

# 1. 函数列一致收敛的定义：

函数列  $f_n(x)$  一致收敛于  $f(x)$ , 对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $N \in \mathbb{N}^*$ ,

$\forall n > N, x \in D, |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$  成立, 则称  $f_n(x)$  在  $D$  上一致收敛于  $f(x)$

证明:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^2} = 0$ , 此即  $f(x) = 0$

$$\left| \frac{\sin nx}{n^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}, \text{ 取 } N = \lceil \sqrt{\frac{1}{\varepsilon}} \rceil + 1, \text{ 则 } n > N \text{ 时, } |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$$

∴ 函数列  $\left\{ \frac{\sin nx}{n^2} \right\}$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上一致收敛

证明: ① 连续

2. 当  $x^2 + y^2 < \delta^2$  时,  $\delta > 0$

$$\frac{|xy|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \leq \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} < \frac{\delta}{4}. \text{ 取 } \delta = 4\varepsilon, \text{ 则}$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 总存在  $(0,0)$  的邻域  $D$ , 使得  $|f(x,y) - f(0,0)| < \varepsilon$

此即  $f(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  处连续

② 存在偏导数

$$xy > 0 \text{ 时, } f(x,y) = \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}; xy < 0 \text{ 时, } f(x,y) = \frac{-xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{x=0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - 0}{x - 0} = \begin{cases} \text{不存在} & x \neq 0 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{同理可得 } \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right|_{y=0} = (x,y) = (0,0) = 0$$

此即  $f(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  处存在偏导数

③ 不可微

$$\lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow \\ (0,0)}} \frac{f(x,y) - \left. \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow \\ (0,0)}} \frac{f(x,y) - 0}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{(x,y) \rightarrow \\ (0,0)}} \frac{|xy|}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x \cdot kx|}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{k}{k+1}, \text{ 与 } k \text{ 有关, 故极限不存在}$$

故  $f(x,y)$  在  $(0,0)$  处不可微

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$$3. \Rightarrow f_y(x, y) = e^{x+y+1} + x^2 > 0$$

由隐函数存在定理，在 $(0, 0)$ 的某邻域内唯一确定 $y$ 关于 $x$ 的函数。

$$\Rightarrow (1 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x})e^{x+y+1} + 2xy + x^2 \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = -\frac{2xy + e^{x+y+1}}{x^2 + e^{x+y+1}} \Rightarrow \left. \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right|_{(0,0)} = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} e^{x+y+1} + (1 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x})^2 e^{x+y+1} + 2y + 2x \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + 2x \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} + x^2 \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{e^{x+y+1} + x^2} \left( (1 + \frac{\partial y}{\partial x})^2 e^{x+y+1} + 2y + 4x \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{e^{x+y+1} + x^2} \left( \frac{e^{x+y+1} (x^2 - 2xy)^2}{(x^2 + e^{x+y+1})^2} + 2y - \frac{4x(2xy + e^{x+y+1})}{x^2 + e^{x+y+1}} \right) \\ \left. \right|_{(0,0)} = 0$$

4.11) 进行代换： $x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = r \cos \theta$

则  $V: 0 \leq r \leq R, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$

$$\Rightarrow \iiint_V z^2 \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz = \iiint_V r^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot r^2 \sin \theta \cdot r dr d\theta d\varphi$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^R r^5 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta dr$$

$$= \frac{2}{9}\pi R^6$$

(2) 平面  $x-y+z=2$  的法向量： $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}})$

由 Stokes 公式

$$\oint_L (z-y)dx + (x-z)dy + (x-y)dz$$

$$= \iint_D (\cancel{z-y} + \cancel{x-z} + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) dS = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} S_D = 2\pi$$

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$L_1$ : 从  $(\pi, 0)$  到  $(0, 0)$

(3) 由 Green 公式

$$\int_{L+L_1} e^x(1-\cos y)dx - e^x(1-\sin y)dy$$

$$= - \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial(-e^x(1-\sin y))}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(e^x(1-\cos y))}{\partial y} \right) dx dy$$

$$= - \iint_D -e^x dx dy = \star \int_0^\pi e^x dx \int_0^{\sin x} dy = \frac{e^\pi + 1}{2}$$

$$\int_{L_1} e^x(1-\cos y)dx - e^x(1-\sin y)dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_L e^x(1-\cos y)dx - e^x(1-\sin y)dy = \star \frac{e^\pi + 1}{2}$$

4) 补充  $\Sigma$ :  $x^2+y^2=1, z=0$ , 方向向上       $V: x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1, z \geq 0$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{S+\Sigma} (zy+zz+1-2y-2z) dx dy dz \rightarrow$$

由 Gauss 公式

$$\Rightarrow \iint_{S+\Sigma} zxy dy dz + zyz dz dx + (z-2yz-z^2+1) dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_V (zy+zz+1-2y-2z) dx dy dz = \frac{2}{3}\pi$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} zxy dy dz + zyz dz dx + (z-2yz-z^2+1) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} dx dy = \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_S zxy dy dz + zyz dz dx + (z-2yz-z^2+1) dx dy = \frac{5}{3}\pi$$

