

数学分析（甲）II（H）2021 - 2022 春夏期末试答

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一、一致收敛定义

对于函数列 $\{f_n(x)\}$, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$, 其取值与 x 无关, 当 $n > N$ 时, $\forall x \in D$, 有 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$, 则称 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 D 上一致收敛于 $f(x)$, 记作 $f_n(x) \xrightarrow{D} f(x)$.

$f_n(x) = \frac{\sin nx}{n^2}$, $f(x) = 0$, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N = \lceil \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rceil$, 当 $n > N$ 时, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$,

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| = \left| \frac{\sin nx}{n^2} - 0 \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{1}{N^2} = \varepsilon.$$

故 $\{\frac{\sin nx}{n^2}\}$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上一致收敛于 0.

二、可偏导与可微

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(xy)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho^2 |\sin \theta \cos \theta|}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \rho |\sin \theta \cos \theta| = 0 = f(0, 0),$$

所以 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处连续. 而

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x} = 0, \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y} = 0,$$

故 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可偏导. 但是

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y) - (f'(0, 0)x + f'(0, 0)y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho^2 |\sin \theta \cos \theta|}{\rho^2} = |\sin \theta \cos \theta|,$$

取值与 θ 有关, 故 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微.

三、隐函数存在定理与隐函数求导

Warning: 图灵回忆卷此处回忆有误, 应为 $e^{x+y+1} + x^2y = e$ 在 $0, 0$ 的某邻域内唯一确定 y 关于 x 的函数

记 $F(x, y) = e^{x+y+1} + x^2y - e$, $F(0, 0) = 0$. $\exists \delta > 0$, 使得 $F(x, y)$ 在 $U(O, \delta)$ 内连续, 且 $F'_y(x, y) = e^{x+y+1} + x^2$ 在上述 $U(O, \delta)$ 内连续, 并成立 $F'_y(x, y) > 0$, 故由隐函数存在定理, $F(x, y)$ 在 $U(O, \delta)$ 内可唯一确定 y 关于 x 的函数 $y = f(x)$, 且 $F(x, f(x)) = 0$.

等式 $e^{x+y+1} + x^2y - e = 0$ 两边同时对 x 求导可得

$$\begin{aligned} e^{x+y+1}\left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) + 2xy + x^2 \frac{dy}{dx} &= 0, \\ (e^{x+y+1} + x^2) \frac{dy}{dx} &= -e^{x+y+1} - 2xy, \end{aligned}$$

故 $\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{(0,0)} = -1$. 继续对 x 求导可得

$$(e^{x+y+1} + x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (e^{x+y+1}\left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) + 2x) \frac{dy}{dx} = -(e^{x+y+1}\left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) + 2(y + x \frac{dy}{dx})),$$

代入 $(0,0)$ 可得 $\left.\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right|_{(0,0)} = 0$.

四、多元函数积分计算

1.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^R \rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi \cdot \rho \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^\pi \sin \varphi \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^R \rho^5 d\rho \\ &= -2\pi \times \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \varphi \Big|_0^\pi \times \frac{1}{6} \rho^6 \Big|_0^R = \frac{2}{9} \pi R^6. \end{aligned}$$

2. 设 Σ 为曲线在平面 $x - y + z = 2$ 上围成的部分, 取上侧. 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dx dy & dy dz & dz dx \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z - y & x - z & x - y \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} (-1 + 1) dx dy + (1 - 1) dy dz + (1 + 1) dz dx \\ &= 2 \iint_{\Sigma} dz dx = 2 \iint_{\Sigma} dS \cos \beta = 2 \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{dx dy}{\cos \gamma} \cos \beta = -2 \iint_{\Sigma} dx dy = -2\pi \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\vec{n}_0 = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$ 为平面的单位法向量.

3. 添加 $L: y = 0, x$ 从 π 到 0 . $I = \int_{C+L} - \int_L = -\iint_D + \int_{L-}$.
 $\int_{L-} = e^x(1 - \cos y)dx - e^x(1 - \sin y)dy = 0$. 故

$$\begin{aligned} I &= -\iint_D \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ P & Q \end{vmatrix} = \iint_D (e^x(1 - \sin y) + e^x \sin y) dx dy \\ &= \iint_D e^x dx dy = \int_0^\pi dx \int_0^{\sin x} e^x dy = \int_0^\pi e^x \sin x dx. \end{aligned}$$

进而运用分部积分

$$\begin{aligned} I &= e^x \sin x \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi e^x \cos x dx = -e^x \cos x \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi e^x \sin x dx = (e^\pi + 1) - I, \\ I &= \frac{e^\pi + 1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

4. 添加平面 $D = \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$, 取下侧. $I = \iint_{\Sigma+D} - \iint_D = \iiint_{\Omega} + \iint_{D^-}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{D^-} &= \iint_{D^-} dx dy = \pi \\ \iiint_{\Omega} &= \iiint_{\Omega} 2y + 2z + (1 - 2y - 2z) dV = \iiint_{\Omega} dV = \frac{2}{3}\pi. \\ I &= \frac{5}{3}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

五、有条件极值

讨论点在内部还是在边缘. $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 5, f(x, y) = xy + x - y$.

