

第八章 多元函数微分法及其应用

第一节 多元函数的基本概念

本节主要概念, 定理, 公式和重要结论

理解多元函数的概念, 会表达函数, 会求定义域;

理解二重极限概念, 注意 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = A$ 是点 (x,y) 以任何方式趋于 (x_0,y_0) ;

注意理解本节中相关概念与一元函数中相应内容的区分与联系。

习题 8-1

1. 求下列函数表达式:

(1) $f(x,y) = x^y + y^x$, 求 $f(xy, x+y)$

解: $f(xy, x+y) = xy^{x+y} + (x+y)^{xy}$

(2) $f(x+y, x-y) = x^2 - y^2$, 求 $f(x,y)$

解: $f(x+y, x-y) = (x-y)(x+y) \Rightarrow f(x,y) = xy$

2. 求下列函数的定义域, 并绘出定义域的图形:

(1) $z = \ln(x+y-1) + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}}$

解:
$$\begin{cases} x+y-1 > 0 \\ 1-x^2-y^2 > 0 \\ x \geq 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x+y > 1 \\ x^2+y^2 < 1 \end{cases}$$

(2) $z = \ln(x^2 - 2y + 1)$

解: $x^2 - 2y + 1 > 0$

(3) $f(x,y) = \ln(1 - |x| - |y|)$

解: $1 - |x| - |y| > 0 \Rightarrow |x| + |y| < 1$

3. 求下列极限:

(1) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,1)} \frac{1-x+xy}{x^2+y^2}$

解: $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,1)} \frac{1-x+xy}{x^2+y^2} = 1$

(2) $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2 - \sqrt{xy+4}}{xy}$

解一: $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2 - \sqrt{xy+4}}{xy} = -2 \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sqrt{1 + \frac{xy}{4}} - 1}{xy} = -2 \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\frac{xy}{8}}{xy} = -\frac{1}{4}$

解二: $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{2 - \sqrt{xy+4}}{xy} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{4 - (xy+4)}{xy(2 + \sqrt{xy+4})} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{-1}{(2 + \sqrt{xy+4})} = -\frac{1}{4}$

$$(3) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,0)} (2+x) \frac{\sin(xy)}{y}$$

$$(4) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 y^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\text{解一: } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,0)} (2+x) \frac{\sin(xy)}{y} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,0)} [(2+x) \frac{\sin(xy)}{xy} x] = 3$$

$$\text{解二: } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,0)} (2+x) \frac{\sin(xy)}{y} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,0)} (2+x) \frac{xy}{y} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,0)} (2+x)x = 3$$

$$(4) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 y^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\text{解一: } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 y^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x^2 \cdot \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}) = 0$$

$$\text{解二: } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{x^2 y^2 + 1} - 1}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)(\sqrt{x^2 y^2 + 1} + 1)} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 y^2 + 1} + 1} \cdot \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

4. 证明下列函数当 $(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$ 时极限不存在:

$$(1) f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=kx}} \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - k^2 x^2}{x^2 + k^2 x^2} = \frac{1 - k^2}{1 + k^2}$$

$$(2) f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x - y)^2}$$

$$\text{解: } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=x}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x - y)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^4}{x^4} = 1$$

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y=0}} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x - y)^2} = 0$$

5. 下列函数在何处是间断的?

$$(1) z = \frac{1}{x - y}$$

$$\text{解: } x = y$$

$$(2) z = \frac{y^2 + 2x}{y^2 - 2x}$$

$$\text{解: } y^2 = 2x$$

第二节 偏导数

本节主要概念, 定理, 公式和重要结论

1. 偏导数: 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 的某一邻域有定义, 则

$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x},$$

$$f_y(x_0, y_0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}.$$

$f_x(x_0, y_0)$ 的几何意义为曲线 $\begin{cases} z = f(x, y) \\ y = y_0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $M(x_0, y_0, f(x_0, y_0))$ 处的切线对 x 轴的

的斜率.

$f(x, y)$ 在任意点 (x, y) 处的偏导数 $f_x(x, y)$ 、 $f_y(x, y)$ 称为偏导函数, 简称偏导数. 求 $f_x(x, y)$ 时, 只需把 y 视为常数, 对 x 求导即可.

2. 高阶偏导数

$z = f(x, y)$ 的偏导数 $f_x(x, y)$, $f_y(x, y)$ 的偏导数称为二阶偏导数, 二阶偏导数的偏导数称为三阶偏导数, 如此类推. 二阶偏导数依求导次序不同, 有如下 4 个:

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$, 其中后两个称为混合偏导数.

若两个混合偏导数皆为连续函数, 则它们相等, 即可交换求偏导数的次序. 高阶混合偏导数也有类似结果.

习题 8-2

1. 求下列函数的一阶偏导数:

(1) $z = \frac{x}{y} + xy$

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} + y, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} + x$

(2) $z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} \cdot \frac{-y}{x^2} = \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$

(3) $z = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot (1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{y}{(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

(4) $u = \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$

解: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{2z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$

(5) $u = \int_{xz}^{yz} e^{t^2} dt$

解: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -ze^{x^2z^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = ze^{y^2z^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = ye^{y^2z^2} - xe^{x^2z^2}$

(6) $z = \sin \frac{x}{y} \cos \frac{y}{x}$

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} \cos \frac{x}{y} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x^2} \sin \frac{x}{y} \sin \frac{y}{x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} \cos \frac{x}{y} \cos \frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{x}{y} \sin \frac{y}{x}$

(7) $z = (1+xy)^{x+y}$

(8) $u = e^{\theta+\varphi} \cos(\theta-\varphi)$

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (1+xy)^{x+y} [\ln(1+xy) + \frac{x+y}{1+xy} y], \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = (1+xy)^{x+y} [\ln(1+xy) + \frac{x+y}{1+xy} x]$

(8) $u = e^{\theta+\varphi} \cos(\theta-\varphi)$

解: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} = e^{\theta+\varphi} [\cos(\theta-\varphi) - \sin(\theta-\varphi)], \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} = e^{\theta+\varphi} [\cos(\theta-\varphi) + \sin(\theta-\varphi)]$

2. 求下列函数在指定点处的一阶偏导数:

(1) $z = x^2 + (y-1) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}},$ 求 $z_x(0,1)$

解: $z_x(0,1) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x^2}{\Delta x} = 0$

(2) $z = x^2 e^y + (x-1) \arctan \frac{y}{x},$ 求 $z_y(1,0)$

解: $z_y(1,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\Delta y} - 1}{\Delta y} = -1$

3. 求下列函数的高阶偏导数:

(1) $z = x \ln(xy),$ 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \ln(xy) + 1, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{y}$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{x}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{x}{y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{y}$

(2) $z = \cos^2(x+2y),$ 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}$

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -2 \cos(x+2y) \sin(x+2y) = -\sin 2(x+2y)$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -4 \cos(x+2y) \sin(x+2y) = -2 \sin 2(x+2y)$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -2 \cos 2(x+2y), \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -8 \cos 2(x+2y), \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -4 \cos 2(x+2y)$

(3) $z = \int_x^{x^2+y^2} e^t dt,$ 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xe^{x^2+y^2} - e^x, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2(1+2x^2)e^{x^2+y^2} - e^x, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 4xye^{x^2+y^2}$

4. 设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3 y - xy^3}{x^2 + y^2} & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0 & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$, 求 $f_{xy}(0,0)$ 和 $f_{yx}(0,0)$.

解: $f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{\Delta x} = 0$

$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0-0}{\Delta y} = 0$

$f_x(x, y) = y \frac{x^4 + 4x^2 y^2 - y^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$

$f_y(x, y) = x \frac{x^4 - 4x^2 y^2 - y^4}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$

$f_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_x(0, \Delta y) - f_x(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{-\Delta y^5}{\Delta y^4} - 0}{\Delta y} = -1$

$f_{yx}(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f_y(\Delta x, 0) - f_y(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\Delta x^5}{\Delta x^4} - 0}{\Delta x} = 1$

5. 设 $z = e^{-\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)}$, 求证 $x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z$

解: $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x^2} e^{-\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{y^2} e^{-\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)}$

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

6. 设 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 证明 $\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2} = \frac{2}{r}$

证明: $\frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = \frac{x}{r}, \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} = \frac{r - x \frac{\partial r}{\partial x}}{r^2} = \frac{r - \frac{x^2}{r}}{r^2} = \frac{r^2 - x^2}{r^3}$

由轮换对称性, $\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} = \frac{r^2 - y^2}{r^3}, \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2} = \frac{r^2 - z^2}{r^3}$

$\frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 r}{\partial z^2} = \frac{2r^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2}{r^3} = \frac{r^2}{r^3} = \frac{1}{r}$

第三节 全微分

本节主要概念, 定理, 公式和重要结论

1. 全微分的定义

若函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处的全增量 Δz 表示成

$$\Delta z = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + o(\rho), \quad \rho = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

则称 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 可微, 并称 $A\Delta x + B\Delta y = Adx + Bdy$ 为 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的全微分, 记作 dz .

2. 可微的必要条件: 若 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 可微, 则

(1) $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处连续;

(2) $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处可偏导, 且 $A = f_x(x_0, y_0), B = f_y(x_0, y_0)$, 从而

$$dz = f_x(x_0, y_0)dx + f_y(x_0, y_0)dy.$$

一般地, 对于区域 D 内可微函数, $dz = f_x(x, y)dx + f_y(x, y)dy$.

3. 可微的充分条件: 若 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 的某邻域内可偏导, 且偏导数在 (x_0, y_0) 处连续, 则 $z = f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 可微。

注: 以上定义和充分条件、必要条件均可推广至多元函数。

习题 8-3

1. 求下列函数的全微分

(1) $z = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

(2) $z = \arctan \frac{x-y}{1-xy}$

解: $dz = \frac{1}{2} d \ln(x^2 + y^2) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2}$

(2) $z = \arctan \frac{x-y}{1-xy}$

解: $dz = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x-y}{1-xy}\right)^2} d \frac{x-y}{1-xy}$

$$= \frac{(1-xy)^2}{(1-xy)^2 + (x-y)^2} \frac{(1-xy)(dx-dy) + (x-y)(ydx+xdy)}{(1-xy)^2} = \frac{(1-y^2)dx + (x^2-1)dy}{(1-xy)^2 + (x-y)^2}$$

(3) $z = y^{\sin x}, \quad y > 0$

解: $dz = d e^{\sin x \ln y} = e^{\sin x \ln y} d(\sin x \ln y) = y^{\sin x} (\cos x \ln y dx + \frac{\sin x}{y} dy)$

(4) $u = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$

解: $du = d \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dz - z d\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dz - z \frac{xdx + ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}}{x^2 + y^2}$

$$= \frac{(x^2 + y^2)dz - z(xdx + ydy)}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$(5) u = e^{x(x^2+y^2+z^2)}$$

$$\text{解: } du = de^{x(x^2+y^2+z^2)} = e^{x(x^2+y^2+z^2)} d[x(x^2+y^2+z^2)]$$

$$d[x(x^2+y^2+z^2)] = (x^2+y^2+z^2)dx + x(2xdx+2ydy+2zdz)$$

$$= (3x^2+y^2+z^2)dx + 2xydy + 2xzdz$$

$$\text{所以 } du = de^{x(x^2+y^2+z^2)} = e^{x(x^2+y^2+z^2)} [(3x^2+y^2+z^2)dx + 2xydy + 2xzdz]$$

$$(6) u = x^{yz}$$

$$\text{解: } du = dx^{yz} = de^{yz \ln x} = e^{yz \ln x} \left(\frac{yz}{x} dx + z \ln x dy + y \ln x dz \right)$$

$$= x^{yz} \left(\frac{yz}{x} dx + z \ln x dy + y \ln x dz \right)$$

2. 求函数 $z = \ln(1+x^2+y^2)$, 当 $x=1, y=2$ 时的全微分.

$$\text{解: } dz = \frac{2(xdx+ydy)}{1+x^2+y^2}$$

$$dz|_{(1,2)} = \frac{2(dx+2dy)}{1+1+4} = \frac{2}{3}(dx+2dy)$$

3. 求函数 $z = \frac{y}{x}$, 当 $x=2, y=1, \Delta x=0.1, \Delta y=-0.2$ 时的全增量与全微分.

$$\text{解: } dz = \frac{xdy-ydx}{x^2} \Rightarrow dz|_{(2,1)} = \frac{-2 \times 0.2 - 0.1}{4} = -0.125$$

$$\Delta z = \frac{y}{x}|_{(2+0.1, 1-0.2)} - \frac{y}{x}|_{(2,1)} = \frac{0.8}{2.1} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1.6-2.1}{4.2} = \frac{-0.5}{4.2} = -0.119$$

4. 研究函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2+y^2)\sin\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0,0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0,0) \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 处的可微性.

解: 由于 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (x^2+y^2)\sin\frac{1}{x^2+y^2} = 0 = f(0,0)$, 所以 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0,0)$ 连续,

$$\text{又 } f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x^2 \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x^2} - 0}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta x \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x^2} = 0$$

$$f_y(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, \Delta y) - f(0,0)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta y^2 \sin \frac{1}{\Delta y^2} - 0}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \Delta y \sin \frac{1}{\Delta y^2} = 0$$

$$\text{又 } f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0) = (\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2) \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0) - f_x(0,0)\Delta x - f_y(0,0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}$$

$$\lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0,0) - f_x(0,0)\Delta x - f_y(0,0)\Delta y}{\sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{\Delta x \rightarrow 0 \\ \Delta y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} \sin \frac{1}{\Delta x^2 + \Delta y^2} = 0$$

所以 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处可微

5. 计算 $\sqrt{(1.02)^3 + (1.97)^3}$ 的近似值.

解: 令 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^3 + y^3}$, 则 $df(x, y) = \frac{3}{2} \frac{x^2 dx + y^2 dy}{\sqrt{x^3 + y^3}}$,

再设 $(x_0, y_0) = (1, 2), \Delta x = 0.02, \Delta y = -0.03$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \sqrt{(1.02)^3 + (1.97)^3} &= f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) \approx f(x_0, y_0) + df \\ &= \sqrt{1^3 + 2^3} + \frac{3 \times 0.02 + 12 \times (-0.03)}{2\sqrt{1^3 + 2^3}} = 3 + \frac{0.06 - 0.36}{6} = 2.95 \end{aligned}$$

6. 已知边长 $x = 6\text{m}$, $y = 8\text{m}$ 的矩形, 如果 x 边增加 5cm , 而 y 边减少 10cm , 求这个矩形的对角线的长度变化的近似值.

解: 对角线长为 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, 则 $df(x, y) = \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$,

$$\text{所以 } f(6.05, 7.9) \approx f(6, 8) + df|_{(6,8)} = \sqrt{6^2 + 8^2} + \frac{6 \times 0.05 - 8 \times 0.1}{\sqrt{6^2 + 8^2}} = 10 - \frac{0.5}{10} = 9.95$$

第四节 多元复合函数的求导法则

本节主要概念, 定理, 公式和重要结论

复合函数的求导法则 (链式法则) 如下:

1. 设 $u = \varphi(x, y)$, $v = \psi(x, y)$ 在 (x, y) 可偏导, $z = f(u, v)$ 在相应点有连续偏导数, 则 $z = f[\varphi(x, y), \psi(x, y)]$ 在 (x, y) 的偏导数为

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}; \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

2. 推广:

(1) 多个中间变量: 设 $u = \varphi(x, y)$, $v = \psi(x, y)$, $w = \omega(x, y)$, $z = f(u, v, w)$ 则

$z = f[\varphi(x, y), \psi(x, y), \omega(x, y)]$ 且

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}; \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}$$

(2) 只有一个中间变量: 设 $u = \varphi(x, y)$, $z = f(x, y, u)$ 则 $z = f[x, y, \varphi(x, y)]$ 且

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}; \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$$

(3) 只有一个自变量: 设 $u = \varphi(t)$, $v = \psi(t)$, $w = \omega(t)$ 则 $z = f[\varphi(t), \psi(t), \omega(t)]$ 且

$$\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} \frac{du}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} \frac{dv}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} \frac{dw}{dt}$$

习题 8—4

1. 求下列复合函数的一阶导数

(1) $z = e^{x-2y}$, $x = \sin t$, $y = t^3$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} = e^{x-2y} \cos t - 2e^{x-2y} 3t^2 = (\cos t - 6t^2)e^{\sin t - 2t^3}$$

$$(2) z = \arcsin(x-y), \quad x = 3t, \quad y = 4t^3$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{1-(x-y)^2}} - \frac{12t^2}{\sqrt{1-(x-y)^2}} = \frac{3-12t^2}{\sqrt{1-t^2(3-4t^2)^2}}$$

$$(3) z = \arctan(xy), \quad y = e^x$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{xe^x}{1+(xy)^2} + \frac{y}{1+(xy)^2} = \frac{(x+1)e^x}{1+x^2e^{2x}}$$

$$(4) u = \frac{e^{ax}(y-z)}{a^2+1}, \quad y = a \sin x, \quad z = \cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \frac{du}{dx} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{ae^{ax}(y-z)}{1+a^2} + \frac{e^{ax}a \cos x}{1+a^2} + \frac{e^{ax} \sin x}{1+a^2} \\ &= \frac{e^{ax}}{1+a^2} (a^2 \sin x - a \cos x + a \cos x + \sin x) = \frac{e^{ax}}{1+a^2} (a^2+1) \sin x = e^{ax} \sin x \end{aligned}$$

2. 求下列复合函数的一阶偏导数

$$(1) z = u^2 + v^2, \quad u = x + y, \quad v = x - y$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2u + 2v = 2(u+v) = 4x$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2u - 2v = 2(u-v) = 4y$$

$$(2) z = x^2 \ln y, \quad x = \frac{s}{t}, \quad y = 3s - 2t$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial s} &= 2x \frac{1}{t} \ln y + 3 \frac{x^2}{y} = 2 \frac{s}{t^2} \ln(3s-2t) + 3 \frac{s^2}{t^2(3s-2t)} = \frac{s}{t^2} [2 \ln(3s-2t) + \frac{3s}{3s-2t}] \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial t} &= 2x \frac{-s}{t^2} \ln y - 2 \frac{x^2}{y} = -2 \frac{s^2}{t^3} \ln(3s-2t) - 2 \frac{s^2}{t^2(3s-2t)} = -\frac{2s^2}{t^2} [\frac{\ln(3s-2t)}{t} + \frac{1}{3s-2t}] \end{aligned}$$

3. 求下列复合函数的一阶偏导数 (f 是 $C^{(1)}$ 类函数)

$$(1) z = f(x^2 - y^2, e^{xy})$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xf'_1 + ye^{xy}f'_2, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2yf'_1 + xe^{xy}f'_2$$

$$(2) z = f(xy, y)$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yf'_1, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xf'_1 + f'_2$$

$$(3) z = \frac{y}{f(x^2 - y^2)}$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-2xyf'}{f^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{f + 2y^2f'}{f^2}$$

$$(4) u = xy + zf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y + zf' \cdot \frac{-y}{x^2} = y - \frac{yzf'}{x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + zf' \cdot \frac{1}{x} = x + \frac{zf'}{x}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = f$$

$$4. \text{ 设 } u = f(x, xy, xyz) \text{ 且 } f \text{ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 求 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z}$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + yf'_2 + xzf'_3$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = xf''_{12} + zxf''_{13} + f'_2 + y[xf''_{22} + zxf''_{23}] + zf'_3 + yz[xf''_{32} + zxf''_{33}]$$

$$5. \text{ 已知 } z = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + 2y\varphi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right), \text{ 其中 } f, \varphi \text{ 有二阶连续导数, 求 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f + xf' \cdot \frac{-y}{x^2} + 2y\varphi' \cdot \frac{1}{y} = f - \frac{y}{x} f' + 2\varphi'$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f' \cdot \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x} f' - \frac{y}{x} f'' \cdot \frac{1}{x} + 2\varphi'' \cdot \frac{-x}{y^2} = -\frac{y}{x^2} f'' - \frac{2x}{y^2} \varphi''$$

$$6. \text{ 设 } z = f\left(xy, \frac{x}{y}\right) + g\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \text{ 其中 } f, g \text{ 有连续二阶偏导数, 求 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = yf'_1 + \frac{1}{y} f'_2 + g' \cdot \frac{-y}{x^2} = yf'_1 + \frac{1}{y} f'_2 - \frac{y}{x^2} g'$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'_1 + xyf''_{11} - \frac{x}{y} f''_{12} - \frac{1}{y^2} f'_2 + \frac{x}{y} f''_{21} - \frac{x}{y^3} f''_{22} - \frac{1}{x^2} g' - \frac{y}{x^3} g''$$

$$= f'_1 + xyf''_{11} - \frac{1}{y^2} f'_2 - \frac{x}{y^3} f''_{22} - \frac{1}{x^2} g' - \frac{y}{x^3} g''$$

第五节 隐函数的求导公式

本节主要概念, 定理, 公式和重要结论

1. 一个方程的情形

$$(1) \text{ 若方程 } F(x, y) = 0 \text{ 确定隐函数 } y = y(x), \text{ 则 } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 若方程 } F(x, y, z) = 0 \text{ 确定隐函数 } z = z(x, y), \text{ 则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}; \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z}.$$

2. 方程组的情形

$$(1) \text{ 若 } \begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 确定 } y = y(x), \quad z = z(x), \text{ 则}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(x,z)}}{\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(y,z)}}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = -\frac{\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(y,x)}}{\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(y,z)}}.$$

(2) 若 $\begin{cases} F(x, y, u, v) = 0 \\ G(x, y, u, v) = 0 \end{cases}$ 确定 $\begin{cases} u = u(x, y) \\ v = v(x, y) \end{cases}$, 则

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(x,v)}}{\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(u,v)}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(y,v)}}{\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(u,v)}}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(u,x)}}{\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(u,v)}}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(u,y)}}{\frac{\partial(F,G)}{\partial(u,v)}}.$$

习题 8—5

1. 求下列方程所确定的隐函数 $y = y(x)$ 的一阶导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$

(1) $x^2 + xy - e^y = 0$

解: $2xdx + ydx + xdy - e^y dy = 0 \Rightarrow (e^y - x)dy = (2x + y)dx \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{2x + y}{e^y - x}$

(2) $\sin y + e^x - xy^2 = 0$

解: $\sin y dy + e^x dx - y^2 dx - 2xy dy = 0 \Rightarrow (\sin y - 2xy)dy = (y^2 - e^x)dx$

$\Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y^2 - e^x}{\sin y - 2xy}$

(3) $x^y = y^x$

解: $y \ln x = x \ln y \Rightarrow \ln x dy + \frac{y}{x} dx = \ln y dx + \frac{x}{y} dy \Rightarrow xy \ln x dy + y^2 dx = xy \ln y dx + x^2 dy$

$x(y \ln x - x)dy = y(x \ln y - y)dx \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y(x \ln y - y)}{x(y \ln x - x)}$

(4) $\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$

解: $\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x} \Rightarrow \frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} \cdot \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2} = \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2}$

$\Rightarrow xdx + ydy = xdy - ydx \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x + y}{x - y}$

2. 求下列方程所确定的隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 的一阶偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

(1) $z^3 - 2xz + y = 0$

解: $z^3 - 2xz + y = 0 \Rightarrow 3z^2 dz - 2z dx - 2xdz + dy = 0 \Rightarrow (3z^2 - 2x)dz = 2z dx - dy$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2z}{3z^2 - 2x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-1}{3z^2 - 2x}$

(2) $3 \sin(x + 2y + z) = x + 2y + z$

$$\text{解: } 3\sin(x+2y+z) = x+2y+z \Rightarrow 3\cos(x+2y+z)(dx+2dy+dz) = dx+2dy+dz \\ \Rightarrow [3\cos(x+2y+z)-1]dz = [1-3\cos(x+2y+z)](dx+2dy)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2$$

$$(3) \frac{x}{z} = \ln \frac{z}{y}$$

$$\text{解: } x = z \ln z - z \ln y \Rightarrow dx = (1 + \ln z)dz - \ln y dz - \frac{z}{y} dy$$

$$\Rightarrow y(1 + \ln z - \ln y)dz = ydx + zdy, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \ln z - \ln y}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z}{y(1 + \ln z - \ln y)}$$

$$(4) x + 2y + z - 2\sqrt{xyz} = 0$$

$$\text{解: } x + 2y + z - 2\sqrt{xyz} = 0 \Rightarrow dx + 2dy + dz - \frac{1}{\sqrt{xyz}}(yzdx + xzdy + xydz) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow (\sqrt{xyz} - xy)dz = (yz - \sqrt{xyz})dx + (xz - \sqrt{xyz})dy$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz - \sqrt{xyz}}{\sqrt{xyz} - xy}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xz - \sqrt{xyz}}{\sqrt{xyz} - xy}$$

3. 求下列方程所确定的隐函数的指定偏导数

$$(1) \text{ 设 } e^z - xyz = 0, \quad \text{求 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\text{解: } e^z - xyz = 0 \Rightarrow e^z dz - yzdx - xzdy - xydz = 0 \Rightarrow (e^z - xy)dz = yzdx + xzdy$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz}{e^z - xy}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xz}{e^z - xy}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - z(e^z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y)}{(e^z - xy)^2} = y \frac{(1 - ze^z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + zy}{(e^z - xy)^2} = y \frac{(1 - ze^z) \frac{xz}{e^z - xy} + zy}{(e^z - xy)^2}$$

$$= yz \frac{x - xze^z + ye^z - xy^2}{(e^z - xy)^3} = \frac{z(1 - xyz^2 + y^2z - y^2)}{x^2 y^2 (z - 1)^3}$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } z^3 - 3xyz = a^3, \quad \text{求 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$\text{解: } z^3 - 3xyz = a^3 \Rightarrow 3z^2 dz - 3(yzdx - xzdy - xydz) = 0 \Rightarrow (z^2 - xy)dz = yzdx + xzdy$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz}{z^2 - xy}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xz}{z^2 - xy}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{(z + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y})(z^2 - xy) - yz(2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - x)}{(z^2 - xy)^2} = \frac{(z + y \frac{xz}{z^2 - xy})(z^2 - xy) - yz(2z \frac{xz}{z^2 - xy} - x)}{(z^2 - xy)^2}$$

$$= \frac{[z(z^2 - xy) + yxz](z^2 - xy) - yz[2zxz - x(z^2 - xy)]}{(z^2 - xy)^3} = \frac{z^5 - 2xyz^3 - x^2 y^2 z}{(z^2 - xy)^3}$$

(3) 设 $e^{x+y} \sin(x+z) = 1$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$

解: $e^{x+y} \sin(x+z) = 1 \Rightarrow e^{x+y} \sin(x+z)(dx+dy) + e^{x+y} \cos(x+z)(dx+dz) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \cos(x+z)dz = -[\sin(x+z) + \cos(x+z)]dx - \sin(x+z)dy$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\tan(x+z) - 1, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\tan(x+z)$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\sec^2(x+z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \sec^2(x+z) \tan(x+z) = \frac{\sin(x+z)}{\cos^3(x+z)}$

(4) 设 $z + \ln z - \int_y^x e^{-t^2} dt = 0$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$

解: $z + \ln z - \int_y^x e^{-t^2} dt = 0 \Rightarrow (1 + \frac{1}{z})dz - e^{-x^2} dx + e^{-y^2} dy = 0$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{ze^{-x^2}}{1+z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{ze^{-y^2}}{1+z}$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{-x^2} \frac{(1+z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{(1+z)^2} = e^{-x^2} \frac{\frac{ze^{-y^2}}{1+z}}{(1+z)^2} = \frac{ze^{-x^2-y^2}}{(1+z)^3}$

4. 设 $u = xyz^2z^3$, 而 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3xyz$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,1,1)}$

解: $u = xyz^2z^3 \Rightarrow du = y^2z^3dx + 2xyz^3dy + 3xy^2z^2dz$

又 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3xyz \Rightarrow 2xdx + 2ydy + 2zdz = 3(yzdx + xzdy + xydz)$

$dz \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = -dx - dy, \quad du \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = dx + 2dy + 3dz \Big|_{(1,1,1)}$

$du \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = dx + 2dy + 3dz \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = -2dx - dy$

所以 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_{(1,1,1)} = -2$

5. 求由下列方程组所确定的隐函数的导数或偏导数

(1) 设 $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 20 \end{cases}$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}$

解: $\begin{cases} dz = 2xdx + 2ydy \\ 2xdx + 4ydy + 6zdz = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} dz - 2ydy = 2xdx \\ 3zdz + 2ydy = -xdx \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} dz = \frac{x}{1+3z} dx \\ dy = -\frac{x(1+6z)}{2y(1+3z)} dx \end{cases}$

$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{x}{1+3z}, \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{x(1+6z)}{2y(1+3z)}$

(2) 设 $\begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v \\ y = e^u - u \cos v \end{cases}$, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$

解: $\begin{cases} dx = (e^u + \sin v)du + u \cos v dv \\ dy = (e^u - \cos v)du + u \sin v dv \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} du = \frac{u \sin v dx - u \cos v dy}{u[e''(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]} \\ dv = \frac{-u \cos v dx + u \sin v dy}{u[e''(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\sin v}{e''(\sin v - \cos v) + 1}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-\cos v}{e''(\sin v - \cos v) + 1} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{-\cos v}{e''(\sin v - \cos v) + 1}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\sin v}{e''(\sin v - \cos v) + 1} \end{cases}$$

6. 设 $x = e^u \cos v$, $y = e^u \sin v$, $z = uv$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$

解: $\begin{cases} dx = e^u \cos v du - e^u \sin v dv \\ dy = e^u \sin v du + e^u \cos v dv \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} du = e^{-u}(\cos v dx - \sin v dy) \\ dv = e^{-u}(-\sin v dx + \cos v dy) \end{cases}$

又 $dz = v du + u dv = v e^{-u}(\cos v dx - \sin v dy) + u e^{-u}(-\sin v dx + \cos v dy)$
 $= e^{-u}(v \cos v - u \sin v) dx + e^{-u}(u \cos v - v \sin v) dy$

所以 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{-u}(v \cos v - u \sin v), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{-u}(u \cos v - v \sin v)$

7. 设 $y = f(x, t)$, 而 t 是由方程 $F(x, y, t) = 0$ 所确定的 x, y 的函数, 其中 f, F 都具有一阶连续偏导数. 试证明

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial t}}$$

解: 由 $y = f(x, t)$, $dy = f'_1 dx + f'_2 dt$

又 $F(x, y, t) = 0 \Rightarrow F'_1 dx + F'_2 dy + F'_3 dt = 0 \Rightarrow dt = -\frac{1}{F'_3}(F'_1 dx + F'_2 dy)$

$dy = f'_1 dx - \frac{f'_2 F'_1}{F'_3} dx - \frac{f'_2 F'_2}{F'_3} dy \Rightarrow (F'_3 + f'_2 F'_2) dy = (F'_3 f'_1 - f'_2 F'_1) dx$

所以 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{F'_3 f'_1 - f'_2 F'_1}{F'_3 + f'_2 F'_2}$

第六节 多元函数微分学的几何应用

本节主要概念, 定理, 公式和重要结论

1. 空间曲线的切线与法平面 设点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \Gamma$,

(1) 参数方程情形: 若 $\Gamma: x = x(t), y = y(t), z = z(t)$,

则切向量为 $\tau = (x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0))$; 其中 $x'^2(t_0) + y'^2(t_0) + z'^2(t_0) \neq 0$;

切线方程为 $\frac{x - x_0}{x'(t_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{y'(t_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{z'(t_0)}$;

法平面方程为 $x'(t_0)(x-x_0) + y'(t_0)(y-y_0) + z'(t_0)(z-z_0) = 0$.

(2) 一般方程情形: 若 $\Gamma: \begin{cases} F(x, y, z) = 0 \\ G(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$,

$$\text{则切向量为 } \boldsymbol{\tau} = \left(\frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)}, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)}, \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \right)_{M(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ F_x & F_y & F_z \\ G_x & G_y & G_z \end{vmatrix}_{M(x_0, y_0, z_0)} (\neq 0);$$

$$\text{切线方程为 } \frac{x-x_0}{\left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \right|_{M_0}} = \frac{y-y_0}{\left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \right|_{M_0}} = \frac{z-z_0}{\left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \right|_{M_0}};$$

$$\text{法平面方程为 } \left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \right|_{M_0} (x-x_0) + \left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \right|_{M_0} (y-y_0) + \left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \right|_{M_0} (z-z_0) = 0.$$

2. 空间曲面的切平面与法线 设点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in \Sigma$.

