

第十二周作业答案

于俊骛

2024 年 5 月 24 日

习题 11.3

7

(1)

证明. 令 $P = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, Q = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$, 则由 Green 公式

$$\iint_D \Delta f \, dx \, dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} \right) dx \, dy = \oint_L -Q \, dx + P \, dy = \oint_L \nabla f \cdot (dy, -dx) = \oint_L \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \, ds$$

这是因为将切向量 (dx, dy) 顺时针旋转 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 可得外法向量 $(dy, -dx)$ 与外法向量同向。 \square

(2)

证明. 由 (1) 知

$$\int_L \cos(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{n}) \, ds = \int_L \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds = \iint_D \Delta f \, dx \, dy = 0$$

事实上我们可取 $f(x, y) = (x, y) \cdot \mathbf{a}$, 则 $\nabla f = \mathbf{a}$, 不难得到 $\Delta f = 0$ 。 \square

(3)

证明. 首先, 由求导的 Leibniz 法则可知

$$u \Delta v = \nabla \cdot (u \nabla v) - \nabla u \cdot \nabla v$$

$$v \Delta u = \nabla \cdot (v \nabla u) - \nabla v \cdot \nabla u$$

于是作差可得

$$u \Delta v - v \Delta u = \nabla \cdot (u \nabla v) - \nabla \cdot (v \nabla u)$$

因此, 结合 (1) 可知

$$\iint_D (v \nabla u - u \nabla v) \, dx \, dy = \iint_D \nabla \cdot (v \nabla u - u \nabla v) \, dx \, dy = \oint_L (v \nabla u - u \nabla v) \cdot \mathbf{n} \, ds = \oint_L \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \right) \, ds$$

\square

习题 11.7

2

(1)

直接计算可得

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \nabla \times (2x + y, x + 4y + 2z + 2y - 6z) = 0$$

因此由 Stokes 公式

$$\int_L \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{P_1}^{P_3} \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_a^0 2x dx - \int_0^a 6z dz = -4a^2$$

(2)

直接计算可得

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \nabla \times (x^2 - yz, y^2 - zx, z^2 - xy) = 0$$

因此由 Stokes 公式

$$\int_L \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_A^B \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^h z^2 dz = \frac{1}{3}h^3$$

3

(2)

直接计算可得

$$\nabla \times (yz(2x + y + z), xz(2y + z + x), xy(2z + x + y)) = 0$$

故 \mathbf{v} 是无旋场，从而是有势场。其一个势函数为

$$\int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x_0,y_0,z_0)} \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^{x_0} 0 dx + \int_0^{y_0} 0 dy + \int_0^{z_0} x_0 y_0 (2z + x_0 + y_0) dz = x_0 y_0 z_0 (x_0 + y_0 + z_0)$$

因此，势函数为

$$\varphi(x, y, z) = xyz(x + y + z) + C$$

4

直接计算可得

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = ((2 - 2a)x, (1 - a)y, (3a - 3)z + 5(1 - a))$$

因此 \mathbf{F} 是无旋场当且仅当 $a = 1$ 。

此时

$$\mathbf{F} = (x^2 + 5y + 3yz, 5x + 3xz - 2, 3xy - 4z)$$

其一个势函数为

$$\int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x_0,y_0,z_0)} \mathbf{F} \, d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^{x_0} x^2 \, dx + \int_0^{y_0} (5x_0 - 2) \, dy + \int_0^{z_0} (3x_0 y_0 - 4z) \, dz = \frac{1}{3}x_0^3 + 5x_0 y_0 - 2y_0 + 3x_0 y_0 z_0 - 2z_0^2$$

因此, 势函数为

$$\varphi(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + 5xy - 2y + 3xyz - 2z^2 + C$$

5

(2)

$$u(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{3}(x^3 + y^3 + z^3) - 2xyz + C$$

6

(5)

直接计算可得

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \nabla \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z}, \frac{x}{z} + \frac{x}{y^2}, -\frac{xy}{z^2} \right) = 0$$

其中 $x, y, z \neq 0$ 。因此 \mathbf{v} 是第一卦限的无旋场, 从而积分与路径无关。此时

$$\int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,2,2)} \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_1^2 dx + \int_1^2 \left(2 + \frac{2}{y^2} \right) dy - \int_1^2 \frac{4}{z^2} dz = 2$$

(6)

注意到

$$\mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}(x, y, z) = \nabla r$$

故 \mathbf{v} 是 $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{0\}$ 中的有势场, 积分与路径无关。因此

$$\int_{(x_1, x_2, x_3)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{(x_1, x_2, x_3)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \nabla r \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{(x_1, x_2, x_3)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} dr = 0$$

这里 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$ 。

10

由题

$$0 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = y(\alpha'' + 4\alpha + 4x\alpha') + \beta' - 2y(2x\alpha' + \beta') - 2\beta \tan 2x$$

为使上式恒成立, 我们需要

$$\begin{cases} \beta' = 2\beta \tan 2x \\ \alpha'' + 4\alpha = 2\beta' \end{cases}$$

