y) - (x^2 + y^2)] dxdy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} (\frac{1}{2} - r^2) r dr = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$(2) z^2 = 2z = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} \Rightarrow D = \{(x,y) | \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} \leq 4\}$$

$$x = 2r \cos \theta, y = 3r \sin \theta, D = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}, |J| = 6r$$

$$V = \iint_D [\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9}} - \frac{1}{2}(\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9})] dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 (r - \frac{r^2}{2}) \cdot 6r dr = 8\pi$$

6.

$$(1) x = \frac{u}{1+v}, y = \frac{uv}{1+v}, D = \{(u, v) | 0 \leq u \leq b, 0 \leq v \leq \beta\}, |J| = \frac{u}{(1+v)^2}$$

$$S = \iint_D dx dy = \int_0^b du \int_0^\beta \frac{u}{(1+v)^2} dv = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+\alpha} - \frac{1}{1+\beta} \right)$$

$$(2) x = \arccos \theta, y = br \sin \theta, D = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}, |J| = r$$

$$S = \iint_D dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta}} r dr = \frac{ab(a^2 + b^2)}{2} \pi$$

$$(3) x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, D' = \{(r, \theta) | a \leq r \leq a\sqrt{2 \cos 2\theta}, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6}\}, |J| = r$$

$$S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} d\theta \int_a^{a\sqrt{2 \cos 2\theta}} r dr = (3 - \sqrt{3}) a^2$$

7. $x = 1-u, y = 1-v, D = \{(u, v) | 0 \leq u \leq 1, 0 \leq v \leq u\}, |J| = 1$

$$I = \int_0^1 du \int_0^u f(1-u, 1-v) dv = \int_0^1 du \int_0^u f(1-v, 1-u) dv = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(1-x, 1-y) dy$$

8.

$$(1) I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 f(r) r dr = 2\pi \int_0^1 f(r) r dr$$

$$(2) I = \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} f(r) dr - 4 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r \arccos \frac{1}{r} f(r) dr$$

$$(3) x = \frac{u+v}{2}, y = \frac{u-v}{2}, D = \{(u, v) | -1 \leq u \leq 1, -1 \leq v \leq 1\}, |J| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 du \int_{-1}^1 f(u) dv = \int_{-1}^1 f(u) du$$

$$(4) x = \sqrt{\frac{u}{v}}, y = \sqrt{uv}, D = \{(u, v) | 1 \leq u \leq 2, 1 \leq v \leq 4\}, |J| = \frac{1}{2v}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 du \int_1^{4u} f(u) \frac{1}{v} dv = \ln 2 \int_1^2 f(u) du$$

1. 计算下列积分:

(1) $\iiint_V (xy + z^2) dxdydz$, 其中 $V = [-2, 5] \times [-3, 3] \times [0, 1]$;

(2) $\iiint_V x \cos y dz dy dx$, 其中 $V = [0, 1] \times \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \times \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$;

(3) $\iiint_V \frac{dxdydz}{(1+x+y+z)^3}$, 其中 V 是由 $x+y+z=1$ 与三个坐标面所围成的区域;

(4) $\iiint_V \cos(x+z) dz dy dx$, 其中 V 是由 $y=\sqrt{x}, y=0, x=0$ 及 $x+z=\frac{\pi}{2}$ 所围成的区域.

2. 试改变下列累次积分的顺序:

(1) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dy \int_0^y f(x, y, z) dz$.

(2) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} dy \int_0^y f(x, y, z) dz$.

3. 计算下列三重积分与累次积分:

(1) $\iiint_V z^2 dxdydz$, 其中 V 由 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ 及 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2xz$ 所确定;

(2) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}^x z^2 dz$.

4. 利用适当的坐标变换, 计算下列各曲面所围成的体积:

(1) $z=x^2+y^2, z=2(x^2+y^2), z=x, y=x^2$;

(2) $\left(\frac{x}{a}-\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^2 = 1 \quad (x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0, a > 0, b > 0, c > 0)$.