(1) 隐式方程情形 若 $\Sigma: F(x, y, z) = 0$,

则法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = \{F_x(M_0), F_y(M_0), F_z(M_0)\} = \nabla F(M_0) (\neq 0)$;

切平面为 $F_x(M_0)(x-x_0) + F_y(M_0)(y-y_0) + F_z(M_0)(z-z_0) = 0$;

$$\text{法线为 } \frac{x-x_0}{F_x(M_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{F_y(M_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{F_z(M_0)}.$$

(2) 显式方程情形 若 $\Sigma: z = f(x, y)$,

则法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = \{z_x(x_0, y_0), z_y(x_0, y_0), -1\}$,

切平面为 $z-z_0 = z_x(x_0, y_0)(x-x_0) + z_y(x_0, y_0)(y-y_0)$;

$$\text{法线为 } \frac{x-x_0}{z_x(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{z_y(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{-1}.$$

(3) 参数方程情形 若 $\Sigma: x = x(u, v), y = y(u, v), z = z(u, v)$,

$$\text{则法向量 } \mathbf{n} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ x_u & y_u & z_u \\ x_v & y_v & z_v \end{vmatrix}_{(u_0, v_0)} = \left(\frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(u, v)}, \frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(u, v)}, \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right)_{(u_0, v_0)} (\neq 0),$$

$$\text{切平面为 } \left. \frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(u, v)} \right|_{(u_0, v_0)} (x-x_0) + \left. \frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(u, v)} \right|_{(u_0, v_0)} (y-y_0) + \left. \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right|_{(u_0, v_0)} (z-z_0) = 0;$$

$$\text{法线为 } \frac{x-x_0}{\left. \frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(u, v)} \right|_{(u_0, v_0)}} + \frac{y-y_0}{\left. \frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(u, v)} \right|_{(u_0, v_0)}} + \frac{z-z_0}{\left. \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right|_{(u_0, v_0)}} = 0.$$

习题 8—6

1. 求曲线 $x = \frac{1+t}{t}, y = \frac{t}{1+t}, z = t^2$ 对应 $t=1$ 的点处的切线和法平面方程.

$$\text{解: } \vec{\tau} = \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}, \frac{1}{(1+t)^2}, 2t \right) \Big|_{t=1} = \left(-1, \frac{1}{4}, 2 \right)$$

$$\text{切线: } \frac{x-2}{-4} = \frac{y-\frac{1}{2}}{1} = \frac{z-1}{8}$$

$$\text{法平面: } -4(x-2) + y - \frac{1}{2} + 8(z-1) = 0 \Rightarrow -4x + y + 8z = \frac{1}{2}$$

2. 求下列曲面在指定点处的切平面与法线方程

(1) $e^z - z + xy = 3$, 点 $(2, 1, 0)$

$$\text{解: } \vec{n} = (y, x, e^z - 1)|_{(2,1,0)} = (1, 2, 0)$$

$$\text{切平面: } x - 2 + 2(y - 1) = 0 \Rightarrow x + 2y = 4$$

$$\text{法线: } \frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z}{0}$$

(2) $\frac{z}{c} = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}$, 点 (x_0, y_0, z_0)

$$\text{解: } \vec{n} = \left(\frac{2x}{a^2}, \frac{2y}{b^2}, -\frac{1}{c}\right)|_{(x_0, y_0, z_0)} = \left(\frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, -\frac{1}{c}\right)$$

$$\text{切平面: } \frac{2x_0}{a^2}(x - x_0) + \frac{2y_0}{b^2}(y - y_0) - \frac{1}{c}(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2xx_0}{a^2}(x - x_0) + \frac{2yy_0}{b^2}(y - y_0) - \frac{z}{c} = \frac{2x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{2y_0^2}{b^2} - \frac{z_0}{c}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{2xx_0}{a^2}(x - x_0) + \frac{2yy_0}{b^2}(y - y_0) - \frac{z}{c} = \frac{z_0}{c}$$

$$\text{法线: } \frac{x - x_0}{\frac{2x_0}{a^2}} = \frac{y - y_0}{\frac{2y_0}{b^2}} = \frac{z - z_0}{-\frac{1}{c}} \Rightarrow \frac{a^2(x - x_0)}{2x_0} = \frac{b^2(y - y_0)}{2y_0} = \frac{c(z - z_0)}{-1}$$

3. 求出曲线 $x = t^3, y = t^2, z = t$ 上的点, 使在该点的切线平行于平面 $x + 2y + z = 6$.

$$\text{解: 设曲线 } x = t^3, y = t^2, z = t \text{ 在点 } (x, y, z)|_t \text{ 的切向量为 } \vec{\tau} = (3t^2, 2t, 1)$$

$$\text{平面 } x + 2y + z = 6 \text{ 的法向量为 } \vec{n} = (1, 2, 1), \text{ 由题意可知}$$

$$\vec{\tau} \cdot \vec{n} = (3t^2, 2t, 1) \cdot (1, 2, 1) = 3t^2 + 4t + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow t = -\frac{1}{3}, t = -1$$

$$\text{所以, 该点为 } \left(-\frac{1}{27}, \frac{1}{9}, -\frac{1}{3}\right), (-1, 1, -1)$$

4. 求椭球面 $3x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9$ 上平行于平面 $x - 2y + z = 0$ 的切平面方程.

$$\text{解: 设曲面 } 3x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 9 \text{ 在点 } (x_0, y_0, z_0) \text{ 处的法向量为 } \vec{n}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\vec{n} = (3x_0, y_0, z_0), \text{ 由题意可知, } \frac{3x_0}{1} = \frac{y_0}{-2} = \frac{z_0}{1}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{3x_0}{1} = \frac{y_0}{-2} = \frac{z_0}{1} = t \Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{t}{3}, y_0 = -2t, z_0 = t, \text{ 又 } 3x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = 9, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\frac{t^2}{3} + 4t^2 + t^2 = 9 \Rightarrow 16t^2 = 27 \Rightarrow t = \pm \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}, \text{ 代入得}$$

$$x_0 = \pm \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3}, y_0 = \mp \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}, z_0 = \pm \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}$$

$$\text{所以切平面方程为 } \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}(x - \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3}) - \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}(y + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}) + \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}(z - \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}) = 0$$

$$\text{或 } -\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}(x + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3}) + \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}(y - \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}) - \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}(z + \frac{3}{4}\sqrt{3}) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } x - 2y + z - 4\sqrt{3} = 0 \text{ 或 } x - 2y + z + 4\sqrt{3} = 0$$

5. 试证曲面 $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = 1$ 上任何点处的切平面在各坐标轴上的截距之和等于 1.

证明: 设 $P(x, y, z)$ 为曲面 $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = 1$ 上任一点, 则曲面在该点处的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = (\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}}), \text{ 那么切平面的方程为 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}(X - x) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}(Y - y) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}}(Z - z) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}X + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}Y + \frac{1}{\sqrt{z}}Z = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = 1, \text{ 该平面在三个坐标轴上的截距为}$$

$$\sqrt{x}, \sqrt{y}, \sqrt{z}, \text{ 故 } \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = 1$$

6. 求曲线 $y^2 = 2mx, z^2 = m - x$ 在点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 处的切线和法平面方程.

$$\text{解: 曲线 } y^2 = 2mx, z^2 = m - x \text{ 在点 } (x_0, y_0, z_0) \text{ 处的切向量为 } \vec{\tau} = (1, \frac{m}{y_0}, -\frac{1}{2z_0})$$

$$\text{所以切线的方程为 } \frac{x - x_0}{1} = \frac{y - y_0}{\frac{m}{y_0}} = \frac{z - z_0}{-\frac{1}{2z_0}}$$

$$\text{法平面为 } x - x_0 + \frac{m}{y_0}(y - y_0) - \frac{1}{2z_0}(z - z_0) = 0, \text{ 即 } x + \frac{m}{y_0}y - \frac{1}{2z_0}z = x_0 + m - \frac{1}{2}$$

第七节 方向导数与梯度

本节主要概念, 定理, 公式和重要结论

1. 方向导数

(1) 定义 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 在点 $P(x, y)$ 的某邻域内有定义, \vec{l} 是任一非零向量, $\vec{e}_l = (a, b)$,

则 $f(x, y)$ 在点 P 处沿 \vec{l} 的方向导数定义为

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x + at, y + bt) - f(x, y)}{t}$$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l}$ 表示函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 P 处沿方向 \vec{l} 的变化率.

(2) 计算公式

若 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $P(x, y)$ 处可微, 则对任一单位向量 $\vec{e}_l = (a, b)$, 有

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = f_x(x, y)a + f_y(x, y)b \text{ (此也为方向导数存在的充分条件).}$$

2. 梯度

(1) 定义 设 $f(x, y) \in C^{(1)}$, 则梯度 $\text{grad } f(x, y)$ 为下式定义的向量:

$$\text{grad } f(x, y) \text{ (或 } \nabla f(x, y) \text{)} = (f_x(x, y), f_y(x, y)).$$

(2) 方向导数与梯度的关系

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial l} = \nabla f(x, y) \cdot \mathbf{e}_l$$

(3) 梯度的特征刻画

梯度是这样的一个向量，其方向为 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $P(x, y)$ 处增长率最大的一个方向；其模等于最大增长率的值。

习题 8—7

1. 求下列函数在指定点 M_0 处沿指定方向 \mathbf{l} 的方向导数

(1) $z = x^2 + y^2$, $M_0(1, 2)$, \mathbf{l} 为从点 $(1, 2)$ 到点 $(2, 2 + \sqrt{3})$ 的方向

解：方向 \mathbf{l} 为 $\bar{\mathbf{l}} = (1, \sqrt{3}) = 2(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})$, 而 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{(1,2)} = 2, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}|_{(1,2)} = 4$

所以 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial \mathbf{l}}|_{(1,2)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{(1,2)} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}|_{(1,2)} \cos \beta = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 + 2\sqrt{3}$

(2) $u = x \arctan \frac{y}{z}$, $M_0(1, 2, -2)$, $\mathbf{l} = (1, 1, -1)$

解： $\mathbf{l} = (1, 1, -1) = \sqrt{3}(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3})$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{l}}|_{(1,2,-2)} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}|_{(1,2,-2)} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}|_{(1,2,-2)} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}|_{(1,2,-2)} \cos \gamma$

而 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \arctan \frac{y}{z}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{xz}{z^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{-xy}{z^2 + y^2}$

所以 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{l}}|_{(1,2,-2)} = -\frac{\pi}{4} \cos \alpha - \frac{1}{4} \cos \beta - \frac{1}{4} \cos \gamma = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{12} \pi$

2. 求函数 $z = \ln(x + y)$ 在抛物线 $y^2 = 4x$ 上点 $(1, 2)$ 处，沿着这抛物线在该点处偏向 x 轴正向的切线方向的方向导数。

解：抛物线 $y^2 = 4x$ 在点 $(1, 2)$ 处的切向量为 $\mathbf{l} = (1, \frac{2x}{y})|_{(1,2)} = (1, 1) = \sqrt{2}(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{l}}|_{(1,2)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{(1,2)} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}|_{(1,2)} \cos \beta = \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$

3. 求函数 $u = xy^2 + z^3 - xyz$ 在点 $(1, 1, 2)$ 处沿方向角为 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{3}, \beta = \frac{\pi}{4}, \gamma = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 的方向的方向导数。

解： $\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{l}}|_{(1,1,2)} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}|_{(1,1,2)} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}|_{(1,1,2)} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z}|_{(1,1,2)} \cos \gamma$

$= (y^2 - yz)|_{(1,1,2)} \cos \frac{\pi}{3} + (2xy - xz)|_{(1,1,2)} \cos \frac{\pi}{4} + (3z^2 - xy)|_{(1,1,2)} \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{11}{2} = 5$

4. 设 $f(x, y)$ 具有一阶连续的偏导数，已给四个点 $A(1, 3), B(3, 3), C(1, 7), D(6, 15)$ ，若 $f(x, y)$

在点 A 处沿 \overrightarrow{AB} 方向的方向导数等于 3, 而沿 \overrightarrow{AC} 方向的方向导数等于 26, 求 $f(x, y)$ 在点 A 处沿 \overrightarrow{AD} 方向的方向导数.

解: $\overrightarrow{AB} = (2, 0) = 2(1, 0), \overrightarrow{AC} = (0, 4) = 4(0, 1), \overrightarrow{AD} = (5, 12) = 13(\frac{5}{13}, \frac{12}{13})$

$$\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial \overrightarrow{AB}}|_A = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}|_A \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}|_A \cos \beta = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}|_A = 3$$

$$\frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial \overrightarrow{AC}}|_A = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}|_A \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}|_A \cos \beta = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}|_A = 26$$

$$\text{所以 } \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial \overrightarrow{AD}}|_A = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}|_A \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}|_A \cos \beta = 3 \cdot \frac{5}{13} + 26 \cdot \frac{12}{13} = 25 + \frac{2}{13}$$

5. 设 $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + xy + 3x - 2y - 6z$, 求 $\text{grad } f(0, 0, 0)$ 及 $\text{grad } f(1, 1, 1)$

解: $\text{grad } f(0, 0, 0) = (2x + y + 3, 4y + x - 2, 6z - 6)|_{(0, 0, 0)} = (3, -2, -6)$

$\text{grad } f(1, 1, 1) = (2x + y + 3, 4y + x - 2, 6z - 6)|_{(1, 1, 1)} = (6, 3, 0)$

6. 问函数 $u = xy^2z$ 在点 $P(1, -1, 2)$ 处沿什么方向的方向导数最大? 并求此方向导数的最大值.

解: 沿梯度方向的方向导数最大

$$\text{gradu}(1, -2, 2) = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z})|_{(1, -2, 2)} = (y^2z, 2xyz, xy^2)|_{(1, -2, 2)} = (8, -8, 4)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l}|_{\max} = |\text{gradu}(1, -2, 2)| = \sqrt{64 + 64 + 16} = 12$$

第八节 多元函数的极值及其求法

本节主要概念, 定理, 公式和重要结论

1. 极大(小)值问题

必要条件. 若 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 有极值且可偏导, 则

$$f_x(x_0, y_0) = f_y(x_0, y_0) = 0.$$

使偏导数等于零的点 (x_0, y_0) 称为 f 的驻点(或稳定点). 驻点与不可偏导点都是可疑极值点,

还用充分条件检验.

充分条件. 设 $z = f(x, y)$ 在区域 D 内是 $C^{(2)}$ 类函数, 驻点 $(x_0, y_0) \in D$, 记

$$A = f_{xx}(x_0, y_0), B = f_{xy}(x_0, y_0), C = f_{yy}(x_0, y_0),$$

(1) 当 $\Delta = AC - B^2 > 0$ 时, $f(x_0, y_0)$ 是极值, 且 $A > 0 (< 0)$ 是极大(小)值;

(2) 当 $\Delta < 0$ 时, $f(x_0, y_0)$ 不是极值;

(3) 当 $\Delta = 0$ 时, 还需另作判别.

2. 最大(小)值问题

首先找出 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上的全部可疑极值点(设为有限个), 算出它们的函数值, 并与 D 的边界上 f 的最大、最小值进行比较, 其中最大、最小者即为 f 在 D 上的最大、最小值.

对于应用问题, 若根据问题的实际意义, 知目标函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 内一定达到最大(小)值, 而在 D 内 $f(x, y)$ 的可疑极值点唯一时, 无须判别, 可直接下结论: 该点的函数值即为 f 在 D

内的最大(小)值.

3. 条件极值(拉格朗日乘子法)

求目标函数 $z = f(x, y)$ 在约束方程 $\varphi(x, y) = 0$ 下的条件极值, 先作拉格朗日函数

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) + \lambda \varphi(x, y),$$

然后解方程组 $L_x = 0, L_y = 0, L_\lambda = 0$, 则可求得可疑极值点 (x_0, y_0) .

对于二元以上的函数和多个约束条件, 方法是类似的.

习题 8—8

1. 求下列函数的极值

(1) $f(x, y) = e^{2x}(x + y^2 + 2y)$

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} = 2e^{2x}(x + y^2 + 2y) + e^{2x} = e^{2x}(2x + 2y^2 + 4y + 1) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} = e^{2x}(2y + 2) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ y = -1 \end{cases}$$

$$A = \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x^2} = e^{2x}(4x + 4y^2 + 8y + 3) = e, B = \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y \partial x} = 4e^{2x}(y + 1) = 0,$$

$$C = \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y^2} = 2e^{2x} = 2e, B^2 - AC = -2e^2 < 0, A = e > 0$$

故 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(\frac{1}{2}, -1)$ 处取得极大值 $f(\frac{1}{2}, -1) = e(\frac{1}{2} + 1 - 2) = -\frac{1}{2}e$

(2) $f(x, y) = 3x^2y + y^3 - 3x^2 - 3y^2 + 2$

$$\text{解: } \begin{cases} \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} = 6xy - 6x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial y} = 3x^2 + 3y^2 - 6y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x(y-1) = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - 2y = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = 0, 2 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} x = 1, -1 \\ y = 1 \end{cases}$$

可疑极值点有四个, 即 $O(0, 0), A(0, 2), B(1, 1), C(-1, 1)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x^2} = 6y - 6, \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} = 6x, \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y^2} = 6y - 6$$

点	$O(0, 0)$	$A(0, 2)$	$B(1, 1)$	$C(-1, 1)$
A	-6	6	0	0
B	0	0	6	-6
C	-6	6	0	0
$B^2 - AC$	-36	-36	36	36
是否极值点	极大值点	极小值点	不是	不是

$$f(0, 0) = 2, f(0, 2) = 8 - 12 + 2 = -2$$

2. 求下列函数在约束方程下的最大值与最小值

(1) $f(x, y) = 2x + y, x^2 + 4y^2 = 1$

解：令 $F(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) + \lambda(x^2 + 4y^2 - 1) = 2x + y + \lambda(x^2 + 4y^2 - 1)$

$$\begin{cases} F_x(x, y, \lambda) = 2 + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F_y(x, y, \lambda) = 1 + 8\lambda y = 0 \\ F_\lambda(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + 4y^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 8y \\ x^2 + 4y^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = 8y \\ 68y^2 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm \frac{4\sqrt{17}}{17} \\ y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{17}}{34} \end{cases}$$

$$f\left(\frac{4\sqrt{17}}{17}, \frac{\sqrt{17}}{34}\right) = \frac{8\sqrt{17}}{17} + \frac{\sqrt{17}}{34} = \frac{\sqrt{17}}{2} \text{ 最大值}$$

$$f\left(-\frac{4\sqrt{17}}{17}, -\frac{\sqrt{17}}{34}\right) = -\frac{8\sqrt{17}}{17} - \frac{\sqrt{17}}{34} = -\frac{\sqrt{17}}{2} \text{ 最小值}$$

(2) $f(x, y, z) = xyz, \quad x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 6$

解：令 $F(x, y, z, \lambda) = xyz + \lambda(x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 6)$

$$\begin{cases} F_x(x, y, z, \lambda) = yz + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F_y(x, y, z, \lambda) = xz + 4\lambda y = 0 \\ F_z(x, y, z, \lambda) = xy + 6\lambda z = 0 \\ F_\lambda(x, y, z, \lambda) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 6 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 = 2y^2 = 3z^2 \\ x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 - 6 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x^2 = 2 \\ y^2 = 1 \\ z^2 = \frac{2}{3} \end{cases}$$

最大值 $f(x, y, z) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$, 最小值 $f(x, y, z) = -\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$

3. 从斜边之长为 l 的一切直角三角形中, 求有最大周长的直角三角形.

解：令 $F(x, y, \lambda) = x + y + l + \lambda(l^2 - x^2 - y^2)$

$$\begin{cases} F_x(x, y, \lambda) = 1 - 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F_y(x, y, \lambda) = 1 - 2\lambda y = 0 \\ F_\lambda(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 - l^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = y \\ x^2 + y^2 - l^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}l$$

所以当直角三角形的两直角边 $x = y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}l$ 时, 该直角三角形的周长最大, 且为

$$s = x + y + l = (1 + \sqrt{2})l$$

4. 求两曲面 $z = x^2 + 2y^2, z = 6 - 2x^2 - y^2$ 交线上的点与 xoy 面距离最小值.

解：设两曲面 $z = x^2 + 2y^2, z = 6 - 2x^2 - y^2$ 交线上的点为 $P(x, y, z)$, 由题意可得

$$\min d = |z|$$

$$\text{s.t. } z = x^2 + 2y^2$$

$$z = 6 - 2x^2 - y^2$$

$$\text{令 } F(x, y, z, \lambda, u) = z^2 + \lambda(z - x^2 - 2y^2) + u(z + 2x^2 + y^2 - 6)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x(x, y, z, \lambda, u) = -2\lambda x + 4ux = 0 \\ F_y(x, y, z, \lambda, u) = -4\lambda y + 2uy = 0 \\ F_z(x, y, z, \lambda, u) = 2z + \lambda + u = 0 \\ F_\lambda(x, y, z, \lambda, u) = z - x^2 - 2y^2 = 0 \\ F_u(x, y, z, \lambda, u) = z + 2x^2 + y^2 - 6 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\lambda - 2u)x = 0 \\ (2\lambda - u)y = 0 \\ F_z(x, y, z, \lambda, u) = 2z + \lambda + u = 0 \\ F_\lambda(x, y, z, \lambda, u) = z - x^2 - 2y^2 = 0 \\ F_u(x, y, z, \lambda, u) = z + 2x^2 + y^2 - 6 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} (2\lambda - u)y = 0 \\ 2z + \lambda + u = 0 \\ z = y^2 \\ z = 6 - y^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} z = 3 \\ y = \pm\sqrt{3} \end{cases}, \text{ 当 } \lambda = 2u \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ 2z + 3u = 0 \\ z = x^2 \\ z = 6 - 2x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} y = 0 \\ x = \pm\sqrt{2} \\ z = 2 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } \lambda = 2u = 0 \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} z = 0 \\ x = y = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 与 } z = 6 - 2x^2 - y^2 \text{ 矛盾}$$

$$\text{当 } y=0 \text{ 时, } \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\lambda - 2u)x = 0 \\ 2z + \lambda + u = 0 \\ z = x^2 \\ z = 6 - 2x^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \pm\sqrt{2} \\ z = 2 \end{cases}, \text{ 当 } 2\lambda = u \neq 0 \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} x = 0 \\ y = \pm\sqrt{2} \\ z = 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{当 } 2\lambda = u = 0 \text{ 时, } \begin{cases} z = 0 \\ x = y = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 与 } z + 2x^2 + y^2 - 6 = 0 \text{ 矛盾}$$

所以当 $x = \pm\sqrt{2}, y = 0, z = 2$ 时, $P(x, y, z)$ 到 xoy 面的距离最短。

5. 求抛物线 $y = x^2$ 到直线 $x - y - 2 = 0$ 之间的最短距离。

解: 设抛物线 $y = x^2$ 上任一点 $P(x, y)$ 到直线 $x - y - 2 = 0$ 的距离为 d , 则

$$\min d = \frac{|x - y - 2|}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{s.t. } y = x^2$$

$$\text{令 } F(x, y, \lambda) = (x - y - 2)^2 + \lambda(y - x^2)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x(x, y, \lambda) = 2(x - y - 2) - 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F_y(x, y, \lambda) = -2(x - y - 2) + \lambda = 0 \\ F_\lambda(x, y, \lambda) = y - x^2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2} \\ y = \frac{1}{4} \end{cases}$$

所以, 点 $P(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4})$ 到直线 $x - y - 2 = 0$ 的距离为 d 为最小, 且 $d = \frac{7\sqrt{2}}{8}$

6. 求表面积为 1500cm^2 , 全部棱长之和为 200cm 的长方体体积的最大值和最小值。

解: 设长方体的三条棱长分别为 x, y, z , 由题意可知, $x + y + z = 50, xy + yz + zx = 750$

$$V = xyz$$

$$\text{令 } F(x, y, z, \lambda, u) = xyz + \lambda(x + y + z - 50) + u(xy + yz + zx - 750)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x(x, y, z, \lambda, u) = yz + \lambda + u(y + z) = 0 \\ F_y(x, y, z, \lambda, u) = xz + \lambda + u(x + z) = 0 \\ F_z(x, y, z, \lambda, u) = xy + \lambda + u(x + y) = 0 \\ F_\lambda(x, y, z, \lambda, u) = x + y + z - 50 = 0 \\ F_u(x, y, z, \lambda, u) = xy + yz + zx - 750 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (y-x)(z+u) = 0 \\ (z-y)(x+u) = 0 \\ xy + \lambda + u(x+y) = 0 \\ x + y + z - 50 = 0 \\ xy + yz + zx - 750 = 0 \end{cases}$$

当 $y = x$ 时,

$$\begin{cases} (z-y)(x+u) = 0 \\ x^2 + \lambda + 2ux = 0 \\ 2x + z - 50 = 0 \\ x^2 + 2zx - 750 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (z-y)(x+u) = 0 \\ x^2 + \lambda + 2ux = 0 \\ z = 50 - 2x \\ 3x^2 - 100x + 750 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (z-y)(x+u) = 0 \\ x^2 + \lambda + 2ux = 0 \\ z = 50 - 2x \\ x = \frac{100 \pm 10\sqrt{10}}{6} = \frac{50 \pm 5\sqrt{10}}{3} \end{cases}$$

所以当 $\begin{cases} x = y = \frac{50 \pm 5\sqrt{10}}{3} \\ z = \frac{50 \mp 10\sqrt{10}}{3} \end{cases}$ 时, V 有最大和最小值, 即

$$V = \left(\frac{50 \pm 5\sqrt{10}}{3}\right)^2 \frac{50 \mp 10\sqrt{10}}{3} = \frac{250}{27} (10 \pm \sqrt{10})^2 (5 \mp \sqrt{10}) = \frac{250}{27} (350 \mp 10\sqrt{10})$$

7. 抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 被平面 $x + y + z = 1$ 截成一椭圆, 求原点到这椭圆的最长与最短距离.

解: 曲线 $\begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ x + y + z = 1 \end{cases}$ 上任一点 $P(x, y, z)$ 到坐标原点的距离为 d , 则

$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \quad \text{s.t.} \begin{cases} z = x^2 + y^2 \\ x + y + z = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } F(x, y, z, \lambda, u) = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - z) + u(x + y + z - 1)$$

$$\begin{cases} F_x(x, y, z, \lambda, u) = 2x + 2\lambda x + u = 0 \\ F_y(x, y, z, \lambda, u) = 2y + 2\lambda y + u = 0 \\ F_z(x, y, z, \lambda, u) = 2z - \lambda + u = 0 \\ F_\lambda(x, y, z, \lambda, u) = x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \\ F_u(x, y, z, \lambda, u) = x + y + z - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} (1 + \lambda)(x - y) = 0 \\ 2y + 2\lambda y + u = 0 \\ 2z - \lambda + u = 0 \\ x^2 + y^2 - z = 0 \\ x + y + z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$$

当 $\lambda = -1$ 时, $\begin{cases} u = 0 \\ z = -\frac{1}{2} \\ x^2 + y^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \\ x + y + z - 1 = 0 \end{cases}$ 矛盾, 所以 $\lambda \neq -1$, 即 $x = y$, 代入得

$$\begin{cases} 2x^2 = z \\ 2x = 1 - z \end{cases} \Rightarrow 2x^2 + 2x - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4+8}}{4} = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$$

所以 $x = y = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{3}}{2}$, $z = 2 \mp \sqrt{3}$, 即

$$d = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{z + z^2} = \sqrt{2 \mp \sqrt{3} + (2 \mp \sqrt{3})^2} = \sqrt{9 \mp 5\sqrt{3}}$$

习题 9-1

1. 设有一平面薄板(不计其厚度), 占有 xOy 面上的闭区域 D , 薄板上分布有密度为 $\mu = \mu(x, y)$ 的电荷, 且 $\mu(x, y)$ 在 D 上连续, 试用二重积分表达该板上全部电荷 Q .

解 板上的全部电荷应等于电荷的面密度 $\mu(x, y)$ 在该板所占闭区域 D 上的二重积分

$$Q = \iint_D \mu(x, y) d\sigma.$$

2. 设 $I_1 = \iint_{D_1} (x^2 + y^2)^3 d\sigma$, 其中 $D_1 = \{(x, y) | -1 \leq x \leq 1, -2 \leq y \leq 2\}$;

又 $I_2 = \iint_{D_2} (x^2 + y^2)^3 d\sigma$, 其中 $D_2 = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$.

试利用二重积分的几何意义说明 I_1 与 I_2 的关系.

解 I_1 表示由曲面 $z = (x^2 + y^2)^3$ 与平面 $x = \pm 1, y = \pm 2$ 以及 $z = 0$ 围成的立体 V 的体积.

I_2 表示由曲面 $z = (x^2 + y^2)^3$ 与平面 $x = 0, x = 1, y = 0, y = 2$ 以及 $z = 0$ 围成的立体 V_1 的体积.

显然立体 V 关于 yOz 面、 xOz 面对称, 因此 V_1 是 V 位于第一卦限中的部分, 故

$$V=4V_1, \text{ 即 } I_1=4I_2.$$

3. 利用二重积分的定义证明:

$$(1) \iint_D d\sigma = \sigma \quad (\text{其中 } \sigma \text{ 为 } D \text{ 的面积});$$

证明 由二重积分的定义可知,

$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta\sigma_i$$

其中 $\Delta\sigma_i$ 表示第 i 个小闭区域的面积.

此处 $f(x, y)=1$, 因而 $f(\xi, \eta)=1$, 所以,

$$\iint_D d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta\sigma_i = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sigma = \sigma.$$

$$(2) \iint_D kf(x, y) d\sigma = k \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma \quad (\text{其中 } k \text{ 为常数});$$

$$\text{证明 } \iint_D kf(x, y) d\sigma = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n kf(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta\sigma_i = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} k \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta\sigma_i$$

$$= k \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta\sigma_i = k \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma.$$

$$(3) \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) d\sigma,$$

其中 $D=D_1 \cup D_2$, D_1 、 D_2 为两个无公共内点的闭区域.

证明 将 D_1 和 D_2 分别任意分为 n_1 和 n_2 个小闭区域 $\Delta\sigma_{i_1}$ 和 $\Delta\sigma_{i_2}$,

$n_1+n_2=n$, 作和

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta\sigma_i = \sum_{i_1=1}^{n_1} f(\xi_{i_1}, \eta_{i_1}) \Delta\sigma_{i_1} + \sum_{i_2=1}^{n_2} f(\xi_{i_2}, \eta_{i_2}) \Delta\sigma_{i_2}.$$

令各 $\Delta\sigma_{i_1}$ 和 $\Delta\sigma_{i_2}$ 的直径中最大值分别为 λ_1 和 λ_2 , 又

$\lambda = \max(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$, 则有

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta \sigma_i = \lim_{\lambda_1 \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i_1=1}^{n_1} f(\xi_{i_1}, \eta_{i_1}) \Delta \sigma_{i_1} + \lim_{\lambda_2 \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i_2=1}^{n_2} f(\xi_{i_2}, \eta_{i_2}) \Delta \sigma_{i_2},$$

即
$$\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) d\sigma.$$

4. 根据二重积分的性质, 比较下列积分大小:

(1) $\iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma$ 与 $\iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$, 其中积分区域 D 是由 x 轴, y 轴

与直线 $x+y=1$ 所围成;

解 区域 D 为: $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x, 0 \leq y, x+y \leq 1\}$, 因此当 $(x, y) \in D$ 时, 有 $(x+y)^3 \leq (x+y)^2$, 从而

$$\iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma \leq \iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma.$$

(2) $\iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma$ 与 $\iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$, 其中积分区域 D 是由圆周

$(x-2)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 2$ 所围成;

解 区域 D 如图所示, 由于 D 位于直线 $x+y=1$ 的上方, 所以当 $(x, y) \in D$ 时, $x+y \geq 1$, 从而 $(x+y)^3 \geq (x+y)^2$, 因而

$$\iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma \leq \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma.$$

(3) $\iint_D \ln(x+y) d\sigma$ 与 $\iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$, 其中 D 是三角形闭区域, 三角

顶点分别为 $(1, 0)$, $(1, 1)$, $(2, 0)$;

解 区域 D 如图所示, 显然当 $(x, y) \in D$ 时, $1 \leq x+y \leq 2$, 从而 $0 \leq \ln(x+y) \leq 1$, 故有

$$[\ln(x+y)]^2 \leq \ln(x+y),$$

因而 $\iint_D [\ln(x+y)]^2 d\sigma \geq \iint_D \ln(x+y) d\sigma$.

