



PEKING UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

思考题

MATHEMATICAL ANALYSIS (2)

  袁磊祺

June 11, 2021

Contents

1

1.	3
------------	---

2

1.	3
2.	4
3.	4
4.	5

3

1.	5
2.	7
3.	7

4

1.	8
2.	9
3.	10

5

1.	10
2.	11
3.	12

6

1.	12
2.	13
3.	13

7

1.	14
------------	----

8

1.	14
2.	15
3.	15

9

1.	16
2.	16
3.	17
4.	18

10

1.	18
2.	19
3.	20

11

1.	20
2.	21
3.	21

12

1.	22
2.	23

13

1.	23
2.	24
3.	24

14

1.	25
2.	26

1

1

设 $f(x)$ 是 $[0, 1]$ 上的连续函数, 且 $f(x) > a > 0$. 证明:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \geq \frac{1}{\int_0^1 f(x) dx}. \quad (1.1)$$

证明. 设 $F(x) = \frac{1}{x}, x > 0$. 则 $F(x)$ 是个凸函数, 做 $[0, 1]$ 划分:

$$P: 0 = x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n, \Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}. \quad (1.2)$$

那么 $\sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x_i = 1$. 由 $F(x)$ 的凸性, (《数学分析新讲 (二)》P43 定理 2)

$$F\left(\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^n F(f(\xi_i)) \Delta x_i. \quad (1.3)$$

$|P| \rightarrow 0$, 取极限得

$$F\left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx\right) \leq \int_0^1 F(f(x)) dx, \quad (1.4)$$

即

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \geq \frac{1}{\int_0^1 f(x) dx}. \quad (1.5)$$

□

2

1

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上严格单调下降, 求证:

$$(1) \exists \theta \in (0, 1) \text{ 使得 } \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \theta f(0) + (1 - \theta)f(1);$$

$$(2) \forall c > f(0), \exists \theta \in (0, 1) \text{ 使得 } \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \theta c + (1 - \theta)f(1).$$

证明.

$$(1) \int_0^1 f(x) dx = f(0) \int_0^\theta dx + f(1) \int_\theta^1 dx = \theta f(0) + (1 - \theta)f(1).$$

$$(2) \text{ 由 (1) 可知 } \exists \theta_1 \in (0, 1) \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \theta_1 f(0) + (1 - \theta_1)f(1).$$

$$\text{要证 } \exists \theta_2 \in (0, 1) \text{ 使得 } \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \theta_2 c + (1 - \theta_2)f(1),$$

即证 $\exists \theta_2 \in (0, 1)$ 使得 $\theta_1 f(0) + (1 - \theta_1)f(1) = \theta_2 c + (1 - \theta_2)f(1)$ 取 $\theta_2 = \frac{f(0)-f(1)}{c-f(1)}\theta_1$ 即可, $\theta_2 \in (0, 1)$.

□

2

设 $F(x)$ 是 $[0, +\infty)$ 上单调增加的正值函数, y 是微分方程 $y'' + F(x)y = 0$ 的解.

求证: y 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上有界.

证明. 由 $y'' + F(x)y = 0$ 可得

$$\frac{1}{F(x)} y' y'' + y y' = 0, \quad (2.1)$$

即

$$\frac{1}{F(x)} \frac{d(y')^2}{dx} + \frac{dy^2}{dx} = 0. \quad (2.2)$$

$$y^2(x) = y^2(0) - \int_0^x \frac{1}{F(t)} \frac{d(y')^2}{dt} dt \quad (2.3)$$

$$= y^2(0) - \frac{1}{F(0)} \int_0^\xi \frac{d(y')^2}{dt} dt \quad (2.4)$$

$$= y^2(0) - \frac{1}{F(0)} \left[(y'(\xi))^2 - y'(0)^2 \right] \quad (2.5)$$

$$\leq y^2(0) + \frac{1}{F(0)} y'(0)^2. \quad (2.6)$$

其中 $\xi \in [0, x]$.

□

3

求 $F(x) = \int_0^x \cos \frac{1}{t} dt$ 在原点的导数 $F'(0)$.

$$F'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(2x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(2x) - F(x)}{x}, \quad (2.7)$$

$$F(2x) - F(x) = \int_x^{2x} \cos \frac{1}{t} dt \quad (2.8)$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{2x}}^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{t^2} \cos t dt \quad (2.9)$$

$$= 4x^2 \int_{\frac{1}{2x}}^c \cos t dt \quad (2.10)$$

$$= 4x^2 \left(\sin c - \sin \frac{1}{2x} \right). \quad (2.11)$$

$$F'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(2x) - F(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 4x \left(\sin c - \sin \frac{1}{2x} \right) = 0. \quad (2.12)$$

另:

$$\int_0^x \cos \frac{1}{t} dt \quad (2.13)$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\infty} \frac{\cos u}{u^2} du \quad (2.14)$$

$$= \lim_{M \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^M \frac{\cos u}{u^2} du \quad (2.15)$$

$$= x^2 \lim_{M \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\xi} \cos u du \quad \left(\xi \in \left[\frac{1}{x}, M \right] \right) \quad (2.16)$$

$$= \mathcal{O}(x^2). \quad (2.17)$$

$$F'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{O}(x) = 0. \quad (2.18)$$

4

若 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上单调下降, 且积分 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛.

求证: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} xf(x) = 0$.

证明. 由收敛原理,

当 $\eta \rightarrow +\infty$ 有

$$\int_a^{2\eta} f(x) dx - \int_a^{\eta} f(x) dx = \int_{\eta}^{2\eta} f(x) dx \rightarrow 0. \quad (2.19)$$

$f(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上单调下降,

$$\therefore \int_{\eta}^{2\eta} f(x) dx \leq \int_{\eta}^{2\eta} f(\eta) dx = f(\eta)\eta = 2 \int_{\eta/2}^{\eta} f(\eta) dx \leq 2 \int_{\eta/2}^{\eta} f(x) dx. \quad (2.20)$$

由夹挤原理即有

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} xf(x) = 0. \quad (2.21)$$

□

3

1

设 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛, $xf(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上单调下降.