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5. 令  $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{5}, 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$

$$f(x, y) = r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta + r(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)$$

$$= r^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\cancel{r^2} (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) - (\cos \theta - \sin \theta)^2) + r \cos \theta - \sin \theta$$

$$= r^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1 - 2 \cos^2(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4})) + \sqrt{2} r \cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$= -r^2 \cos^2(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \sqrt{2} r \cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{r^2}{2}$$

取最大值时  $\cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}r}{2r^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}r}$

1.  $r = 0$  时  $f(x, y) = 0$

2.  $r > 0$  时

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq r \leq \sqrt{5} \text{ 时, } f(x, y) \leq -r^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2r^2} + \sqrt{2}r \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} + \frac{r^2}{2} \\ = \frac{r^2}{2} \leq 3$$

( $r = \sqrt{5}$  取到,  $x = 2, y = 1$  或  $x = -1, y = -2$ )

$$f(x, y) \geq -r^2 - \sqrt{2}r + \frac{r^2}{2} \\ \geq -\frac{5}{2} - \sqrt{10} \quad (x = -\frac{\sqrt{10}}{2}, y = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{2})$$

6.  $r = \sqrt[n]{3^n(n+1)} = 3$

$x = 3$  时发散,  $x = -3$  时收敛, 收敛域  $[-3, 3]$

$$F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{3^n(n+1)}$$

$$x F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n+1}}{3^n(n+1)}$$

导函数在 D 上一致收敛,  $x = 0$  时  $F(x) = 0$ ,  $x \neq 0$  时

$$\Rightarrow (x F(x))' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x^{n+1}}{3^n(n+1)} \right)' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{3^n} = \frac{3}{3-x}$$

~~部分~~  $\Rightarrow x F(x) = -3 \ln(3-x) + 3 \ln 3 = -3 \ln(1 - \frac{x}{3})$

$$\Rightarrow x \neq 0 \text{ 时 } F(x) = -\frac{3}{x} \ln(1 - \frac{x}{3})$$

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7.  $\Rightarrow -\pi \leq x \leq 0$  时,  $f(x) = f(x+2\pi) = \frac{1}{4}(x+2\pi) \cdot (-x)$ ,  $f(x)$  是偶函数

$$\Rightarrow a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{4}(x+2\pi) \cdot (-x) dx + \int_{-\pi}^0 \frac{1}{4}x(x+2\pi) dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{4}x(2\pi-x) dx = \frac{\pi^2}{3}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \left( \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x}{4}(2\pi-x) \cos nx dx + \int_{-\pi}^0 -\frac{x}{4}(2\pi+x) \cos nx dx \right) = -\frac{1}{n}.$$

$f(x)$  是偶函数  $\Rightarrow b_n = 0$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cos nx$$

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$$f(0) = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}, \text{ 此即 } \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

8. 证明:  $\Rightarrow$  和函数为  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t+x) dt$

只需证:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^+, \forall x \in [a, b] (a, b \in \mathbb{R}), |f_n(x) - F(x)| < \varepsilon$

成立

$$f_n(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} f\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) dt$$

$$F(x) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(x+t) dt$$

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

在有限闭区间  $[a, b]$  上, 由康托定理,  $f(x)$  一致连续

即  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$ ,  $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta \Rightarrow |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$

取  $N = [\frac{1}{\delta}] + 1$ , 则  $|x + \frac{k}{n} - (x+t)| \leq \frac{1}{n} < \delta$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x + \frac{k}{n}) - f(x+t)| < \varepsilon$$

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

此即  $f_n(x)$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上内闭一致连续

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5. 全  $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{5}, 0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$

$$f(x, y) = r^2 \cos \theta \sin \theta + r(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)$$

$$= r^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\cancel{r^2} (\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta) - (\cos \theta - \sin \theta)^2) + r(\cos \theta - \sin \theta)$$

$$= r^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} (1 - 2 \cos^2(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4})) + \sqrt{2} r \cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$= -r^2 \cos^2(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \sqrt{2} r \cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{r^2}{2}$$

$$\text{取最大值时 } \cos(\theta + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}r}{2r^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}r}$$

$$\therefore r=0 \text{ 时 } f(x, y)=0$$

2.  $r > 0$  时

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leq r \leq \sqrt{5} \text{ 时}, \quad f(x, y) \leq -r^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2r^2} + \sqrt{2}r \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}r} + \frac{r^2}{2} \\ = \frac{r^2+1}{2} \leq 3$$

( $r=\sqrt{5}$  取到,  $x=2, y=1$  或  $x=-1, y=-2$ )

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$$F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{3^n(n+1)}$$

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导函数在 D 上一致收敛,  $x=0$  时  $F(x)=0$ ,  $x \neq 0$  时

$$\Rightarrow (x F(x))' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x^{n+1}}{3^n(n+1)} \right)' = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{3^n} = \frac{3}{3-x}$$

$$\cancel{x F(x)} \Rightarrow x F(x) = -3 \ln(3-x) + 3 \ln 3 = -3 \ln(1 - \frac{x}{3})$$

$$\Rightarrow x \neq 0 \text{ 时 } F(x) = -\frac{3}{x} \ln(1 - \frac{x}{3})$$

$$\text{故 } F(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & (x=0) \\ -\frac{3}{x} \ln(1 - \frac{x}{3}) & (x \in [-3, 0) \cup (0, 3]) \end{cases}$$

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