(4) $\iint_D \ln(x+y) d\sigma$ 与 $\iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 3 \leq x \leq 5, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$.

解 区域 D 如图所示, 显然 D 位于直线 $x+y=e$ 的上方, 故当 $(x, y) \in D$ 时, $x+y \geq e$, 从而

$$\ln(x+y) \geq 1,$$

因而 $[\ln(x+y)]^2 \geq \ln(x+y)$,

故 $\iint_D \ln(x+y) d\sigma \leq \iint_D [\ln(x+y)]^2 d\sigma$.

5. 利用二重积分的性质估计下列积分的值:

(1) $I = \iint_D xy(x+y) d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$;

解 因为在区域 D 上 $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$, 所以

$$0 \leq xy \leq 1, 0 \leq x+y \leq 2,$$

进一步可得

$$0 \leq xy(x+y) \leq 2,$$

于是 $\iint_D 0 d\sigma \leq \iint_D xy(x+y) d\sigma \leq \iint_D 2 d\sigma$,

即 $0 \leq \iint_D xy(x+y) d\sigma \leq 2$.

(2) $I = \iint_D \sin^2 x \sin^2 y d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq \pi, 0 \leq y \leq \pi\}$;

解 因为 $0 \leq \sin^2 x \leq 1, 0 \leq \sin^2 y \leq 1$, 所以 $0 \leq \sin^2 x \sin^2 y \leq 1$. 于是

$$\iint_D 0 d\sigma \leq \iint_D \sin^2 x \sin^2 y d\sigma \leq \iint_D 1 d\sigma,$$

即
$$0 \leq \iint_D \sin^2 x \sin^2 y d\sigma \leq \pi^2.$$

(3) $I = \iint_D (x+y+1) d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2\}$;

解 因为在区域 D 上, $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 2$, 所以 $1 \leq x+y+1 \leq 4$, 于是

$$\iint_D d\sigma \leq \iint_D (x+y+1) d\sigma \leq \iint_D 4 d\sigma,$$

即
$$2 \leq \iint_D (x+y+1) d\sigma \leq 8.$$

(4) $I = \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$.

解 在 D 上, 因为 $0 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$, 所以

$$9 \leq x^2 + 4y^2 + 9 \leq 4(x^2 + y^2) + 9 \leq 25.$$

于是
$$\iint_D 9 d\sigma \leq \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma \leq \iint_D 25 d\sigma,$$

$$9\pi \cdot 2^2 \leq \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma \leq 25 \cdot \pi \cdot 2^2,$$

即
$$36\pi \leq \iint_D (x^2 + 4y^2 + 9) d\sigma \leq 100\pi.$$

习题 9-2

1. 计算下列二重积分:

(1) $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | |x| \leq 1, |y| \leq 1\}$;

解 积分区域可表示为 $D: -1 \leq x \leq 1, -1 \leq y \leq 1$. 于是

$$\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + y^2) dy = \int_{-1}^1 [x^2 y + \frac{1}{3} y^3]_{-1}^1 dx$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 (2x^2 + \frac{1}{3}) dx = [\frac{2}{3} x^3 + \frac{2}{3} x]_{-1}^1 = \frac{8}{3}.$$

(2) $\iint_D (3x+2y) d\sigma$, 其中 D 是由两坐标轴及直线 $x+y=2$ 所围成的闭区域:

解 积分区域可表示为 $D: 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2-x$. 于是

$$\iint_D (3x+2y) d\sigma = \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} (3x+2y) dy = \int_0^2 [3xy + y^2]_0^{2-x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^2 (4+2x-2x^2)dx = [4x+x^2-\frac{2}{3}x^3]_0^2 = \frac{20}{3}.$$

$$(3) \iint_D (x^3+3x^2y+y^2)d\sigma, \text{ 其中 } D=\{(x,y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1\};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \iint_D (x^3+3x^2y+y^2)d\sigma &= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 (x^3+3x^2y+y^2)dx = \int_0^1 [\frac{x^4}{4}+x^3y+y^3x]_0^1 dy \\ &= \int_0^1 (\frac{1}{4}+y+y^3)dy = [\frac{y}{4}+\frac{y^2}{2}+\frac{y^4}{4}]_0^1 = \frac{1}{4}+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{4}=1. \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \iint_D x \cos(x+y)d\sigma, \text{ 其中 } D \text{ 是顶点分别为}(0,0), (\pi,0), \text{ 和}(\pi,\pi)\text{的三角形闭区域.}$$

解 积分区域可表示为 $D: 0 \leq x \leq \pi, 0 \leq y \leq x$. 于是,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D x \cos(x+y)d\sigma &= \int_0^\pi x dx \int_0^x \cos(x+y)dy = \int_0^\pi x [\sin(x+y)]_0^x dx \\ &= \int_0^\pi x (\sin 2x - \sin x)dx = -\int_0^\pi x d(\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x - \cos x) \\ &= -x(\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x - \cos x)|_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi (\frac{1}{2}\cos 2x - \cos x)dx = -\frac{3}{2}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

2. 画出积分区域, 并计算下列二重积分:

$$(1) \iint_D x\sqrt{y}d\sigma, \text{ 其中 } D \text{ 是由两条抛物线 } y=\sqrt{x}, y=x^2 \text{ 所围成的闭区域};$$

解 积分区域图如, 并且 $D=\{(x,y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, x^2 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}\}$. 于是

$$\iint_D x\sqrt{y}d\sigma = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} x\sqrt{y}dy = \int_0^1 x [\frac{2}{3}y^{\frac{3}{2}}]_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^1 (\frac{2}{3}x^{\frac{7}{4}} - \frac{2}{3}x^4)dx = \frac{6}{55}.$$

$$(2) \iint_D xy^2d\sigma, \text{ 其中 } D \text{ 是由圆周 } x^2+y^2=4 \text{ 及 } y \text{ 轴所围成的右半闭区域};$$

解 积分区域图如, 并且 $D=\{(x,y) | -2 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{4-y^2}\}$. 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D xy^2d\sigma &= \int_{-2}^2 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} xy^2dx = \int_{-2}^2 [\frac{1}{2}x^2y^2]_0^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} dy \\ &= \int_{-2}^2 (2y^2 - \frac{1}{2}y^4)dy = [\frac{2}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{10}y^5]_{-2}^2 = \frac{64}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \iint_D e^{x+y}d\sigma, \text{ 其中 } D=\{(x,y) | |x|+|y| \leq 1\};$$

解 积分区域图如, 并且

$$D=\{(x,y) | -1 \leq x \leq 0, -x-1 \leq y \leq x+1\} \cup \{(x,y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, x-1 \leq y \leq -x+1\}.$$

于是

$$\iint_D e^{x+y}d\sigma = \int_{-1}^0 e^x dx \int_{-x-1}^{x+1} e^y dy + \int_0^1 e^x dx \int_{x-1}^{-x+1} e^y dy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{-1}^0 e^x [e^y]_{-x-1}^{x+1} dx + \int_0^1 e^x [e^y]_{x-1}^{x+1} dy = \int_{-1}^0 (e^{2x+1} - e^{-1}) dx + \int_0^1 (e - e^{2x-1}) dx \\
&= [\frac{1}{2} e^{2x+1} - e^{-1} x]_{-1}^0 + [ex - \frac{1}{2} e^{2x-1}]_0^1 = e - e^{-1}.
\end{aligned}$$

(4) $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2 - x) d\sigma$, 其中 D 是由直线 $y=2$, $y=x$ 及 $y=2x$ 轴所围成的闭区域.

解 积分区域图如, 并且 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq 2, \frac{1}{2}y \leq x \leq y\}$. 于是

$$\begin{aligned}
\iint_D (x^2 + y^2 - x) d\sigma &= \int_0^2 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^y (x^2 + y^2 - x) dx = \int_0^2 [\frac{1}{3}x^3 + y^2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2]_{\frac{y}{2}}^y dy \\
&= \int_0^2 (\frac{19}{24}y^3 - \frac{3}{8}y^2) dy = \frac{13}{6}.
\end{aligned}$$

3. 如果二重积分 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$ 的被积函数 $f(x, y)$ 是两个函数 $f_1(x)$ 及 $f_2(y)$ 的乘积,

即 $f(x, y) = f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y)$, 积分区域 $D = \{(x, y) | a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d\}$, 证明这个二重积分等于两个单积分的乘积, 即

$$\iint_D f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y) dx dy = [\int_a^b f_1(x) dx] [\int_c^d f_2(y) dy]$$

$$\text{证明 } \iint_D f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y) dx dy = \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y) dy = \int_a^b [\int_c^d f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y) dy] dx,$$

$$\text{而 } \int_c^d f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y) dy = f_1(x) \int_c^d f_2(y) dy,$$

$$\text{故 } \iint_D f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y) dx dy = \int_a^b [f_1(x) \int_c^d f_2(y) dy] dx.$$

由于 $\int_c^d f_2(y) dy$ 的值是一常数, 因而可提到积分号的外面, 于是得

$$\iint_D f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y) dx dy = [\int_a^b f_1(x) dx] [\int_c^d f_2(y) dy]$$

4. 化二重积分 $I = \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma$ 为二次积分(分别列出对两个变量先后次序不同的

两个二次积分), 其中积分区域 D 是:

(1) 由直线 $y=x$ 及抛物线 $y^2=4x$ 所围成的闭区域;

解积分区域如图所示, 并且

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 4, x \leq y \leq 2\sqrt{x}\}, \text{ 或 } D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq 4, \frac{1}{4}y^2 \leq x \leq y\},$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \int_0^4 dx \int_x^{2\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy \text{ 或 } I = \int_0^4 dy \int_{\frac{y^2}{4}}^y f(x, y) dx.$$

(2)由 x 轴及半圆周 $x^2+y^2=r^2 (y \geq 0)$ 所围成的闭区域;

解积分区域如图所示, 并且

$$D=\{(x, y) | -r \leq x \leq r, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{r^2-x^2} \},$$

$$\text{或 } D=\{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq r, -\sqrt{r^2-y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{r^2-y^2} \},$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \int_{-r}^r dx \int_0^{\sqrt{r^2-x^2}} f(x, y) dy, \text{ 或 } I = \int_0^r dy \int_{-\sqrt{r^2-y^2}}^{\sqrt{r^2-y^2}} f(x, y) dx.$$

(3)由直线 $y=x, x=2$ 及双曲线 $y=\frac{1}{x} (x>0)$ 所围成的闭区域;

解积分区域如图所示, 并且

$$D=\{(x, y) | 1 \leq x \leq 2, \frac{1}{x} \leq y \leq x \},$$

$$\text{或 } D=\{(x, y) | \frac{1}{2} \leq y \leq 1, -\frac{1}{y} \leq x \leq 2 \} \cup \{(x, y) | 1 \leq y \leq 2, y \leq x \leq 2 \},$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \int_1^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x f(x, y) dy, \text{ 或 } I = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dy \int_{-\frac{1}{y}}^2 f(x, y) dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_y^2 f(x, y) dx.$$

(4)环形闭区域 $\{(x, y) | 1 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 4\}$.

解 如图所示, 用直线 $x=-1$ 和 $x=1$ 可将积分区域 D 分成四部分, 分别记做 D_1, D_2, D_3, D_4 . 于是

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_3} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_4} f(x, y) d\sigma \\ &= \int_{-2}^{-1} dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x, y) dy + \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x, y) dy \\ &\quad + \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{-\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_{-\sqrt{4-x^2}}^{\sqrt{4-x^2}} f(x, y) dy \end{aligned}$$

用直线 $y=1$, 和 $y=-1$ 可将积分区域 D 分成四部分, 分别记做 D_1, D_2, D_3, D_4 ,

如图所示. 于是

$$I = \iint_{D_1} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_3} f(x, y) d\sigma + \iint_{D_4} f(x, y) d\sigma$$

$$= \int_1^2 dy \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x, y) dx + \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx \\ + \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x, y) dx + \int_{-2}^{-1} dy \int_{-\sqrt{4-y^2}}^{\sqrt{4-y^2}} f(x, y) dx$$

5. 设 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上连续, 其中 D 是由直线 $y=x$ 、 $y=a$ 及 $x=b(b>a)$ 围成的闭区域,

证明: $\int_a^b dx \int_a^x f(x, y) dy = \int_a^b dy \int_y^b f(x, y) dx.$

证明 积分区域如图所示, 并且积分区域可表示为

$$D = \{(x, y) | a \leq x \leq b, a \leq y \leq x\}, \text{ 或 } D = \{(x, y) | a \leq y \leq b, y \leq x \leq b\}.$$

于是 $\iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_a^b dx \int_a^x f(x, y) dy, \text{ 或 } \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_a^b dy \int_y^b f(x, y) dx.$

因此 $\int_a^b dx \int_a^x f(x, y) dy = \int_a^b dy \int_y^b f(x, y) dx.$

6. 改换下列二次积分的积分次序:

(1) $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^y f(x, y) dx;$

解 由根据积分限可得积分区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq y\}$, 如图. 因为积分区域还可以表示为 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, x \leq y \leq 1\}$, 所以

$$\int_0^1 dy \int_0^y f(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 f(x, y) dy.$$

(2) $\int_0^2 dy \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x, y) dx;$

解 由根据积分限可得积分区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq 2, y^2 \leq x \leq 2y\}$, 如图. 因为积分区域还可以表示为 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 4, \frac{x}{2} \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}\}$, 所以

$$\int_0^2 dy \int_{y^2}^{2y} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^4 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{\sqrt{x}} f(x, y) dy.$$

(3) $\int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx;$

解 由根据积分限可得积分区域 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq 1, -\sqrt{1-y^2} \leq x \leq \sqrt{1-y^2}\}$, 如图. 因为积分区域还可以表示为 $D = \{(x, y) | -1 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}\}$, 所以

$$\int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$$

(4) $\int_1^2 dx \int_{2-x}^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x, y) dy;$

解 由根据积分限可得积分区域 $D=\{(x, y)|1 \leq x \leq 2, 2-x \leq y \leq \sqrt{2x-x^2}\}$, 如图.

因为积分区域还可以表示为 $D=\{(x, y)|0 \leq y \leq 1, 2-y \leq x \leq 1+\sqrt{1-y^2}\}$, 所以

$$\int_1^2 dx \int_{2-x}^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{2-y}^{1+\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx.$$

$$(5) \int_1^e dx \int_0^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy;$$

解 由根据积分限可得积分区域 $D=\{(x, y)|1 \leq x \leq e, 0 \leq y \leq \ln x\}$, 如图.

因为积分区域还可以表示为 $D=\{(x, y)|0 \leq y \leq 1, e^y \leq x \leq e\}$, 所以

$$\int_1^e dx \int_0^{\ln x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{e^y}^e f(x, y) dx$$

$$(6) \int_0^\pi dx \int_{-\sin \frac{x}{2}}^{\sin x} f(x, y) dy \text{ (其中 } a \geq 0).$$

解 由根据积分限可得积分区域 $D=\{(x, y)|0 \leq x \leq \pi, -\sin \frac{x}{2} \leq y \leq \sin x\}$, 如图.

因为积分区域还可以表示为

$$D = \{(x, y) | -1 \leq y \leq 0, -2\arcsin y \leq x \leq \pi\} \\ \cup \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq 1, \arcsin y \leq x \leq \pi - \arcsin y\},$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^\pi dx \int_{-\sin \frac{x}{2}}^{\sin x} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{-2\arcsin y}^\pi f(x, y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_{\arcsin y}^{\pi - \arcsin y} f(x, y) dx.$$

7. 设平面薄片所占的闭区域 D 由直线 $x+y=2$, $y=x$ 和 x 轴所围成, 它的面密度为 $\mu(x, y)=x^2+y^2$, 求该薄片的质量.

解 如图, 该薄片的质量为

$$M = \iint_D \mu(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{2-y} (x^2 + y^2) dx \\ = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{3} (2-y)^3 + 2y^2 - \frac{7}{3} y^3 \right] dy = \frac{4}{3}.$$

8. 计算由四个平面 $x=0$, $y=0$, $x=1$, $y=1$ 所围成的柱体被平面 $z=0$ 及 $2x+3y+z=6$ 截得的立体的体积.

解 四个平面所围成的立体如图, 所求体积为

$$V = \iint_D (6-2x-3y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 (6-2x-3y) dy \\ = \int_0^1 \left[6y - 2xy - \frac{3}{2} y^2 \right]_0^1 dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{9}{2} - 2x \right) dx = \frac{7}{2}.$$

9. 求由平面 $x=0$, $y=0$, $x+y=1$ 所围成的柱体被平面 $z=0$ 及抛物面 $x^2+y^2=6-z$ 截得的立体的体积.

解 立体在 xOy 面上的投影区域为 $D=\{(x, y)|0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1-x\}$, 所求立体的体积为以曲面 $z=6-x^2-y^2$ 为顶, 以区域 D 为底的曲顶柱体的体积, 即

$$V = \iint_D (6-x^2-y^2) d\sigma = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (6-x^2-y^2) dy = \frac{17}{6}.$$

10. 求由曲面 $z=x^2+2y^2$ 及 $z=6-2x^2-y^2$ 所围成的立体的体积.

解 由 $\begin{cases} z=x^2+2y^2 \\ z=6-2x^2-y^2 \end{cases}$ 消去 z , 得 $x^2+2y^2=6-2x^2-y^2$, 即 $x^2+y^2=2$, 故立体在 xOy 面上

的投影区域为 $x^2+y^2 \leq 2$, 因为积分区域关于 x 及 y 轴均对称, 并且被积函数关于 x, y 都是偶函数, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iint_D [(6-2x^2-y^2)-(x^2+2y^2)] d\sigma = \iint_D (6-3x^2-3y^2) d\sigma \\ &= 12 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2-x^2}} (2-x^2-y^2) dy = 8 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{(2-x^2)^3} dx = 6\pi. \end{aligned}$$

11. 画出积分区域, 把积分 $\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy$ 表示为极坐标形式的二次积分, 其中积分区域 D 是:

(1) $\{(x,y) | x^2+y^2 \leq a^2\} (a>0)$;

解 积分区域 D 如图. 因为 $D=\{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq a\}$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy &= \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho. \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\{(x,y) | x^2+y^2 \leq 2x\}$;

解 积分区域 D 如图. 因为 $D=\{(\rho, \theta) | -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \rho \leq 2\cos \theta\}$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy &= \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho. \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\{(x,y) | a^2 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq b^2\}$, 其中 $0 < a < b$;

解 积分区域 D 如图. 因为 $D=\{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, a \leq \rho \leq b\}$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy &= \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_a^b f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho. \end{aligned}$$

(4) $\{(x,y) | 0 \leq y \leq 1-x, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$.

解 积分区域 D 如图. 因为 $D=\{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \rho \leq \frac{1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}\}$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy &= \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho. \end{aligned}$$

12. 化下列二次积分为极坐标形式的二次积分:

$$(1) \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x, y) dy;$$

解 积分区域 D 如图所示. 因为

$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq \rho \leq \sec \theta\} \cup \{(\rho, \theta) | \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \rho \leq \csc \theta\},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x, y) dy &= \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sec \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\csc \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_0^2 dx \int_x^{\sqrt{3}x} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dy;$$

解 积分区域 D 如图所示, 并且

$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{3}, 0 \leq \rho \leq 2 \sec \theta\},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所示 } \int_0^2 dx \int_x^{\sqrt{3}x} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dy &= \iint_D f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) d\sigma = \iint_D f(\rho) \rho d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \sec \theta} f(\rho) \rho d\rho. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy;$$

解 积分区域 D 如图所示, 并且

$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} \leq \rho \leq 1\},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \int_0^1 dx \int_{1-x}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy &= \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{1}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta}}^1 f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy.$$

解 积分区域 D 如图所示, 并且

$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, \sec \theta \tan \theta \leq \rho \leq \sec \theta\},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{x^2} f(x, y) dy &= \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_{\sec \theta \tan \theta}^{\sec \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho \end{aligned}$$

13. 把下列积分化为极坐标形式, 并计算积分值:

$$(1) \int_0^{2a} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} (x^2 + y^2) dy;$$

解 积分区域 D 如图所示. 因为 $D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \rho \leq 2a \cos \theta\}$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{2a} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} (x^2+y^2) dy &= \iint_D \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a\cos\theta} \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho = 4a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta = \frac{3}{4}\pi a^4.\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_0^a dx \int_0^x \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dy;$$

解 积分区域 D 如图所示. 因为 $D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq \rho \leq a \sec \theta\}$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^a dx \int_0^x \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dy &= \iint_D \rho \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{a \sec \theta} \rho \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{a^3}{6} [\sqrt{2} + \ln(\sqrt{2}+1)].\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x (x^2+y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy;$$

解 积分区域 D 如图所示. 因为 $D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq \rho \leq \sec \theta \tan \theta\}$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x (x^2+y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy &= \iint_D \rho^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sec \theta \tan \theta} \rho^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \rho d\rho = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta = \sqrt{2} - 1.\end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int_0^a dy \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} (x^2+y^2) dx.$$

解 积分区域 D 如图所示. 因为 $D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \rho \leq a\}$, 所以

$$\int_0^a dy \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} (x^2+y^2) dx = \iint_D \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^a \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{8} a^4.$$

14. 利用极坐标计算下列各题:

(1) $\iint_D e^{x^2+y^2} d\sigma$, 其中 D 是由圆周 $x^2+y^2=4$ 所围成的闭区域;

解 在极坐标下 $D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq 2\}$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D e^{x^2+y^2} d\sigma &= \iint_D e^{\rho^2} \rho d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 e^{\rho^2} \rho d\rho = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} (e^4 - 1) = \pi(e^4 - 1).\end{aligned}$$

(2) $\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2) d\sigma$, 其中 D 是由圆周 $x^2+y^2=1$ 及坐标轴所围成的在第一象限

内的闭区域;

解 在极坐标下 $D = \{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \rho \leq 1\}$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D \ln(1+x^2+y^2) d\sigma &= \iint_D \ln(1+\rho^2) \rho d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \ln(1+\rho^2) \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (2\ln 2 - 1) = \frac{1}{4} (2\ln 2 - 1).\end{aligned}$$

(3) $\iint_D \arctan \frac{y}{x} d\sigma$, 其中 D 是由圆周 $x^2+y^2=4$, $x^2+y^2=1$ 及直线 $y=0$, $y=x$ 所围成的第一象限内的闭区域.

解 在极坐标下 $D=\{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 1 \leq \rho \leq 2\}$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_D \arctan \frac{y}{x} d\sigma &= \iint_D \arctan(\tan \theta) \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \iint_D \theta \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_1^2 \theta \cdot \rho d\rho = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \theta d\theta \int_1^2 \rho d\rho = \frac{3\pi^3}{64}.\end{aligned}$$

15. 选用适当的坐标计算下列各题:

(1) $\iint_D \frac{x^2}{y^2} dx dy$, 其中 D 是由直线 $x=2$, $y=x$ 及曲线 $xy=1$ 所围成的闭区域.

解 因为积分区域可表示为 $D=\{(x, y) | 1 \leq x \leq 2, \frac{1}{x} \leq y \leq x\}$, 所以

$$\iint_D \frac{x^2}{y^2} dx dy = \int_1^2 x^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^x \frac{1}{y^2} dy = \int_1^2 (x^3 - x) dx = \frac{9}{4}.$$

(2) $\iint_D \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2-y^2}{1+x^2+y^2}} d\sigma$, 其中 D 是由圆周 $x^2+y^2=1$ 及坐标轴所围成的在第一象限内的闭区域;

解 在极坐标下 $D=\{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \rho \leq 1\}$, 所以

$$\iint_D \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2-y^2}{1+x^2+y^2}} d\sigma = \iint_D \sqrt{\frac{1-\rho^2}{1+\rho^2}} \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{1-\rho^2}{1+\rho^2}} \rho d\rho = \frac{\pi}{8} (\pi - 2).$$

(3) $\iint_D (x^2+y^2) d\sigma$, 其中 D 是由直线 $y=x$, $y=x+a$, $y=a$, $y=3a(a>0)$ 所围成的闭区域;

解 因为积分区域可表示为 $D=\{(x, y) | a \leq y \leq 3a, y-a \leq x \leq y\}$, 所以

$$\iint_D (x^2+y^2) d\sigma = \int_a^{3a} dy \int_{y-a}^y (x^2+y^2) dx = \int_a^{3a} (2ay^2 - a^2y + \frac{1}{3}a^3) dy = 14a^4.$$

(4) $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2+y^2} d\sigma$, 其中 D 是圆环形闭区域 $\{(x, y) | a^2 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq b^2\}$.

解 在极坐标下 $D=\{(\rho, \theta) | 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, a \leq \rho \leq b\}$, 所以

$$\iint_D \sqrt{x^2+y^2} d\sigma = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_a^b r^2 dr = \frac{2}{3} \pi (b^3 - a^3).$$

16. 设平面薄片所占的闭区域 D 由螺线 $\rho=2\theta$ 上一段弧 ($0\leq\theta\leq\frac{\pi}{2}$) 与直线 $\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}$ 所围成, 它的面密度为 $\mu(x,y)=x^2+y^2$. 求这薄片的质量.

解 区域如图所示. 在极坐标下 $D=\{(\rho,\theta)|0\leq\theta\leq\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\leq\rho\leq2\theta\}$, 所以所求质量

$$M=\iint_D \mu(x,y)d\sigma=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\theta} \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \theta^4 d\theta = \frac{\pi^5}{40}.$$

17. 求由平面 $y=0, y=kx(k>0), z=0$ 以及球心在原点、半径为 R 的上半球面所围成的在第一卦限内的立体的体积.

解 此立体在 xOy 面上的投影区域 $D=\{(x,y)|0\leq\theta\leq\arctan k, 0\leq\rho\leq R\}$.

$$V=\iint_D \sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2} dxdy = \int_0^{\arctan k} d\theta \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2-\rho^2} \rho d\rho = \frac{1}{3} R^3 \arctan k.$$

18. 计算以 xOy 平面上圆域 $x^2+y^2=ax$ 围成的闭区域为底, 而以曲面 $z=x^2+y^2$ 为顶的曲顶柱体的体积.

解 曲顶柱体在 xOy 面上的投影区域为 $D=\{(x,y)|x^2+y^2\leq ax\}$.

在极坐标下 $D=\{(\rho,\theta)|-\frac{\pi}{2}\leq\theta\leq\frac{\pi}{2}, 0\leq\rho\leq a\cos\theta\}$, 所以

$$V=\iint_{x^2+y^2\leq ax} (x^2+y^2) dxdy = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a\cos\theta} \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{a^4}{4} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta = \frac{3}{32} a^4 \pi.$$

习题 9-3

1. 化三重积分 $I=\iiint_{\Omega} f(x,y,z) dxdydz$ 为三次积分, 其中积分区域 Ω 分别是:

(1) 由双曲抛物面 $xy=z$ 及平面 $x+y-1=0, z=0$ 所围成的闭区域;

解 积分区域可表示为

$$\Omega=\{(x,y,z)|0\leq z\leq xy, 0\leq y\leq 1-x, 0\leq x\leq 1\},$$

于是 $I=\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{xy} f(x,y,z) dz.$

(2) 由曲面 $z=x^2+y^2$ 及平面 $z=1$ 所围成的闭区域;

解 积分区域可表示为

$$\Omega=\{(x,y,z)|x^2+y^2\leq z\leq 1, -\sqrt{1-x^2}\leq y\leq \sqrt{1-x^2}, -1\leq x\leq 1\},$$

于是 $I=\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{x^2+y^2}^1 f(x,y,z) dz.$

(3) 由曲面 $z=x^2+2y^2$ 及 $z=2-x^2$ 所围成的闭区域;

解 曲积分区域可表示为

$$\Omega=\{(x,y,z)|x^2+2y^2\leq z\leq 2-x^2, -\sqrt{1-x^2}\leq y\leq \sqrt{1-x^2}, -1\leq x\leq 1\},$$

于是 $I=\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{x^2+2y^2}^{2-x^2} f(x,y,z) dz.$

提示: 曲面 $z=x^2+2y^2$ 与 $z=2-x^2$ 的交线在 xOy 面上的投影曲线为 $x^2+y^2=1$.

(4) 由曲面 $cz=xy(c>0), \frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1, z=0$ 所围成的在第一卦限内的闭区域.

解 曲积分区域可表示为

$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | 0 \leq z \leq \frac{xy}{c}, 0 \leq y \leq \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}, 0 \leq x \leq a\},$$

于是
$$I = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{\frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dy \int_0^{\frac{xy}{c}} f(x, y, z) dz.$$

提示: 区域 Ω 的上边界曲面为曲面 $cz=xy$, 下边界曲面为平面 $z=0$.

2. 设有一物体, 占有空间闭区域 $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1\}$, 在点 (x, y, z) 处的密度为 $\rho(x, y, z) = x + y + z$, 计算该物体的质量.

解
$$\begin{aligned} M &= \iiint_{\Omega} \rho dx dy dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 (x + y + z) dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 (x + y + \frac{1}{2}) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 [xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{2}y]_0^1 dx = \int_0^1 (x + 1) dx = \frac{1}{2}(x + 1)^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{3}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

3. 如果三重积分 $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$ 的被积函数 $f(x, y, z)$ 是三个函数 $f_1(x)$ 、 $f_2(y)$ 、 $f_3(z)$ 的乘积, 即 $f(x, y, z) = f_1(x) \cdot f_2(y) \cdot f_3(z)$, 积分区域 $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d, l \leq z \leq m\}$, 证明这个三重积分等于三个单积分的乘积, 即

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f_1(x) f_2(y) f_3(z) dx dy dz = \int_a^b f_1(x) dx \int_c^d f_2(y) dy \int_l^m f_3(z) dz.$$

证明
$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} f_1(x) f_2(y) f_3(z) dx dy dz &= \int_a^b \left[\int_c^d \left(\int_l^m f_1(x) f_2(y) f_3(z) dz \right) dy \right] dx \\ &= \int_a^b \left[\int_c^d (f_1(x) f_2(y) \int_l^m f_3(z) dz) dy \right] dx = \int_a^b \left[(f_1(x) \int_l^m f_3(z) dz) \left(\int_c^d f_2(y) dy \right) \right] dx \\ &= \int_a^b \left[\left(\int_l^m f_3(z) dz \right) \left(\int_c^d f_2(y) dy \right) f_1(x) \right] dx = \left(\int_l^m f_3(z) dz \right) \left(\int_c^d f_2(y) dy \right) \int_a^b f_1(x) dx \\ &= \int_a^b f_1(x) dx \int_c^d f_2(y) dy \int_l^m f_3(z) dz. \end{aligned}$$

4. 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} xy^2 z^3 dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由曲面 $z=xy$, 与平面 $y=x$, $x=1$ 和 $z=0$ 所围成的闭区域.

解 积分区域可表示为

$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | 0 \leq z \leq xy, 0 \leq y \leq x, 0 \leq x \leq 1\},$$

于是
$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} xy^2 z^3 dx dy dz &= \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^x y^2 dy \int_0^{xy} z^3 dz = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^x y^2 \left[\frac{z^4}{4} \right]_0^{xy} dy \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 x^5 dx \int_0^x y^5 dy = \frac{1}{28} \int_0^1 x^{12} dx = \frac{1}{364}. \end{aligned}$$

5. 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{dx dy dz}{(1+x+y+z)^3}$, 其中 Ω 为平面 $x=0$, $y=0$, $z=0$, $x+y+z=1$ 所围成的四面体.

解 积分区域可表示为

$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | 0 \leq z \leq 1-x-y, 0 \leq y \leq 1-x, 0 \leq x \leq 1\},$$

于是
$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{dx dy dz}{(1+x+y+z)^3} &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{1}{(1+x+y+z)^3} dz \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \left[\frac{1}{2(1+x+y)^2} - \frac{1}{8} \right] dy = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2(1+x)} - \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8}x \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln 2 - \frac{5}{8} \right).\end{aligned}$$

提示:
$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{dx dy dz}{(1+x+y+z)^3} &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{1}{(1+x+y+z)^3} dz \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \left[\frac{1}{-2(1+x+y)^2} \right]_0^{1-x-y} dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} \left[\frac{1}{2(1+x+y)^2} - \frac{1}{8} \right] dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{-2(1+x+y)} - \frac{1}{8}y \right]_0^{1-x} dx = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{2(1+x)} - \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{8}x \right] dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x) - \frac{3}{8}x + \frac{1}{16}x^2 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln 2 - \frac{5}{8} \right).\end{aligned}$$

6. 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} xyz dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 为球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 及三个坐标面所围成的在第一卦限内的闭区域.