求证:

$$(1) \quad xf(x) \geq 0, \quad (x \geq a);$$

$$(2) \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} xf(x) \ln x = 0.$$

证明.

$$(1) \quad \because \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛},$$

$$\therefore H \rightarrow +\infty, \quad \int_H^{2H} f(x) dx \rightarrow 0.$$

$$\int_H^{2H} f(x) dx = \int_H^{2H} xf(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \quad (3.1)$$

$$= Hf(H) \int_H^c \frac{1}{x} dx + 2Hf(2H) \int_c^{2H} \frac{1}{x} dx \quad (3.2)$$

$$= Hf(H)(\ln c - \ln H) + 2Hf(2H)(\ln 2H - \ln c) \quad (3.3)$$

$$= (Hf(H) - 2Hf(2H)) \ln c - Hf(H) \ln H + 2Hf(2H) \ln 2H \quad (3.4)$$

$$= (Hf(H) - 2Hf(2H))(\ln c - \ln H) + 2Hf(2H) \ln 2. \quad (3.5)$$

若 $\exists x^*$ 使得 $x^*f(x^*) = \zeta < 0$, 由单调性 $\forall x > x^*$, 有 $xf(x) < 0$. 当 $H = x^*$ 时,

$$\int_H^{2H} f(x) dx = (Hf(H) - 2Hf(2H))(\ln c - \ln H) + 2Hf(2H) \ln 2 \quad (3.6)$$

$$\leq (Hf(H) - 2Hf(2H)) \ln 2 + 2Hf(2H) \ln 2 \quad (3.7)$$

$$= Hf(H) \ln 2 \quad (3.8)$$

$$= \zeta \ln 2. \quad (3.9)$$

与积分收敛矛盾, 因此 $xf(x) \geq 0, (x \geq a)$.

另: 也可直接得

$$\int_H^{2H} f(x) dx = \int_H^{2H} xf(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \quad (3.10)$$

$$\leq \int_H^{2H} Hf(H) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \quad (3.11)$$

$$= Hf(H) \ln 2 \quad (3.12)$$

$$\leq \zeta \ln 2. \quad (3.13)$$

$$(2) \quad \text{由收敛有 } H \rightarrow +\infty, \quad \int_H^{H^2} f(x) dx \rightarrow 0, \quad xf(x) \geq 0 (x \geq a),$$

$$\int_H^{H^2} f(x) dx = \int_H^{H^2} xf(x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \geq \frac{1}{2} H^2 f(H^2) \ln H^2 \geq 0. \quad (3.14)$$

$$\therefore xf(x) \ln x \rightarrow 0.$$

□

2

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = f(+\infty)$ 存在.

求证:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = [f(0) - f(+\infty)] \ln \frac{b}{a}, \quad (b > a > 0). \quad (3.15)$$

证明. 考虑 $\int_{c_1}^{c_2} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx$, $c_1 \rightarrow 0$, $c_2 \rightarrow +\infty$,

其中

$$\int_{c_1}^{c_2} \frac{f(ax)}{x} dx = \int_{c_1}^{c_2} \frac{f(ax)}{ax} d(ax) = \int_{ac_1}^{ac_2} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx, \quad (3.16)$$

同理

$$\int_{c_1}^{c_2} \frac{f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_{bc_1}^{bc_2} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx, \quad (3.17)$$

则

$$\int_{c_1}^{c_2} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_{ac_1}^{ac_2} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_{bc_1}^{bc_2} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \quad (3.18)$$

$$= \int_{ac_1}^{bc_1} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_{ac_2}^{bc_2} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \quad (3.19)$$

$$= f(\xi) \int_{ac_1}^{bc_1} \frac{1}{x} dx - f(\eta) \int_{ac_2}^{bc_2} \frac{1}{x} dx \quad (3.20)$$

$$= (f(\xi) - f(\eta)) \ln \frac{b}{a}. \quad (3.21)$$

其中 $\xi \in (ac_1, bc_1)$, $\eta \in (ac_2, bc_2)$.

$c_1 \rightarrow 0^+$, $c_2 \rightarrow +\infty$, 即有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = [f(0) - f(+\infty)] \ln \frac{b}{a}. \quad (3.22)$$

□

3

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上一致连续, 且 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛.

求证: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$.

证明. 设 $f(x)$ 不收敛于 0, 则

$$\exists \varepsilon > 0, \forall N, \exists x_0 > N, \text{ s.t. } |f(x_0)| > \varepsilon.$$

由一致连续性, $\exists \delta > 0$, 当 $|x - x_0| < \delta$ 时, 有 $|f(x) - f(x_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, 即 $-\frac{\varepsilon}{2} < f(x) - f(x_0) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$.

若 $f(x_0) > \varepsilon$, 则 $f(x) > f(x_0) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} > \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$;

若 $f(x_0) < -\varepsilon$, 则 $f(x) < f(x_0) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < -\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$.

则有 $\int_{x_0}^{x_0+\delta} f(x) dx > \frac{\varepsilon\delta}{2}$ 或 $\int_{x_0}^{x_0+\delta} f(x) dx < -\frac{\varepsilon\delta}{2}$, 与 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛矛盾.

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$.

□

4

1

求证:

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow -\infty} [f(x) + g(y)]$ 存在的充要条件是 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ 和 $\lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} g(y)$ 同时存在.

证明.

(1) 充分条件

设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow -\infty} [f(x) + g(y)] = A$,

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1, N_2 > 0$, 当 $x_1 > N_1, y_i < -N_2, (i = 1, 2)$ 时有

$$|f(x_1) + g(y_i) - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad (4.1)$$

$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_2 > 0, \forall y_1, y_2 < -N_2$ 有

$$|g(y_1) - g(y_2)| = |(f(x_1) + g(y_1) - A) - (f(x_1) + g(y_2) - A)| \quad (4.2)$$

$$< |f(x_1) + g(y_1) - A| + |f(x_1) + g(y_2) - A| < \varepsilon \quad (4.3)$$

$\therefore \lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} g(y)$ 存在

同理可证 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ 存在.

(2) 必要条件

若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ 和 $\lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} g(y)$ 同时存在, 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = a, \lim_{y \rightarrow -\infty} g(y) = b$, 则

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1 > 0$, 当 $x > N_1$ 时 $|f(x) - a| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \exists N_2 > 0$, 当 $y < -N_2$ 时, $|g(y) - b| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

则 $|f(x) + g(y) - (a + b)| \leq |f(x) - a| + |g(y) - b| < \varepsilon$, 即有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow -\infty} [f(x) + g(y)] = a + b. \quad (4.4)$$

□

2

设二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 在圆周 $C : (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = R^2$ 上连续.