5. 设球面上 $x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 2x$ 上各点的密度等于该点到坐标原点的距离, 求该球体的质量.

6. 证明定理 21.16 及其推论.

7. 设 $V = \{(x, y, z) \mid \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1\}$, 计算下列积分:

(1) $\iiint_V \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}} dxdydz$.

(2) $\iiint_V e^{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}}} dxdydz$.

1.

(1) $\iiint_V (xy + z^2) dxdydz = \int_{-2}^5 dx \int_{-3}^3 dy \int_0^1 (xy + z^2) dz = 14$

(2) $\iiint_V x \cos y \cos z dxdydz = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos y dy \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos z dz = \frac{1}{2}$

(3) $\iiint_V \frac{dxdydz}{(1+x+y+z)^2} = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{dz}{(1+x+y+z)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{5}{16}$

(4) $\iiint_V y \cos(z+z) dz dy dz = \int_0^{\pi/2} dz \int_0^{\pi} dy \int_0^{1-z} \cos(z+z) dz = \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{1}{2}$

2.

(1) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{xy} f(x, y, z) dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dz \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{1-x} dz \int_0^{1-x-y} f(x, y, z) dy = \int_0^1 dz \int_0^2 ds \int_{2-s}^{1-s} f(s, y, z) dy + \int_0^1 dz \int_s^2 ds \int_0^{1-s} f(s, y, z) dy$

(2) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{z^2-x^2-y^2} z^2 dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dy \int_0^{z^2-y^2} f(x, y, z) dz = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^r ds \int_0^{z^2-y^2} f(s, y, z) dz$

3.

(1) $\iiint_V z^2 dxdydz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dz \iint_S z^2 dxdy + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^r dz \iint_S z^2 dxdy = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} z^2 (2r^2 - z^2) dz + \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^r z^2 (r^2 - z^2) dz = \frac{39}{480} \pi r^5$

(2) 应用柱面坐标变换 $V' = \{(r, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, r \leq z \leq \sqrt{r^2 - r^2}\}$

$$\int_0^1 dz \int_0^{1-z} dy \int_{\sqrt{z^2-y^2}}^{z^2-y^2} z^2 dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 rdr \int_r^{\sqrt{2r-1}} z^2 dz = \frac{(2\sqrt{2}-1)}{15}$$

4.

(1) $V = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dxdy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x (x^2 + y^2) dy = \frac{3}{35}$

(2) $x = ar \sin \varphi \cos \theta, y = br \cos \varphi \cos \theta, z = cr \sin \theta$

且 $J(r, \varphi, \theta) = 2abc r^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \cos \theta, \Omega' = \{(r, \theta, \varphi) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega'} d\varphi dy dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 dr \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2abc r^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \cos \theta dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^1 \sin 2\varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 abc r^3 dr = \frac{1}{3} abc$$

5. $M = \iint_{S: x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 2\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dxdydz$

应用球坐标变换 $V' = \{(r, \theta, \varphi) \mid -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi, 0 \leq r \leq 2 \sin \varphi \cos \theta\}$

$$M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{2 \sin \varphi \cos \theta} r^3 \sin \varphi dr = \frac{5\pi}{8}$$

6. 四空格

7.

(1) 应用球坐标变换

$$\iiint_V \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}} dxdydz = \iiint_V \sqrt{1-r^2} r^2 abc \sin \varphi dr d\theta d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^r \sqrt{1-r^2} r^2 abc dr = \frac{1}{4} abc \pi^2$$

(2) 应用球坐标变换

$$\iiint_V e^{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}}} dxdydz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi dy \int_0^r abc r^2 \sin \varphi e^r dr = 4abc \int_0^r r^3 e^r dr = 4abc(e-2)$$

