

数学分析（甲）II（H）2023-2024 春夏期末答案

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一、(10 分) 定义：设 $f(x, y)$ 在 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的邻域 $U(P_0)$ 上有定义，对 $P(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \in U(P_0)$ ，若 $\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)$ 可表示为 $A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho)$ ，

其中 $\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}$ ， A, B 为仅与 P_0 有关的常数，则称 $f(x, y)$ 在 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 可微。

证明： $f(x, 0) = 0$ ， $f'_x(0, 0) = 0$ ， $f(0, y) = 0$ ， $f'_y(0, 0) = 0$

$$\Delta z = f(\Delta x, \Delta y) = \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \Delta y}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} = \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \Delta y}{\rho}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{dz}{\rho} &= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta z - f(0, 0) - f'_x(0, 0)\Delta x - f'_y(0, 0)\Delta y}{\rho} \\ &= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^2 \Delta y}{\rho^2} \\ &= \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \rho \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta = 0 \end{aligned}$$

从而 $\Delta z = f'_x(0, 0)\Delta x + f'_y(0, 0)\Delta y + o(\rho)$ ，故 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 可微。

二、(40 分)

$$1. \text{ 设 } \begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + ze^z - 2 \\ G(x, y, z) = x^2 + xy + y^2 - 1 \end{cases}, \quad P(1, -1, 0), \text{ 则}$$

$$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} = -(z+1)e^z \cdot (x+2y)|_P = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} = (z+1)e^z \cdot (2x+y)|_P = 1$$

$$\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} = 2x(x+2y) - 2y(2x+y)|_P = 0$$

$$\text{故切线为 } \begin{cases} x = 1 + t \\ y = -1 + t \\ z = 0 \end{cases}.$$

2. 设抛物线 $y = x^2$ 将 D 分为上半区域 D_1 和下半区域 D_2 , 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1 &= \iint_{D_1} (y - x^2) dx dy - \iint_{D_2} |y - x^2| dx dy \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^2 (y - x^2) dy - \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} (y - x^2) dy \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 dx \left[\frac{y^2}{2} - x^2 y \right]_{x^2}^2 - \int_{-1}^1 dx \left[\frac{y^2}{2} - x^2 y \right]_0^{x^2} \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{4}{2} - 2x^2 - \frac{x^4}{2} + x^4 \right) dx - \int_{-1}^1 \left(\frac{x^4}{2} - x^4 \right) dx \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 (2 - 2x^2 + x^4) dx \\
 &= \left[2x - \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 \right]_{-1}^1 \\
 &= 2 \times \left(2 - \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{5} \right) \\
 &= \frac{46}{15}.
 \end{aligned}$$

3. $P(x, y) = -2xe^{-x^2} \sin y - y$, $Q(x, y) = e^{-x^2} \cos y$, $A(1, 0)$, $B(-1, 0)$, $L' : L + \overline{BA}$ 为闭合曲线, 围成闭区域 D , $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -2xe^{-x^2} \cos y$, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -2xe^{-x^2} \cos y - 1$. 由格林公式:

$$\oint_{L'} P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma = \iint_D d\sigma = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

在 AB 上 $P(x, y) = 0$, $dy = 0$, 故 $\oint_{AB} P dx + Q dy = 0$, 故 $I_2 = \oint_L P dx + Q dy = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

4. 设 $x = \sin \theta \cos \varphi$, $y = \sin \theta \sin \varphi$, $z = \cos \theta$, $0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$, $0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$. 则 $\frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(\theta, \varphi)} = \sin^2 \theta \cos \varphi$, $\frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(\theta, \varphi)} = \sin^2 \theta \sin \varphi$, $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(\theta, \varphi)} = \sin \theta \cos \theta$. 设 $D = [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \times [0, 2\pi]$, 故:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_3 &= \iint_D (\sin^4 \theta (\cos^3 \varphi + \sin^3 \varphi) - \sin^3 \theta + (\cos^2 \theta + 1) \sin \theta \cos \theta) d\theta d\varphi \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin^4 \theta (\cos 3\varphi + 3 \cos \varphi - \sin 3\varphi + 3 \sin \varphi) + (\cos^2 \theta + 1) \sin \theta \cos \theta - \sin^3 \theta \right) d\varphi \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin^4 \theta \left(\frac{1}{3} (\sin 3\varphi + \cos 3\varphi) + 3(\sin \varphi - \cos \varphi) \right) + ((\cos^2 \theta + 1) \sin \theta \cos \theta - \sin^3 \theta) \varphi \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} d\theta \\
 &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4} ((\cos 2\theta + 3) \sin 2\theta + \sin 3\theta - 3 \sin \theta) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{8} \cos 4\theta - \frac{3}{2} \cos 2\theta - \frac{1}{3} \cos 3\theta + 3 \cos \theta \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{6}.
 \end{aligned}$$

5. 用球坐标变换: $x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi$, $y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi$, $z = 1 + r \cos \theta$, $0 \leq r \leq 1$, $0 \leq \theta \leq$