证明: $f(x, y)$ 在 C 上达到上确界 M 和下确界 m , 且取属于 (m, M) 的值至少两次.

证明.

(1) 在圆周 $C : (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 = R^2$ 上

$$\begin{cases} x = x(t) = x_0 + R \cos t \\ y = y(t) = y_0 + R \sin t \end{cases}, t \in [\theta, 2\pi + \theta] \quad (4.5)$$

则 $f(x, y) = f(x(t), y(t)) = g(t)$ 连续.

$g(t)$ 连续性证明: x, y 是 t 的连续函数, $\therefore \forall \delta > 0, \exists \delta_1, \delta_2 > 0$, 当 $|t - t^*| < \delta_1$ 时有 $|x - x^*| < \frac{\delta}{2}$, 当 $|t - t^*| < \delta_2$ 时有 $|y - y^*| < \frac{\delta}{2}$. 又由 $f(x, y)$ 连续性, $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$, 只要 $(x, y) \in C, \sqrt{(x - x^*)^2 + (y - y^*)^2} < \delta$, 就有 $|f(x, y) - f(x^*, y^*)| < \varepsilon$.

因此 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_0 = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$, 当 $|t - t^*| < \delta_0$ 时有

$$(x, y) \in C, \sqrt{(x - x^*)^2 + (y - y^*)^2} < \sqrt{\left(\frac{\delta}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\delta}{2}\right)^2} < \delta, \quad (4.6)$$

进而有 $|g(t) - g(t^*)| = |f(x, y) - f(x^*, y^*)| < \varepsilon, \therefore g(t)$ 是 t 的连续函数.

$\therefore g(t)$ 在闭区间 $[\theta, 2\pi + \theta]$ 有界, 且 $\exists t_1, t_2 \in [\theta, 2\pi + \theta], \text{ s.t. } g(t_1) = m, g(t_2) = M$ (最大值与最小值定理). 即 $f(x_1, y_1) = m, f(x_2, y_2) = M$, 其中 $x_i = x(t_i), y_i = y(t_i), (i = 1, 2)$.

(2) 若 $m = M$, 则结论显然. $m \neq M$ 时, 设 $g(\theta_1) = g(\theta_1 + 2\pi) = f(x_1, y_1) = m, g(\theta_2) = f(x_2, y_2) = M$, 则圆周可分为两段

$$\Gamma_1 : \begin{cases} x = x(t) = x_0 + R \cos t \\ y = y(t) = y_0 + R \sin t \end{cases}, t \in [\theta_1, \theta_2]; \quad (4.7)$$

$$\Gamma_2 : \begin{cases} x = x(t) = x_0 + R \cos t \\ y = y(t) = y_0 + R \sin t \end{cases}, t \in [\theta_2, \theta_1 + 2\pi]. \quad (4.8)$$

则 $\forall \mu \in (m, M), \exists t_1^* \in (\theta_1, \theta_2), t_2^* \in (\theta_2, \theta_1 + 2\pi)$, 满足 $g(t_1^*) = g(t_2^*) = \mu$. 相应即有 $f(x_1^*, y_1^*) = f(x_2^*, y_2^*) = \mu$.

□

3

证明: 若 $f(x, y)$ 分别对每一个变量 x, y 是连续的, 且对其中一个单调, 则 $f(x, y)$ 是二元连续函数。

证明. 不妨设 $f(x, y)$ 对 y 单调。

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0$, s.t. $x_0 < x < x_0 + \delta_1$ 时

$$|f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}, \quad (4.9)$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_2 > 0$, s.t. $y_0 < y < y_0 + \delta_2$ 时

$$|f(x_0, y_0) - f(x_0, y)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}, \quad (4.10)$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_3 > 0$, s.t. $x_0 < x < x_0 + \delta_3$ 时

$$|f(x, y_0 + \delta_2) - f(x_0, y_0 + \delta_2)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}. \quad (4.11)$$

由以上三式可得 $|f(x, y_0 + \delta_2) - f(x, y_0)| < \frac{3\varepsilon}{4}$.

令 $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3\}$, 当 $x \in (x_0, x_0 + \delta), y \in (y_0, y_0 + \delta)$ 时, 由 f 关于 y 的单调性,

$$|f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)| < |f(x, y_0 + \delta_2) - f(x, y_0)| < \frac{3\varepsilon}{4}. \quad (4.12)$$

$\therefore |f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \varepsilon$.

对于 (x_0, y_0) 左方和下方的邻域内类似有同上结论。 $\therefore f(x, y)$ 二元连续。

□

5

1

设 $f_x(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 存在, $f_y(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 连续。

求证: $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 可微。

证明.

$$f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) \quad (5.1)$$

$$+ f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0) \quad (5.2)$$

$$= f_y(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y) \Delta y + f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + o(\Delta x) \quad (5.3)$$

$$= f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y + \alpha \Delta y + f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + o(\Delta x), \quad (5.4)$$

其中 $\alpha = f_y(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \theta \Delta y) - f_y(x_0, y_0)$, $0 < \theta < 1$

当 $\Delta x, \Delta y \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\alpha \rightarrow 0$,

$$\therefore \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0, \Delta y \rightarrow 0} \alpha \Delta y / \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} = 0.$$

$$\therefore \alpha \Delta y = o(\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}).$$

$$\therefore f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0) \Delta y + f_x(x_0, y_0) \Delta x + o(\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}).$$

□

附: 二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 连续, 则在 (x_0, y_0) 临域内由

$$|f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0)| \leq |f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)| \quad (5.5)$$

$$+ |f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| \quad (5.6)$$

可得 $f(x_0 + \Delta x, y)$ 在 $(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0)$ 关于 y 连续.

2

若函数 $f(x, y, z)$ 对任意正实数 t 满足关系 $f(tx, ty, tz) = t^n f(x, y, z)$, 则称 $f(x, y, z)$ 为 n 次齐次函数。设 $f(x, y, z)$ 可微。

证明: $f(x, y, z)$ 为 n 次齐次函数的充要条件是 $x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = n f(x, y, z)$ 。

证明.