直接解方程, 可得

$$\beta = Ce^{2\int \tan 2x dx} = C \cos 2x$$

结合 $\beta(0) = 2$ 知 $C = 2$, 因此

$$\beta = 2 \cos 2x$$

进而

$$\alpha'' + 4\alpha = 4 \cos 2x$$

类似可解得

$$\alpha = (1+x) \sin 2x$$

(2)

由 (1) 知

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(0,2)} P dx + Q dy = \int_0^2 ((\sin 2x + 2(1+x) \cos 2x + 4x(1+x) \sin 2x) + 2 \cos 2x) dy = 8$$

13

由题

$$e^x \cos y + x^2 + f(x) = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = f''(x) + e^x \cos y + 2$$

即

$$f''(x) - f(x) = x^2 - 2$$

其特征方程为 $\lambda^2 - 1 = 0$, 因此它对应的齐次方程的通解为

$$\tilde{f} = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$$

观察得到原方程的解为

$$f(x) = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - x^2$$

代入初值条件 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 2$, 得到解为

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

进而

$$(e^x \sin y + ye^x + ye^{-x}) dx + (e^x - e^{-x} + e^x \cos y) dy = 0 \quad (1)$$

全微分方程的解为

$$e^x \sin y + y(e^x + e^{-x}) = C$$

习题 12.1

1

(1)

直接计算可得

$$\begin{aligned}a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 -\pi dx + \int_0^{\pi} x dx \right) = -\frac{1}{2}\pi \\a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 -\pi \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx \right) \\&= \frac{1}{n^2\pi} (\cos n\pi - 1) = \frac{1}{n^2\pi} ((-1)^n - 1) \\b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 -\pi \sin nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx dx \right) \\&= \frac{1}{n} (1 - 2 \cos n\pi) = \frac{1}{n} (1 - 2(-1)^n)\end{aligned}$$

因此

$$f(x) \sim -\frac{1}{4}\pi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2\pi} ((-1)^n - 1) + \frac{1}{n} (1 - 2(-1)^n) \sin nx \right)$$

$f(x)$ 的 Fourier 级数在 $x \neq k\pi$ 时收敛于 $f(x)$, 在 $x = k\pi$ 时收敛但不为自身。

(2)

注意到 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 从而 $b_n = 0$ 。计算可得

$$\begin{aligned}a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \\a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos nx dx \\&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(\cos \frac{2n+1}{2}x + \cos \frac{2n-1}{2}x \right) dx \\&= \frac{2}{(2n+1)\pi} (-1)^n + \frac{2}{(2n-1)\pi} (-1)^{n-1} = \frac{4}{4n^2-1} (-1)^{n-1}\end{aligned}$$

因此

$$f(x) \sim \frac{2}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{4n^2-1} (-1)^{n-1} \cos nx$$

$f(x)$ 的 Fourier 级数收敛于 $f(x)$ 。

4

(1)

由题

$$0 = a_0 = \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (2a - |x|) dx = \frac{a}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (2a - x) dx = \frac{2a}{\pi} \left(2a\pi - \frac{1}{2}\pi^2 \right)$$

显然 $a \neq 0$, 于是 $a = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 。经检验, 满足题中要求。

(2)

由题

$$1 = b_1 = \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin x = 2a \implies a = \frac{1}{2}$$

经检验, 满足题中要求。

6

(1)

令 $t = x + \pi$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} a_{2n} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos 2nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos 2nx \, dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos 2nx \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(t - \pi) \cos 2n(t - \pi) \, dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos 2nx \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} -f(t) \cos 2nt \, dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos 2nx \, dx = 0 \\ b_{2n} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin 2nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \sin 2nx \, dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin 2nx \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(t - \pi) \sin 2n(t - \pi) \, dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin 2nx \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} -f(t) \sin 2nt \, dt + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin 2nx \, dx = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(2)

与 (1) 完全同理。

7

证明. 令 $t = x + h$, 结合周期性知

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{a}_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x + h) \cos nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi+h}^{\pi+h} f(t) \cos n(t - h) \, dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos(nt - nh) \, dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos nt \cos nh + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin nt \sin nh \\ &= a_n \cos nh + b_n \sin nh \\ \bar{b}_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x + h) \sin nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi+h}^{\pi+h} f(t) \sin n(t - h) \, dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin(nt - nh) \, dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin nt \cos nh - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos nt \sin nh \\ &= b_n \cos nh - a_n \sin nh \end{aligned}$$

□

注意到 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 则 $b_n = 0$ 。于是

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (1 - x^2) dx = 2 - \frac{2}{3}\pi^2$$

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

由 $f(x)$ 的连续性知

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

于是

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} = \frac{1}{4} \left(f(0) - 1 + \frac{1}{3}\pi^2 \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

进一步, 由 Parseval 等式

$$2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{3}\pi^2 \right)^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{16}{n^4} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x))^2 dx = 2 - \frac{4}{3}\pi^2 + \frac{2}{5}\pi^4$$

整理得到

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$$

问题反馈

- Green 公式的法向形式也很有用, 有余力的同学可以记住;
- 在强调一次算叉乘的准确性和熟练度;
- 不是闭的曲面, 用 Gauss 公式要补一块儿面积分;
- 求势函数最后要加 C ;
- Fourier 级数中, a_0 要除以 2;
- Fourier 级数尽可能写 \sim 而不要写 $=$, 除非验证了收敛性。