1. $(x, y) \in \text{int } D$. 令

$$\begin{cases} f'_x(x, y) = y + 1 = 0, \\ f'_y(x, y) = x - 1 = 0, \end{cases}$$

解得 $(x, y) = (1, -1)$, 设为点 P . 因为 $x_p^2 + y_p^2 = 2 < 5$, 故 $P \in \text{int } D$. 但 $A = f''_{xx}(P) = 0, C = f''_{yy}(P) = 0, B = f''_{xy}(P) = 1$, 有 $B^2 - AC = 1 > 0$, 所以 $f(P)$ 不是极值.

2. $(x, y) \in \partial D$. 利用拉格朗日乘数法, 设 $L(x, y, \lambda) = xy + x - y - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 5)$, 令

$$\begin{cases} L'_x(x, y, \lambda) = y + 1 - 2\lambda x = 0, \\ L'_y(x, y, \lambda) = x - 1 - 2\lambda y = 0, \\ L'_\lambda(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 - 5 = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\text{联立 } \begin{cases} y + 1 - 2\lambda x = 0, \\ x - 1 - 2\lambda y = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{可得 } (1 - 2\lambda)(x + y) = 0.$$

- 当 $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 解得 $(x, y) = (2, 1)$ 或 $(x, y) = (-1, -2)$, 分别设为 Q_1, Q_2 . 代入得 $f(Q_1) = f(Q_2) = 3$.
- 当 $x + y = 0$ 时, 代入解得 $(x, y) = (-\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5})$ 或 $(x, y) = (\sqrt{5}, -\sqrt{5})$, 分别设为 Q_3, Q_4 . 代入得 $f(Q_3) = f(Q_4) = -5 - 2\sqrt{5}$.

故 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上的最大值为 3, 最小值为 $-5 - 2\sqrt{5}$.

(其实也可以三角函数代换来解, 说明起来更充分些)

六、函数项级数的基本计算

设 $u = \frac{1}{3}x$, 则 $I = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{u^n}{n+1}$. $u = -1$ 时, I 收敛; $u = 1$ 时, I 发散. 故 I 的收敛域为 $[-3, 3)$, $r = 3$.

$$\begin{aligned} uI &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} \\ (uI)' &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} u^n = \frac{1}{1-u}, \quad u \in [-1, 1) \\ uI &= -\ln(1-u), \quad u \in [-1, 1) \\ I &= -\frac{\ln(1-u)}{u} = -\frac{3\ln(1-\frac{1}{3}x)}{x}, \quad x \in [-3, 3). \end{aligned}$$

七、Fourier 级数

进行周期延拓, 其为偶函数, 故 $b_n = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} x(2\pi - x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} x \cos nx - \frac{1}{4} x^2 \cos nx \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos nx dx - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{2n} \int_0^{2\pi} x d(\sin nx) - \frac{1}{4n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 d(\sin nx) \\ &= \frac{1}{2n} x \sin nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{2n} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin nx dx - \frac{1}{4n\pi} x^2 \sin nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{2n^2\pi} x \cos nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2n^2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx dx = -\frac{1}{n^2}, n \geq 1. \end{aligned}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} x(2\pi - x) dx = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left(\pi x^2 - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \times \frac{4\pi^3}{3} = \frac{\pi^2}{3}.$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}. \\ \frac{1}{4} x(2\pi - x) &= \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}. \end{aligned}$$

当 $x = 0$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$.

八、复杂函数列一致收敛的证明

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x+t) dt = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(x+t) dt. \\ f_n(x) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) dt. \\ |f_n(x) - F(x)| &= \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \left(f\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) - f(x+t) \right) dt \right|. \end{aligned}$$

$f(x)$ 在 \mathbf{R} 上连续, 则 $\forall [\alpha, \beta] \subset \mathbf{R}$, $f(x)$ 在其上一致连续. 即 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, x', x'' \in [\alpha, \beta]$ 时, 若 $|x' - x''| < \delta$, 则 $|f(x') - f(x'')| < \varepsilon$.

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\delta} \right\rceil + 1$, 当 $n > N$ 时, $\left| \left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) - (x+t) \right| \leq \frac{1}{n} < \delta$, 故

$$|f_n(x) - F(x)| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \left| f\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) - f(x+t) \right| dt = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \varepsilon dt = \varepsilon.$$

即有 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 \mathbf{R} 上内闭一致收敛.