(1) 必要性对任意固定参数 X, Y, Z , 设 $x = Xt$, $y = Yt$, $z = Zt$,

$$f(x, y, z) = f(Xt, Yt, Zt) = t^n f(X, Y, Z), \quad (5.7)$$

$$\frac{df}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} X + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} Y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} Z = n t^{n-1} f(X, Y, Z), \quad (5.8)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} Xt + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} Yt + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} Zt = n t^n f(X, Y, Z), \quad (5.9)$$

即

$$x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = n f(x, y, z). \quad (5.10)$$

(2) 充分性对任意固定 x, y, z

设 $X = xt, Y = yt, Z = zt$,

$$f(X, Y, Z) = f(tx, ty, tz), \quad (5.11)$$

$$\frac{df(X, Y, Z)}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial X}x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial Y}y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial Z}z, \quad (5.12)$$

$$= \frac{\partial f}{\partial X} \frac{X}{t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial Y} \frac{Y}{t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial Z} \frac{Z}{t}, \quad (5.13)$$

$$= \frac{1}{t} n f(X, Y, Z). \quad (5.14)$$

$$\therefore f(X, Y, Z) = Ct^n. \quad (5.15)$$

令 $t = 1$ 可得 $C = f(x, y, z)$, 即 $f(xt, yt, zt) = t^n f(x, y, z)$.

□

3

设 $f(x, y)$ 在区域 D 上满足 $f_x(x, y) \equiv 0$ 。

问: $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上能否表示为 $\varphi(y)$ 。

不能。可举反例:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \operatorname{sgn}(x)y^2 & (x \neq 0, y > 0) \\ 0 & (y \leq 0) \end{cases} \quad (5.16)$$

若对于区域内任意 $y = y_0$, x 的定义域是连续的 (凸区域即满足此条件), 则可由 $f(x, y) = f(x_0, y) + f_x(x_0 + \theta\Delta x, y)\Delta x = f(x_0, y)$ 得 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上能表示为 $\varphi(y)$ 。

6

1

设可微函数 $u = f(x, y)$ 满足方程 $x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$ 。

证明: $f(x, y)$ 在极坐标系里除原点的全空间只是 θ 的函数。

证明. 令 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sin \theta = \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} r \cos \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} r \sin \theta \right) = \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} y \right) = 0. \quad (6.1)$$

$\therefore f(x, y)$ 是 θ 的函数。

若题中 $u = f(x, y) \in C^1(D)$, D 为含原点的凸区域, 则 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上为一常数。由 $u = f(x, y) \in C^1(D)$ 可得 $r = 0$ 时, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = 0$ 。

由有限增量定理

$$f(x, y) = f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) = g(r, \theta) = g_0 + g_r(\lambda r, \theta)r = g_0 = f(0, 0), \quad (6.2)$$

其中 $g(r, \theta) = f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)$, $\frac{\partial g}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial r} = 0$, $r = 0$ 时, $g(r, \theta) = g_0 = f(0, 0)$.

□

2

设二元函数 $F(x, y) = f(x)g(y)$, 在极坐标系可表示为 $F(x, y) = S(r)$, 求 $F(x, y)$.

解: 令 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$

$$\because F(x, y) = S(r),$$

\therefore

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \theta} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}r \sin \theta + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}r \cos \theta = -y \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + x \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 0. \quad (6.3)$$

即 $yf'(x)g(y) = xf(x)g'(y)$

$$\frac{f'(x)}{xf(x)} = \frac{g'(y)}{yg(y)} = C, \quad (6.4)$$

可得 $f(x) = C_1 e^{\frac{C}{2}x^2}$, $g(y) = C_2 e^{\frac{C}{2}y^2}$, $F(x, y) = f(x)g(y) = C_3 e^{C_4(x^2+y^2)}$.

3

函数 u 满足 $uu_{xy} = u_x u_y$.

求证: $u(x, y) = f(x)g(y)$.

证明. 由已知

$$\frac{\partial u_x}{u_x \partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{u \partial y}, \quad (6.5)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln u_x}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \ln u}{\partial y}, \quad (6.6)$$

$$\ln u_x = \ln u + c(x), \quad (6.7)$$

$$u_x = uC(x), \quad (6.8)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln u}{\partial x} = C(x), \quad (6.9)$$

$$\ln u = F(x) + G(y), \quad (6.10)$$

$$u(x, y) = f(x)g(y). \quad (6.11)$$

□

7

1

设 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 是凸域, $f \in C^1(\Omega, \mathbb{R}^n)$, Df 是 Ω 上的正定矩阵.

求证: $f(x)$ 是 Ω 上的一一映射.

证明. 若 $\exists x_1, x_2 \in \Omega$, s.t. $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$,

令

$$g(x) = (x_2 - x_1) \cdot (f(x) - f(x_1)), \quad (7.1)$$

$$G(t) = g(x_1 + t(x_2 - x_1)), \quad (7.2)$$

则 $G(0) = G(1) = 0$,

$\because \Omega$ 是凸域,

$\therefore \exists \xi \in (0, 1)$, s.t. $G'(\xi) = 0$,

即 $Dg(x_1 + \xi(x_2 - x_1)) \cdot (x_2 - x_1) = 0$,

$(x_2 - x_1) Df(x_1 + \xi(x_2 - x_1)) (x_2 - x_1)^T = 0$.

又 Df 是正定的,

$\therefore x_2 - x_1 = 0$, 即 $x_1 = x_2$, $f(x)$ 是 Ω 上的单射. □

8

1

设 f 可微, 证明曲面 $f\left(\frac{z}{y}, \frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{x}\right) = 0$ 上任一点的切平面均过某一定点.