习题 21.6

1. 求曲面 $az=xy$ 包含在圆柱 $x^2+y^2=a^2$ 内部部分的面积。
2. 求球面 $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 被柱面 $z=2x$ 所截部分的曲面面积。
3. 求下列均匀密度的平面薄板质量。
 - (1) 半椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, z > 0$
 - (2) 高为 h , 底分别为 a 和 b 的等腰梯形。
(注: 以梯形长为 a 的底边中点为原点, 该底所在直线为 x 轴建立平面直角坐标系, 并使梯形位于 x 轴上方。)
 - (3) 求下列均匀密度物体的质心。
 - (1) $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2, z \geq 0$
 - (2) 由坐标面及平面 $x+2y+z=1$ 所围的四面体。
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 , 角为 φ 的平行四边形, 关于底边 b 的转动惯量。
6. 计算下列引力。
 - (1) 均匀薄片 $x^2+y^2 \leq R^2, z=0$ 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 $x^2+y^2 \leq a^2, 0 \leq z \leq h$ 对于点 $(0, 0, c)$ ($c>h$) 处的单位质量的引力;
 - (3) 均匀密度的正四棱锥(高为 h , 底面半径为 R) 对于在它的顶点处质量为 m 的质点的引力。
(注: 以圆锥底面圆心为原点, 圆锥所在平面为 xy 平面建立空间直角坐标系, 圆锥顶点在 $(0, 0, h)$ 。)

7. 求曲面

$$\begin{cases} x = (b + a \cos \varphi) \cos \psi, \\ y = (b + a \cos \varphi) \sin \psi, \\ z = a \sin \psi, \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \psi \leq 2\pi$$

的面积, 其中常数 a, b 满足 $0 < a < b$ 。

8. 求螺旋面

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi, \\ y = r \sin \varphi, \\ z = b\varphi, \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq r \leq a, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$

的面积。

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。

$$1. S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^2} dx dy = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + (\frac{z}{a})^2 + (\frac{y}{a})^2} dx dy$$

$$\pi = \arccos \theta, y = \arcsin \theta, D = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$$

$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 a^2 r \sqrt{1+r^2} dr = \frac{4\sqrt{2}-2}{3} a^3$$

$$2. D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x\}$$

$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^2} dx dy = \sqrt{2} \iint_D dx dy = \sqrt{2} \pi$$

3.

$$(1) \bar{x} = 0$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\iint_D y \mu dx dy}{\iint_D \mu dx dy} = \frac{2}{ab\pi} \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^1 ab^2 r^2 \sin \theta dr = \frac{4b}{3\pi}$$

$$M(0, \frac{4b}{3\pi})$$

$$(2) \bar{x} = 0$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\iint_D y \mu dx dy}{\iint_D \mu dx dy} = \frac{2}{(a+b)h} \int_0^h y dy \int_{\frac{h-a}{a+b}(1+\frac{a}{b})+h}^{\frac{2h}{a+b}(1-\frac{a}{b})+h} ds = \frac{2a+b}{3(a+b)} h$$

$$M(0, \frac{2a+b}{3(a+b)} h)$$

4.

$$(1) \bar{x} = 0, \bar{y} = 0$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_V z \mu dx dy dz}{\iiint_V \mu dx dy dz} = \frac{\int_0^2 dz \int_0^r r dr \int_0^{1-r^2} z dz}{\int_0^2 dz \int_0^r r dr \int_0^{1-r^2} dz} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(2) V = \iiint_V dx dy dz = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_V x \mu dx dy dz = \frac{1}{V} \int_0^2 x dz \int_0^{1-z^2} y dy \int_{z^2-y-1}^0 dz = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(3) \bar{y} = \bar{z} = \frac{1}{8}, \bar{x} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$M(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, -\frac{1}{4})$$

5.

$$(1) J = \mu_0 \iint_D (R-z)^2 dx dy = \mu_0 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R r(R^2 - 2Rr \cos \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta) dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \mu_0 \pi R^4$$

$$(2) J = \mu_0 \iint_D y^2 dx dy = \mu_0 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R y^2 dy \int_{r^2-y^2}^{b^2+y^2} dz = \frac{1}{3} \mu_0 a^3 b \sin^3 \theta$$

6.