解 积分区域可表示为

$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | 0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{1-x^2}, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$$

于是
$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_{\Omega} xyz dx dy dz &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} xyz dz \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{2} xy(1-x^2-y^2) dy = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{8} x(1-x^2)^2 dx = \frac{1}{48}.\end{aligned}$$

7. 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} xz dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由平面 $z=0, z=y, y=1$ 以及抛物柱面 $y=x^2$ 所围成的闭区域.

解 积分区域可表示为

$$\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | 0 \leq z \leq y, x^2 \leq y \leq 1, -1 \leq x \leq 1\},$$

于是
$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_{\Omega} xz dx dy dz &= \int_{-1}^1 x dx \int_{x^2}^1 dy \int_0^y z dz = \int_{-1}^1 x dx \int_{x^2}^1 \frac{1}{2} y^2 dy \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \int_{-1}^1 x(1-x^6) dx = 0.\end{aligned}$$

8. 计算 $\iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是由锥面 $z = \frac{h}{R} \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 与平面 $z=h (R>0, h>0)$ 所围成的闭区域.

解 当 $0 \leq z \leq h$ 时, 过 $(0, 0, z)$ 作平行于 xOy 面的平面, 截得立体 Ω 的截面为圆 D_z :

$x^2+y^2=(\frac{R}{h}z)^2$, 故 D_z 的半径为 $\frac{R}{h}z$, 面积为 $\frac{\pi R^2}{h^2}z^2$, 于是

$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dx dy dz = \int_0^h z dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy = \frac{\pi R^2}{h^2} \int_0^h z^3 dz = \frac{\pi R^2 h^2}{4}.$$

9. 利用柱面坐标计算下列三重积分:

(1) $\iiint_{\Omega} z dv$, 其中 Ω 是由曲面 $z=\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}$ 及 $z=x^2+y^2$ 所围成的闭区域;

解 在柱面坐标下积分区域 Ω 可表示为

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, \rho^2 \leq z \leq \sqrt{2-\rho^2},$$

于是
$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^{\sqrt{2-\rho^2}} z dz$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} \rho (2 - \rho^2 - \rho^4) d\rho$$

$$= \pi \int_0^1 (2\rho - \rho^3 - \rho^5) d\rho = \frac{7}{12} \pi.$$

(2) $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2+y^2) dv$, 其中 Ω 是由曲面 $x^2+y^2=2z$ 及平面 $z=2$ 所围成的闭区域.

解 在柱面坐标下积分区域 Ω 可表示为

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq 2, \frac{\rho^2}{2} \leq z \leq 2,$$

于是
$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2+y^2) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho^3 d\rho \int_{\frac{1}{2}\rho^2}^2 dz$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 (2\rho^3 - \frac{1}{2}\rho^5) d\rho = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{8}{3} d\theta = \frac{16}{3} \pi.$$

10. 利用球面坐标计算下列三重积分:

(1) $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2+y^2+z^2) dv$, 其中 Ω 是由球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 所围成的闭区域.

解 在球面坐标下积分区域 Ω 可表示为

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi, 0 \leq r \leq 1,$$

于是
$$\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2+y^2+z^2) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} r^4 \cdot \sin\varphi dr d\varphi d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 r^4 dr = \frac{4}{5} \pi.$$

(2) $\iiint_{\Omega} z dv$, 其中闭区域 Ω 由不等式 $x^2+y^2+(z-a)^2 \leq a^2, x^2+y^2 \leq z^2$ 所确定.

解 在球面坐标下积分区域 Ω 可表示为

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq 2a \cos\varphi,$$

于是
$$\iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \iiint_{\Omega} r \cos\varphi \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr d\varphi d\theta$$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \cdot \frac{1}{4} (2a \cos \varphi)^4 d\varphi$$

$$= 8\pi a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi \cos^5 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{7}{6} \pi a^4.$$

11. 选用适当的坐标计算下列三重积分:

(1) $\iiint_{\Omega} xy dv$, 其中 Ω 为柱面 $x^2+y^2=1$ 及平面 $z=1, z=0, x=0, y=0$ 所围成的在第一卦

限内的闭区域;

解 在柱面坐标下积分区域 Ω 可表示为

$$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1,$$

于是 $\iiint_{\Omega} xy dv = \iiint_{\Omega} \rho \cos \theta \cdot \rho \sin \theta \cdot \rho d\rho d\theta dz$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^3 d\rho \int_0^1 dz = \frac{1}{8}.$$

别解: 用直角坐标计算

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} xy dv &= \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y dy \int_0^1 dz = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y dy = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^3}{2} \right) dx \\ &= \left[\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x^4}{8} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dv$, 其中 Ω 是由球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=z$ 所围成的闭区域;

解 在球面坐标下积分区域 Ω 可表示为

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq \cos \varphi,$$

于是 $\iiint_{\Omega} \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\cos \varphi} r \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cos^4 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{\pi}{10}.$$

(3) $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2+y^2) dv$, 其中 Ω 是由曲面 $4z^2=25(x^2+y^2)$ 及平面 $z=5$ 所围成的闭区域;

解 在柱面坐标下积分区域 Ω 可表示为

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq 2, \frac{5}{2} \rho \leq z \leq 5,$$

于是 $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2+y^2) dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho^3 d\rho \int_{\frac{5}{2}\rho}^5 dz$

$$= 2\pi \int_0^2 \rho^3 (5 - \frac{5}{2}\rho) d\rho = 8\pi.$$

(4) $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2+y^2) dv$, 其中闭区域 Ω 由不等式 $0 < a \leq \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} \leq A, z \geq 0$ 所确定.

解 在球面坐标下积分区域 Ω 可表示为

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, a \leq r \leq A,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是} \quad \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dv &= \iiint_{\Omega} (r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \sin^2 \theta) r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi \int_a^A r^4 dr = \frac{4\pi}{15} (A^5 - a^5). \end{aligned}$$

12. 利用三重积分计算下列由曲面所围成的立体的体积:

$$(1) z = 6 - x^2 - y^2 \text{ 及 } z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2};$$

解 在柱面坐标下积分区域 Ω 可表示为

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq 2, \rho \leq z \leq 6 - \rho^2,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是} \quad V &= \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \iiint_{\Omega} \rho d\rho d\theta dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho}^{6-\rho^2} dz \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^2 (6\rho - \rho^2 - \rho^3) d\rho = \frac{32}{3}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2az (a > 0) \text{ 及 } x^2 + y^2 = z^2 \text{ (含有 } z \text{ 轴的部分)};$$

解 在球面坐标下积分区域 Ω 可表示为

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq r \leq 2a \cos \varphi,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是} \quad V &= \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \iiint_{\Omega} r^2 \sin \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{2a \cos \varphi} r^2 dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{8}{3} a^3 \cos^3 \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi = \pi a^3. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \text{ 及 } z = x^2 + y^2;$$

解 在柱面坐标下积分区域 Ω 可表示为

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, \rho^2 \leq z \leq \rho,$$

$$\text{于是} \quad V = \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho d\rho \int_{\rho^2}^{\rho} dz = 2\pi \int_0^1 (\rho^2 - \rho^3) d\rho = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

$$(4) z = \sqrt{5 - x^2 - y^2} \text{ 及 } x^2 + y^2 = 4z.$$

解 在柱面坐标下积分区域 Ω 可表示为

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq 2, \frac{1}{4}\rho^2 \leq z \leq \sqrt{5 - \rho^2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是} \quad V &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \rho d\rho \int_{\frac{1}{4}\rho^2}^{\sqrt{5-\rho^2}} dz \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^2 \rho (\sqrt{5 - \rho^2} - \frac{\rho^2}{4}) d\rho = \frac{2}{3}\pi (5\sqrt{5} - 4). \end{aligned}$$

13. 球心在原点、半径为 R 的球体, 在其上任意一点的密度的大小与这点到球心的距离成正比, 求这球体的质量.

解 密度函数为 $\rho(x, y, z) = k\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$.

在球面坐标下积分区域 Ω 可表示为

$$0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi, 0 \leq r \leq R,$$

于是
$$M = \iiint_{\Omega} k\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^R kr \cdot r^2 dr = k\pi R^4.$$

习题 9-4

1. 求球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 含在圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ 内部的那部分面积.

解 位于柱面内的部分球面有两块, 其面积是相同的.

由曲面方程 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}},$

于是
$$\begin{aligned} A &= 2 \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq ax} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dxdy = 2 \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq ax} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy \\ &= 4a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - \rho^2}} \rho d\rho = 4a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a - a \sin \theta) d\theta = 2a^2(\pi - 2). \end{aligned}$$

2. 求锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被柱面 $z^2 = 2x$ 所割下的部分的曲面的面积.

解 由 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 和 $z^2 = 2x$ 两式消 z 得 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$, 于是所求曲面在 xOy 面上的投影区域 D 为 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x$.

由曲面方程 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$

于是
$$A = \iint_{(x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dxdy = \sqrt{2} \iint_{(x-1)^2 + y^2 \leq 1} dxdy = \sqrt{2}\pi.$$

3. 求底面半径相同的两个直交柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 及 $x^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 所围立体的表面积.

解 设 A_1 为曲面 $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2}$ 相应于区域 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$ 上的面积. 则所求表面积为 $A = 4A_1$.

$$\begin{aligned} A &= 4 \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dxdy = 4 \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(-\frac{x}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}}\right)^2 + 0^2} dxdy \\ &= 4 \iint_D \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} dxdy = 4R \int_{-R}^R dx \int_{-\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2}} dy = 8R \int_{-R}^R dx = 16R^2. \end{aligned}$$

4. 设薄片所占的闭区域 D 如下, 求均匀薄片的质心:

(1) D 由 $y = \sqrt{2px}, x = x_0, y = 0$ 所围成;

解 令密度为 $\mu = 1$.

因为区域 D 可表示为 $0 \leq x \leq x_0, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{2px}$, 所以

$$A = \iint_D dxdy = \int_0^{x_0} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2px}} dy = \int_0^{x_0} \sqrt{2px} dx = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{2px_0^3},$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{A} \iint_D x dx dy = \frac{1}{A} \int_0^{x_0} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2px}} x dy = \frac{1}{A} \int_0^{x_0} x \sqrt{2px} dx = \frac{3}{5} x_0,$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{A} \iint_D y dx dy = \frac{1}{A} \int_0^{x_0} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2px}} y dy = \frac{1}{A} \int_0^{x_0} p x dx = \frac{3}{8} y_0,$$

所求质心为 $(\frac{3}{5}x_0, \frac{3}{8}y_0)$

(2) D 是半椭圆形闭区域 $\{(x, y) | \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1, y \geq 0\}$;

解 令密度为 $\mu=1$. 因为闭区域 D 对称于 y 轴, 所以 $\bar{x}=0$.

$$A = \iint_D dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \pi ab \text{ (椭圆的面积),}$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{A} \iint_D y dx dy = \frac{1}{A} \int_{-a}^a dx \int_0^{\frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} y dy = \frac{1}{A} \cdot \frac{b^2}{2a^2} \int_{-a}^a (a^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{4b}{3\pi},$$

所求质心为 $(0, \frac{4b}{3\pi})$.

(3) D 是介于两个圆 $r=a\cos\theta, r=b\cos\theta (0 < a < b)$ 之间的闭区域.

解 令密度为 $\mu=1$. 由对称性可知 $\bar{y}=0$.

$$A = \iint_D dx dy = \pi(\frac{b}{2})^2 - \pi(\frac{a}{2})^2 = \frac{\pi}{4}(b^2 - a^2) \text{ (两圆面积的差),}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{A} \iint_D x dx dy = \frac{2}{A} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{a\cos\theta}^{b\cos\theta} r \cos\theta \cdot r \cdot dr = \frac{a^2 + b^2 + ab}{2(a+b)},$$

所求质心是 $(\frac{a^2 + b^2 + ab}{2(a+b)}, 0)$.

5. 设平面薄片所占的闭区域 D 由抛物线 $y=x^2$ 及直线 $y=x$ 所围成, 它在点 (x, y) 处的面密度 $\mu(x, y)=x^2y$, 求该薄片的质心.

$$\text{解 } M = \iint_D \mu(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x x^2 y dy = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} (x^4 - x^6) dx = \frac{1}{35}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{M} \iint_D x \mu(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x x^3 y dy = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} (x^5 - x^7) dx = \frac{35}{48},$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{1}{M} \iint_D y \mu(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^1 dx \int_{x^2}^x x^2 y^2 dy = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{3} (x^5 - x^8) dx = \frac{35}{54},$$

质心坐标为 $(\frac{35}{48}, \frac{35}{54})$.

6. 设有一等腰直角三角形薄片, 腰长为 a , 各点处的面密度等于该点到直角顶点的距离的平方, 求这薄片的质心.

解 建立坐标系, 使薄片在第一象限, 且直角边在坐标轴上. 薄片上点 (x, y) 处的函数为 $\mu=x^2+y^2$. 由对称性可知 $\bar{x}=\bar{y}$.

$$M = \iint_D \mu(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} (x^2 + y^2) dy = \frac{1}{6} a^4,$$

$$\bar{x} = \bar{y} = \frac{1}{M} \iint_D x \mu(x, y) dx dy = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^a x dx \int_0^{a-x} (x^2 + y^2) dy = \frac{2}{5} a,$$

薄片的质心坐标为 $(\frac{2}{5}a, \frac{2}{5}a)$.

7. 利用三重积分计算下列由曲面所围成立体的质心(设密度 $\rho=1$):

(1) $z^2 = x^2 + y^2, z=1$;

解 由对称性可知, 重心在 z 轴上, 故 $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$.

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \frac{1}{3} \pi \text{ (圆锥的体积),}$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \frac{1}{V} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_r^1 z dz = \frac{3}{4},$$

所求立体的质心为 $(0, 0, \frac{3}{4})$.

(2) $z = \sqrt{A^2 - x^2 - y^2}, z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} (A > a > 0), z=0$;

解 由对称性可知, 重心在 z 轴上, 故 $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$.

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega} dv = \frac{2}{3} \pi A^3 - \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3 = \frac{2}{3} \pi (A^3 - a^3) \text{ (两个半球体体积的差),}$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} r^3 \sin \varphi \cos \varphi dr d\varphi d\theta = \frac{1}{V} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi \int_0^A r^3 dr = \frac{3(A^4 - a^4)}{8(A^3 - a^3)},$$

所求立体的质心为 $(0, 0, \frac{3(A^4 - a^4)}{8(A^3 - a^3)})$.

(3) $z = x^2 + y^2, x+y=a, x=0, y=0, z=0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } V &= \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} dz = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} (x^2 + y^2) dy \\ &= \int_0^a [x^2(a-x) + \frac{1}{3}(a-x)^3] dx = \frac{1}{6} a^4, \end{aligned}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} x dv = \frac{1}{V} \int_0^a x dx \int_0^{a-x} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} dz = \frac{\frac{1}{15} a^5}{\frac{1}{6} a^4} = \frac{2}{5} a,$$

$$\bar{y} = \bar{x} = \frac{2}{5} a,$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_{\Omega} z dv = \frac{1}{V} \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-x} dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} z dz = \frac{7}{30} a^2,$$

所以立体的重心为 $(\frac{2}{5}a, \frac{2}{5}a, \frac{7}{30}a^2)$.

8. 设球体占有闭区域 $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2Rz\}$, 它在内部各点的密度的大小等于该点到坐标原点的距离的平方, 试求这球体的质心.

解 球体密度为 $\rho = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$. 由对称性可知质心在 z 轴上, 即 $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$.

在球面坐标下 Ω 可表示为: $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 2R \cos \varphi$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} M &= \iiint_{\Omega} \rho dv = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{2R \cos \varphi} r^2 \cdot r^2 dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{32}{5} R^5 \sin \varphi \cos^5 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{32}{15} \pi R^5, \\ \bar{z} &= \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\Omega} \rho z dv = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{2R \cos \varphi} r^5 dr \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{M} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{64}{6} R^6 \sin \varphi \cos^7 \varphi d\varphi = \frac{\frac{8}{3} \pi R^6}{\frac{32}{15} \pi R^5} = \frac{5}{4} R, \end{aligned}$$

故球体的质心为 $(0, 0, \frac{5}{4}R)$.

9. 设均匀薄片(面密度为常数 1)所占闭区域 D 如下, 求指定的转动惯量:

(1) $D = \{(x, y) | \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1\}$, 求 I_y ;

解 积分区域 D 可表示为

$$-a \leq x \leq a, -\frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \leq y \leq \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2},$$

于是
$$I_y = \iint_D x^2 dx dy = \int_{-a}^a x^2 dx \int_{-\frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}^{\frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dy = \frac{2b}{a} \int_{-a}^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \pi a^3 b.$$

提示: $\int_{-a}^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \xrightarrow{x = a \sin t} \frac{a^4}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 2t dt = \frac{\pi}{8} a^4.$

(2) D 由抛物线 $y^2 = \frac{9}{2}x$ 与直线 $x=2$ 所围成, 求 I_x 和 I_y ;

解 积分区域可表示为

$$0 \leq x \leq 2, -3\sqrt{x/2} \leq y \leq 3\sqrt{x/2},$$

于是
$$I_x = \iint_D y^2 dx dy = \int_0^2 dx \int_{-3\sqrt{x/2}}^{3\sqrt{x/2}} y^2 dy = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^2 \frac{27}{2\sqrt{2}} x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{72}{5},$$

$$I_y = \iint_D x^2 dx dy = \int_0^2 x^2 dx \int_{-3\sqrt{x/2}}^{3\sqrt{x/2}} dy = \frac{6}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^2 x^{\frac{5}{2}} dx = \frac{96}{7}.$$

(3) D 为矩形闭区域 $\{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b\}$, 求 I_x 和 I_y .

解
$$I_x = \iint_D y^2 dx dy = \int_0^a dx \int_0^b y^2 dy = a \cdot \frac{1}{3} b^3 = \frac{ab^3}{3},$$

$$I_y = \iint_D x^2 dx dy = \int_0^a x^2 dx \int_0^b dy = \frac{1}{3} a^3 \cdot b = \frac{a^3 b}{3}.$$

10. 已知均匀矩形板(面密度为常量 μ)的长和宽分别为 b 和 h , 计算此矩形板对于通过其形心且分别与一边平行的两轴的转动惯量.

解 取形心为原点, 取两旋转轴为坐标轴, 建立坐标系.

$$I_x = \iint_D y^2 \mu dx dy = \mu \int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}} dx \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} y^2 dy = \frac{1}{12} \mu b h^3,$$

$$I_y = \iint_D x^2 \mu dx dy = \mu \int_{-\frac{b}{2}}^{\frac{b}{2}} x^2 dx \int_{-\frac{h}{2}}^{\frac{h}{2}} dy = \frac{1}{12} \mu h b^3.$$

11. 一均匀物体(密度 ρ 为常量)占有的闭区域 Ω 由曲面 $z=x^2+y^2$ 和平面 $z=0, |x|=a, |y|=a$ 所围成,

(1)求物体的体积;

解 由对称可知

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 4 \int_0^a dx \int_0^a dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} dz \\ &= 4 \int_0^a dx \int_0^a (x^2 + y^2) dy = 4 \int_0^a (ax^2 + \frac{a^3}{3}) dx = \frac{8}{3} a^4. \end{aligned}$$

(2)求物体的质心;

解 由对称性知 $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{z} &= \frac{1}{M} \iiint_{\Omega} \rho z dv = \frac{4}{V} \int_0^a dx \int_0^a dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} z dz \\ &= \frac{2}{V} \int_0^a dx \int_0^a (x^4 + 2x^2 y^2 + y^4) dy \\ &= \frac{2}{V} \int_0^a (ax^4 + \frac{2}{3} a^3 x^2 + \frac{a^5}{5}) dx = \frac{7}{15} a^2. \end{aligned}$$

(3)求物体关于 z 轴的转动惯量.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } I_z &= \iiint_{\Omega} \rho (x^2 + y^2) dv = 4\rho \int_0^a dx \int_0^a dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} (x^2 + y^2) dz \\ &= 4\rho \int_0^a dx \int_0^a (x^4 + 2x^2 y^2 + y^4) dy = 4\rho \frac{28}{45} a^6 = \frac{112}{45} \rho a^6. \end{aligned}$$

12. 求半径为 a 、高为 h 的均匀圆柱体对于过中心而平行于母线的轴的转动惯量(设密度 $\rho=1$).

解 建立坐标系, 使圆柱体的底面在 xOy 面上, z 轴通过圆柱体的轴心. 用柱面坐标计算.

$$I_z = \iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) \rho dv = \iiint_{\Omega} r^3 dr d\theta dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a r^3 dr \int_0^h dz = \frac{1}{2} \pi h a^4.$$

13. 设面密度为常量 μ 的匀质半圆环形薄片占有闭区域 $D = \{(x, y, 0) | R_1 \leq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \leq R_2, x \geq 0\}$, 求它对位于 z 轴上点 $M_0(0, 0, a)(a>0)$ 处单位质量

的质点的引力 \mathbf{F} .

解 引力 $\mathbf{F}=(F_x, F_y, F_z)$, 由对称性, $F_y=0$, 而

$$\begin{aligned} F_x &= G \iint_D \frac{\mu x}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} d\sigma \\ &= G\mu \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\theta d\theta \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\rho^2}{(\rho^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} \cdot \rho d\rho \\ &= 2G\mu \left[\ln \frac{\sqrt{R_2^2 + a^2} + R_2}{\sqrt{R_1^2 + a^2} + R_1} - \frac{R_2}{\sqrt{R_2^2 + a^2}} + \frac{R_1}{\sqrt{R_1^2 + a^2}} \right], \\ F_z &= -Ga \iint_D \frac{\mu d\sigma}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} = -Ga\mu \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{R_1}^{R_2} \frac{\rho d\rho}{(\rho^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} \\ &= \pi Ga\mu \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{R_2^2 + a^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R_1^2 + a^2}} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

14. 设均匀柱体密度为 ρ , 占有闭区域 $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2, 0 \leq z \leq h\}$, 求它对于位于点 $M_0(0, 0, a) (a > h)$ 处单位质量的质点的引力.

解 由柱体的对称性可知, 沿 x 轴与 y 轴方向的分力互相抵消, 故 $F_x = F_y = 0$, 而

$$\begin{aligned} F_z &= \iiint_{\Omega} G\rho \frac{a-z}{[x^2 + y^2 + (a-z)^2]^{3/2}} dv \\ &= G\rho \int_0^h (a-z) dz \iint_{x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2} \frac{dx dy}{[x^2 + y^2 + (a-z)^2]^{3/2}} \\ &= G\rho \int_0^h (a-z) dz \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \frac{r dr}{[r^2 + (a-z)^2]^{3/2}} \\ &= 2\pi G\rho \int_0^h (a-z) \left[\frac{1}{a-z} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + (a-z)^2}} \right] dz \\ &= 2\pi G\rho \left[h + \sqrt{R^2 + (a-h)^2} - \sqrt{R^2 + a^2} \right]. \end{aligned}$$

总习题九

1. 选择以下各题中给出的四个结论中一个正确的结论:

(1) 设有空间闭区域

$$\Omega_1 = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2, z \geq 0\},$$

$$\Omega_2 = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0\},$$

则有_____.

$$(A) \iiint_{\Omega_1} x dv = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_2} x dv; (B) \iiint_{\Omega_1} y dv = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_2} y dv;$$

$$(C) \iiint_{\Omega_1} z dv = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_2} z dv; (D) \iiint_{\Omega_1} xyz dv = 4 \iiint_{\Omega_2} xyz dv.$$

解 (C).

提示: $f(x, y, z) = x$ 是关于 x 的奇函数, 它在关于 yOz 平面对称的区域 Ω_1 上的三重积分为零, 而在 Ω_2 上的三重积分不为零, 所以(A)是错的. 类似地, (B)和(D)也是错的.

$f(x, y, z) = z$ 是关于 x 和 y 的偶函数, 它关于 yOz 平面和 zOx 面都对称的区域 Ω_1 上的三重积分可以化为 Ω_1 在第一卦部分 Ω_2 上的三重积分的四倍.

(2) 设有平面闭区域 $D = \{(x, y) | -a \leq x \leq a, x \leq y \leq a\}$, $D_1 = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq a, x \leq y \leq a\}$, 则 $\iint_D (xy + \cos x \sin y) dx dy =$ _____.

(A) $2 \iint_{D_1} \cos x \sin y dx dy$; (B) $2 \iint_{D_1} xy dx dy$; (C) $4 \iint_{D_1} \cos x \sin y dx dy$; (D) 0.

解 (A).

2. 计算下列二重积分:

(1) $\iint_D (1+x) \sin y d\sigma$, 其中 D 是顶点分别为 $(0, 0)$, $(1, 0)$, $(1, 2)$ 和 $(0, 1)$ 的梯形闭区域;

解 积分区域可表示为 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x+1\}$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (1+x) \sin y d\sigma &= \int_0^1 (1+x) dx \int_0^{x+1} \sin y dy = \int_0^1 (1+x) [1 - \cos(x+1)] dx \\ &= \frac{3}{2} + \cos 1 + \sin 1 - \cos 2 - 2 \sin 2. \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\iint_D (x^2 - y^2) d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq \sin x, 0 \leq x \leq \pi\}$;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \iint_D (x^2 - y^2) d\sigma &= \int_0^\pi dx \int_0^{\sin x} (x^2 - y^2) dy = \int_0^\pi (x^2 \sin x - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 x) dx \\ &= \pi^2 - \frac{40}{9}. \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} d\sigma$, 其中 D 是圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = Rx$ 所围成的闭区域;

解 在极坐标下积分区域 D 可表示为

$$-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \rho \leq R \cos \theta,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2} d\sigma &= \iint_D \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \rho d\rho d\theta \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{R \cos \theta} \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \rho d\rho = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[-\frac{1}{3} (R^2 - \rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_0^{R \cos \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{R^3}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - |\sin^3 \theta|) d\theta = \frac{2R^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^3 \theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{9} (3\pi - 4) R^3. \end{aligned}$$

(4) $\iint_D (y^2 + 3x - 6y + 9) d\sigma$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$.

解 因为积分区域 D 关于 x 轴、 y 轴对称, 所以

$$\iint_D 3x d\sigma = \iint_D 6y d\sigma = 0.$$

$$\iint_D 9 d\sigma = 9 \iint_D d\sigma = 9\pi R^2.$$

$$\text{因为 } \iint_D y^2 d\sigma = \iint_D x^2 d\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{所以 } \iint_D (y^2 + 3x - 6y + 9) d\sigma &= 9\pi R^2 + \frac{1}{2} \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) d\sigma \\ &= 9\pi R^2 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \rho^2 \cdot \rho d\rho = 9\pi R^2 + \frac{\pi}{4} R^4.\end{aligned}$$

3. 交换下列二次积分的次序:

$$(1) \int_0^4 dy \int_{-\sqrt{4-y}}^{\frac{1}{2}(y-4)} f(x, y) dx;$$

解 积分区域为

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq 4, -\sqrt{4-y} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}(y-4)\},$$

并且 D 又可表示为

$$D = \{(x, y) | -2 \leq x \leq 0, 2x+4 \leq y \leq -x^2+4\},$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^4 dy \int_{-\sqrt{4-y}}^{\frac{1}{2}(y-4)} f(x, y) dx = \int_{-2}^0 dx \int_{2x+4}^{-x^2+4} f(x, y) dy.$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{2y} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^3 dy \int_0^{3-y} f(x, y) dx;$$

解 积分区域为

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq 2y\} \cup \{(x, y) | 1 \leq y \leq 3, 0 \leq x \leq 3-y\},$$

并且 D 又可表示为

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 2, \frac{1}{2}x \leq y \leq 3-x\},$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{2y} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^3 dy \int_0^{3-y} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}x}^{3-x} f(x, y) dy.$$

$$(3) \int_0^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy.$$

解 积分区域为

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, \sqrt{x} \leq y \leq 1 + \sqrt{1-x^2}\},$$

并且 D 又可表示为

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq y^2\} \cup \{(x, y) | 1 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq x \leq \sqrt{2y-y^2}\},$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{y^2} f(x, y) dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{2y-y^2}} f(x, y) dx.$$

4. 证明:

$$\int_0^a dy \int_0^y e^{m(a-x)} f(x) dx = \int_0^a (a-x) e^{m(a-x)} f(x) dx.$$

证明 积分区域为

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq y \leq a, 0 \leq x \leq y\},$$

并且 D 又可表示为

$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq a, x \leq y \leq a\},$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^a dy \int_0^y e^{m(a-x)} f(x) dx = \int_0^a dx \int_x^a e^{m(a-x)} f(x) dy = \int_0^a (a-x) e^{m(a-x)} f(x) dx.$$

5. 把积分 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$ 表为极坐标形式的二次积分, 其中积分区域 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 \leq y \leq 1, -1 \leq x \leq 1\}.$

解 在极坐标下积分区域可表示为 $D=D_1+D_2+D_3$,

其中 $D_1: 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq \rho \leq \tan \theta \sec \theta,$

$$D_2: \frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}, 0 \leq \rho \leq \csc \theta,$$

$$D_3: \frac{3\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq \tan \theta \sec \theta,$$

所以
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\tan \theta \sec \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho \\ &\quad + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\csc \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho \\ &\quad + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\tan \theta \sec \theta} f(\rho \cos \theta, \rho \sin \theta) \rho d\rho. \end{aligned}$$

6. 把积分 $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz$ 化为三次积分, 其中积分区域 Ω 是由曲面 $z=x^2+y^2$, $y=x^2$ 及平面 $y=1, z=0$ 所围成的闭区域.

解 积分区域可表示为

$$\Omega: 0 \leq z \leq x^2 + y^2, x^2 \leq y \leq 1, -1 \leq x \leq 1,$$

所以
$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 dy \int_0^{x^2+y^2} f(x, y, z) dz.$$

7. 计算下列三重积分:

(1) $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz$, 其中 Ω 是两个球 $x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq R^2$ 和 $x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 2Rz (R>0)$ 的公共部分;

解 两球面的公共部分在 xOy 面上的投影 $x^2+y^2 \leq (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}R)^2$,

在柱面坐标下积分区域可表示为

$$\Omega: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}R, R - \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \leq z \leq R\sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2},$$

所以
$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}R} d\rho \int_{R - \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2}}^{R\sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2}} z^2 \rho dz \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}R} \frac{1}{3} [(R^2 - \rho^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (R - \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2})^3] \rho d\rho = \frac{59}{480} \pi R^5. \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{z \ln(x^2+y^2+z^2+1)}{x^2+y^2+z^2+1} dv$, 其中 Ω 是由球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 所围成的闭区域;

解 因为积分区域 Ω 关于 xOy 面对称, 而被积函数为关于 z 的奇函数,

所以
$$\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{z \ln(x^2+y^2+z^2+1)}{x^2+y^2+z^2+1} dv = 0.$$

(3) $\iiint_{\Omega} (y^2+z^2) dv$, 其中 Ω 是由 xOy 面上曲线 $y^2=2x$ 绕 x 轴旋转而成的曲面与平面 $x=5$ 所围成的闭区域.

解 曲线 $y^2=2x$ 绕 x 轴旋转而成的曲面的方程为 $y^2+z^2=2x$. 由曲面 $y^2+z^2=2x$ 和平面 $x=5$ 所围成的闭区域 Ω 在 yOz 面上的投影区域为

$$D_{yz}: y^2+z^2 \leq (\sqrt{10})^2,$$

在柱面坐标下此区域又可表示为

$$D_{yz}: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq \sqrt{10}, \frac{1}{2}\rho^2 \leq x \leq 5,$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} (y^2+z^2) dv &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{10}} d\rho \int_{\frac{1}{2}\rho^2}^5 \rho^2 \cdot \rho dx \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{10}} \rho^3 (5 - \frac{1}{2}\rho^2) d\rho = \frac{250}{3}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

8. 求平面 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$ 被三坐标面所割出的有限部分的面积.