证明. 设 $u = \frac{z}{y}, v = \frac{x}{z}, w = \frac{y}{x}$

考虑任一点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的切平面, 法向为

$$\left(f'_v \frac{1}{z_0} - f'_w \frac{y_0}{x_0^2}, f'_w \frac{1}{x_0} - f'_u \frac{z_0}{y_0^2}, f'_u \frac{1}{y_0} - f'_v \frac{x_0}{z_0^2} \right), \quad (8.1)$$

切平面为

$$\left(f'_v \frac{1}{z_0} - f'_w \frac{y_0}{x_0^2} \right) (x - x_0) + \left(f'_w \frac{1}{x_0} - f'_u \frac{z_0}{y_0^2} \right) (y - y_0) + \left(f'_u \frac{1}{y_0} - f'_v \frac{x_0}{z_0^2} \right) (z - z_0) = 0, \quad (8.2)$$

即

$$\left(f'_v \frac{1}{z_0} - f'_w \frac{y_0}{x_0^2}\right)x + \left(f'_w \frac{1}{x_0} - f'_u \frac{z_0}{y_0^2}\right)y + \left(f'_u \frac{1}{y_0} - f'_v \frac{x_0}{z_0^2}\right)z = 0, \quad (8.3)$$

必过 $(0, 0, 0)$ 点. □

2

求椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{6} + \frac{z^2}{8} = 1$ 上法线与平面 $x + 2y + z = 100$ 垂直的点.

考虑任一点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的法向为

$$\left(\frac{x_0}{2}, \frac{y_0}{3}, \frac{z_0}{4}\right). \quad (8.4)$$

平面 $x + 2y + z = 100$ 的法向为

$$(1, 2, 1). \quad (8.5)$$

若椭球面上法线与平面垂直, 则 eqs. (8.4) and (8.5) 平行

$$\frac{\frac{x_0}{2}}{1} = \frac{\frac{y_0}{3}}{2} = \frac{\frac{z_0}{4}}{1}. \quad (8.6)$$

将 eq. (8.6) 代入

$$\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{6} + \frac{z^2}{8} = 1 \quad (8.7)$$

解得

$$a = \left(\frac{2}{3}, 2, \frac{4}{3}\right), \quad b = \left(-\frac{2}{3}, -2, -\frac{4}{3}\right). \quad (8.8)$$

3

求曲面 $\begin{cases} x + y + z = 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 \end{cases}$ 交线的切线, 以及 a, b, c 满足什么条件时, 交线的副法向与椭球面的法向正交?

考虑交线上任一点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的两平面的法向为

$$(1, 1, 1), \quad \left(\frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2}\right). \quad (8.9)$$

则交线的切线为

$$(1, 1, 1) \times \left(\frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2}\right) = \left(\frac{2z_0}{c^2} - \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2x_0}{a^2} - \frac{2z_0}{c^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2} - \frac{2x_0}{a^2}\right). \quad (8.10)$$

由于交线在平面上, 所以交线的副法向为

$$(1, 1, 1), \quad (8.11)$$

与椭球面的法向正交则

$$(1, 1, 1) \cdot \left(\frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2} \right) = \frac{2x_0}{a^2} + \frac{2y_0}{b^2} + \frac{2z_0}{c^2} = 0. \quad (8.12)$$

由 eq. (8.12) 和原始方程三个方程联立求解得

$$\frac{z^2 (a^6 b^2 + a^6 c^2 - 2 a^4 b^4 - 2 a^4 c^4 + a^2 b^6 + a^2 c^6 + b^6 c^2 - 2 b^4 c^4 + b^2 c^6)}{a^2 b^2 c^2 (a^2 - b^2)^2} = 0. \quad (8.13)$$

要和 z 无关, 则

$$a^6 b^2 + a^6 c^2 - 2 a^4 b^4 - 2 a^4 c^4 + a^2 b^6 + a^2 c^6 + b^6 c^2 - 2 b^4 c^4 + b^2 c^6 = 0, \quad (8.14)$$

即

$$(a^3 b - b^3 a)^2 + (b^3 c - c^3 b)^2 + (c^3 a - a^3 c)^2 = 0, \quad (8.15)$$

所以

$$a^2 = b^2 = c^2. \quad (8.16)$$

代入原方程, 满足要求。

9

1

设 $f \in C^2(\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^n)$, 且在 \mathbb{R}^n 上 $\det Df(x) \neq 0$, 又当 $|x| \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $|f(x)| \rightarrow +\infty$.

求证: $f(\mathbb{R}^n) = \mathbb{R}^n$.

证明. 即证 $\forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, \exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n, \text{ s.t. } f(x_0) = \xi$

$\because |x| \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $|f(x)| \rightarrow +\infty$,

$\therefore \forall \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n, |x| \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $|f(x) - \xi| \rightarrow +\infty$,

$\therefore \exists x_0 \in \mathbb{R}^n, \text{ s.t. } |f(x) - \xi|$ 取最小值, 即 $|f(x) - \xi|^2$ 取最小值.

$\therefore \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} |f(x) - \xi|^2 = 0$, 当 $x = x_0$,

即有 $Df(x_0) \cdot (f(x_0) - \xi) = 0$.

又 $\det Df(x) \neq 0, \therefore f(x_0) - \xi = 0$, 即 $f(x_0) = \xi$. □

2

设 D 为有界凸域, 二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 \bar{D} 上连续, 在边界上为常数, 在 D 内可微.

求证: D 内一定有一函数的临界点.

证明. $f(x, y)$ 在 \bar{D} 上连续 \Rightarrow

$f(x, y)$ 在 \bar{D} 上可取到最大值和最小 $f_{\max} = f(x_1, y_1), f_{\min} = f(x_2, y_2)$.

若 $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$ 同在边界上, 则 $f_{\max} = f_{\min}, f = C, f_x \equiv 0, f_y \equiv 0$.

若 $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$ 不同在边界上, 则 D 内一定有一极值点 (x_0, y_0) , 则

$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = 0, \quad f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0. \quad (9.1)$$

□

3

(1) 求 $f(x, y, z) = x^a y^b z^c$ 在约束条件 $x + y + z = 1$ 下的最大值, 其中 a, b, c 是正常数, x, y, z 非负.

(2) 证明对六个正数 a, b, c, u, v, w

$$\left(\frac{u}{a}\right)^a \left(\frac{v}{b}\right)^b \left(\frac{w}{c}\right)^c \leq \left(\frac{u+v+w}{a+b+c}\right)^{a+b+c} \quad (9.2)$$

成立.