$$(1) F_x = 0, F_y = 0$$

$$F_z = k\mu \iint_{x^2+y^2+c^2 \leq R^2} \frac{c}{(x^2+y^2+c^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy = k\mu C \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \frac{r}{(r^2+c^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dr = 2k\mu \pi [1 - \frac{c}{\sqrt{R^2+c^2}}]$$

$$(2) F_x = F_y = 0$$

$$F_z = k\mu \iiint_V \frac{z-c}{[x^2+y^2+(z-c)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy dz = k\mu \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^r r dr \int_0^h \frac{z-c}{[r^2+(z-c)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dz = 2k\mu \pi [\sqrt{a^2+c^2} - \sqrt{a^2+(h-c)^2} - h]$$

(3) \bar{z}

$$7. E = x\dot{\varphi}^2 + y\dot{\varphi}^2 + z\dot{\varphi}^2 = (a\cos\varphi + b)^2$$

$$F = x_\varphi \dot{x}_\varphi + y_\varphi \dot{y}_\varphi + z_\varphi \dot{z}_\varphi = 0$$

$$G = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$$

$$S = \iint_S \sqrt{EG - F} \, d\varphi \, d\psi = a \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\pi} (a \cos \varphi + b) d\psi = 4ab\pi^2$$

$$8. E = x_r^2 + y_r^2 + z_r^2 = 1$$

$$F = x_r z_\theta + y_r y_\theta + z_r z_\theta = 0$$

$$G = x_\theta^2 + y_\theta^2 + z_\theta^2 = r^2 + b^2$$

$$S = \iint_S \sqrt{EG - F} \, dr \, d\theta = \int_0^a dr \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{r^2 + b^2} \, d\theta = \pi [a \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + b^2 \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{b}]$$

$$9. J = \mu \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) \, dx \, dy \, dz = \mu \int_0^a dx \int_0^a dy \int_0^a (x^2 + y^2) \, dz = \frac{2}{3} \mu a^5$$

1. 计算下列第一型曲面积分:

(1) $\iint_S (x+y+z) dS$, 其中 S 为上半球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, z \geq 0$.

(2) $\iint_S (x+y^2) dS$, 其中 S 为立体 $\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq z \leq 1$ 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 $z=H$ 所截取的部分.

(4) $\iint_S xy dS$, 其中 S 为平面 $x+y+z=1$ 在第一卦限中的部分.

2. 求均匀曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$ 的质心.

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.

4. 计算 $\iint_S z^2 dS$, 其中 S 为圆锥表面的一部分

$$S: \begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \sin \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \theta, \\ z = r \cos \theta, \end{cases} D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq a, \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, \end{cases}$$

这里 θ 为常数 $\left(0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.

1.

(1) $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$, $z_x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$, $z_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$
 $I = \iint_D (x+y+\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} dx dy = \int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} (x+y+\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} dy = \pi a^3$

(2) $z_1 = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $z_{1x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$, $z_{1y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$
 $I_1 = \iint_D (x^2+y^2) \sqrt{2} dx dy = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r dr = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$

$z_2 = 1$, $z_{2x} = 0$, $z_{2y} = 0$

$I_2 = \iint_D (x^2+y^2) \cdot 1 dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r dr = \frac{1}{2} \pi$

$I = I_1 + I_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2} \pi$

(3) $I = \frac{1}{R^2} \iint_S dS = \frac{1}{R^2} \cdot 2\pi RH = \frac{2\pi H}{R}$

(4) $z = -x - y$, $z_x = -1$, $z_y = -1$

$I = \iint_D xy(-x-y) \cdot \sqrt{3} dx dy = \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{-x-y} xy(-x-y) dy = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{120}$

2. (0, 0, 0)

3. $I = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^2$

4. $E = x_r^2 + y_r^2 + z_r^2 = 1$, $F = x_r x_\varphi + y_r y_\varphi + z_r z_\varphi = 0$, $G = x_\varphi^2 + y_\varphi^2 + z_\varphi^2 = r^2 \sin^2 \theta$