解 平面的方程可写为 $z = c - \frac{c}{a}x - \frac{c}{b}y$, 所割部分在 xOy 面上的投影区域为

$$D = \{(x, y) | \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\},$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \iint_D \sqrt{1 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial x})^2 + (\frac{\partial z}{\partial y})^2} dx dy = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \frac{c^2}{a^2} + \frac{c^2}{b^2}} dx dy \\ &= \sqrt{1 + \frac{c^2}{a^2} + \frac{c^2}{b^2}} \iint_D dx dy = \frac{1}{2} ab \sqrt{1 + \frac{c^2}{a^2} + \frac{c^2}{b^2}}. \end{aligned}$$

9. 在均匀的半径为 R 的半圆形薄片的直径上, 要接上一个一边与直径等长的同样材料的均匀矩形薄片, 为了使整个均匀薄片的质心恰好落在圆心上, 问接上去的均匀矩形薄片另一边的长度应是多少?

解 设所求矩形另一边的长度为 H , 建立坐标系, 使半圆的直径在 x 轴上, 圆心在原点. 不妨设密度为 $\rho=1\text{g/cm}^3$.

由对称性及已知条件可知 $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$, 即

$$\iint_D y dx dy = 0,$$

从而

$$\int_{-R}^R dx \int_{-H}^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} y dy = 0,$$

即

$$\int_{-R}^R \frac{1}{2} [(R^2-x^2) - H^2] dx = 0,$$

亦即

$$R^3 - \frac{1}{3}R^2 - RH^2 = 0,$$

从而

$$H = \sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}R.$$

因此, 接上去的均匀矩形薄片另一边的长度为 $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}R$.

10. 求抛物线 $y=x^2$ 及直线 $y=1$ 所围成的均匀薄片(面密度为常数 μ) 对于直线 $y=-1$ 的转动惯量.

解 抛物线 $y=x^2$ 及直线 $y=1$ 所围成区域可表示为

$$D = \{(x, y) | -1 \leq x \leq 1, x^2 \leq y \leq 1\},$$

所求转动惯量为

$$I = \iint_D \mu(y+1)^2 dx dy = \mu \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 (y+1)^2 dy = \frac{1}{3} \mu \int_{-1}^1 [8 - (x^2+1)^3] dx = \frac{368}{105} \mu.$$

11. 设在 xOy 面上有一质量为 M 的匀质半圆形薄片, 占有平面闭域 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2, y \geq 0\}$, 过圆心 O 垂直于薄片的直线上有一质量为 m 的质点 P , $OP = a$. 求半圆形薄片对质点 P 的引力.

解 设 P 点的坐标为 $(0, 0, a)$. 薄片的面密度为 $\mu = \frac{M}{\frac{1}{2}\pi R^2} = \frac{2M}{\pi R^2}$.

设所求引力为 $\mathbf{F} = (F_x, F_y, F_z)$.

由于薄片关于 y 轴对称, 所以引力在 x 轴上的分量 $F_x = 0$, 而

$$\begin{aligned} F_y &= G \iint_D \frac{m\mu y}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} d\sigma = m\mu G \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^R \frac{\rho^2 \sin \theta}{(\rho^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} d\rho \\ &= m\mu G \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^R \frac{\rho^2}{(\rho^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} d\rho = 2m\mu G \int_0^R \frac{\rho^2}{(\rho^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} d\rho \\ &= \frac{4GmM}{\pi R^2} \left(\ln \frac{R + \sqrt{a^2 + R^2}}{a} - \frac{R}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2}} \right), \\ F_z &= -G \iint_D \frac{m\mu a}{(x^2 + y^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} d\sigma = -m\mu Ga \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^R \frac{\rho^2}{(\rho^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} d\rho \\ &= -\pi m\mu Ga \int_0^R \frac{\rho^2}{(\rho^2 + a^2)^{3/2}} d\rho = -\frac{2GmM}{R^2} \left(1 - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + R^2}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

习题 10-1

1. 设在 xOy 面内有一分布着质量的曲线弧 L , 在点 (x, y) 处它的线密度为 $\mu(x, y)$, 用对弧长的曲线积分分别表达:

- (1) 这曲线弧对 x 轴、对 y 轴的转动惯量 I_x, I_y ;
- (2) 这曲线弧的重心坐标 \bar{x}, \bar{y} .

解 在曲线弧 L 上任取一长度很短的小弧段 ds (它的长度也记做 ds), 设 (x, y) 为小弧段 ds 上任一点.

曲线 L 对于 x 轴和 y 轴的转动惯量元素分别为

$$dI_x = y^2 \mu(x, y) ds, \quad dI_y = x^2 \mu(x, y) ds.$$

曲线 L 对于 x 轴和 y 轴的转动惯量分别为

$$I_x = \int_L y^2 \mu(x, y) ds, \quad I_y = \int_L x^2 \mu(x, y) ds.$$

曲线 L 对于 x 轴和 y 轴的静矩元素分别为

$$dM_x = y \mu(x, y) ds, \quad dM_y = x \mu(x, y) ds.$$

曲线 L 的重心坐标为

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{\int_L x \mu(x, y) ds}{\int_L \mu(x, y) ds}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{\int_L y \mu(x, y) ds}{\int_L \mu(x, y) ds}.$$

2. 利用对弧长的曲线积分的定义证明: 如果曲线弧 L 分为两段光滑曲线 L_1 和 L_2 , 则

$$\int_L f(x, y) ds = \int_{L_1} f(x, y) ds + \int_{L_2} f(x, y) ds.$$

证明 划分 L , 使得 L_1 和 L_2 的连接点永远作为一个分点, 则

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i + \sum_{i=n_1+1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i.$$

令 $\lambda = \max \{\Delta s_i\} \rightarrow 0$, 上式两边同时取极限

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i + \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=n_1+1}^n f(\xi_i, \eta_i) \Delta s_i,$$

即得 $\int_L f(x, y) ds = \int_{L_1} f(x, y) ds + \int_{L_2} f(x, y) ds.$

3. 计算下列对弧长的曲线积分:

(1) $\oint_L (x^2 + y^2)^n ds$, 其中 L 为圆周 $x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$);

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \oint_L (x^2 + y^2)^n ds &= \int_0^{2\pi} (a^2 \cos^2 t + a^2 \sin^2 t)^n \sqrt{(-a \sin t)^2 + (a \cos t)^2} dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} (a^2 \cos^2 t + a^2 \sin^2 t)^n \sqrt{(-a \sin t)^2 + (a \cos t)^2} dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} a^{2n+1} dt = 2\pi a^{2n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\int_L (x+y) ds$, 其中 L 为连接 $(1, 0)$ 及 $(0, 1)$ 两点的直线段;

解 L 的方程为 $y = 1 - x$ ($0 \leq x \leq 1$);

$$\int_L (x+y) ds = \int_0^1 (x+1-x) \sqrt{1+[(1-x)']^2} dx = \int_0^1 (x+1-x) \sqrt{2} dx = \sqrt{2}.$$

(3) $\oint_L x dx$, 其中 L 为由直线 $y=x$ 及抛物线 $y=x^2$ 所围成的区域的整个边界;

解 $L_1: y=x^2$ ($0 \leq x \leq 1$), $L_2: y=x$ ($0 \leq x \leq 1$).

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L x dx &= \int_{L_1} x dx + \int_{L_2} x dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1+[(x^2)']^2} dx + \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1+(x')^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1+4x^2} dx + \int_0^1 \sqrt{2} x dx = \frac{1}{12} (5\sqrt{5} + 6\sqrt{2} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

(4) $\oint_L e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds$, 其中 L 为圆周 $x^2+y^2=a^2$, 直线 $y=x$ 及 x 轴在第一象限内所围成的扇形的整个边界;

解 $L=L_1+L_2+L_3$, 其中

$$L_1: x=x, y=0 (0 \leq x \leq a),$$

$$L_2: x=a \cos t, y=a \sin t \quad (0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{4}),$$

$$L_3: x=x, y=x \quad (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a),$$

因而
$$\oint_L e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds = \int_{L_1} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds + \int_{L_2} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds + \int_{L_3} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds,$$

$$= \int_0^a e^x \sqrt{1^2+0^2} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^a \sqrt{(-a \sin t)^2 + (a \cos t)^2} dt + \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a} e^{\sqrt{2}x} \sqrt{1^2+1^2} dx$$

$$= e^a(2 + \frac{\pi}{4}a) - 2.$$

(5) $\int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{x^2+y^2+z^2} ds$, 其中 Γ 为曲线 $x=e^t \cos t, y=e^t \sin t, z=e^t$ 上相应于 t 从 0 变到 2 的这段弧;

解
$$ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dz}{dt}\right)^2} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{(e^t \cos t - e^t \sin t)^2 + (e^t \sin t + e^t \cos t)^2 + e^{2t}} dt = \sqrt{3} e^t dt,$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \frac{1}{x^2+y^2+z^2} ds = \int_0^2 \frac{1}{e^{2t} \cos^2 t + e^{2t} \sin^2 t + e^{2t}} \sqrt{3} e^t dt$$

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} e^{-t} dt = \left[-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} e^{-t}\right]_0^2 = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} (1 - e^{-2}).$$

(6) $\int_{\Gamma} x^2 y z ds$, 其中 Γ 为折线 $ABCD$, 这里 $A、B、C、D$ 依次为点 $(0, 0, 0)、(0, 0, 2)、(1, 0, 2)、(1, 3, 2)$;

解 $\Gamma=AB+BC+CD$, 其中

$$AB: x=0, y=0, z=t \quad (0 \leq t \leq 1),$$

$$BC: x=t, y=0, z=2 \quad (0 \leq t \leq 3),$$

$$CD: x=1, y=t, z=2 \quad (0 \leq t \leq 3),$$

故
$$\int_{\Gamma} x^2 y z ds = \int_{AB} x^2 y z ds + \int_{BC} x^2 y z ds + \int_{CD} x^2 y z ds$$

$$= \int_0^1 0 dt + \int_0^3 0 dt + \int_0^3 2t \sqrt{0^2+1^2+0^2} dt = 9.$$

(7) $\int_L y^2 ds$, 其中 L 为摆线的一拱 $x=a(t-\sin t), y=a(1-\cos t) \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$;

解
$$\int_L y^2 ds = \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (1-\cos t)^2 \sqrt{[a(t-\sin t)']^2 + [a(\cos t)']^2} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{2} a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} (1-\cos t)^2 \sqrt{1-\cos t} dt = \frac{256}{15} a^3.$$

(8) $\int_L (x^2+y^2) ds$, 其中 L 为曲线 $x=a(\cos t+t \sin t), y=a(\sin t-t \cos t) \quad (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi)$.

$$\text{解 } ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{dx}{dt}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^2} dt = \sqrt{(at \cos t)^2 + (at \sin t)^2} dt = at dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_L (x^2 + y^2) ds &= \int_0^{2\pi} [a^2(\cos t + t \sin t)^2 + a^2(\sin t - t \cos t)^2] at dt \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} a^3(1+t^2)t dt = 2\pi^2 a^3(1+2\pi^2). \end{aligned}$$

4. 求半径为 a , 中心角为 2φ 的均匀圆弧(线密度 $\mu=1$) 的重心.

解 建立坐标系如图 10-4 所示, 由对称性可知 $\bar{y}=0$, 又

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{1}{2\varphi a} \int_L x ds = \frac{1}{2\varphi a} \int_{-\varphi}^{\varphi} a \cos \theta \cdot a d\theta = \frac{a \sin \varphi}{\varphi},$$

所以圆弧的重心为 $(\frac{a \sin \varphi}{\varphi}, 0)$

5. 设螺旋形弹簧一圈的方程为 $x=a \cos t, y=a \sin t, z=kt$, 其中 $0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$, 它的线密度 $\rho(x, y, z)=x^2+y^2+z^2$, 求:

(1) 它关于 z 轴的转动惯量 I_z ; (2) 它的重心.

$$\text{解 } ds = \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t) + z'^2(t)} dt = \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} dt.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (1) I_z &= \int_L (x^2 + y^2) \rho(x, y, z) ds = \int_L (x^2 + y^2)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} a^2(a^2 + k^2 t^2) \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} dt = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^2 \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} (3a^2 + 4\pi^2 k^2). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) M &= \int_L \rho(x, y, z) ds = \int_L (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = \int_0^{2\pi} (a^2 + k^2 t^2) \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} dt \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \pi \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} (3a^2 + 4\pi^2 k^2), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{x} &= \frac{1}{M} \int_L x(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^{2\pi} a \cos t (a^2 + k^2 t^2) \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} dt \\ &= \frac{6\pi a k^2}{3a^2 + 4\pi^2 k^2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{y} &= \frac{1}{M} \int_L y(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^{2\pi} a \sin t (a^2 + k^2 t^2) \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} dt \\ &= \frac{-6\pi a k^2}{3a^2 + 4\pi^2 k^2}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{z} &= \frac{1}{M} \int_L z(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) ds = \frac{1}{M} \int_0^{2\pi} kt(a^2 + k^2 t^2) \sqrt{a^2 + k^2} dt \\ &= \frac{3\pi k(a^2 + 2\pi^2 k^2)}{3a^2 + 4\pi^2 k^2}, \end{aligned}$$

故重心坐标为 $(\frac{6\pi a k^2}{3a^2 + 4\pi^2 k^2}, -\frac{6\pi a k^2}{3a^2 + 4\pi^2 k^2}, \frac{3\pi k(a^2 + 2\pi^2 k^2)}{3a^2 + 4\pi^2 k^2})$.

习题 10-2

1. 设 L 为 xOy 面内直线 $x=a$ 上的一段, 证明: $\int_L P(x, y)dx=0$.

证明 设 L 是直线 $x=a$ 上由 (a, b_1) 到 (a, b_2) 的一段, 则 $L: x=a, y=t, t$ 从 b_1 变到 b_2 . 于是

$$\int_L P(x, y)dx = \int_{b_1}^{b_2} P(a, t) \left(\frac{da}{dt}\right) dt = \int_{b_1}^{b_2} P(a, t) \cdot 0 dt = 0.$$

2. 设 L 为 xOy 面内 x 轴上从点 $(a, 0)$ 到 $(b, 0)$ 的一段直线,

证明 $\int_L P(x, y)dx = \int_a^b P(x, 0)dx$.

证明 $L: x=x, y=0, t$ 从 a 变到 b , 所以

$$\int_L P(x, y)dx = \int_a^b P(x, 0)(x)'dx = \int_a^b P(x, 0)dx.$$

3. 计算下列对坐标的曲线积分:

(1) $\int_L (x^2 - y^2)dx$, 其中 L 是抛物线 $y=x^2$ 上从点 $(0, 0)$ 到点 $(2, 4)$

的一段弧;

解 $L: y=x^2, x$ 从 0 变到 2 , 所以

$$\int_L (x^2 - y^2)dx = \int_0^2 (x^2 - x^4)dx = -\frac{56}{15}.$$

(2) $\oint_L xydx$, 其中 L 为圆周 $(x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2 (a>0)$ 及 x 轴所围成的在第

一象限内的区域的整个边界(按逆时针方向绕行);

解 $L=L_1+L_2$, 其中

$L_1: x=a+a\cos t, y=a\sin t, t$ 从 0 变到 π ,

$L_2: x=x, y=0, x$ 从 0 变到 $2a$,

因此 $\oint_L xydx = \int_{L_1} xydx + \int_{L_2} xydx$

$$= \int_0^\pi a(1+\cos t)a\sin t(a+a\cos t)'dt + \int_0^{2a} 0dx$$

$$= -a^3 \left(\int_0^\pi \sin^2 t dt + \int_0^\pi \sin^2 t d\sin t \right) = -\frac{\pi}{2}a^3.$$

(3) $\int_L ydx + xdy$, 其中 L 为圆周 $x=R\cos t, y=R\sin t$ 上对应 t 从 0 到

$\frac{\pi}{2}$ 的一段弧;

解 $\int_L ydx + xdy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [R\sin t(-R\sin t) + R\cos t R\cos t]dt$

$$= R^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2t dt = 0.$$

(4) $\oint_L \frac{(x+y)dx-(x-y)dy}{x^2+y^2}$, 其中 L 为圆周 $x^2+y^2=a^2$ (按逆时针方向绕行);

解 圆周的参数方程为: $x=acos t, y=asin t, t$ 从 0 变到 2π , 所以

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_L \frac{(x+y)dx-(x-y)dy}{x^2+y^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2} \int_0^{2\pi} [(acost+asint)(-asint)-(acost-asint)(acost)]dt \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2} \int_0^{2\pi} -a^2 dt = -2\pi. \end{aligned}$$

(5) $\int_{\Gamma} x^2 dx + z dy - y dz$, 其中 Γ 为曲线 $x=k\theta, y=acos\theta, z=asin\theta$ 上对应 θ 从 0 到 π 的一段弧;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \int_{\Gamma} x^2 dx + z dy - y dz &= \int_0^{\pi} [(k\theta)^2 k + asin\theta(-asin\theta) - acos\theta a cos\theta] d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} (k^3 \theta^2 - a^2) d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \pi^3 k^3 - \pi a^2. \end{aligned}$$

(6) $\int_{\Gamma} x dx + y dy + (x+y-1) dz$, 其中 Γ 是从点 $(1, 1, 1)$ 到点 $(2, 3, 4)$ 的一段直线;

解 Γ 的参数方程为 $x=1+t, y=1+2t, z=1+3t, t$ 从 0 变到 1 .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\Gamma} x dx + y dy + (x+y-1) dz &= \int_0^1 [(1+t) + 2(1+2t) + 3(1+t+1+2t-1)] dt \\ &= \int_0^1 (6+14t) dt = 13. \end{aligned}$$

(7) $\oint_{\Gamma} dx - dy + y dz$, 其中 Γ 为有向闭折线 $ABCA$, 这里的 A, B, C 依次为点 $(1, 0, 0), (0, 1, 0), (0, 0, 1)$;

解 $\Gamma=AB+BC+CA$, 其中

$AB: x=x, y=1-x, z=0, x$ 从 1 变到 0 ,

$BC: x=0, y=1-z, z=z, z$ 从 0 变到 1 ,

$CA: x=x, y=0, z=1-x, x$ 从 0 变到 1 ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } \oint_{\Gamma} dx - dy + y dz &= \int_{AB} dx - dy + y dz + \int_{BC} dx - dy + y dz + \int_{CA} dx - dy + y dz \\ &= \int_0^1 [1-(1-x)] dx + \int_0^1 [-(1-z)' + (1-z)] dz + \int_0^1 dx = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(8) $\int_L (x^2-2xy)dx + (y^2-2xy)dy$, 其中 L 是抛物线 $y=x^2$ 上从 $(-1, 1)$ 到 $(1, 1)$ 的一段弧.

解 $L: x=x, y=x^2, x$ 从 -1 变到 1 , 故

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_L (x^2 - 2xy)dx + (y^2 - 2xy)dy \\
&= \int_{-1}^1 [(x^2 - 2x^3) + (x^4 - 2x^3)2x]dx \\
&= 2 \int_0^1 (x^2 - 4x^4)dx = -\frac{14}{15}
\end{aligned}$$

4. 计算 $\int_L (x+y)dx + (y-x)dy$, 其中 L 是:

(1) 抛物线 $y=x^2$ 上从点(1, 1)到点(4, 2)的一段弧;

解 $L: x=y^2, y=y, y$ 从 1 变到 2, 故

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_L (x+y)dx + (y-x)dy \\
&= \int_1^2 [(y^2+y) \cdot 2y + (y-y^2) \cdot 1]dy = \frac{34}{3}.
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 从点(1, 1)到点(4, 2)的直线段;

解 $L: x=3y-2, y=y, y$ 从 1 变到 2, 故

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_L (x+y)dx + (y-x)dy \\
&= \int_1^2 [(3y-2+y) \cdot y + (y-3y+2) \cdot 1]dy = 11
\end{aligned}$$

(3) 先沿直线从点(1, 1)到(1, 2), 然后再沿直线到点(4, 2)的折线;

解 $L=L_1+L_2$, 其中

$L_1: x=1, y=y, y$ 从 1 变到 2,

$L_2: x=x, y=2, x$ 从 1 变到 4,

故

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_L (x+y)dx + (y-x)dy \\
&= \int_{L_1} (x+y)dx + (y-x)dy + \int_{L_2} (x+y)dx + (y-x)dy \\
&= \int_1^2 (y-1)dy + \int_1^4 (x+2)dx = 14.
\end{aligned}$$

(4) 沿曲线 $x=2t^2+t+1, y=t^2+1$ 上从点(1, 1)到(4, 2)的一段弧.

解 $L: x=2t^2+t+1, y=t^2+1, t$ 从 0 变到 1, 故

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_L (x+y)dx + (y-x)dy \\
&= \int_0^1 [(3t^2+t+2)(4t+1) + (-t^2-t) \cdot 2t]dt = \frac{32}{3}.
\end{aligned}$$

5. 一力场由沿横轴正方向的常力 \mathbf{F} 所构成, 试求当一质量为 m 的质点沿圆周 $x^2+y^2=R^2$ 按逆时针方向移过位于第一象限的那一段时场力所作的功.

解 已知场力为 $\mathbf{F}=(|\mathbf{F}|, 0)$, 曲线 L 的参数方程为

$$x=R \cos \theta, y=R \sin \theta,$$

θ 从0变到 $\frac{\pi}{2}$, 于是场力所作的功为

$$W = \int_L \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_L |F| dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |F| \cdot (-R \sin \theta) d\theta = -|F|R.$$

6. 设 z 轴与力方向一致, 求质量为 m 的质点从位置 (x_1, y_1, z_1) 沿直线移到 (x_2, y_2, z_2) 时重力作的功.

解 已知 $\mathbf{F}=(0, 0, mg)$. 设 Γ 为从 (x_1, y_1, z_1) 到 (x_2, y_2, z_2) 的直线, 则重力所作的功为

$$W = \int_{\Gamma} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{\Gamma} 0dx + 0dy + mgdz = mg \int_{z_1}^{z_2} dz = mg(z_2 - z_1).$$

7. 把对坐标的曲线积分 $\int_L P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy$ 化成对弧长的曲线积分, 其中 L 为:

(1) 在 xOy 面内沿直线从点 $(0, 0)$ 到 $(1, 1)$;

解 L 的方向余弦 $\cos \alpha = \cos \beta = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故} \quad & \int_L P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy \\ &= \int_L [P(x, y)\cos \alpha + Q(x, y)\cos \beta]ds \\ &= \int_L \frac{P(x, y) + Q(x, y)}{\sqrt{2}} ds. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 沿抛物线 $y=x^2$ 从点 $(0, 0)$ 到 $(1, 1)$;

解 曲线 L 上点 (x, y) 处的切向量为 $\boldsymbol{\tau}=(1, 2x)$, 单位切向量为

$$(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta) = \mathbf{e}_{\boldsymbol{\tau}} = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}}, \frac{2x}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}} \right),$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故} \quad & \int_L P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy \\ &= \int_L [P(x, y)\cos \alpha + Q(x, y)\cos \beta]ds \\ &= \int_L \frac{P(x, y) + 2xQ(x, y)}{\sqrt{1+4x^2}} ds. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 沿上半圆周 $x^2+y^2=2x$ 从点 $(0, 0)$ 到 $(1, 1)$.

解 L 的方程为 $y=\sqrt{2x-x^2}$, 其上任一点的切向量为

$$\boldsymbol{\tau} = \left(1, \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} \right),$$

单位切向量为

$$(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta) = \mathbf{e}_{\boldsymbol{\tau}} = (\sqrt{2x-x^2}, 1-x),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{故} \quad \int_L P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy \\
&= \int_L [P(x, y)\cos\alpha + Q(x, y)\cos\beta]ds \\
&= \int_L [\sqrt{2x-x^2}P(x, y) + (1-x)Q(x, y)]ds.
\end{aligned}$$

8. 设 Γ 为曲线 $x=t, y=t^2, z=t^3$ 上相应于 t 从 0 变到 1 的曲线弧, 把对坐标的曲线积分 $\int_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$ 化成对弧长的曲线积分.

解 曲线 Γ 上任一点的切向量为

$$\tau = (1, 2t, 3t^2) = (1, 2x, 3y),$$

单位切向量为

$$(\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma) = e_{\tau} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2x^2+9y^2}}(1, 2x, 3y),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_L Pdx + Qdy + Rdz &= \int_{\Gamma} [P\cos\alpha + Q\cos\beta + R\cos\gamma]ds \\
&= \int_L \frac{P+2xQ+3yR}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+9y^2}}ds.
\end{aligned}$$

习题 10-3

1. 计算下列曲线积分, 并验证格林公式的正确性:

(1) $\oint_L (2xy - x^2)dx + (x + y^2)dy$, 其中 L 是由抛物线 $y=x^2$ 及 $y^2=x$ 所围

成的区域的正向边界曲线;

解 $L=L_1+L_2$, 故

$$\begin{aligned}
& \oint_L (2xy - x^2)dx + (x + y^2)dy \\
&= \int_{L_1} (2xy - x^2)dx + (x + y^2)dy + \int_{L_2} (2xy - x^2)dx + (x + y^2)dy \\
&= \int_0^1 [(2x^3 - x^2) + (x + x^4)2x]dx + \int_1^0 [(2y^3 - y^4)2y + (y^2 + y^2)]dy \\
&= \int_0^1 (2x^5 + 2x^3 + x^2)dx - \int_0^1 (-2y^5 + 4y^4 + 2y^2)dy = \frac{1}{30},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{而} \quad \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy &= \iint_D (1 - 2x) dxdy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^{\sqrt{y}} (1 - 2x) dx \\
&= \int_0^1 (y^{\frac{1}{2}} - y - y^2 + y^4) dy = \frac{1}{30},
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以} \quad \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy = \oint_L Pdx + Qdy.$$

(2) $\oint_L (x^2 - xy^3)dx + (y^2 - 2xy)dy$, 其中 L 是四个顶点分别为(0, 0)、

(2, 0)、(2, 2)、和(0, 2)的正方形区域的正向边界.

解 $L=L_1+L_2+L_3+L_4$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_L (x^2 - xy^3)dx + (y^2 - 2xy)dy \\ &= (\int_{L_1} + \int_{L_2} + \int_{L_3} + \int_{L_4}) (x^2 - xy^3)dx + (y^2 - 2xy)dy \\ &= \int_0^2 x^2 dx + \int_0^2 (y^2 - 4y)dy + \int_2^0 (x^2 - 8x)dx + \int_2^0 y^2 dy \\ &= \int_0^2 8x dx + \int_0^2 -4y dy = 8, \end{aligned}$$

而
$$\iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_D (-2y + 3xy^2) dx dy$$

$$= \int_0^2 dx \int_0^2 (-2y + 3xy^2) dy = \int_0^2 (8x - 4) dx = 8,$$

所以
$$\iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \oint_L P dx + Q dy.$$

2. 利用曲线积分, 求下列曲线所围成的图形的面积:

(1) 星形线 $x = a \cos^3 t$, $y = a \sin^3 t$;

解
$$A = \oint_L -y dx = \int_0^{2\pi} -a \sin^3 t \cdot 3a \cos^2 t \cdot (-\sin t) dt$$

$$= 3a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^4 t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{3}{8} \pi a^2.$$

(2) 椭圆 $9x^2 + 16y^2 = 144$;

解 椭圆 $9x^2 + 16y^2 = 144$ 的参数方程为

$x = 4 \cos \theta$, $y = 3 \sin \theta$, $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \frac{1}{2} \oint_L x dy - y dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [4 \cos \theta \cdot 3 \cos \theta - 3 \sin \theta \cdot (-4 \sin \theta)] d\theta \\ &= 6 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = 12\pi. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$.

解 圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$ 的参数方程为 $x = a + a \cos \theta$, $y = a \sin \theta$, $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$,

故
$$A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L x dy - y dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [a(1 + \cos \theta) \cdot a \cos \theta - a \sin \theta \cdot (-a \sin \theta)] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \cos \theta) d\theta = \pi a^2.$$

3. 计算曲线积分 $\oint_L \frac{ydx - xdy}{2(x^2 + y^2)}$, 其中 L 为圆周 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 2$, L 的方

向为逆时针方向.

解 $P = \frac{y}{2(x^2 + y^2)}$, $Q = \frac{-x}{2(x^2 + y^2)}$. 当 $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$ 时

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{2(x^2 + y^2)^2} - \frac{x^2 - y^2}{2(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 0.$$

在 L 内作逆时针方向的 ε 小圆周

$$l: x = \varepsilon \cos \theta, y = \varepsilon \sin \theta (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi),$$

在以 L 和 l 为边界的闭区域 D_ε 上利用格林公式得

$$\oint_{L+l^-} Pdx + Qdy = \iint_{D_\varepsilon} \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0,$$

即
$$\oint_L Pdx + Qdy = -\oint_{l^-} Pdx + Qdy = \oint_l Pdx + Qdy.$$

因此
$$\oint_L \frac{ydx - xdy}{2(x^2 + y^2)} = \oint_l \frac{ydx - xdy}{2(x^2 + y^2)} = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{-\varepsilon^2 \sin^2 \theta - \varepsilon^2 \cos^2 \theta}{2\varepsilon^2} d\theta = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = -\pi.$$

4. 证明下列曲线积分在整个 xOy 面内与路径无关, 并计算积分值:

$$(1) \int_{(1,1)}^{(2,3)} (x+y)dx + (x-y)dy;$$

解 $P=x+y$, $Q=x-y$, 显然 P 、 Q 在整个 xOy 面内具有一阶连续偏导数, 而且

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 1,$$

故在整个 xOy 面内, 积分与路径无关.

取 L 为点 $(1, 1)$ 到 $(2, 3)$ 的直线 $y=2x-1$, x 从 1 变到 2, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{(1,1)}^{(2,3)} (x+y)dx + (x-y)dy &= \int_1^2 [(3x-1) + 2(1-x)]dx \\ &= \int_1^2 (1+x)dx = \frac{5}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_{(1,2)}^{(3,4)} (6xy^2 - y^3)dx + (6x^2y - 3xy^2)dy;$$

解 $P=6xy^2-y^3$, $Q=6x^2y-3xy^2$, 显然 P 、 Q 在整个 xOy 面内具有一阶连续偏导数, 并且 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 12xy - 3y^2$, 故积分与路径无关, 取路径

$(1, 2) \rightarrow (1, 4) \rightarrow (3, 4)$ 的折线, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{(1,2)}^{(3,4)} (6xy^2 - y^3)dx + (6x^2y - 3xy^2)dy \\ &= \int_2^4 6y - 3y^2 dy + \int_1^3 (96x - 64)dx = 236. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int_{(1,0)}^{(2,1)} (2xy - y^4 + 3)dx + (x^2 - 4xy^3)dy.$$

解 $P=2xy-y^4+3$, $Q=x^2-4xy^3$, 显然 P 、 Q 在整个 xOy 面内具有一阶连续偏导数, 并且 $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2x - 4y^3$, 所以在整个 xOy 面内积分与

路径无关, 选取路径为从 $(1, 0) \rightarrow (1, 2) \rightarrow (2, 1)$ 的折线, 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{(1,0)}^{(2,1)} (2xy - y^4 + 3)dx + (x^2 - 4xy^3)dy \\ &= \int_0^1 (1 - 4y^3)dy + \int_1^2 2(x+1)dx = 5. \end{aligned}$$

5. 利用格林公式, 计算下列曲线积分:

(1) $\oint_L (2x - y + 4)dx + (5y + 3x - 6)dy$, 其中 L 为三顶点分别为 $(0, 0)$ 、 $(3, 0)$ 和 $(3, 2)$ 的三角形正向边界;

解 L 所围区域 D 如图所示, $P=2x-y+4$, $Q=5y+3x-6$,

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 3 - (-1) = 4,$$

故由格林公式, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L (2x - y + 4)dx + (5y + 3x - 6)dy &= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dxdy \\ &= \iint_D 4dxdy = 12. \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\oint_L (x^2 y \cos x + 2xy \sin x - y^2 e^x)dx + (x^2 \sin x - 2ye^x)dy$, 其中 L 为正

向星形线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ ($a > 0$);

解 $P=x^2 y \cos x + 2xy \sin x - y^2 e^x$, $Q=x^2 \sin x - 2ye^x$,

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = (2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x - 2ye^x) - (2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x - 2ye^x) = 0,$$

由格林公式

$$\oint_L (x^2 y \cos x + 2xy \sin x - y^2 e^x) dx + (x^2 \sin x - 2ye^x) dy \\ = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0.$$

(3) $\int_L (2xy^3 - y^2 \cos x) dx + (1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2) dy$, 其中 L 为在抛物线

$2x = \pi y^2$ 上由点 $(0, 0)$ 到 $(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)$ 的一段弧;

解 $P = 2xy^3 - y^2 \cos x$, $Q = 1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2$,

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = (-2y \cos x + 6xy^2) - (6xy^2 - 2y \cos x) = 0,$$

所以由格林公式

$$\int_{L+OA+OB} P dx + Q dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0,$$

其中 L 、 OA 、 OB 、及 D 如图所示.

$$\text{故 } \int_L P dx + Q dy = \int_{OA+AB} P dx + Q dy \\ = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 0 dx + \int_0^1 (1 - 2y + \frac{3\pi^2}{4} y^2) dy = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

(4) $\int_L (x^2 - y) dx - (x + \sin^2 y) dy$, 其中 L 是在圆周 $y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$ 上由

点 $(0, 0)$ 到点 $(1, 1)$ 的一段弧.

$$\text{解 } P = x^2 - y, Q = -x - \sin^2 y, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = -1 - (-1) = 0,$$

由格林公式有

$$\int_{L+AB+BO} P dx + Q dy = - \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0,$$

其中 L 、 AB 、 BO 及 D 如图所示.

$$\text{故 } \int_L (x^2 - y) dx - (x + \sin^2 y) dy = \int_{BA+OB} (x^2 - y) dx - (x + \sin^2 y) dy \\ = \int_0^1 -(1 + \sin^2 y) dy + \int_0^1 x^2 dx = -\frac{7}{6} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2.$$

6. 验证下列 $P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy$ 在整个 xOy 平面内是某一函数 $u(x, y)$ 的全微分, 并求这样的一个 $u(x, y)$:

$$(1)(x+2y)dx+(2x+y)dy;$$

证明 因为 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}=2=\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, 所以 $P(x, y)dx+Q(x, y)dy$ 是某个定义在整个 xOy 面内的函数 $u(x, y)$ 的全微分.

$$u(x, y)=\int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)}(x+2y)dx+(2x+y)dy+C=\frac{x^2}{2}+2xy+\frac{y^2}{2}+C.$$

$$(2)2xydx+x^2dy;$$

解 因为 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}=2x=\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, 所以 $P(x, y)dx+Q(x, y)dy$ 是某个定义在整个 xOy 面内的函数 $u(x, y)$ 的全微分.

$$u(x, y)=\int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)}2xydx+x^2dy+C=\int_0^y0dy+\int_0^x2xydx+C=x^2y+C.$$

$$(3)4\sin x\sin 3y\cos xdx-3\cos 3y\cos 2xdy$$

解 因为 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}=6\cos 3y\sin 2x=\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, 所以 $P(x, y)dx+Q(x, y)dy$ 是某个定义在整个 xOy 平面内的函数 $u(x, y)$ 的全微分.