(1) **解:** $f(x, y, z) = x^a y^b z^c = x^a y^b (1 - x - y)^c$

$$\ln f = a \ln x + b \ln y + c \ln(1 - x - y)$$

f 的最大值即 $\ln f$ 的最大值

求导

$$\begin{cases} \frac{a}{x} - \frac{c}{1-x-y} = 0 \\ \frac{b}{y} - \frac{c}{1-x-y} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \frac{a}{x} = \frac{b}{y} = \frac{c}{1-x-y} \quad (9.3)$$

可得 $x = \frac{a}{a+b+c}, y = \frac{b}{a+b+c}, z = \frac{c}{a+b+c}$ 时取最大值 $\frac{a^a b^b c^c}{(a+b+c)^{a+b+c}}$.

(2) **证明.** 令 $x = \frac{u}{u+v+w}, y = \frac{v}{u+v+w}, z = \frac{w}{u+v+w}$ 则由 (1) 有

$$\left(\frac{u}{u+v+w}\right)^a \left(\frac{v}{u+v+w}\right)^b \left(\frac{w}{u+v+w}\right)^c \leq \frac{a^a b^b c^c}{(a+b+c)^{a+b+c}}, \quad (9.4)$$

即

$$\left(\frac{u}{a}\right)^a \left(\frac{v}{b}\right)^b \left(\frac{w}{c}\right)^c \leq \left(\frac{u+v+w}{a+b+c}\right)^{a+b+c}. \quad (9.5)$$

□

4

设 $u(x, y)$ 在 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 上连续, 在 $x^2 + y^2 < 1$ 上满足:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = u, \quad (9.6)$$

且在 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 上 $u(x, y) > 0$, 证明:

(1) 当 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 时, $u(x, y) \geq 0$;

(2) 当 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 时, $u(x, y) > 0$.

证明.

(1) 上可取得最小值 $u_0 = u(x_0, y_0)$.

反证: 设 $\exists (x', y')$, 使得 $u(x', y') < 0$, 则 $u_0 = u(x_0, y_0) < 0$, 且 $x_0^2 + y_0^2 < 1$.

所以

$$\frac{\partial u(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y} = 0, \quad (9.7)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x^2} \geq 0, \frac{\partial^2 u(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y^2} \geq 0, \quad (9.8)$$

即 $H_u(x_0, y_0)$ 至少是半正定.

$\frac{\partial^2 u(x_0, y_0)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u(x_0, y_0)}{\partial y^2} = u(x_0, y_0) \geq 0$, 与 $u_0 = u(x_0, y_0) < 0$ 矛盾, 所以 $u(x, y) \geq 0$.

(2) 已知: $\frac{\partial^2 Ce^x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 Ce^x}{\partial y^2} = Ce^x$, 可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u - Ce^x}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u - Ce^x}{\partial y^2} = u - Ce^x. \quad (9.9)$$

令 $v = u - Ce^x$, 则 $\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = v$,

因为在 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 上 $u(x, y) > 0$, 所以在 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 存在最小值 $\bar{u} > 0$.

取 C 使得 $C > 0$, 且 $\bar{u} - Ce > 0$, 则在 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 上, $v > 0$.

由 (1) 可知: 当 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 时, $v(x, y) \geq 0$, 而 $u = v + Ce^x > 0$.

□

10

1

若 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 可分别解出 $x = f(y, z)$, $y = g(z, x)$, $z = h(x, y)$, 则 $f_z g_x h_y = -1$.

证明. $F(x, y, z) = F(f(y, z), y, z) = 0$ 对 z 求偏导 $F_x \cdot f_z + F_z = 0$,

$$\therefore f_z = -\frac{F_z}{F_x},$$

同理 $g_x = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$, $h_y = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}$.

$$\therefore f_z \cdot g_x \cdot h_y = -1. \quad \square$$

2

讨论二元函数

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{|x|^\alpha |y|^\beta}{x^2 + y^2} & (x^2 + y^2 \neq 0) \\ 0 & (x^2 + y^2 = 0) \end{cases} \quad (10.1)$$

的连续性, 可导性与可微性。

解: 令 $g(x, y) = \frac{|x|^\alpha |y|^\beta}{x^2 + y^2}$.

连续性

$\alpha < 0$ 或 $\beta < 0$ 时, 不连续.

$\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$ 时, 令 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 则

$$g(x, y) = \frac{|x|^\alpha |y|^\beta}{x^2 + y^2} = |r|^{\alpha+\beta-2} |\cos \theta|^\alpha |\sin \theta|^\beta, \quad (10.2)$$

$\alpha + \beta > 2$ 时, $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} g = 0$, 连续,

$\alpha + \beta = 2$ 时, $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} g = |\cos \theta|^\alpha |\sin \theta|^\beta$, 不连续,

$\alpha + \beta < 2$ 时, 不连续,

$\therefore \alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$, 且 $\alpha + \beta > 2$ 时连续.

可导性

考察

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) - f(0, 0)}{r} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{g}{r} = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{|r|^{\alpha+\beta-2} |\cos \theta|^\alpha |\sin \theta|^\beta}{r}. \quad (10.3)$$

$\alpha + \beta > 3$ 时, $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{g}{r} = 0$, 可导,

$\alpha + \beta = 3$ 时, $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0+} \frac{g}{r} = |\cos \theta|^\alpha |\sin \theta|^\beta$, $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0-} \frac{g}{r} = -|\cos \theta|^\alpha |\sin \theta|^\beta$, 不可导,

$\alpha + \beta < 3$ 时, 不可导,

$\therefore \alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$, 且 $\alpha + \beta > 3$ 时可导.

可微性

若可微, 则各方向导数存在, 由可导性 $\alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0, \alpha + \beta > 3$, 且 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$,

$$\therefore f(x, y) = o\left(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right) \Rightarrow \alpha + \beta > 3,$$

$\therefore \alpha \geq 0, \beta \geq 0$, 且 $\alpha + \beta > 3$ 时可微.

3

求函数 $u = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 2xyz$ 在单位球内部 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ 的最大值与最小值。

解: 最大值与最小值在极值点或边界上取得.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0, \Rightarrow x = y = z = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (10.4)$$

对任意 $x = y = z = \varepsilon > 0, u > 0$, 对任意 $x = y = z = -\varepsilon < 0, u < 0$, 所以临界点 $(0, 0, 0)$ 不是极值点, 最大最小值在边界上取得

设 $f = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 2xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 2yz + 2x\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 2xz + 2y\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 3z^2 - 2xy + 2z\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda} = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0. \end{cases} \quad (10.5)$$

$$\Rightarrow (x, y, z) = \left(\pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) \quad \text{或} \quad (0, 0, \pm 1) \quad \text{或} \quad \left(\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{18}, \frac{5\sqrt{6}}{18}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{9}\right).$$

$\left(-\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{18}, -\frac{5\sqrt{6}}{18}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{9}\right)$ 可轮换.