$\iint_S z^2 dS = \iint_D r^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot r \sin \theta dr d\varphi = \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r^3 dr = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \pi \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta$

1. 计算下列第二型曲面积分:
- (1) $\iint_S (x-z) dy dz + x^2 dx dz + (y^2 + xz) dx dy$, 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) $\iint_S (x+y) dy dz + (y+z) dx dz + (z+x) dx dy$, 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) $\iint_S xy dy dz + yz dx dz + xz dx dy$, 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) $\iint_S yz dx dz + y^2 dx dz + z^2 dx dy$, 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) $\iint_S y^2 dy dz + y^3 dx dz + z^2 dx dy$, 其中 S 是球面 $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = R^2$ 并取外侧为正向.

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.

3. 计算第二型曲面积分

$$I = \iint_S f(x) dy dz + g(y) dx dz + h(z) dx dy,$$

其中 S 是平行六面体 $0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b, 0 \leq z \leq c$ 的表面并取外侧为正向, $f(x), g(y), h(z)$ 为 S 上的连续函数.

4. 设磁场强度为 $E(x, y, z) = (x^2, y^2, z^2)$, 求从球心出发通过上半球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, z \geq 0$ 的磁通量.

1.

$$(1) \iint_S y(x-z) dy dz = \iint_{Dyz} (y(a-z) + yz) dy dz = \int_0^a dy \int_0^a ay dz = \frac{1}{2} a^4$$

$$\iint_S x^2 dz dy = \iint_{Dyz} (x^2 - xz) dz dy = 0$$

$$\iint_S (y^2 + xz) dx dy = \iint_{Dxy} (y^2 + xa - y^2) dx dy = \int_0^a dx \int_0^a ax dy = \frac{1}{2} a^4$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} a^4 + \frac{1}{2} a^4 = a^4$$

$$(2) \iint_S (x+y) dy dz = \iint_{Dyz} ((1+y) - (-1+y)) dy dz = \int_{-1}^1 dz \int_{-1}^1 2 dy = 8$$

$$\boxed{(2)} \quad \iint_S (y+z) dz dy = \iint_{Dyz} (z+z) dz dy = 8$$

$$I = 8 + 8 + 8 = 24$$

$$(3) \iint_S xy dy dz = \iint_{Dyz} ((1-y-z)y - 0) dy dz = \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{1-z} (1-y-z)y dy = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$\text{同理 } \iint_S yz dz dy = \iint_{Dyz} zy dz dy = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$(4) \pi = \cos \theta \sin \varphi, y = \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = \cos \varphi, \frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(u, v)} = \sin \theta \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$I = \iint_D \sin \theta \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\theta d\varphi = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi = \frac{1}{4}\pi$$

$$(5) I = \frac{8}{3}\pi R^2(a+b+c)$$

$$2. I = \iint_S k dy dz + y dz dx = 0 + \iint_S y dz dx = \frac{32}{3}\pi$$

$$3. I = \iint_{Dyz} (f(a) - f(0)) dy dz + \iint_{Dyz} (g(b) - g(0)) dz dx + \iint_{Dyz} (h(c) - h(0)) dx dy = [f(a) - f(0)] bc + [g(b) - g(0)] ca + [h(c) - h(0)] ab$$

$$4. \bar{\Phi} = \iint_S x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy = 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^3 \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi d\theta = \frac{2}{3}\pi a^3$$

1. 应用高斯公式计算下列曲面积分:

(1) $\iint_S dydz + xzdxds + xydxdy$, 其中 S 是单位球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的外侧;

(2) $\iint_S x^2 dydz + y^2 dxds + z^2 dxdy$, 其中 S 是立方体 $0 \leq x, y, z \leq a$ 表面的外侧;

(3) $\iint_S dydz + y^2 dxds + z^2 dxdy$, 其中 S 是锥面 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ 与平面 $z = h$ 所围空间区域 $(0 \leq z \leq h)$ 的表面, 方向取外侧;

(4) $\iint_S x^2 dydz + y^2 dxds + z^2 dxdy$, 其中 S 是单位球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的外侧;

(5) $\iint_S dydz + ydxdz + zdxdy$, 其中 S 是上半球面 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 的外侧.