$\frac{\pi}{2}$, $0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_4 &= \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \frac{r^2 \sin \theta}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1 + 2r \cos \theta}} dr \\
 &= \pi \int_0^1 dt \int_0^1 \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r^2 + 2rt + 1}} dr \\
 &= \pi \int_0^1 \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{2r}} dr \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t + (\frac{r^2+1}{2r})}} dt \\
 &= \pi \int_0^1 \frac{2r^2}{\sqrt{2r}} dr (\sqrt{t + (\frac{r^2+1}{2r})})|_0^1 \\
 &= \pi \int_0^1 (r^2 + r - r\sqrt{r^2 + 1}) dr \\
 &= \pi (\frac{1}{3}r^3 + \frac{1}{2}r^2 - \frac{1}{3}(r^2 + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}})|_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{\pi(7 - 4\sqrt{2})}{6}.
 \end{aligned}$$

三、(10 分) 证明: 由题目条件, 设 $\forall (x, y) \in D$, $|f'_y(x, y)| \leq M$, 且对于 $\forall P_0(x_0, y_0)$, $\forall \varepsilon_1 > 0$, $\exists \delta_1 > 0$, 使得对 $\forall x \in U(x_0, \delta_1)$, 有 $|f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \varepsilon_1$, 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\varepsilon_1 = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \frac{\varepsilon}{2M}\}$, 则对 $\forall (x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \in U(P_0; \Delta)$, 由拉格朗日中值定理, 存在 $0 \leq \theta \leq 1$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned}
 &|f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)| \\
 &\leq |f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0)| + |f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| \\
 &\leq |f'_x(x_0 + \theta \Delta x) \Delta y| + |f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| \\
 &< M \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.
 \end{aligned}$$

故由定义, $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上连续.

四、(10 分)

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{l}}(x, y, z) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} f'_x(x, y, z) - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} f'_y(x, y, z) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (4x + 2y - 2x - 4y) = \sqrt{2}(x - y).$$

设 $P(\sin \theta \cos \varphi, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \cos \theta)$, 则 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{l}}(P) = \sin \theta (\sqrt{2} \cos \varphi - \sin \varphi) \leq \sqrt{3}$, 当 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\varphi = \arctan \sqrt{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}$ (即 $P(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, 0)$) 时取等。

五、(10 分) 由条件, 需要对 $f(x)$ 进行偶延拓, 故

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

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \sin a_{2n-1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{-4}{\pi} \cdot \left(\frac{n}{2n-1} \right)^2 = -\frac{1}{\pi}.$$

六、(10 分) 证明: 由题目条件与变限积分的性质知 $f_{n+1}(1) = 0, f'_{n+1}(x) = -f_n(x)$, 更进一步:
 $f_n^{(k)}(x) = (-1)^k f_{n-k}(x), 0 \leq k \leq n-1$.

从而 $f_n(x)$ 为 $n-1$ 阶可导的, 且直到第 $n-1$ 阶导数均连续, 用泰勒展开:

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-2} \frac{f_n^{(k)}(1)}{k!} (x-1)^k + \frac{f_n^{(n-1)}(\xi)}{(n-1)!} (\xi-1)^{n-1} = \frac{f(\xi)}{(n-1)!} (\xi-1)^{n-1}$$

其中 $\xi \in (0, 1)$, 由于 f 为 $[0, 1]$ 上的连续函数, 故存在 $M > 0$ 使得 $|f(\xi)| \leq M$, 故
 $|f_n(x)| \leq \frac{1}{(n-1)!}, n \geq 2$

从而由 Weierstrass 判别法可知 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上一致收敛。(因为 $\sum \frac{1}{n!}$ 是收敛级数)

七、(10 分)

(1) (这个证法有点丑陋了×)

记 $b_n = \frac{a_n}{R_{n-1}} = \frac{R_{n-1} - R_n}{R_{n-1}} = 1 - \frac{R_n}{R_{n-1}} \in (0, 1)$, 分两种情况:

i. 当有无穷多个 $b_n \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 取出这些项即得 $\sum b_n$ 发散。

ii. $\exists N > 0, \forall n > N, 0 < b_n < \frac{1}{2}$ 恒成立, 对函数 $x + x^2 + \ln(1-x)$ 求导可得该函数
 在 $(0, \frac{1}{2})$ 上单调递增, 且在 $x=0$ 处取值为 0, 因此在 $(0, \frac{1}{2})$ 上有

$$-\ln(1-x) < x + x^2 < 2x.$$

从而

$$2 \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} b_n > \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} -\ln(1-b_n) = \sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \ln\left(\frac{R_{n-1}}{R_n}\right)$$

由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n = 0$ 可知上式发散。

从而总有 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{R_{n-1}}$ 发散。

(2) 利用积分中值定理, 设 $f(x) = x^{p-1}$ 为单减函数, 则

$$\frac{R_{n-1} - R_n}{R_{n-1}^{1-p}} < \int_{R_n}^{R_{n-1}} f(x) dx$$

从而

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{R_{n-1}^{1-p}} < \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{R_n}^{R_0} \frac{1}{x^{1-p}} dx$$

由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n = 0$ 以及瑕积分 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_t^{R_0} x^{p-1} dx$ 收敛, 可知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{R_{n-1}^{1-p}}$ 收敛。