在 $(0, 0, 1), (0, 1, 0), (1, 0, 0)$ 取最大值 1, 在 $(0, 0, -1), (0, 0, -1), (-1, 0, 0)$ 取最小值 -1.

11

1

设一元函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积. 在 $[a, b] \times [a, b]$ 上定义 $F(x, y) = [f(x) - f(y)]^2$

(1) 将重积分 $\iint_D F(x, y) dx dy$ 化为累次积分;

(2) 证明: $\left[\int_a^b f(x) dx\right]^2 \leq (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$.

(1) 解:

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D F(x, y) \, dx \, dy &= \int_a^b \int_a^b [f^2(x) + f^2(y) - 2f(x)f(y)] \, dx \, dy \\&= \int_a^b \int_a^b f^2(x) \, dx \, dy + \int_a^b \int_a^b f^2(y) \, dx \, dy - 2 \int_a^b \int_a^b f(x)f(y) \, dx \, dy \\&= 2(b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) \, dx - 2 \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \int_a^b f(y) \, dy \\&= 2(b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) \, dx - 2 \left[\int_a^b f(x) \, dx \right]^2.\end{aligned}\tag{11.1}$$

(2) 证明. $F(x, y) = [f(x) - f(y)]^2 \geq 0$, $\therefore \iint_D F(x, y) \, dx \, dy \geq 0$, 由 (1) 即有

$$\left[\int_a^b f(x) \, dx \right]^2 \leq (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) \, dx.\tag{11.2}$$

□

2

计算三重积分 $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 dy \int_y^1 y\sqrt{1+z^4} \, dz$.

解:

$$I = \int_0^1 dz \int_0^z dy \int_0^y y\sqrt{1+z^4} \, dx\tag{11.3}$$

$$= \int_0^1 dz \int_0^z y^2 \sqrt{1+z^4} \, dy\tag{11.4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 z^3 \sqrt{1+z^4} \, dz\tag{11.5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+z^4} \, d(1+z^4)\tag{11.6}$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \left(1+z^4 \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1\tag{11.7}$$

$$= \frac{2\sqrt{2}-1}{18}.\tag{11.8}$$

3

化重积分为累次积分 $\iiint_V f \, dV$, 其中 V 是 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, $y^2 + z^2 = 1$, $x^2 + z^2 = 1$ 围成的区域.

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V f \, dV &= \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dy \int_{|y|}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f \, dz + \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{-|y|} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f \, dz \\ &\quad + \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dx \int_{|x|}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f \, dz + \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{-|x|} dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f \, dz. \end{aligned} \quad (11.9)$$

12

1

设在 $D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ 上定义的二元函数 $f(x, y)$ 有二阶连续偏导数

(1) 证明: $\iint_D f''_{xy}(x, y) \, dx \, dy = \iint_D f''_{yx}(x, y) \, dx \, dy, \forall (x, y) \in D;$

(2) 利用 (1) 证明: $f''_{xy}(x, y) = f''_{yx}(x, y), \forall (x, y) \in D,$

证明.

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f''_{xy}(x, y) \, dx \, dy &= \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f''_{xy}(x, y) \, dy \\ &= \int_a^b (f'_x(x, d) - f'_x(x, c)) \, dx \\ &= f(b, d) - f(b, c) - f(a, d) + f(a, c). \end{aligned} \quad (12.1)$$

同理

$$\iint_D f''_{yx} \, dx \, dy = f(b, d) - f(b, c) - f(a, d) + f(a, c) \quad (12.2)$$

所以

$$\iint_D f''_{yx}(x, y) \, dx \, dy = \iint_D f''_{xy}(x, y) \, dx \, dy. \quad (12.3)$$

(2) 以上关系在任意 $D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ 上成立. 若 $F(x, y)$ 连续, 在任意 $D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ 成立 $\iint_D F(x, y) \, dx \, dy = 0$, 则有 $F(x, y) \equiv 0$.

假设 $F(x, y) \equiv 0$ 不成立, 即在某点 $(x_0, y_0), F(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$, 不妨设 $F(x_0, y_0) > 0$.

由连续性, 在 (x_0, y_0) 某方形领域 $D' = [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta] \times [y_0 - \delta, y_0 + \delta]$ 上 $F(x, y) > 0$.

则 $\iint_{D'} F(x, y) \, dx \, dy > 0$, 矛盾. 所以 $F(x, y) \equiv 0$.

取 $F(x, y) = f''_{yx}(x, y) - f''_{xy}(x, y)$, 即可证明 $f''_{yx}(x, y) = f''_{xy}(x, y)$.

□

2

计算 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, $z^2 + y^2 \leq 1$, $x^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ 围成区域的体积.

解:

$$8(2 - \sqrt{2}). \quad (12.4)$$

13

1

$f(x) \in C[-h, h]$, $h = \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2}$, 证明:

$$\iint_S f(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z) \, dS = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 f(hu) \, du, \quad (13.1)$$

其中 $S = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$.

证明.

$$\begin{cases} \xi = a_1 x + b_1 y + c_1 z \\ \eta = a_2 x + b_2 y + c_2 z \\ \zeta = \frac{1}{h}(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z) \end{cases} \quad (13.2)$$

其中

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & b_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 & c_2 \\ \frac{\alpha}{h} & \frac{\beta}{h} & \frac{\gamma}{h} \end{pmatrix} \quad (13.3)$$

是单位正交矩阵. 令

$$\xi = \cos \theta \cos \varphi, \quad \eta = \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \quad \zeta = \sin \varphi. \quad D : \begin{cases} 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \\ -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \quad (13.4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S f(\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z) \, dS &= \iint_D f(h\zeta) \, dS \\ &= \iint_D f(h\zeta) \cos \varphi \, d\theta \, d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(h \sin \varphi) \cos \varphi \, d\varphi \\ &= 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 f(hu) \, du, \end{aligned} \quad (13.5)$$