2. 应用高斯公式计算三重积分:

$$\iiint_V (xy + yz + zx) dx dy dz,$$

其中 V 是由 $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, 0 \leq z \leq 1$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 所确定的空间区域.

3. 应用斯托克斯公式计算下列曲线积分:

(1) $\oint_L (y^2 + z^2) dx + (x^2 + z^2) dy + (x^2 + y^2) dz$, 其中 L 为 $x + y + z = 1$ 与三坐标轴的交线, 它的走向使所围平面区域上侧在曲线的左侧;

(2) $\oint_L y^3 dx + dy + zdz$, 其中 L 为 $y^3 + z^3 = 1, z = y$ 所交的椭圆的正向;

(3) $\oint_L (z - y) dx + (x - z) dy + (y - x) dz$, 其中 L 为以 $A(0,0,0), B(0,a,0), C(0,0,a)$ 为顶点的三角形沿 ABC 的方向.

4. 求下列全微分的原函数:

(1) $ydx + xdy + xydz$;

(2) $(x^2 - 2xy)dx + (y^2 - 2xz)dy + (z^2 - 2xy)dz$.

5. 验证下列体积分与路径无关, 并计算其值:

(1) $\iint_{\{(x,y,z)\}} xdx + y^2 dy - z^2 dz$;

(2) $\iint_{\{(x_1,y_1,z_1), (x_2,y_2,z_2)\}} \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$, 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.

6. 证明: 由曲面 S 所包围的立体 V 的体积 ΔV 为

$$\Delta V = \frac{1}{3} \oint_S (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) dS,$$

其中 $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$ 为曲面 S 的外法线方向余弦.7. 证明: 若 S 为封闭曲面, I 为任何固定方向, 则

$$\oint_S \cos(\hat{n}, I) dS = 0,$$

其中 \hat{n} 为曲面 S 的外法线方向.

8. 证明公式

$$\iint_S \frac{dxdydz}{r} = \frac{1}{2} \oint_S \cos(\hat{r}, \hat{n}) dS,$$

其中 S 是包围 V 的曲面, \hat{n} 是 S 的外法线方向, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$.9. 若 L 是平面 $x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma = p = 0$ 上的闭合曲线, 它所包围区域的面积为 S , 求

$$\frac{1}{2} \left| \begin{array}{ccc} dx & dy & dz \\ \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ x & y & z \end{array} \right|.$$

其中 L 依正向进行.

(1) $I = \iiint_V 0 dx dy dz = 0$

(2) $I = \iiint_V (2x+2y+2z) dx dy dz = 2 \int_0^a dx \int_0^a dy \int_0^a (x+y+z) dz = 3a^4$

(3) $I = \iiint_V (2x+2y+2z) dx dy dz$

$x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, z = z, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq h, r \leq z \leq h$

$I = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^h dr \int_r^h (r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta + z) \cdot r dz = \frac{\pi}{2} h^4$

(4) $I = \iiint_V (3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2) dx dy dz$

$x = r \cos \theta \sin \varphi, y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = r \cos \varphi, 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$

$I = 3 \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^4 \sin \varphi dr = \frac{12}{5} \pi$

(5) $I = \iiint_V (1+z^2) dx dy dz = 3 \iiint_V dx dy dz = 2a^3 \pi$

2. $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, z = z, 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq z \leq 1$

$I = \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 (r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + r^2 \cos \theta) dr = \frac{11}{24}$

$I = \iint_S xyz dy dz + zyz dz dx + zyz dxdy$

$\iint_S xyz dy dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} xyz \cdot 1 dx dy - \iint_{D_{xy}} xyz \cdot 0 dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 \sin \theta \cos \theta dr = \frac{1}{8}$

$\iint_S zyz dy dz = \iint_{D_{xy}} yz \sqrt{1-y^2} dy dz = \int_0^1 zdz \int_0^1 y \sqrt{1-y^2} dy = \frac{1}{6}$

(2) $\iint_S zyz dz dx = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{11}{24}$

3.