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} 4\sin x\sin 3y\cos xdx - 3\cos 3y\cos 2xdy + C \\ &= \int_0^x 0dx + \int_0^y -3\cos 3y\cos 2xdy + C = -\cos 2x\sin 3y + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$(4)(3x^2y+8xy^2)dx+(x^3+8x^2y+12ye^y)dy$$

解 因为 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}=3x^2+16xy=\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, 所以 $P(x, y)dx+Q(x, y)dy$ 是某个定义在整个 xOy 平面内的函数 $u(x, y)$ 的全微分.

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} (3x^2y+8xy^2)dx + (x^3+8x^2y+12ye^y)dy + C \\ &= \int_0^y 12ye^ydy + \int_0^x (3x^2y+8xy^2)dx + C \\ &= x^3y+4x^2y^2+12(ye^y-e^y)+C. \end{aligned}$$

$$(5)(2x\cos y+y^2\cos x)dx+(2y\sin x-x^2\sin y)dy$$

解 因为 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}=2y\cos x-2x\sin y=\frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$, 所以 $P(x, y)dx+Q(x, y)dy$ 是某个函数 $u(x, y)$ 的全微分

$$\begin{aligned} u(x, y) &= \int_0^x 2xdx + \int_0^y (2y\sin x - x^2\sin y)dy + C \\ &= y^2\sin x + x^2\cos y + C. \end{aligned}$$

7. 设有一变力在坐标轴上的投影为 $X=x+y^2$, $Y=2xy-8$, 这变力确

定了一个力场, 证明质点在此场内移动时, 场力所做的功与路径无关.

解 场力所作的功为 $W = \int_{\Gamma} (x+y^2)dx + (2xy-8)dy$.

由于 $\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = 2y = \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}$, 故以上曲线积分与路径无关, 即场力所作的功与路径无关.

习题 10-4

1. 设有一分布着质量的曲面 Σ , 在点 (x, y, z) 处它的面密度为 $\mu(x, y, z)$, 用对面积的曲面积分表达这曲面对于 x 轴的转动惯量.

解. 假设 $\mu(x, y, z)$ 在曲面 Σ 上连续, 应用元素法, 在曲面 Σ 上任意一点 (x, y, z) 处取包含该点的一直径很小的曲面块 dS (它的面积也记做 dS), 则对于 x 轴的转动惯量元素为

$$dI_x = (y^2 + z^2) \mu(x, y, z) dS,$$

对于 x 轴的转动惯量为

$$I_x = \iint_{\Sigma} (y^2 + z^2) \mu(x, y, z) dS.$$

2. 按对面积的曲面积分的定义证明公式

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} f(x, y, z) dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} f(x, y, z) dS,$$

其中 Σ 是由 Σ_1 和 Σ_2 组成的.

证明 划分 Σ_1 为 m 部分, $\Delta S_1, \Delta S_2, \dots, \Delta S_m$;

划分 Σ_2 为 n 部分, $\Delta S_{m+1}, \Delta S_{m+2}, \dots, \Delta S_{m+n}$,

则 $\Delta S_1, \dots, \Delta S_m, \Delta S_{m+1}, \dots, \Delta S_{m+n}$ 为 Σ 的一个划分, 并且

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m+n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta S_i = \sum_{i=1}^m f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta S_i + \sum_{i=m+1}^{m+n} f(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \Delta S_i.$$

令 $\lambda_1 = \max_{1 \leq i \leq m} \{\Delta S_i\}$, $\lambda_2 = \max_{m+1 \leq i \leq m+n} \{\Delta S_i\}$, $\lambda = \max\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2\}$, 则当

$\lambda \rightarrow 0$ 时, 有

$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} f(x, y, z) dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} f(x, y, z) dS.$$

3. 当 Σ 是 xOy 面内的一个闭区域时, 曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS$ 与

二重积分有什么关系?

解 Σ 的方程为 $z=0, (x, y) \in D$,

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy = dx dy,$$

故
$$\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS = \iint_D f(x, y, z) dx dy.$$

4. 计算曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS$, 其中 Σ 为抛物面 $z=2-(x^2+y^2)$ 在

xOy 面上方的部分, $f(x, y, z)$ 分别如下:

(1) $f(x, y, z)=1$;

解 $\Sigma: z=2-(x^2+y^2), D_{xy}: x^2+y^2 \leq 2$,

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy = \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy.$$

因此
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS &= \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} r dr = 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{12} (1 + 4r^2)^{3/2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{13}{3} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

(2) $f(x, y, z)=x^2+y^2$;

解 $\Sigma: z=2-(x^2+y^2), D_{xy}: x^2+y^2 \leq 2$,

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy = \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy.$$

因此
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS &= \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} r dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} r^2 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} r dr = \frac{149}{30} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

(3) $f(x, y, z)=3z$.

解 $\Sigma: z=2-(x^2+y^2), D_{xy}: x^2+y^2 \leq 2$,

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy = \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy.$$

因此
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS &= \iint_{D_{xy}} 3[2 - (x^2 + y^2)] \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy \\ &= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (2 - r^2) \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} r dr \end{aligned}$$

$$=6\pi \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (2-r^2)\sqrt{1+4r^2}rdr = \frac{111}{10}\pi.$$

5. 计算 $\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2+y^2)dS$, 其中 Σ 是:

(1) 锥面 $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 及平面 $z=1$ 所围成的区域的整个边界曲面;

解 将 Σ 分解为 $\Sigma=\Sigma_1+\Sigma_2$, 其中

$$\Sigma_1: z=1, D_1: x^2+y^2\leq 1, dS=dxdy;$$

$$\Sigma_2: z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}, D_2: x^2+y^2\leq 1, dS=\sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2}dxdy=\sqrt{2}dxdy.$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2+y^2)dS = \iint_{\Sigma_1} (x^2+y^2)dS + \iint_{\Sigma_2} (x^2+y^2)dS$$

$$= \iint_{D_1} (x^2+y^2)dxdy + \iint_{D_2} (x^2+y^2)dxdy$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr + \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 dr$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi = \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}\pi.$$

提示: $dS = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2+y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2+y^2}} dxdy = \sqrt{2}dxdy.$

(2) 锥面 $z^2=3(x^2+y^2)$ 被平面 $z=0$ 及 $z=3$ 所截得的部分.

解 $\Sigma: z=\sqrt{3}\sqrt{x^2+y^2}, D_{xy}: x^2+y^2\leq 3,$

$$dS = \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2}dxdy = 2dxdy,$$

因而 $\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2+y^2)dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} (x^2+y^2)2dxdy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} r^2 2rdr = 9\pi.$

提示: $dS = \sqrt{1 + [\frac{6x}{2\sqrt{3}(x^2+y^2)}]^2 + [\frac{6y}{2\sqrt{3}(x^2+y^2)}]^2} dxdy = 2dxdy.$

6. 计算下面对面积的曲面积分:

(1) $\iint_{\Sigma} (z+2x+\frac{4}{3}y)dS$, 其中 Σ 为平面 $\frac{x}{2}+\frac{y}{3}+\frac{z}{4}=1$ 在第一象限中的

部分;

解 $\Sigma: z=4-2x-\frac{4}{3}y$, $D_{xy}: 0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 1-\frac{3}{2}x$,

$$dS = \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2}dxdy = \frac{\sqrt{61}}{3}dxdy,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (z+2x+\frac{4}{3}y)dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} 4 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{61}}{3}dxdy = \frac{4\sqrt{61}}{3} \iint_{D_{xy}} dxdy = 4\sqrt{61}.$$

(2) $\iint_{\Sigma} (2xy-2x^2-x+z)dS$, 其中 Σ 为平面 $2x+2y+z=6$ 在第一象限中的部分;

解 $\Sigma: z=6-2x-2y$, $D_{xy}: 0 \leq y \leq 3-x, 0 \leq x \leq 3$,

$$dS = \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2}dxdy = 3dxdy,$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\Sigma} (2xy-2x^2-x+z)dS \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} (2xy-2x^2-x+6-2x-2y)3dxdy \\ &= 3 \int_0^3 dx \int_0^{3-x} (6-3x-2x^2+2xy-2y)dy \\ &= 3 \int_0^3 (3x^3-10x^2+9)dx = -\frac{27}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\iint_{\Sigma} (x+y+z)dS$, 其中 Σ 为球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$ 上 $z \geq h$ ($0 < h < a$) 的部分;

解 $\Sigma: z=\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}$, $D_{xy}: x^2+y^2 \leq a^2-h^2$,

$$dS = \sqrt{1+z_x^2+z_y^2}dxdy = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}}dxdy,$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\Sigma} (x+y+z)dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} (x+y+\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}}dxdy \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} adxdy = a|D_{xy}| = \pi a(a^2-h^2) \text{ (根据区域的对称性及函数的奇偶性)}. \end{aligned}$$

提示:

$$dS = \sqrt{1+(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2+y^2}})^2+(\frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2+y^2}})^2}dxdy = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}}dxdy,$$

(4) $\iint_{\Sigma} (xy + yz + zx) dS$, 其中 Σ 为锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$ 所截

得的有限部分.

解 $\Sigma: z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2ax,$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dxdy = \sqrt{2} dxdy,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} (xy + yz + zx) dS = \sqrt{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} [xy + (x + y)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}] dxdy$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a\cos\theta} [r^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta + r^2(\cos\theta + \sin\theta)] r dr$$

$$= 4\sqrt{2}a^4 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin\theta \cos^5\theta + \cos^5\theta + \sin\theta \cos^4\theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{64}{15} \sqrt{2} a^4.$$

提示: $dS = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}} dxdy.$

7. 求抛物面壳 $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) (0 \leq z \leq 1)$ 的质量, 此壳的面密度为

$\mu = z.$

解 $\Sigma: z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2), D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq 2,$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dxdy = \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} dxdy.$$

故 $M = \iint_{\Sigma} z dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} dxdy$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{1}{2} r^2 \sqrt{1 + r^2} r dr = \frac{2\pi}{15} (6\sqrt{3} + 1).$$

8. 求面密度为 μ_0 的均匀半球壳 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 (z \geq 0)$ 对于 z 轴的转动惯量.

解 $\Sigma: z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}, D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2,$

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dxdy = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy,$$

$$I_z = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) \mu_0 dS = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) \mu_0 \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= a\mu_0 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a \frac{r^3}{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}} dr \\
&= \frac{4}{3} \pi \mu_0 a^4.
\end{aligned}$$

提示:

$$dS = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}\right)^2} dxdy = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dxdy.$$

习题 10-5

1. 按对坐标的曲面积分的定义证明公式:

$$\iint_{\Sigma} [P_1(x, y, z) \pm P_2(x, y, z)] dydz = \iint_{\Sigma} P_1(x, y, z) dydz \pm \iint_{\Sigma} P_2(x, y, z) dydz.$$

解 证明把 Σ 分成 n 块小曲面 ΔS_i (ΔS_i 同时又表示第 i 块小曲面的面积), ΔS_i 在 yOz 面上的投影为 $(\Delta S_i)_{yz}$, (ξ_i, η_i, ζ_i) 是 ΔS_i 上任意取定的一点, λ 是各小块曲面的直径的最大值, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
&\iint_{\Sigma} [P_1(x, y, z) \pm P_2(x, y, z)] dydz \\
&= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n [P_1(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) \pm P_2(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i)] (\Delta S_i)_{yz} \\
&= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n P_1(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) (\Delta S_i)_{yz} \pm \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n P_2(\xi_i, \eta_i, \zeta_i) (\Delta S_i)_{yz} \\
&= \iint_{\Sigma} P_1(x, y, z) dydz \pm \iint_{\Sigma} P_2(x, y, z) dydz.
\end{aligned}$$

2. 当 Σ 为 xOy 面内的一个闭区域时, 曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dxdy$

与二重积分有什么关系?

解 因为 $\Sigma: z=0, (x, y) \in D_{xy}$, 故

$$\iint_{\Sigma} R(x, y, z) dxdy = \pm \iint_{D_{xy}} R(x, y, z) dxdy,$$

当 Σ 取的是上侧时为正号, Σ 取的是下侧时为负号.

3. 计算下列对坐标的曲面积分:

(1) $\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 y^2 z dxdy$ 其中 Σ 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 的下半部分的下侧;

解 Σ 的方程为 $z = -\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$, $D_{xy}: x^2 + y^2 \leq R$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} x^2 y^2 z dx dy &= - \iint_{D_{xy}} x^2 y^2 (-\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}) dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R r^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot r^2 \sin \theta \cdot \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} \cdot r dr \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 2\theta d\theta \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2 - r^2} r^5 dr = \frac{2}{105} \pi R^7. \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\iint_{\Sigma} z dx dy + x dy dz + y dz dx$, 其中 Σ 是柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 被平面 $z=0$ 及

$z=3$ 所截得的第一卦限内的部分的前侧;

解 Σ 在 xOy 面的投影为零, 故 $\iint_{\Sigma} z dx dy = 0$.

Σ 可表示为 $x = \sqrt{1 - y^2}$, $(y, z) \in D_{yz} = \{(y, z) | 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 3\}$, 故

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz = \iint_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{1 - y^2} dy dz = \int_0^3 dz \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - y^2} dy = 3 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - y^2} dy$$

Σ 可表示为 $y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}$, $(z, x) \in D_{zx} = \{(z, x) | 0 \leq z \leq 3, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$, 故

$$\iint_{\Sigma} y dz dx = \iint_{D_{zx}} \sqrt{1 - x^2} dz dx = \int_0^3 dz \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx = 3 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx.$$

因此 $\iint_{\Sigma} z dx dy + x dy dz + y dz dx = 2(3 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx) = 6 \times \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{3}{2} \pi$.

解法二 Σ 前侧的法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = (2x, 2y, 0)$, 单位法向量为

$$(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} (x, y, 0),$$

由两种曲面积分之间的关系,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} z dx dy + x dy dz + y dz dx &= \iint_{\Sigma} (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) dS \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} (x \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + y \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dS = \iint_{\Sigma} dS = \frac{3}{2} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

提示: $\iint_{\Sigma} dS$ 表示曲面的面积.

(3) $\iint_{\Sigma} [f(x, y, z) + x] dy dz + [2f(x, y, z) + y] dz dx + [f(x, y, z) + z] dx dy$, 其中

$f(x, y, z)$ 为连续函数, Σ 是平面 $x - y + z = 1$ 在第四卦限部分的上侧;

解 曲面 Σ 可表示为 $z = 1 - x + y$, $(x, y) \in D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq x - 1\}$,

Σ 上侧的法向量为 $\mathbf{n}=(1, -1, 1)$, 单位法向量为

$$(\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right),$$

由两类曲面积分之间的联系可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{\Sigma} [f(x, y, z) + x] dydz + [2f(x, y, z) + y] dzdx + [f(x, y, z) + z] dxdy \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} [(f+x)\cos\alpha + (2f+y)\cos\beta + (f+z)\cos\gamma] dS \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} (f+x) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + (2f+y) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) + (f+z) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} dS \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} (x-y+z) dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} dxdy = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \oiint_{\Sigma} xz dxdy + xy dydz + yz dzdx, \text{ 其中 } \Sigma \text{ 是平面 } x=0, y=0, z=0, x+y+z=1$$

所围成的空间区域的整个边界曲面的外侧.

解 $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3 + \Sigma_4$, 其中

$$\Sigma_1: x=0, D_{yz}: 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1-y,$$

$$\Sigma_2: y=0, D_{zx}: 0 \leq z \leq 1, 0 \leq x \leq 1-z,$$

$$\Sigma_3: z=0, D_{xy}: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1-x,$$

$$\Sigma_4: z=1-x-y, D_{xy}: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1-x,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } \oiint_{\Sigma} xz dxdy &= \iint_{\Sigma_1} + \iint_{\Sigma_2} + \iint_{\Sigma_3} + \iint_{\Sigma_4} = 0 + 0 + 0 + \iint_{\Sigma_4} xz dxdy \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} x(1-x-y) dxdy = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{1-x} (1-x-y) dy = \frac{1}{24}. \end{aligned}$$

由积分变元的轮换对称性可知

$$\oiint_{\Sigma} xy dydz = \oiint_{\Sigma} yz dzdx = \frac{1}{24}.$$

$$\text{因此 } \oiint_{\Sigma} xz dxdy + xy dydz + yz dzdx = 3 \times \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{8}.$$

解 $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2 + \Sigma_3 + \Sigma_4$, 其中 Σ_1 、 Σ_2 、 Σ_3 是位于坐标面上的三块;

$$\Sigma_4: z=1-x-y, D_{xy}: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1-x.$$

显然在 Σ_1 、 Σ_2 、 Σ_3 上的曲面积分均为零, 于是

$$\begin{aligned}
& \oiint_{\Sigma} xz dx dy + xy dy dz + yz dz dx \\
&= \iint_{\Sigma_4} xz dx dy + xy dy dz + yz dz dx \\
&= \iint_{\Sigma_4} (xy \cos \alpha + yz \cos \beta + xz \cos \gamma) dS \\
&= \sqrt{3} \iint_{\Sigma_4} (xy + yz + xz) dS = 3 \iint_{D_{xy}} [xy + (x+y)(1-x-y)] dx dy = \frac{1}{8}.
\end{aligned}$$

4. 把对坐标的曲面积分

$\iint_{\Sigma} P(x, y, z) dy dz + Q(x, y, z) dz dx + R(x, y, z) dx dy$ 化成对面积的曲面积分:

(1) Σ 为平面 $3x + 2y + 2\sqrt{3}z = 6$ 在第一卦限的部分的上侧;

解 令 $F(x, y, z) = 3x + 2y + 2\sqrt{3}z - 6$, Σ 上侧的法向量为:

$$\mathbf{n} = (F_x, F_y, F_z) = (3, 2, 2\sqrt{3}),$$

单位法向量为

$$(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) = \frac{1}{5}(3, 2, 2\sqrt{3}),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{于是} \quad & \iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy \\
&= \iint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) dS \\
&= \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{5} (3P + 2Q + 2\sqrt{3}R) dS.
\end{aligned}$$

(2) Σ 是抛物面 $z = 8 - (x^2 + y^2)$ 在 xOy 面上方的部分的上侧.

解 令 $F(x, y, z) = z + x^2 + y^2 - 8$, Σ 上侧的法向量

$$\mathbf{n} = (F_x, F_y, F_z) = (2x, 2y, 1),$$

单位法向量为

$$(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2}}(2x, 2y, 1),$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{于是} \quad & \iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy \\
&= \iint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) dS
\end{aligned}$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+4x^2+4y^2}} (2xP+2yQ+R) dS.$$

10-6

1. 利用高斯公式计算曲面积分:

(1) $\oiint_{\Sigma} x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy$, 其中 Σ 为平面 $x=0, y=0, z=0, x=a, y=a, z=a$ 所围成的立体的表面的外侧;

解 由高斯公式

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dv = 2 \iiint_{\Omega} (x+y+z) dv \\ &= 6 \iiint_{\Omega} x dv = 6 \int_0^a x dx \int_0^a dy \int_0^a dz = 3a^4 \text{ (这里用了对称性)}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\oiint_{\Sigma} x^3 dydz + y^3 dzdx + z^3 dxdy$, 其中 Σ 为球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$ 的外侧;

解 由高斯公式

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} 3(x^2+y^2+z^2) dv \\ &= 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^a r^4 dr = \frac{12}{5} \pi a^5. \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\oiint_{\Sigma} xz^2 dydz + (x^2y - z^3) dzdx + (2xy + y^2z) dxdy$, 其中 Σ 为上半球体

$x^2+y^2 \leq a^2, 0 \leq z \leq \sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}$ 的表面外侧;

解 由高斯公式

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} (z^2 + x^2 + y^2) dv \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^a r^2 r^2 \sin \varphi dr = \frac{2}{5} \pi a^5. \end{aligned}$$

(4) $\oiint_{\Sigma} x dydz + y dzdx + z dxdy$ 其中 Σ 介于 $z=0$ 和 $z=3$ 之间的圆柱体

$x^2+y^2 \leq 9$ 的整个表面的外侧;

解 由高斯公式

$$\text{原式} = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} 3 dv = 81\pi.$$

(5) $\oiint_{\Sigma} 4xzdydz - y^2dzdx + yzdx dy$, 其中 Σ 为平面 $x=0, y=0, z=0, x=1,$

$y=1, z=1$ 所围成的立体的全表面的外侧.

解 由高斯公式

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} (4z - 2y + y) dv \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 (4z - y) dz = \frac{3}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

2. 求下列向量 A 穿过曲面 Σ 流向指定侧的通量:

(1) $A = yz\mathbf{i} + xz\mathbf{j} + xy\mathbf{k}$, Σ 为圆柱 $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2 (0 \leq z \leq h)$ 的全表面, 流向外侧;

解 $P = yz, Q = xz, R = xy$,

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi &= \oiint_{\Sigma} yzdydz + xzdzdx + xydx dy \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial(yz)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(xz)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(xy)}{\partial z} \right) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} 0 dv = 0.\end{aligned}$$

(2) $A = (2x - z)\mathbf{i} + x^2y\mathbf{j} - xz^2\mathbf{k}$, Σ 为立方体 $0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq a, 0 \leq z \leq a$, 的全表面, 流向外侧;

解 $P = 2x - z, Q = x^2y, R = -xz^2$,

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi &= \oiint_{\Sigma} Pdydz + Qdzdx + Rdx dy \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} (2 + x^2 - 2xz) dv \\ &= \int_0^a dx \int_0^a dy \int_0^a (2 + x^2 - 2xz) dz = a^3 \left(2 - \frac{a^2}{6} \right).\end{aligned}$$

(3) $A = (2x + 3z)\mathbf{i} - (xz + y)\mathbf{j} + (y^2 + 2z)\mathbf{k}$, Σ 是以点 $(3, -1, 2)$ 为球心, 半径 $R = 3$ 的球面, 流向外侧.

解 $P = 2x + 3z, Q = -(xz + y), R = y^2 + 2z$,

$$\begin{aligned}\Phi &= \oiint_{\Sigma} Pdydz + Qdzdx + Rdx dy \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} (2 - 1 + 2) dv = \iiint_{\Omega} 3 dv = 108\pi.\end{aligned}$$

3. 求下列向量 A 的散度:

(1) $A = (x^2 + yz)\mathbf{i} + (y^2 + xz)\mathbf{j} + (z^2 + xy)\mathbf{k}$;

解 $P = x^2 + yz, Q = y^2 + xz, R = z^2 + xy$,

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 2x + 2y + 2z = 2(x + y + z).$$

$$(2) \mathbf{A} = e^{xy} \mathbf{i} + \cos(xy) \mathbf{j} + \cos(xz^2) \mathbf{k};$$

$$\text{解 } P = e^{xy}, Q = \cos(xy), R = \cos(xz^2),$$

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = ye^{xy} - x \sin xy - 2xz \sin(xz^2).$$

$$(3) \mathbf{A} = y^2 z \mathbf{i} + xy \mathbf{j} + xz \mathbf{k};$$

$$\text{解 } P = y^2, Q = xy, R = xz,$$

$$\operatorname{div} \mathbf{A} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0 + x + x = 2x.$$

4. 设 $u(x, y, z)$ 、 $v(x, y, z)$ 是两个定义在闭区域 Ω 上的具有二阶连续偏导数的函数, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial n}$ 依次表示 $u(x, y, z)$ 、 $v(x, y, z)$ 沿 Σ 的外法线方向的方向导数. 证明

$$\iiint_{\Omega} u \Delta v - v \Delta u \, dxdydz = \oiint_{\Sigma} (u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}) dS,$$

其中 Σ 是空间闭区间 Ω 的整个边界曲面, 这个公式叫作格林第二公式.

证明 由第一格林公式(见书中例 3)知

$$\begin{aligned} & \iiint_{\Omega} u \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right) dxdydz \\ &= \oiint_{\Sigma} u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} dS - \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) dxdydz, \\ & \iiint_{\Omega} v \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) dxdydz \\ &= \oiint_{\Sigma} v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} dS - \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} \right) dxdydz. \end{aligned}$$

将上面两个式子相减, 即得

$$\begin{aligned} & \iiint_{\Omega} \left[u \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} \right) - v \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) \right] dxdydz \\ &= \oiint_{\Sigma} \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) dS. \end{aligned}$$

5. 利用高斯公式推证阿基米德原理: 浸没在液体中所受液体的压力的合力(即浮力)的方向铅直向上, 大小等于这物体所排开的液体的重力.

证明 取液面为 xOy 面, z 轴沿铅直向下, 设液体的密度为 ρ , 在物

体表面 Σ 上取元素 dS 上一点, 并设 Σ 在点 (x, y, z) 处的外法线的方向余弦为 $\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma$, 则 dS 所受液体的压力在坐标轴 x, y, z 上的分量分别为

$$-\rho z \cos\alpha dS, -\rho z \cos\beta dS, -\rho z \cos\gamma dS,$$

Σ 所受的压力利用高斯公式进行计算得

$$F_x = \oiint_{\Sigma} -\rho z \cos\alpha dS = \iiint_{\Omega} 0 dv = 0,$$

$$F_y = \oiint_{\Sigma} -\rho z \cos\beta dS = \iiint_{\Omega} 0 dv = 0,$$

$$F_z = \oiint_{\Sigma} -\rho z \cos\gamma dS = \iiint_{\Omega} -\rho dv = -\rho \iiint_{\Omega} dv = -\rho |\Omega|,$$

其中 $|\Omega|$ 为物体的体积. 因此在液体中的物体所受液体的压力的合力, 其方向铅直向上, 大小等于这物体所排开的液体所受的重力, 即阿基米德原理得证.

习题 10-7

1. 利用斯托克斯公式, 计算下列曲线积分:

(1) $\oint_{\Gamma} ydx + zdy + xdz$, 其中 Γ 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$, 若从 z 轴

的正向看去, 这圆周取逆时针方向;

解 设 Σ 为平面 $x+y+z=0$ 上 Γ 所围成的部分, 则 Σ 上侧的单位法向量为

$$\mathbf{n} = (\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right).$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{\Gamma} ydx + zdy + xdz &= \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \cos\alpha & \cos\beta & \cos\gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix} dS \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} (-\cos\alpha - \cos\beta - \cos\gamma) dS = -\frac{3}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} dS = -\sqrt{3}\pi a^2. \end{aligned}$$

提示: $\iint_{\Sigma} dS$ 表示 Σ 的面积, Σ 是半径为 a 的圆.

(2) $\oint_{\Gamma} (y-z)dz + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dx$, 其中 Γ 为椭圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{b} = 1$

($a>0, b>0$), 若从 x 轴正向看去, 这椭圆取逆时针方向;

解 设 Σ 为平面 $\frac{x}{a}+\frac{z}{b}=1$ 上 Γ 所围成的部分, 则 Σ 上侧的单位法向量为

$$\mathbf{n}=(\cos\alpha, \cos\beta, \cos\gamma)=(\frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}, 0, \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}).$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{于是 } \oint_{\Gamma}(y-z)dx+(z-x)dy+(x-y)dz &= \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \cos\alpha & \cos\beta & \cos\gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y-z & z-x & x-y \end{vmatrix} dS \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} (-2\cos\alpha - 2\cos\beta - 2\cos\gamma) dS = \frac{-2(a+b)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \iint_{\Sigma} dS \\ &= \frac{-2(a+b)}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{a} dxdy = \frac{-2(a+b)}{a} \iint_{D_{xy}} dxdy = -2\pi a(a+b).\end{aligned}$$

提示: Σ (即 $z=b-\frac{b}{a}x$)的面积元素为 $dS=\sqrt{1+(\frac{b}{a})^2}dxdy=\frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{a}dxdy$.

(3) $\oint_{\Gamma} 3ydx - xzdy + yz^2dz$, 其中 Γ 为圆周 $x^2+y^2=2z, z=2$, 若从 z 轴的正向看去, 这圆周是取逆时针方向;

解 设 Σ 为平面 $z=2$ 上 Γ 所围成的部分的上侧, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_{\Gamma} 3ydx - xzdy + yz^2dz &= \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 3y & -xz & yz^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} (z^2+x)dydz - (z+3)dxdy = -5\pi \times 2^2 = -20\pi.\end{aligned}$$

(4) $\oint_{\Gamma} 2ydx + 3xdy - z^2dz$, 其中 Γ 为圆周 $x^2+y^2+z^2=9, z=0$, 若从 z 轴的正向看去, 这圆周是取逆时针方向.