□

2

在无穷大三维空间中, 半径为 R 的球面上均匀分布着电荷密度为 ρ 的电荷, 求任一空间点的电势。

$$\begin{cases} x = R \cos \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = R \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ z = R \sin \varphi \end{cases} \quad (13.6)$$

$$\begin{aligned} W(0, 0, a) &= \iint_S \frac{\rho dS}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + (z - a)^2}} \\ &= \rho R^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \varphi d\varphi}{\sqrt{R^2 + a^2 - 2R \sin \varphi}} \\ &= \rho R^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \left(-\frac{1}{2Ra} \right) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(R^2 + a^2 - 2R \sin \varphi)}{\sqrt{R^2 + a^2 - 2R \sin \varphi}} \\ &= \frac{2\pi\rho R}{a} \sqrt{R^2 + a^2 - 2R \sin \varphi} \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2\pi\rho R}{a} (R + a - |R - a|) = \begin{cases} 4\pi R\rho, & 0 < a < R \\ \frac{4\pi R^2}{a}\rho, & a \geq R \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (13.7)$$

3

设 $f(x, y)$ 连续, L 是一封闭的分段光滑简单曲线, 设

$$u(x, y) = \oint_L f(\xi, \eta) \ln \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2}} \right) ds, \quad (13.8)$$

证明: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty} u(x, y) = 0$ 的充要条件是 $\oint_L f(\xi, \eta) ds = 0$.

证明. $f(x, y)$ 在 L 上有界, $|f(x, y)| \leq k$, 设 L 的长度为 S . 固定一点 $(\xi_0, \eta_0) \in \alpha$.

$$\left| \ln \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2}} \right) - \ln \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{(\xi_0 - x)^2 + (\eta_0 - y)^2}} \right) \right| = \left| \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{(\xi_0 - x)^2 + (\eta_0 - y)^2}}{\sqrt{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2}} \right) \right| \quad (13.9)$$

趋于 0.

$$u(x, y) = \oint f(\xi, \eta) \ln \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - \xi_0)^2 + (y - \eta_0)^2}} \right) + f(\xi, \eta) \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{(\xi_0 - x)^2 + (\eta_0 - y)^2}}{\sqrt{(\xi - x)^2 + (\eta - y)^2}} \right) ds \quad (13.10)$$

所以

$$\left| u(x, y) - \oint f(\xi, \eta) \ln \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - \xi_0)^2 + (y - \eta_0)^2}} \right) ds \right| \leq kS\varepsilon \quad (13.11)$$

又

$$\oint f(\xi, \eta) \ln \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - \xi_0)^2 + (y - \eta_0)^2}} \right) ds = \ln \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - \xi_0)^2 + (y - \eta_0)^2}} \right) \oint f(\xi, \eta) ds \quad (13.12)$$

所以 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty, y \rightarrow \infty} u(x, y) = 0$ 的充要条件是 $\oint_L f(\xi, \eta) ds = 0$.

□

14

1

设 S 为椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$, $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$, \vec{n} 为曲面 S 的单位外法向, $d(x, y, z)$ 表示原点到 $(x, y, z) \in S$ 处切平面的距离, 求以下积分:

1. $\oiint_S \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma$
2. $\oiint_S d(x, y, z) d\sigma$
3. $\oiint_S \frac{d\sigma}{d(x, y, z)}$

1

$$\vec{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}}} \left(\frac{x}{a^2}, \frac{y}{b^2}, \frac{z}{c^2} \right). \quad (14.1)$$

$$\oiint_S \vec{n} \cdot \vec{r} d\sigma = \iiint \nabla \cdot \vec{r} dV = 3V = 4\pi abc. \quad (14.2)$$

2

$\because d = \vec{n} \cdot \vec{r}, \therefore$

$$\oiint_S d(x, y, z) d\sigma = 4\pi abc. \quad (14.3)$$

3

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{d} &= \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2} \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi + \frac{1}{b^2} \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi + \frac{1}{c^2} \cos^2 \varphi} \\ &= \frac{1}{abc} \sqrt{b^2 c^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi + a^2 c \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi + a^2 b^2 \cos^2 \varphi}. \end{aligned} \quad (14.4)$$

$$d\sigma = |\mathbf{r}_\theta \times \mathbf{r}_\varphi| d\theta d\varphi = \sqrt{b^2 c^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^4 \varphi + a^2 c^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^4 \varphi + a^2 b^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi} d\theta d\varphi \quad (14.5)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_S \frac{d\sigma}{d(x, y, z)} \\ &= \frac{4}{abc} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^\pi |\sin \varphi| \left(b^2 c^2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi + a^2 c^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \varphi + a^2 b^2 \cos^2 \varphi \right) d\varphi \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{3abc} (a^2 b^2 + b^2 c^2 + c^2 a^2) \end{aligned} \quad (14.6)$$

2

考虑空间 \mathbb{R}^3 中在点 $(0, 0, 0)$ 处电量为 Q 的电荷在 $\vec{r} = (x, y, z)$ 处产生的电场: $\vec{E} = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q\vec{r}}{r^3}$, 这里 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 设 Ω 是 \mathbb{R}^3 的开区域, $\partial\Omega$ 充分光滑, \vec{n} 为 Ω 的外法向, 证明:

$$\oint_{\partial\Omega} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma = \begin{cases} 0, & (0, 0, 0) \notin \Omega \\ \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0}, & (0, 0, 0) \in \Omega \end{cases} \quad (14.7)$$

证明. 若电荷在 Ω 内。

取一个以 $\vec{r} = (x, y, z)$ 为球心的半径为 a 的小球面 S , 使得 S 在 $\partial\Omega$ 内, 对于两曲面中间的区域 V 有

$$\oint_{\partial\Omega} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma - \oint_S \vec{E} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \vec{E} dv = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q\vec{r}}{r^3} dv = 0 \quad (14.8)$$

$$\oint_{\partial\Omega} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma = \oint_S \vec{E} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} Q \oint_S \frac{\vec{r}}{a^3} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma = \frac{Q}{\epsilon_0} \quad (14.9)$$

若电荷不在 Ω 内, 则 Ω 内无瑕点。

$$\oint_{\partial\Omega} \vec{E} \cdot \vec{n} d\sigma = \iiint_\Omega \nabla \cdot \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q\vec{r}}{r^3} dv = 0 \quad (14.10)$$

□