(1) $I = \iint_S (2y-2z) dy dz + (2z-2x) dz dx + (2x-2y) dx dy$

$\iint_S (2x-2y) dx dy = 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (x-y) dy = 0$

$\Rightarrow I = 3 \times 0 = 0$

(2) $I = \iint_S -3x^2 y^2 ds dy = -3 \iint_{D_{xy}} x^2 y^2 ds dy = 0$

(3) $I = \iint_S 2 dy dz + 2 dz dx + 2 dx dy = 2 \left(\iint_{D_{xy}} dy dz + \iint_{D_{xy}} dz dx + \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \right) = 3a^2$

4.

(1) $d(zyz) = yzdz + zx dy + zy dz$

$\Rightarrow u = zyz + C$

(2) $d\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 + \frac{1}{3}z^3 - 2xyz\right) = (x^2 - 2yz) dx + (y^2 - 2zx) dy + (z^2 - 2xy) dz$

$$\Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 + \frac{1}{3}z^3 - 2xyz + C$$

5.

$$(1) d(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{4}z^4) = xdx + y^2dy - z^3dz$$

$$I = \int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,2,2)} d(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{4}z^4) = (\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{4}z^4)|_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,2,2)} = -\frac{643}{12}$$

$$(2) d(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}) = \frac{xdx+ydy+zdz}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}$$

$$I = \int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,2,2)} d(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}) = \sqrt{x_2^2+y_2^2+z_2^2} - \sqrt{x_1^2+y_1^2+z_1^2} = 0$$

$$6. \oint_S (\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma) dS = \oint_S x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy = \iiint_V (1+1+1) dx dy dz = 3(V)$$

7. 求 \vec{n}, \vec{e} 的方向余弦分量 $(\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma), (\cos\alpha', \cos\beta', \cos\gamma')$

$$(1) \cos\langle\vec{n}, \vec{e}\rangle = \cos\alpha \cos\alpha' + \cos\beta \cos\beta' + \cos\gamma \cos\gamma'$$

$$\oint_S (\cos\alpha \cos\alpha' + \cos\beta \cos\beta' + \cos\gamma \cos\gamma') dS = \oint_S \cos\alpha' dx dy + \cos\beta' dy dz + \cos\gamma' dz dx = \iiint_V (\frac{\partial \cos\alpha'}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \cos\beta'}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \cos\gamma'}{\partial z}) dx dy dz = 0$$

$$8. \cos\langle\vec{r}, \vec{n}\rangle = \cos\langle\vec{r}, \vec{x}\rangle \cos\langle\vec{n}, \vec{x}\rangle + \cos\langle\vec{r}, \vec{y}\rangle \cos\langle\vec{n}, \vec{y}\rangle + \cos\langle\vec{r}, \vec{z}\rangle \cos\langle\vec{n}, \vec{z}\rangle = \frac{x}{r} \cos\langle\vec{n}, \vec{x}\rangle + \frac{y}{r} \cos\langle\vec{n}, \vec{y}\rangle + \frac{z}{r} \cos\langle\vec{n}, \vec{z}\rangle$$

$$I = \oint_S \frac{1}{r} [\cos\langle\vec{n}, \vec{x}\rangle + y \cos\langle\vec{n}, \vec{y}\rangle + z \cos\langle\vec{n}, \vec{z}\rangle] dS = \oint_S \frac{x}{r} dy dz + \frac{y}{r} dz dx + \frac{z}{r} dx dy = \iiint_V [\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x}{r} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{y}{r} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{z}{r}] dx dy dz = 3 \iiint_V \frac{1}{r} dx dy dz$$

$$9. I = \iint_D \cos\alpha dy dz + \cos\beta dz dx + \cos\gamma dx dy = 2 \iint_D (\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta + \cos^2\gamma) dS = 2S$$