解 设 Σ 为 xOy 面上的圆 $x^2+y^2 \leq 9$ 的上侧, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\oint_{\Gamma} 2ydx + 3xdy - z^2dz &= \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dydz & dzdx & dxdy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2y & 3x & -z^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} dxdy = \iint_{D_{xy}} dxdy = 9\pi.\end{aligned}$$

2. 求下列向量场 A 的旋度:

(1) $A=(2z-3y)\mathbf{i}+(3x-z)\mathbf{j}+(-2x)\mathbf{k}$;

$$\text{解 } \mathbf{rot} \mathbf{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ 2z-3y & 3x-z & y-2x \end{vmatrix} = 2\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + 6\mathbf{k}.$$

$$(2) \mathbf{A} = (\sin y)\mathbf{i} - (z - x \cos y)\mathbf{k};$$

$$\text{解 } \mathbf{rot} \mathbf{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z + \sin y & -(z - x \cos y) & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{i} + \mathbf{j}.$$

$$(3) \mathbf{A} = x^2 \sin y \mathbf{i} + y^2 \sin(xz) \mathbf{j} + x y \sin(\cos z) \mathbf{k}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \mathbf{rot} \mathbf{A} &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ x^2 \sin y & y^2 \sin(xz) & x y \sin(\cos z) \end{vmatrix} \\ &= [x \sin(\cos z) - x y^2 \cos(xz)] \mathbf{i} - y \sin(\cos z) \mathbf{j} + [y^2 z \cos(xz) - x^2 \cos y] \mathbf{k}. \end{aligned}$$

3. 利用斯托克斯公式把曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{rot} \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS$ 化为曲线积分, 并计算积分值,

其中 \mathbf{A} 、 Σ 及 \mathbf{n} 分别如下:

(1) $\mathbf{A} = y^2 \mathbf{i} + x y \mathbf{j} + x z \mathbf{k}$, Σ 为上半球面 $z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$, 的上侧, \mathbf{n} 是 Σ 的单位法向量;

解 设 Σ 的边界 $\Gamma: x^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 0$, 取逆时针方向, 其参数方程为

$$x = \cos \theta, y = \sin \theta, z = 0 (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi),$$

由托斯公式

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{rot} \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS &= \oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz = \oint_{\Gamma} y^2 dx + x y dy + x z dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} [\sin^2 \theta (-\sin \theta) + \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta] d\theta = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\mathbf{A} = (y - z)\mathbf{i} + y z \mathbf{j} - x z \mathbf{k}$, Σ 为立方体 $0 \leq x \leq 2, 0 \leq y \leq 2, 0 \leq z \leq 2$ 的表面外侧去掉 xOy 面上的那个底面, \mathbf{n} 是 Σ 的单位法向量.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{rot} \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS &= \oint_{\Gamma} P dx + Q dy + R dz \\ &= \oint_{\Gamma} (y - x) dx + y z dy + (-x z) dz = \oint_{\Gamma} y dx = \int_2^0 2 dx = -4. \end{aligned}$$

4. 求下列向量场 \mathbf{A} 沿闭曲线 Γ (从 z 轴正向看依逆时针方向) 的环流量:

(1) $\mathbf{A} = -y\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j} + c\mathbf{k}$ (c 为常量), Γ 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1, z = 0$;

$$\text{解 } \oint_L -y dx + x dy + c dz = \int_0^{2\pi} [(-\sin \theta)((-\sin \theta) + \cos \theta \cos \theta)] d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = 2\pi.$$

(2) $\mathbf{A} = (x-z)\mathbf{i} + (x^3+yz)\mathbf{j} - 3xy^2\mathbf{k}$, 其中 Γ 为圆周 $z=2-\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$, $z=0$.

解 有向闭曲线 Γ 的参数方程为 $x=2\cos\theta$, $y=2\sin\theta$, $z=0$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$).

向量场 \mathbf{A} 沿闭曲线 Γ 的环流量为

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L Pdx + Qdy + Rdz &= \oint_L (x-z)dx + (x^2+yz)dy - 3xy^2dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} [2\cos\theta(-2\sin\theta) + 8\cos^3\theta 2\cos\theta] d\theta = 12\pi. \end{aligned}$$

5. 证明 $\mathbf{rot}(\mathbf{a}+\mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{rot} \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{rot} \mathbf{b}$.

解 令 $\mathbf{a} = P_1(x, y, z)\mathbf{i} + Q_1(x, y, z)\mathbf{j} + R_1(x, y, z)\mathbf{k}$,

$\mathbf{b} = P_2(x, y, z)\mathbf{i} + Q_2(x, y, z)\mathbf{j} + R_2(x, y, z)\mathbf{k}$,

由行列式的性质, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{rot}(\mathbf{a}+\mathbf{b}) &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P_1+P_2 & Q_1+Q_2 & R_1+R_2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P_1 & Q_1 & R_1 \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P_2 & Q_2 & R_2 \end{vmatrix} = \mathbf{rot} \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{rot} \mathbf{b}. \end{aligned}$$

6. 设 $u=u(x, y, z)$ 具有二阶连续偏导数, 求 $\mathbf{rot}(\mathbf{grad} u)$

解 因为 $\mathbf{grad} u = u_x\mathbf{i} + u_y\mathbf{j} + u_z\mathbf{k}$, 故

$$\mathbf{rot}(\mathbf{grad} u) = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ u_x & u_y & u_z \end{vmatrix} = (u_{zy} - u_{yz})\mathbf{i} + (u_{zx} - u_{xz})\mathbf{j} + (u_{yx} - u_{xy})\mathbf{k} = 0.$$

*7. 证明:

(1) $\nabla(uv) = u\nabla v + v\nabla u$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \nabla(uv) &= \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial y}\mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial(uv)}{\partial z}\mathbf{k} \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}v + u\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)\mathbf{i} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}v + u\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)\mathbf{j} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}v + u\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right)\mathbf{k} \\ &= v\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\mathbf{k}\right) + u\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\mathbf{i} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\mathbf{j} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\mathbf{k}\right) = u\nabla v + v\nabla u. \end{aligned}$$

(2) $\Delta(uv) = u\Delta v + v\Delta u + 2\nabla u \cdot \nabla v$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 } \Delta(uv) &= \frac{\partial^2(uv)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2(uv)}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2(uv)}{\partial z^2} = u\left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2}\right) + v\left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}\right) \\ &\quad + 2\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right) = u \Delta v + v \Delta u + 2 \nabla u \cdot \nabla v.\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \nabla \cdot (A \times B) = B \cdot (\nabla \times A) - A \cdot (\nabla \times B)$$

$$\text{解 } B = P_2 i + Q_2 j + R_2 k,$$

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot (A \times B) &= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P_1 & Q_1 & R_1 \\ P_2 & Q_2 & R_2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial(Q_1 R_2 - Q_2 R_1)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial(P_1 R_2 - P_2 R_1)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial(P_1 Q_2 - P_2 Q_1)}{\partial z} \\ &= \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial x} R_2 + Q_1 \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial x} R_1 - Q_2 \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial x} R_2 - P_1 \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial x} \\ &\quad + \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial y} R_1 + P_2 \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial z} Q_2 + P_1 \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial z} Q_1 - P_2 \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial z} \\ &= R_2 \left(\frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial y} \right) + Q_1 \left(\frac{\partial R_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial z} \right) + R_1 \left(\frac{\partial P_2}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial x} \right) \\ &\quad + Q_2 \left(\frac{\partial P_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial x} \right) + P_1 \left(\frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial y} \right) + P_2 \left(\frac{\partial R_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial z} \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{而 } B \cdot (\nabla \times A) - A \cdot (\nabla \times B) &= \begin{vmatrix} P_2 & Q_2 & R_2 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P_1 & Q_1 & R_1 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} P_1 & Q_1 & R_1 \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P_2 & Q_2 & R_2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= P_2 \left(\frac{\partial R_1}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial z} \right) + Q_2 \left(\frac{\partial P_1}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial x} \right) + R_2 \left(\frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial y} \right) \\ &\quad - P_1 \left(\frac{\partial R_2}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial z} \right) + Q_1 \left(\frac{\partial P_2}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R_2}{\partial x} \right) - R_1 \left(\frac{\partial Q_2}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial y} \right)\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \nabla \times (A \times B) = B \times (\nabla \times A) - A \times (\nabla \times B)$$

$$(4) \nabla \times (\nabla \times A) = \nabla (\nabla \cdot A) - \nabla^2 A$$

$$\text{解 } \text{令 } A = P i + Q j + R k, \text{ 则}$$

$$\nabla \times A = \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) i + \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) j + \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) k$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{从而 } \nabla \times (\nabla \times A) &= \begin{vmatrix} i & j & k \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} & \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} \\
&= \left(\frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial^2 y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial x \partial z} \right) i + \left(\frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial y \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial z^2} - \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x \partial y} \right) j \\
&\quad + \left(\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial x \partial y} \right) k \\
&= \left(\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial x \partial z} \right) i - \left(\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial z^2} \right) i \\
&\quad + \left(\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial y \partial z} \right) j - \left(\frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial z^2} \right) j \\
&\quad + \left(\frac{\partial^2 P}{\partial z \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 Q}{\partial z \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial z^2} \right) k - \left(\frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial z^2} \right) k \\
&= \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (\nabla \cdot A) i + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (\nabla \cdot A) j + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\nabla \cdot A) k \right] \\
&\quad - [\nabla^2 P i + \nabla^2 Q j + \nabla^2 R k] = \nabla (\nabla \cdot A) - \nabla^2 A
\end{aligned}$$

命题地证

总习题十

1. 填空:

(1) 第二类曲线积分 $\int_{\Gamma} Pdx + Qdy + Rdz$ 化成第一类曲线积分是_____, 其中 α 、 β 、 γ 为有向曲线弧 Γ 上点 (x, y, z) 处的_____的方向角.

解 $\int_{\Gamma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) ds$, 切向量.

(2) 第二类曲面积分 $\iint_{\Sigma} Pdydz + Qdzdx + Rdx dy$ 化成第一类曲面积分是_____, 其中 α 、 β 、 γ 为有向曲面 Σ 上点 (x, y, z) 处的_____的方向角.

解 $\iint_{\Sigma} (P \cos \alpha + Q \cos \beta + R \cos \gamma) dS$, 法向量.

2. 选择下述题中给出的四个结论中一个正确的结论:

设曲面 Σ 是上半球面: $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 (z \geq 0)$, 曲面 Σ_1 是曲面 Σ 在第一卦限中的部分, 则有_____.

$$(A) \iint_{\Sigma} x dS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_1} x dS; (B) \iint_{\Sigma} y dS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_1} x dS;$$

$$(C) \iint_{\Sigma} z dS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_1} x dS; (D) \iint_{\Sigma} xyz dS = 4 \iint_{\Sigma_1} xyz dS.$$

解 (C).

3. 计算下列曲线积分:

$$(1) \oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds, \text{ 其中 } L \text{ 为圆周 } x^2 + y^2 = ax;$$

解 L 的参数方程为 $x = \frac{a}{2} + \frac{a}{2} \cos \theta, y = \frac{a}{2} \sin \theta (0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi)$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} ds &= \oint_L \sqrt{ax} ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{ax(\theta)} \cdot \sqrt{x'^2(\theta) + y'^2(\theta)} d\theta \\ &= \frac{a^4}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2(1 + \cos \theta)} \cdot d\theta = \frac{a^4}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} |2 \cos \frac{\theta}{2}| d\theta \\ &= \frac{a^2}{4} \int_0^{\pi} |\cos t| dt = a^2 \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos t dt \right) = 2a^2 \text{ (这里令 } t = \frac{\theta}{2} \text{)}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_{\Gamma} z ds, \text{ 其中 } \Gamma \text{ 为曲线 } x = t \cos t, y = t \sin t, z = t (0 \leq t \leq t_0);$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \int_{\Gamma} z ds &= \int_0^{t_0} t \cdot \sqrt{(\cos t - t \sin t)^2 + (\sin t + t \cos t)^2 + 1} dt \\ &= \int_0^{t_0} \sqrt{2 + t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{(2 + t_0^2)^3} - 2\sqrt{2}}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int_L (2a - y) dx + x dy, \text{ 其中 } L \text{ 为摆线 } x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t) \text{ 上对应 } t \text{ 从 } 0 \text{ 到 } 2\pi \text{ 的一段弧};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \int_L (2a - y) dx + x dy &= \int_0^{2\pi} [(2a - a + a \cos t) \cdot a(1 - \cos t) + a(t - \sin t) \cdot a \sin t] dt \\ &= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} t \sin t dt = -2\pi a^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int_{\Gamma} (y^2 - z^2) dx + 2yz dy - x^2 dz, \text{ 其中 } \Gamma \text{ 是曲线 } x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3 \text{ 上由 } t_1 = 0 \text{ 到 } t_2 = 1 \text{ 的一段弧};$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \int_{\Gamma} (y^2 - z^2) dx + 2yz dy - x^2 dz &= \int_0^1 [(t^4 - t^6) \cdot 1 + 2t^2 \cdot t^3 \cdot 2t - t^2 \cdot 3t^2] dt \\ &= \int_0^1 (-2t^4 + 3t^6) dt = \frac{1}{35}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \int_L (e^x \sin y - 2y) dx + (e^x \cos y - 2) dy, \text{ 其中 } L \text{ 为上半圆周 } (x - a)^2 + y^2 = a^2, y \geq 0, \text{ 沿逆时针方向};$$

$$\text{解 这里 } P = e^x \sin y - 2y, Q = e^x \cos y - 2, \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = e^x \cos y - e^x \cos y + 2 = 2.$$

令 L_1 为 x 轴上由原点到 $(2a, 0)$ 点的有向直线段, D 为 L 和 L_1 所围成的区域, 则由格林公式

$$\begin{aligned}
& \oint_{L+L_1} (e^x \sin y - 2y)dx + (e^x \cos y - 2)dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy \\
& = 2 \iint_D dx dy = \pi a^2, \\
& \int_L (e^x \sin y - 2y)dx + (e^x \cos y - 2)dy = \pi a^2 - \int_{L_1} (e^x \sin y - 2y)dx + (e^x \cos y - 2)dy \\
& = \pi a^2 - \int_0^{2a} 0 dx = \pi a^2.
\end{aligned}$$

(6) $\oint_{\Gamma} xyz dz$, 其中 Γ 是用平面 $y=z$ 截球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$ 所得的截痕, 从 z 轴的正向看去, 沿逆时针方向.

解 曲线 Γ 的一般方程为 $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2+z^2=1 \\ y=z \end{cases}$, 其参数方程为

$$x = \cos t, y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t, z = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t, t \text{ 从 } 0 \text{ 变到 } 2\pi.$$

于是
$$\begin{aligned}
\oint_{\Gamma} xyz dz &= \int_0^{2\pi} \cos t \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \cos t \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \cos t \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \cos t dt \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \pi.
\end{aligned}$$

4. 计算下列曲面积分:

(1) $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{dS}{x^2+y^2+z^2}$, 其中 Σ 是界于平面 $z=0$ 及 $z=H$ 之间的圆柱面 $x^2+y^2=R^2$;

解 $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2$, 其中

$$\Sigma_1: x = \sqrt{R^2 - y^2}, D_{xy}: -R \leq y \leq R, 0 \leq z \leq H, dS = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} dy dz;$$

$$\Sigma_2: x = -\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}, D_{xy}: -R \leq y \leq R, 0 \leq z \leq H, dS = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - y^2}} dy dz,$$

于是
$$\begin{aligned}
\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{dS}{x^2+y^2+z^2} &= \iint_{\Sigma_1} \frac{dS}{x^2+y^2+z^2} + \iint_{\Sigma_2} \frac{dS}{x^2+y^2+z^2} \\
&= 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{1}{R^2+z^2} \cdot \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2-y^2}} dy dz = 2R \int_{-R}^R \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2-y^2}} dy \int_0^H \frac{1}{R^2+z^2} dz \\
&= 2\pi \arctan \frac{H}{R}.
\end{aligned}$$

(2) $\iint_{\Sigma} (y^2-z) dy dz + (z^2-x) dz dx + (x^2-y) dx dy$, 其中 Σ 为锥面

$z = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ ($0 \leq z \leq h$) 的外侧;

解 这里 $P=y^2-z$, $Q=z^2-x$, $R=x^2-y$, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}+\frac{\partial R}{\partial z}=0$.

设 Σ_1 为 $z=h(x^2+y^2 \leq h^2)$ 的上侧, Ω 为由 Σ 与 Σ_1 所围成的空间区域, 则由高斯公式

$$\iint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} (y^2-z)dydz+(z^2-x)dzdx+(x^2-y)dxdy = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}+\frac{\partial R}{\partial z}\right)dv=0,$$

而
$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} (y^2-z)dydz+(z^2-x)dzdx+(x^2-y)dxdy = \iint_{\Sigma_1} (x^2-y)dxdy$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} (x^2-y)dxdy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^h (r^2 \cos^2 \theta - r \sin \theta) dr = \frac{\pi}{4} h^4,$$

所以
$$\iint_{\Sigma} (y^2-z)dydz+(z^2-x)dzdx+(x^2-y)dxdy = -\frac{\pi}{4} h^4.$$

(3) $\iint_{\Sigma} xdydz+yzdx+zdxdy$, 其中 Σ 为半球面 $z=\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}$ 的上侧;

解 设 Σ_1 为 xOy 面上圆域 $x^2+y^2 \leq R^2$ 的下侧, Ω 为由 Σ 与 Σ_1 所围成的空间区域, 则由高斯公式得

$$\begin{aligned} \oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} xdydz+yzdx+zdxdy &= \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}+\frac{\partial R}{\partial z}\right)dv \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} 3dv = 3\left(\frac{2}{3}\pi R^3\right) = 2\pi R^3, \end{aligned}$$

而
$$\iint_{\Sigma_1} xdydz+yzdx+zdxdy = \iint_{\Sigma_1} zdx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} 0dx dy = 0=0,$$

所以
$$\iint_{\Sigma} xdydz+yzdx+zdxdy = 2\pi R^3 - 0 = 2\pi R^3.$$

(4) $\iint_{\Sigma} \frac{xdydz+yzdx+zdxdy}{\sqrt{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^3}}$, 其中 Σ 为曲面 $1-\frac{z}{5}=\frac{(x-2)^2}{16}+\frac{(y-1)^2}{9}$ ($z \geq 0$) 的上侧;

解 这里 $P=\frac{x}{r^3}$, $Q=\frac{y}{r^3}$, $R=\frac{z}{r^3}$, 其中 $r=\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3x^2}{r^5}, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3xy^2}{r^5}, \quad \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3xz^2}{r^5}, \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} &= \frac{3}{r^3} - \frac{3(x^2+y^2+z^2)}{r^5} = \frac{3}{r^3} - \frac{3r^2}{r^5} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

设 Σ_1 为 $z=0$ ($\frac{(x-2)^2}{16}+\frac{(y-1)^2}{9} \leq 1$) 的下侧, Ω 是由 Σ 和 Σ_1 所围成的空间区域, 则由高斯公式

$$\oiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} \frac{xdydz+yzdx+zdxdy}{\sqrt{(x^2+y^2+z^2)^3}} = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial Q}{\partial y}+\frac{\partial R}{\partial z}\right)dv=0,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3}} &= - \iint_{\Sigma_1} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3}} \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} \frac{0}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)^3}} dxdy = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(5) $\iint_{\Sigma} xyz dxdy$, 其中 Σ 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 (x \geq 0, y \geq 0)$ 的外侧.

解 $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2$, 其中

Σ_1 是 $z = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} (x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0)$ 的上侧;

Σ_2 是 $z = -\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} (x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0)$ 的下侧,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{\Sigma} xyz dxdy &= \iint_{\Sigma_1} xyz dxdy + \iint_{\Sigma_2} xyz dxdy \\ &= \iint_{D_{xy}} xy \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} dxdy - \iint_{D_{xy}} xy (-\sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}) dxdy \\ &= 2 \iint_{D_{xy}} xy \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} dxdy = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \cos\theta \cdot \sin\theta \cdot \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \rho^3 d\rho \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\theta d\theta \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - \rho^2} \rho^3 d\rho = \frac{2}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

5. 证明 $\frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2}$ 在整个 xOy 平面除去 y 的负半轴及原点的区域 G 内是某个二元函数的全

微分, 并求出一个这样的二元函数.

解 这里 $P = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$, $Q = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$. 显然, 区域 G 是单连通的, P 和 Q 在 G 内具有一阶连续

偏导数, 并且

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{-2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x},$$

所以 $\frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2}$ 在开区域 G 内是某个二元函数 $u(x, y)$ 的全微分.

$$u(x, y) = \int_{(1,0)}^{(x,y)} \frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_1^x \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_0^y \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + y^2) + C.$$

6. 设在半平面 $x > 0$ 内有力 $F = -\frac{k}{\rho^3}(xi + yj)$ 构成力场, 其中 k 为常数, $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$. 证明

在此力场中场力所作的功与所取的路径无关.

解 场力沿路径 L 所作的功为

$$W = \int_L -\frac{kx}{\rho^3} dx - \frac{ky}{\rho^3} dy.$$

令 $P = -\frac{kx}{\rho^3}$, $Q = -\frac{ky}{\rho^3}$. 因为 P 和 Q 在单连通区域 $x > 0$ 内具有一阶连续的偏导数, 并且

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{3k}{\rho^5} xy = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x},$$

所以上述曲线积分所路径无关, 即力场所作的功与路径无关.

7. 求均匀曲面 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 的质心的坐标.

解 这里 $\Sigma: z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$, $(x, y) \in D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2\}$.

设曲面 Σ 的面密度为 $\rho = 1$, 由曲面的对称性可知, $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$. 因为

$$\iint_{\Sigma} z dS = \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x'^2 + z_y'^2} dx dy = a \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy = \pi a^3,$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} dS = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4\pi a^2 = 2\pi a^2,$$

所以 $\bar{z} = \frac{\pi a^3}{2\pi a^2} = \frac{a}{2}.$

因此该曲面的质心为 $(0, 0, \frac{a}{2})$.

8. 设 $u(x, y)$ 、 $v(x, y)$ 在闭区域 D 上都具有二阶连续偏导数, 分段光滑的曲线 L 为 D 的正向边界曲线. 证明:

$$(1) \iint_D v \Delta u dx dy = - \iint_D (\mathbf{grad} u \cdot \mathbf{grad} v) dx dy + \int_L v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds;$$

$$(2) \iint_D (u \Delta v - v \Delta u) dx dy = \int_L (u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}) ds,$$

其中 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$ 、 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial n}$ 分别是 u 、 v 沿 L 的外法线向量 \mathbf{n} 的方向导数, 符号 $\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$ 称为二维拉普

拉斯算子.

证明 设 L 上的单位切向量为 $\mathbf{T} = (\cos \alpha, \sin \alpha)$, 则 $\mathbf{n} = (\sin \alpha, -\cos \alpha)$.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int_L v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds &= \int_L v \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \sin \alpha - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \alpha \right) ds = \int_L \left[-v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \alpha + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \sin \alpha \right] ds \\ &= \iint_D \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \right] dx dy \\ &= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) dx dy \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) dx dy + \iint_D v \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) dx dy \\
&= \iint_D \mathbf{grad} v \cdot \mathbf{grad} u dx dy + \iint_D v \Delta u dx dy,
\end{aligned}$$

所以 $\iint_D v \Delta u dx dy = - \iint_D (\mathbf{grad} u \cdot \mathbf{grad} v) dx dy + \int_L v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds.$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \int_L \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \right) ds &= \int_L \left[u \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \sin \alpha - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \cos \alpha \right) - v \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \sin \alpha - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \alpha \right) \right] dx dy \\
&= \int_L \left[\left(-u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \cos \alpha + \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) \sin \alpha \right] dx dy \\
&= \iint_D \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) \right] dx dy \\
&= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) dx dy \\
&= \iint_D \left[u \left(\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \right) - v \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) \right] dx dy = \iint_D (u \Delta v - v \Delta u) dx dy.
\end{aligned}$$

9. 求向量 $\mathbf{A} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$ 通过闭区域 $\Omega = \{(x, y, z) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1\}$ 的边界曲面流向外侧的通量.

解 设 Σ 为区域 Ω 的边界曲面的外侧, 则通量为

$$\begin{aligned}
\Phi &= \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dv \\
&= \iiint_{\Omega} 3 dv = 3.
\end{aligned}$$

10. 求力 $\mathbf{F} = y\mathbf{i} + z\mathbf{j} + x\mathbf{k}$ 沿有向闭曲线 Γ 所作的功, 其中 Γ 为平面 $x+y+z=1$ 被三个坐标面所截成的三角形的整个边界, 从 z 轴正向看去, 沿顺时针方向.

解 设 Σ 为平面 $x+y+z=1$ 在第一卦部分的下侧, 则力场沿其边界 L (顺时针方向) 所作的功为

$$W = \oint_L y dx + z dy + x dz.$$

曲面 Σ 的单位法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1) = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$, 由斯托克斯公式有

$$\begin{aligned}
W &= \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix} dS \\
&= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} (-1-1-1) dS = \sqrt{3} \iint_{\Sigma} dS = \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{2})^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{3}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

习题 11-1

1. 写出下列级数的前五项:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+n}{1+n^2};$$

$$\text{解 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+n}{1+n^2} = \frac{1+1}{1+1^2} + \frac{1+2}{1+2^2} + \frac{1+3}{1+3^2} + \frac{1+4}{1+4^2} + \frac{1+5}{1+5^2} + \cdots.$$

$$\text{解 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1+n}{1+n^2} = 1 + \frac{3}{5} + \frac{4}{10} + \frac{5}{26} + \frac{6}{37} + \cdots.$$

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots 2n};$$

$$\text{解 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots 2n} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1 \cdot 3}{2 \cdot 4} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} + \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 \cdot 9}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8 \cdot 10} + \cdots.$$

$$\text{解 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots 2n} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{15}{48} + \frac{105}{384} + \frac{945}{3840} + \cdots.$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{5^n};$$

$$\text{解 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{5^n} = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{5^3} - \frac{1}{5^4} + \frac{1}{5^5} - \cdots.$$

$$\text{解 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{5^n} = \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{25} + \frac{1}{125} - \frac{1}{625} + \frac{1}{3125} - \cdots.$$

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}.$$

$$\text{解 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = \frac{1!}{1^1} + \frac{2!}{2^2} + \frac{3!}{3^3} + \frac{4!}{4^4} + \frac{5!}{5^5} + \cdots.$$

$$\text{解 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n} = \frac{1}{1} + \frac{2}{4} + \frac{6}{27} + \frac{24}{256} + \frac{120}{3125} + \cdots.$$

2. 写出下列级数的一般项:

$$(1) 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} + \cdots;$$

$$\text{解 一般项为 } u_n = \frac{1}{2n-1}.$$

$$(2) \frac{2}{1} - \frac{3}{2} + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{5}{4} + \frac{6}{5} - \cdots;$$

$$\text{解 一般项为 } u_n = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n+1}{n}.$$

$$(3) \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} + \frac{x}{2 \cdot 4} + \frac{x\sqrt{x}}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} + \frac{x^2}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6 \cdot 8} + \cdots;$$

$$\text{解 一般项为 } u_n = \frac{x^{\frac{n}{2}}}{2n!}.$$

$$(4) \frac{a^2}{3} - \frac{a^3}{5} + \frac{a^4}{7} - \frac{a^5}{9} + \cdots$$

解 一般项为 $u_n = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{a^{n+1}}{2n+1}$.

3. 根据级数收敛与发散的判定定义判定下列级数的收敛性:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n});$$

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned} s_n &= (\sqrt{2} - \sqrt{1}) + (\sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}) + (\sqrt{4} - \sqrt{3}) + \cdots + (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) \\ &= (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{1}) \rightarrow \infty (n \rightarrow \infty), \end{aligned}$$

所以级数发散.

$$(2) \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 7} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} + \cdots;$$

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned} s_n &= \frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 7} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} \right) + \cdots + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} (n \rightarrow \infty), \end{aligned}$$

所以级数收敛.

$$(3) \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{3\pi}{6} + \cdots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{6} + \cdots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } s_n &= \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{3\pi}{6} + \cdots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{6} \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{12}} \left(2 \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \sin \frac{\pi}{6} + 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \sin \frac{2\pi}{6} + \cdots + 2 \sin \frac{\pi}{12} \sin \frac{n\pi}{6} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{12}} \left[\left(\cos \frac{\pi}{12} - \cos \frac{3\pi}{12} \right) + \left(\cos \frac{3\pi}{12} - \cos \frac{5\pi}{12} \right) + \cdots + \left(\cos \frac{2n-1}{12} \pi - \cos \frac{2n+1}{12} \pi \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2 \sin \frac{\pi}{12}} \left(\cos \frac{\pi}{12} - \cos \frac{2n+1}{12} \pi \right). \end{aligned}$$

因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \cos \frac{2n+1}{12} \pi$ 不存在, 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n$ 不存在, 因而该级数发散.

4. 判定下列级数的收敛性:

$$(1) -\frac{8}{9} + \frac{8^2}{9^2} - \frac{8^3}{9^3} + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{8^n}{9^n} + \cdots;$$

解 这是一个等比级数, 公比为 $q = -\frac{8}{9}$, 于是 $|q| = \frac{8}{9} < 1$, 所以此级数收敛.

$$(2) \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} + \cdots + \frac{1}{3n} + \cdots ;$$

解 此级数是发散的, 这是因为如此级数收敛, 则级数

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 3 \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{9} + \cdots + \frac{1}{3n} + \cdots \right)$$

也收敛, 矛盾.

$$(3) \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{3}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{3}} + \cdots ;$$

解 因为级数的一般项 $u_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{3}} = 3^{\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow 1 \neq 0 (n \rightarrow \infty)$,

所以由级数收敛的必要条件可知, 此级数发散.

$$(4) \frac{3}{2} + \frac{3^2}{2^2} + \frac{3^3}{2^3} + \cdots + \frac{3^n}{2^n} + \cdots ;$$

解 这是一个等比级数, 公比 $q = \frac{3}{2} > 1$, 所以此级数发散.

$$(5) \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^3}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n}\right) + \cdots .$$

解 因为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n}$ 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n}$ 都是收敛的等比级数, 所以级数

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^3}\right) + \cdots + \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n}\right) + \cdots$$

是收敛的.

习题 11-2

1. 用比较审敛法或极限形式的比较审敛法判定下列级数的收敛性:

$$(1) 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)} + \cdots ;$$

解 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2n-1}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{2}$, 而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散, 故所给级数发散.

$$(2) 1 + \frac{1+2}{1+2^2} + \frac{1+3}{1+3^2} + \cdots + \frac{1+n}{1+n^2} + \cdots ;$$

解 因为 $u_n = \frac{1+n}{1+n^2} > \frac{1+n}{n+n^2} = \frac{1}{n}$, 而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$ 发散,

故所给级数发散.

$$(3) \frac{1}{2 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 6} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+4)} + \cdots ;$$

解 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{(n+1)(n+4)}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^2 + 5n + 4} = 1$, 而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛,

故所给级数收敛.

$$(4) \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2^2} + \sin \frac{\pi}{2^3} + \cdots + \sin \frac{\pi}{2^n} + \cdots ;$$

$$\text{解 因为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2^n}}{\frac{1}{2^n}} = \pi \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2^n}}{\frac{\pi}{2^n}} = \pi, \text{ 而级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \text{ 收敛,}$$

故所给级数收敛.

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+a^n} (a>0).$$

解 因为

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+a^n}}{\frac{1}{a^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^n}{1+a^n} = l = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 < a < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & a = 1 \\ 1 & a > 1 \end{cases},$$

而当 $a>1$ 时级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a^n}$ 收敛, 当 $0 < a \leq 1$ 时级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a^n}$ 发散,

所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+a^n}$ 当 $a>1$ 时收敛, 当 $0 < a \leq 1$ 时发散.

2. 用比值审敛法判定下列级数的收敛性:

$$(1) \frac{3}{1 \cdot 2} + \frac{3^2}{2 \cdot 2^2} + \frac{3^3}{3 \cdot 2^3} + \cdots + \frac{3^n}{n \cdot 2^n} + \cdots ;$$

解 级数的一般项为 $u_n = \frac{3^n}{n \cdot 2^n}$. 因为

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3^{n+1}}{(n+1) \cdot 2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n \cdot 2^n}{3^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{3}{2} > 1,$$

所以级数发散.

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^2}{3^n};$$

$$\text{解 因为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{3^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{3^n}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{3} < 1,$$

所以级数收敛.

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n \cdot n!}{n^n};$$

$$\text{解 因为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{2^n \cdot n!} = 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^n = \frac{2}{e} < 1,$$

所以级数收敛.

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \tan \frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}}.$$

解 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) \tan \frac{\pi}{2^{n+2}}}{n \tan \frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{\frac{\pi}{2^{n+2}}}{\frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}}} = \frac{1}{2} < 1,$

所以级数收敛.

3. 用根值审敛法判定下列级数的收敛性:

(1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{2n+1}\right)^n;$

解 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2} < 1,$ 所以级数收敛.

(2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{[\ln(n+1)]^n};$

解 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln(n+1)} = 0 < 1,$ 所以级数收敛.

(3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{3n-1}\right)^{2n-1};$

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{3n-1}\right)^{\frac{2n-1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(3-\frac{1}{n}\right)^{2-\frac{1}{n}}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3^{2-\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \left(1-\frac{1}{3n}\right)^{2-\frac{1}{n}}} = \frac{1}{3^2 \cdot e^3} < 1, \end{aligned}$$

所以级数收敛.

(4) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{b}{a_n}\right)^n,$ 其中 $a_n \rightarrow a (n \rightarrow \infty), a_n, b, a$ 均为正数.

解 因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b}{a_n} = \frac{b}{a},$

所以当 $b < a$ 时级数收敛, 当 $b > a$ 时级数发散.

4. 判定下列级数的收敛性:

(1) $\frac{3}{4} + 2\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^2 + 3\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^3 + \cdots + n\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n + \cdots;$

解 这里 $u_n = n\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n,$ 因为

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^{n+1}}{n\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{3}{4} = \frac{3}{4} < 1,$$

所以级数收敛.

(2) $\frac{1^4}{1!} + \frac{2^4}{2!} + \frac{3^4}{3!} + \cdots + \frac{n^4}{n!} + \cdots;$

解 这里 $u_n = \frac{n^4}{n!},$ 因为

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^4}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{n^4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^3 = 0 < 1,$$

所以级数收敛.

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{n(n+2)};$$

$$\text{解 因为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n+1}{n(n+2)}}{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n+2} = 1, \text{ 而级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ 发散,}$$

故所给级数发散.

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n};$$

$$\text{解 因为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1} \sin \frac{\pi}{3^{n+1}}}{2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3^{n+1}}}{2^n \cdot \frac{\pi}{3^n}} = \frac{2}{3} < 1,$$

所以级数收敛.

$$(5) \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + \cdots + \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}} + \cdots;$$

$$\text{解 因为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}} = 1 \neq 0,$$

所以级数发散.

$$(6) \frac{1}{a+b} + \frac{1}{2a+b} + \cdots + \frac{1}{na+b} + \cdots (a > 0, b > 0).$$

$$\text{解 因为 } u_n = \frac{1}{na+b} > \frac{1}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{n}, \text{ 而级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ 发散,}$$

故所给级数发散.

5. 判定下列级数是否收敛? 如果是收敛的, 是绝对收敛还是条件收敛?

$$(1) 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} + \cdots;$$

$$\text{解 这是一个交错级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} u_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, \text{ 其中 } u_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}.$$

因为显然 $u_n \geq u_{n+1}$, 并且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$, 所以此级数是收敛的.

$$\text{又因为 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(-1)^{n-1} u_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \text{ 是 } p < 1 \text{ 的 } p \text{ 级数, 是发散的,}$$

所以原级数是条件收敛的.

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n}{3^{n-1}};$$

$$\text{解 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(-1)^{n-1} \frac{n}{3^{n-1}}| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{3^{n-1}}.$$

因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n+1}{3^n}}{\frac{n}{3^{n-1}}} = \frac{1}{3} < 1$, 所以级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{3^{n-1}}$ 是收敛的,

从而原级数收敛, 并且绝对收敛.

$$(3) \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^4} + \cdots;$$

解 这是交错级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}$, 并且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}$.

因为级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n}$ 是收敛的, 所以原级数也收敛, 并且绝对收敛.

$$(4) \frac{1}{\ln 2} - \frac{1}{\ln 3} + \frac{1}{\ln 4} - \frac{1}{\ln 5} + \cdots;$$

解 这是交错级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} u_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{\ln(n+1)}$, 其中 $u_n = \frac{1}{\ln(n+1)}$.

因为 $u_n \geq u_{n+1}$, 并且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$, 所以此级数是收敛的.

又因为 $\frac{1}{\ln(n+1)} \geq \frac{1}{n+1}$, 而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1}$ 发散,

故级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(-1)^{n-1} u_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln(n+1)}$ 发散, 从而原级数是条件收敛的.

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2^{n^2}}{n!}.$$

解 级数的一般项为 $u_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2^{n^2}}{n!}$.

因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |u_n| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n^2}}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2^n)}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n}{n} \cdot \frac{2^n}{n-1} \cdot \frac{2^n}{n-2} \cdots \frac{2^n}{3} \cdot \frac{2^n}{2} \cdot \frac{2^n}{1} = \infty$,

所以级数发散.

习题 11-3

1. 求下列幂级数的收敛域:

$$(1) x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + \cdots + nx^n + \cdots;$$

解 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1$, 故收敛半径为 $R=1$.

因为当 $x=1$ 时, 幂级数成为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n$, 是发散的;

当 $x=-1$ 时, 幂级数成为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n n$, 也是发散的,

所以收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$.

$$(2) 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2^2} + \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n^2} + \cdots ;$$

$$\text{解 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{(n+1)^2}}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{(n+1)^2} = 1, \text{ 故收敛半径为 } R=1.$$

因为当 $x=1$ 时, 幂级数成为 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^2}$, 是收敛的; 当 $x=-1$ 时, 幂级数成为 $1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$, 也是收敛的, 所以收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$.

$$(3) \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2 \cdot 4} + \frac{x^3}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot 6} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots (2n)} + \cdots ;$$

$$\text{解 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^n \cdot n!}{2^{n+1} \cdot (n+1)!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2(n+1)} = 0, \text{ 故收敛半径为 } R=+\infty, \text{ 收敛域为 } (-\infty, +\infty).$$

$$(4) \frac{x}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{x^2}{2 \cdot 3^2} + \frac{x^3}{3 \cdot 3^3} + \cdots + \frac{x^n}{n \cdot 3^n} + \cdots ;$$

$$\text{解 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n \cdot 3^n}{(n+1) \cdot 3^{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 故收敛半径为 } R=3.$$

因为当 $x=3$ 时, 幂级数成为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$, 是发散的; 当 $x=-3$ 时, 幂级数成为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n}$, 也是收敛的, 所以收敛域为 $[-3, 3)$.

$$(5) \frac{2}{2}x + \frac{2^2}{5}x^2 + \frac{2^3}{10}x^3 + \cdots + \frac{2^n}{n^2+1}x^n + \cdots ;$$

$$\text{解 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2+1} \cdot \frac{n^2+1}{2^n} = 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2+1}{(n+1)^2+1} = 2, \text{ 故收敛半径为 } R=\frac{1}{2}.$$

因为当 $x=\frac{1}{2}$ 时, 幂级数成为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+1}$, 是收敛的; 当 $x=-1$ 时, 幂级数成为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n^2+1}$, 也是收敛的, 所以收敛域为 $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$.

$$(6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1};$$

$$\text{解 这里级数的一般项为 } u_n = (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}.$$

因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{x^{2n+3}}{2n+3} \cdot \frac{2n+1}{x^{2n+1}} \right| = x^2$, 由比值审敛法, 当 $x^2 < 1$, 即 $|x| < 1$ 时, 幂级数绝对收敛; 当 $x^2 > 1$, 即 $|x| > 1$ 时, 幂级数发散, 故收敛半径为 $R=1$.

因为当 $x=1$ 时, 幂级数成为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1}$, 是收敛的; 当 $x=-1$ 时, 幂级数成为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{2n+1}$, 也是收敛的, 所以收敛域为 $[-1, 1]$.

$$(7) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} x^{2n-2};$$

解 这里级数的一般项为 $u_n = \frac{2n-1}{2^n} x^{2n-2}$.

因为 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{(2n+1)x^{2n}}{2^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{2^n}{(2n-1)x^{2n-2}} \right| = \frac{1}{2} x^2$, 由比值审敛法, 当 $\frac{1}{2} x^2 < 1$, 即 $|x| < \sqrt{2}$ 时, 幂级数绝对收敛; 当 $\frac{1}{2} x^2 > 1$, 即 $|x| > \sqrt{2}$ 时, 幂级数发散, 故收敛半径为 $R = \sqrt{2}$.

因为当 $x = \pm \sqrt{2}$ 时, 幂级数成为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2}$, 是发散的, 所以收敛域为 $(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$.

$$(8) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-5)^n}{\sqrt{n}}.$$

解 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1}} = 1$, 故收敛半径为 $R=1$, 即当 $-1 < x-5 < 1$ 时级数收敛, 当 $|x-5| > 1$ 时级数发散.

因为当 $x-5=-1$, 即 $x=4$ 时, 幂级数成为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$, 是收敛的; 当 $x-5=1$, 即 $x=6$ 时, 幂级数成为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$, 是发散的, 所以收敛域为 $[4, 6)$.

2. 利用逐项求导或逐项积分, 求下列级数的和函数:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1};$$

解 设和函数为 $S(x)$, 即 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= \left[\int_0^x S(x) dx \right]' = \left[\int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} dx \right]' = \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x n x^{n-1} dx \right]' \\ &= \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \right]' = \left[\frac{1}{1-x} - 1 \right]' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \quad (-1 < x < 1). \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1};$$

解 设和函数为 $S(x)$, 即 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} S(x) &= S(0) + \int_0^x S'(x) dx = \int_0^x \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1} \right]' dx = \int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{4n} dx \\ &= \int_0^x \left(\frac{1}{1-x^4} - 1 \right) dx = \int_0^x \left(-1 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x^2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - x \quad (-1 < x < 1). \end{aligned}$$

提示: 由 $\int_0^x S'(x) dx = S(x) - S(0)$ 得 $S(x) = S(0) + \int_0^x S'(x) dx$.

$$(3) x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \cdots + \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} + \cdots.$$

解 设和函数为 $S(x)$, 即

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} = x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \cdots + \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} + \cdots,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则} \quad S(x) &= S(0) + \int_0^x S'(x) dx = \int_0^x \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} \right]' dx = \int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{2n-2} dx \\ &= \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} \quad (-1 < x < 1). \end{aligned}$$

提示: 由 $\int_0^x S'(x) dx = S(x) - S(0)$ 得 $S(x) = S(0) + \int_0^x S'(x) dx$.

习题 11-4

1. 求函数 $f(x) = \cos x$ 的泰勒级数, 并验证它在整个数轴上收敛于这函数.

$$\text{解} \quad f^{(n)}(x) = \cos\left(x + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad (n=1, 2, \cdots),$$

$$f^{(n)}(x_0) = \cos\left(x_0 + n \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \quad (n=1, 2, \cdots),$$

从而得 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处的泰勒公式

$$f(x) = \cos x_0 + \cos\left(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)(x-x_0) + \frac{\cos\left(x_0 + \pi\right)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \cdots$$

$$+ \frac{\cos\left(x_0 + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n + R_n(x).$$

$$\text{因为} |R_n(x)| = \left| \frac{\cos\left[x_0 + \theta(x-x_0) + \frac{n+1}{2}\pi\right]}{(n+1)!}(x-x_0)^{n+1} \right| \leq \frac{|x-x_0|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} \quad (0 \leq \theta \leq 1),$$

而级数 $\sum_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x-x_0|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$ 总是收敛的, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|x-x_0|^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} = 0$, 从而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |R_n(x)| = 0$.

$$\text{因此} \quad f(x) = \cos x_0 + \cos\left(x_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)(x-x_0) + \frac{\cos\left(x_0 + \pi\right)}{2!}(x-x_0)^2 + \cdots$$

$$+ \frac{\cos\left(x_0 + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right)}{n!}(x-x_0)^n + \cdots, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

2. 将下列函数展开成 x 的幂级数, 并求展开式成立的区间:

$$(1) \operatorname{sh} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2};$$

解 因为

$$e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

$$\text{所以} \quad e^{-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n!}, \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

故 $\operatorname{sh} x = \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n!} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} [1 - (-1)^n] \frac{x^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$

(2) $\ln(a+x) (a>0)$;

解 因为 $\ln(a+x) = \ln a \left(1 + \frac{x}{a}\right) = \ln a + \ln\left(1 + \frac{x}{a}\right),$

$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \quad (-1 < x \leq 1),$$

所以 $\ln(a+x) = \ln a + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n+1} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{n+1} = \ln a + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{n+1}}{(n+1)a^{n+1}} \quad (-a < x \leq a).$

(3) a^x ;

解 因为 $e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty),$

所以 $a^x = e^{x \ln a} = e^x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x \ln a)^n}{n!} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(\ln a)^n}{n!} x^n, x \in (-\infty, +\infty),$

(4) $\sin^2 x$;

解 因为 $\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x,$

$$\cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

所以 $\sin^2 x = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2x)^{2n}}{(2n)!} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2^{2n-1} \cdot x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$

(5) $(1+x)\ln(1+x)$;

解 因为 $\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} \quad (-1 < x \leq 1),$

所以 $(1+x)\ln(1+x) = (1+x) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1}$
 $= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+2}}{n+1} = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n}$
 $= x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^n}{n+1} + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \right] x^{n+1} = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n(n+1)} x^{n+1} \quad (-1 < x \leq 1).$

(6) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$

解 因为 $\frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{1/2}} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{2n} \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1),$

所以 $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{2n+1} = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{2 \cdot (2n)!}{(n!)^2} \left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^{2n+1} \quad (-1 \leq x \leq 1).$

3. 将下列函数展开成 $(x-1)$ 的幂级数, 并求展开式成立的区间:

(1) $\sqrt{x^3}$;

解 因为

$$(1+x)^m = 1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!} x^2 + \cdots + \frac{m(m-1) \cdots (m-n+1)}{n!} x^n + \cdots \quad (-1 < x < 1).$$

所以 $\sqrt{x^3}=[1+(x-1)]^{\frac{3}{2}}$

$$=1+\frac{3}{2}(x-1)+\frac{\frac{3}{2}(\frac{3}{2}-1)}{2!}(x-1)^2+\cdots+\frac{\frac{3}{2}(\frac{3}{2}-1)\cdots(\frac{3}{2}-n+1)}{n!}(x-1)^n+\cdots$$

$(-1 < x-1 < 1),$

即 $\sqrt{x^3}=1+\frac{3}{2}(x-1)+\frac{3\cdot 1}{2^2\cdot 2!}(x-1)^2+\cdots+\frac{3\cdot 1\cdot(-1)\cdot(-3)\cdots(5-2n)}{2^n\cdot n!}(x-1)^n+\cdots$

$(0 < x < 2).$

上术级数当 $x=0$ 和 $x=2$ 时都是收敛的, 所以展开式成立的区间是 $[0, 2]$.

(2) $\lg x$.

解 $\lg x = \frac{\ln x}{\ln 10} = \frac{1}{\ln 10} \ln[1+(x-1)] = \frac{1}{\ln 10} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n} \quad (-1 < x-1 \leq 1),$

即 $\lg x = \frac{1}{\ln 10} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(x-1)^n}{n} \quad (0 < x \leq 2).$

4. 将函数 $f(x)=\cos x$ 展开成 $(x+\frac{\pi}{3})$ 的幂级数.

解 $\cos x = \cos[(x+\frac{\pi}{3})-\frac{\pi}{3}] = \cos(x+\frac{\pi}{3})\cos\frac{\pi}{3} + \sin(x+\frac{\pi}{3})\sin\frac{\pi}{3}$

$$= \frac{1}{2}\cos(x+\frac{\pi}{3}) + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\sin(x+\frac{\pi}{3})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n)!} (x+\frac{\pi}{3})^{2n} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(2n+1)!} (x+\frac{\pi}{3})^{2n+1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left[\frac{1}{(2n)!} (x+\frac{\pi}{3})^{2n} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{(2n+1)!} (x+\frac{\pi}{3})^{2n+1} \right] \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

5. 将函数 $f(x)=\frac{1}{x}$ 展开成 $(x-3)$ 的幂级数.

解 $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{3+x-3} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-3}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-3}{3}\right)^n \quad (-1 < \frac{x-3}{3} < 1),$

即 $\frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-3}{3}\right)^n \quad (0 < x < 6).$

6. 将函数 $f(x)=\frac{1}{x^2+3x+2}$ 展开成 $(x+4)$ 的幂级数.

解 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x+2},$

而 $\frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{-3+(x+4)} = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1-\frac{x+4}{3}} = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x+4}{3}\right)^n \quad (|\frac{x+4}{3}| < 1),$

即 $\frac{1}{x+1} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{3^{n+1}} \quad (-7 < x < -1);$

$$\frac{1}{x+2} = \frac{1}{-2+(x+4)} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1-\frac{x+4}{2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x+4}{2}\right)^n \left(\left|\frac{x+4}{2}\right| < 1\right),$$

即
$$\frac{1}{x+2} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{2^{n+1}} \quad (-6 < x < -2).$$

因此
$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{1}{x^2+3x+2} = -\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{3^{n+1}} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x+4)^n}{2^{n+1}} \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}\right)(x+4)^n \quad (-6 < x < -2). \end{aligned}$$

习题 11-5

1. 利用函数的幂级数展开式求下列各数的近似值:

(1) $\ln 3$ (误差不超过 0.0001);

解
$$\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = 2\left(x + \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1}x^{2n-1} + \cdots\right) \quad (-1 < x < 1),$$

$$\ln 3 = \ln \frac{1+\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = 2\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2^5} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}} + \cdots\right).$$

又
$$\begin{aligned} |r_n| &= 2\left[\frac{1}{(2n-1) \cdot 2^{2n-1}} + \frac{1}{(2n+3) \cdot 2^{2n+3}} + \cdots\right] \\ &= \frac{2}{(2n+1)2^{2n+1}} \left[1 + \frac{(2n+1) \cdot 2^{2n+1}}{(2n+3) \cdot 2^{2n+3}} + \frac{(2n+1) \cdot 2^{2n+1}}{(2n+5) \cdot 2^{2n+5}} + \cdots\right] \\ &< \frac{2}{(2n+1)2^{2n+1}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \cdots\right) = \frac{1}{3(2n-1)2^{2n-2}}, \end{aligned}$$

故 $|r_5| < \frac{1}{3 \cdot 11 \cdot 2^8} \approx 0.00012, \quad |r_5| < \frac{1}{3 \cdot 13 \cdot 2^{10}} \approx 0.00003.$

因而取 $n=6$, 此时

$$\ln 3 = 2\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2^5} + \frac{1}{7} \cdot \frac{1}{2^7} + \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2^9} + \frac{1}{11} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{11}}\right) \approx 1.0986.$$

(2) \sqrt{e} (误差不超过 0.001);

解
$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!}x^n + \cdots \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty),$$

$$\sqrt{e} = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} + \cdots.$$

由于
$$\begin{aligned} r_n &= \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{(n+2)!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{n+2}} + \cdots \\ &= \frac{1}{n! \cdot 2^n} \left[1 + \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{(n+2) \cdot (n+1)} \cdot \frac{1}{2^2} + \cdots\right] \\ &< \frac{1}{n! \cdot 2^n} \cdot \frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot n! \cdot 2^{n-2}}, \end{aligned}$$

故 $r_4 = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5! \cdot 2^3} \approx 0.0003$.

因此取 $n=4$ 得

$$\sqrt{e} \approx 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{4!} \cdot \frac{1}{2^4} \approx 1.648.$$

(3) $\sqrt[9]{522}$ (误差不超过 0.00001);

$$\text{解 } (1+x)^m = 1 + mx + \frac{m(m-1)}{2!}x^2 + \cdots + \frac{m(m-1)\cdots(m-n+1)}{n!}x^n + \cdots \quad (-1 < x < 1),$$

$$\sqrt[9]{522} = 2(1 + \frac{10}{2^9})^{1/9}$$

$$= 2[1 + \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{10}{2^9} - \frac{8}{9^2 \cdot 2!} \cdot (\frac{10}{2^9})^2 + \frac{8 \cdot 17}{3^2 \cdot 3!} \cdot (\frac{10}{2^9})^3 - \cdots].$$

由于 $\frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{10}{2^9} \approx 0.002170$, $\frac{8}{9^2 \cdot 2!} \cdot (\frac{10}{2^9})^2 \approx 0.000019$,

故 $\sqrt[9]{522} = 2(1 + 0.002170 - 0.000019) \approx 2.00430$.

(4) $\cos 2^\circ$ (误差不超过 0.0001).

$$\text{解 } \cos x = 1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} + \cdots \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty),$$

$$\cos 2^\circ = \cos \frac{\pi}{90} = 1 - \frac{1}{2!} \cdot (\frac{\pi}{90})^2 + \frac{1}{4!} \cdot (\frac{\pi}{90})^4 - \frac{1}{6!} \cdot (\frac{\pi}{90})^6 + \cdots.$$

由于 $\frac{1}{2!} \cdot (\frac{\pi}{90})^2 \approx 6 \times 10^{-4}$, $\frac{1}{4!} \cdot (\frac{\pi}{90})^4 \approx 10^{-8}$,

故 $\cos 2^\circ \approx 1 - \frac{1}{2!} \cdot (\frac{\pi}{90})^2 \approx 1 - 0.0006 = 0.9994$.

2. 利用被积函数的幂级数展开式求下列定积分的近似值:

(1) $\int_0^{0.5} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx$ (误差不超过 0.0001);

$$\text{解 } \int_0^{0.5} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx = \int_0^{0.5} [1 - x^4 + x^8 - x^{12} + \cdots + (-1)^n x^{4n} + \cdots] dx$$

$$= (x - \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \frac{1}{9}x^9 - \frac{1}{13}x^{13} + \cdots) \Big|_0^{0.5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2^5} + \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2^9} - \frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{13}} + \cdots.$$

因为 $\frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2^5} \approx 0.00625$, $\frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2^9} \approx 0.00028$, $\frac{1}{13} \cdot \frac{1}{2^{13}} \approx 0.000009$,

所以 $\int_0^{0.5} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx \approx \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} \cdot \frac{1}{2^5} + \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2^9} \approx 0.4940$.

(2) $\int_0^{0.5} \frac{\arctan x}{x} dx$ (误差不超过 0.0001).

$$\text{解 } \arctan x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1}x^{2n+1} + \cdots \quad (-1 < x < 1),$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{0.5} \frac{\arctan x}{x} dx &= \int_0^{0.5} \left[1 - \frac{1}{3}x^2 + \frac{1}{5}x^4 - \cdots + (-1)^n \frac{1}{2n+1}x^{2n} + \cdots \right] dx \\ &= \left(x - \frac{1}{9}x^3 + \frac{1}{25}x^5 - \frac{1}{49}x^7 + \cdots \right) \Big|_0^{0.5} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{25} \cdot \frac{1}{2^5} - \frac{1}{49} \cdot \frac{1}{2^7} + \cdots.\end{aligned}$$

因为 $\frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} \approx 0.0139$, $\frac{1}{25} \cdot \frac{1}{2^5} \approx 0.0013$, $\frac{1}{49} \cdot \frac{1}{2^7} \approx 0.0002$,

所以 $\int_0^{0.5} \frac{\arctan x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{25} \cdot \frac{1}{2^5} \approx 0.487$.

3. 将函数 $e^x \cos x$ 展开成 x 的幂级数.

$$\text{解 } \cos x = \frac{1}{2}(e^{ix} + e^{-ix}),$$

$$\begin{aligned}e^x \cos x &= e^x \cdot \frac{1}{2}(e^{ix} + e^{-ix}) = \frac{1}{2}[e^{x(1+i)} + e^{x(1-i)}] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1+i)^n}{n!} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1-i)^n}{n!} x^n \right] = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(1+i)^n + (1-i)^n}{n!} x^n.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因为 } 1+i = \sqrt{2}e^{i\frac{\pi}{4}}, \quad 1-i = \sqrt{2}e^{-i\frac{\pi}{4}},$$

$$\text{所以 } (1+i)^n + (1-i)^n = 2^{\frac{n}{2}} [e^{i\frac{n\pi}{4}} + e^{-i\frac{n\pi}{4}}] = 2^{\frac{n}{2}} (2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{4}) = 2^{\frac{n}{2}+1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{4}.$$

$$\text{因此 } e^x \cos x = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2^{\frac{n}{2}+1} \cos \frac{n\pi}{4}}{n!} x^n \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

习题 11-7

1. 下列周期函数 $f(x)$ 的周期为 2π , 试将 $f(x)$ 展开成傅里叶级数, 如果 $f(x)$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi)$ 上的表达式为:

$$(1) f(x) = 3x^2 + 1 \quad (-\pi \leq x < \pi);$$

解 因为

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

$$\begin{aligned}a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos n\pi x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (3x^2 + 1) \cos n\pi x dx = (-1)^n \frac{12}{n^2} \quad (n=1, 2, \cdots),\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin n\pi x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (3x^2 + 1) \sin n\pi x dx = 0 \quad (n=1, 2, \cdots),\end{aligned}$$

所以 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶级数展开式为

$$f(x) = \pi^2 + 1 + 12 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

$$(2) f(x) = e^{2x} \quad (-\pi \leq x < \pi);$$

解 因为

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

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos n\pi x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{2x} \cos n\pi x dx = \frac{2(-1)^n (e^{2\pi} - e^{-2\pi})}{(n^2 + 4)\pi} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin n\pi x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{2x} \sin n\pi x dx = -\frac{n(-1)^n (e^{2\pi} - e^{-2\pi})}{(n^2 + 4)\pi} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots), \end{aligned}$$

所以 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶级数展开式为

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

$$(x \neq (2n+1)\pi, n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

$$(3) f(x) = \begin{cases} bx & -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ ax & 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases} \quad (a, b \text{ 为常数, 且 } a > b > 0).$$

解 因为

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 bxdx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} axdx = \frac{\pi}{2}(a-b),$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 bx \cos nxdx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} ax \cos nxdx \\ &= \frac{b-a}{n^2\pi} [1 - (-1)^n] \quad (n=1, 2, \dots), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 bx \sin nxdx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} ax \sin nxdx \\ &= (-1)^{n+1} \frac{a+b}{n} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots), \end{aligned}$$

所以 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶级数展开式为

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

$$(x \neq (2n+1)\pi, n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

2. 将下列函数 $f(x)$ 展开成傅里叶级数:

$$(1) f(x) = 2 \sin \frac{x}{3} \quad (-\pi \leq x \leq \pi);$$

解 将 $f(x)$ 拓广为周期函数 $F(x)$, 则 $F(x)$ 在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 中连续, 在 $x=\pm\pi$ 间断, 且

$$\frac{1}{2}[F(-\pi^-)+F(-\pi^+)] \neq f(-\pi), \quad \frac{1}{2}[F(\pi^-)+F(\pi^+)] \neq f(\pi),$$

故 $F(x)$ 的傅里叶级数在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 中收敛于 $f(x)$, 而在 $x=\pm\pi$ 处 $F(x)$ 的傅里叶级数不收敛于 $f(x)$.

计算傅氏系数如下:

因为 $2\sin\frac{x}{3}$ ($-\pi < x < \pi$) 是奇函数, 所以 $a_n=0$ ($n=0, 1, 2, \dots$),

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi 2\sin\frac{x}{3} \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi [\cos(\frac{1}{3}-n)x - \cos(\frac{1}{3}+n)x] dx \\ &= (-1)^{n+1} \frac{18\sqrt{3}}{\pi} \cdot \frac{n}{9n^2-1} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots), \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } f(x) = \frac{18\sqrt{3}}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{n \sin nx}{9n^2-1} \quad (-\pi < x < \pi).$$

$$(2) f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x & -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ 1 & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}.$$

解 将 $f(x)$ 拓广为周期函数 $F(x)$, 则 $F(x)$ 在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 中连续, 在 $x=\pm\pi$ 间断, 且

$$\frac{1}{2}[F(-\pi^-)+F(-\pi^+)] \neq f(-\pi), \quad \frac{1}{2}[F(\pi^-)+F(\pi^+)] \neq f(\pi),$$

故 $F(x)$ 的傅里叶级数在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 中收敛于 $f(x)$, 而在 $x=\pm\pi$ 处 $F(x)$ 的傅里叶级数不收敛于 $f(x)$.

计算傅氏系数如下:

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } f(x) &= \frac{1+\pi-e^{-\pi}}{2\pi} \\ &+ \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{1-(-1)^n e^{-\pi}}{1+n^2} \cos nx + \left[\frac{-n+(-1)^n n e^{-\pi}}{1+n^2} + \frac{1-(-1)^n}{n} \right] \sin nx \right\} \end{aligned}$$

$(-\pi < x < \pi).$

3. 设周期函数 $f(x)$ 的周期为 2π , 证明 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶系数为

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots),$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \quad (n=1, 2, \dots).$$

证明 我们知道, 若 $f(x)$ 是以 l 为周期的连续函数, 则

$$\int_a^{a+l} f(x)dx \text{ 的值与 } a \text{ 无关, 且 } \int_a^{a+l} f(x)dx = \int_0^l f(x)dx,$$

因为 $f(x)$, $\cos nx$, $\sin nx$ 均为以 2π 为周期的函数, 所以 $f(x)\cos nx$, $f(x)\sin nx$ 均为以 2π 为周期的函数, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{-\pi+2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \quad (n=1, 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

同理 $b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \quad (n=1, 2, \dots).$

4. 将函数 $f(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2} \quad (-\pi \leq x \leq \pi)$ 展开成傅里叶级数:

解 因为 $f(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2}$ 为偶函数, 故 $b_n = 0 \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$, 而

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{x}{2} \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [\cos(\frac{1}{2}-n)x - \cos(\frac{1}{2}+n)x] dx \\ &= (-1)^{n+1} \frac{4}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{4n^2-1} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots). \end{aligned}$$

由于 $f(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2}$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上连续, 所以

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

5. 设 $f(x)$ 的周期为 2π 的周期函数, 它在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的表达式这

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{2} & -\pi \leq x < -\frac{\pi}{2} \\ x & -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \frac{\pi}{2} \leq x < \pi \end{cases},$$

将 $f(x)$ 展开成傅里叶级数.

解 因为 $f(x)$ 为奇函数, 故 $a_n = 0 \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$, 而

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin nx dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{2} \sin nx dx \right] \\ &= -\frac{(-1)^n}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots), \end{aligned}$$

又 $f(x)$ 的间断点为 $x = (2n+1)\pi$, $n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$, 所以

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} + \frac{2}{n^2\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \right] \sin nx \quad (x \neq (2n+1)\pi, n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots).$$

6. 将函数 $f(x) = \frac{\pi-x}{2}$ ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$) 展开成正弦级数.

解 作奇延拓得 $F(x)$:

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & 0 < x \leq \pi \\ 0 & x=0 \\ -f(-x) & -\pi < x < 0 \end{cases},$$

再周期延拓 $F(x)$ 到 $(-\infty, +\infty)$, 则当 $x \in (0, \pi]$ 时 $F(x) = f(x)$, $F(0) = 0 \neq \frac{\pi}{2} = f(0)$.

因为 $a_n = 0$ ($n=0, 1, 2, \dots$), 而

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x-\pi}{2} \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{n} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots),$$

故 $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin nx$ ($0 < x \leq \pi$),

级数在 $x=0$ 处收敛于 0.

7. 将函数 $f(x) = 2x^2$ ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$) 分别展开成正弦级数和余弦级数.

解 对 $f(x)$ 作奇延拓, 则 $a_n = 0$ ($n=0, 1, 2, \dots$), 而

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 2x^2 \sin nx dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \left[(-1)^n \left(\frac{2}{n^3} - \frac{\pi^2}{n} \right) - \frac{2}{n^3} \right] \quad (n=1, 2, \dots),$$

故正弦级数为

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[(-1)^n \left(\frac{2}{n^3} - \frac{\pi^2}{n} \right) - \frac{2}{n^3} \right] \sin nx \quad (0 \leq x < \pi),$$

级数在 $x=0$ 处收敛于 0.

对 $f(x)$ 作偶延拓, 则 $b_n = 0$ ($n=1, 2, \dots$), 而

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 2x^2 dx = \frac{4}{3} \pi^2,$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 2x^2 \cos nx dx = (-1)^n \frac{8}{n^2} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots),$$

故余弦级数为

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{3} \pi^2 + 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx \quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi).$$

8. 设周期函数 $f(x)$ 的周期为 2π , 证明

(1) 如果 $f(x-\pi) = -f(x)$, 则 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶系数 $a_0 = 0, a_{2k} = 0, b_{2k} = 0$ ($k=1, 2, \dots$);

解 因为

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx \stackrel{\text{令 } t = \pi + x}{=} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t-\pi) dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) dt = -a_0,$$

所以 $a_0=0$.

因为

$$\begin{aligned}a_{2k} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos 2kx dx \stackrel{\text{令 } t = \pi + x}{=} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t - \pi) \cos 2k(t - \pi) dx \\&= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \cos 2kt dt = -a_{2k},\end{aligned}$$

所以 $a_{2k}=0$.

同理 $b_{2k}=0(k=1, 2, \dots)$.

(2) 如果 $f(x-\pi)=f(x)$, 则 $f(x)$ 的傅里叶系数 $a_{2k+1}=0, b_{2k+1}=0(k=1, 2, \dots)$.

解 因为

$$\begin{aligned}a_{2k+1} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos(2k+1)x dx \\&\stackrel{\text{令 } t = \pi + x}{=} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t - \pi) \cos(2k+1)(t - \pi) dx \\&= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(t) \cos(2k+1)t dt = -a_{2k+1},\end{aligned}$$

所以 $a_{2k+1}=0(k=1, 2, \dots)$.

同理 $b_{2k+1}=0(k=1, 2, \dots)$.