

2024 数分三期中

1. 压缩映射原理

设 $f(x)$ 定义在 $[a, b]$ 上 且满足: i) $f([a, b]) \subset [a, b]$

ii) $\exists q \in (0, 1)$ s.t. 对 $\forall x, y \in [a, b]$ 有 $|f(x) - f(y)| \leq q|x - y|$.

则 \exists 唯一的 $c \in [a, b]$ 使 $f(c) = c$.

证明: $\{x_n\} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x_{n+1} = f(x_n)$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$) $x_0 \in [a, b]$

由条件 i $\forall n \quad x_n \in [a, b]$

$$|x_m - x_n| \leq |x_m - x_{m-1}| + |x_{m-1} - x_{m-2}| + \dots + |x_2 - x_1|.$$

$$\leq q^m |x_1 - x_0| \frac{1-q^{m-n}}{1-q} \leq \frac{q^n}{1-q} |x_1 - x_0|.$$

由 $q \in (0, 1)$ 当 n 充分大 $\frac{q^n}{1-q} |x_1 - x_0| < \varepsilon$.

故 $\{x_n\}$ 为 Cauchy 列 故 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛. 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = c$.

由条件 ii 知 $f(x)$ 连续. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n) = f(c) = c$.

故 c 是 $x = f(x)$ 的一个解

下面证明存在性

若不然 则至少有 2 个不同解 设为 $c_1, c_2 (c_1 \neq c_2)$.

$$|c_1 - c_2| \leq |f(c_1) - f(c_2)| \leq q|c_1 - c_2|.$$

故 $c_1 = c_2$ 矛盾.

综上, 结论成立.

2. 证明 有界闭集是紧集.

见课本 P10 定理 13.5

$$3. 2x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y + 2xy + z^2 - 4z + 4 = 0$$

$z = z(x, y)$ 求 $z(x, y)$ 无条件 极值

$$-(z-2)^2 = 2x^2 + y^2 - 2x - 2y + 2xy = f(x, y).$$

由极值必要条件 $f_x = 0 \quad f_y = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x=0 \\ y=1 \end{cases}$

$$z = 2 \pm \sqrt{-f(x, y)} \quad \text{由 Hesse 矩阵知 } \begin{vmatrix} 4 & 2 \\ 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix} > 0.$$

故 $f(x, y)$ 取极小值

$$f(0, 1) = -1.$$

则 $z(x, y)$ 极小值为 1.

极大值为 3.

$$4. f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, & x^2+y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2+y^2=0 \end{cases}$$

① $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 的连续性

- ② $f_x(x,y)$, $f_y(x,y)$ 的有界性
 ③ $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 不可微. → 见课本 P29. 下半部分

5. $f(x) \in C(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 延拓成 $g(x)$ $x \in (-\pi, \pi)$

使 $g(x)$ Fourier 级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos(2\pi n^{-1}x)$

先关于 x_2 轴延拓 再关于 y 轴偶延拓

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ -f(\pi-x) & x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi) \\ 0 & x = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ f(-x) & x \in (-\pi, 0) \end{cases}$$

6. $f(x)$ 为周期 2π 连续函数. $f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$

定义 $F(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(t) f(x+t) dt$ 求 $F(x)$ 的 Fourier 级数

由逐项积分定理.

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(x) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \left\{ \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n \cos n(x+t) + b_n \sin n(x+t)] \right\} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \left\{ \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n (\cos nx \cos nt - \sin nx \sin nt) + b_n (\sin nx \cos nt + \cos nx \sin nt)] \right\} dt \\
 &= \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \cos nx
 \end{aligned}$$

7. f'_{yx} , f'_x , f'_y 在 (x_0, y_0) 某邻域内存在 f''_{xy} 在 (x_0, y_0) 存在

证明： $f''_{yx}(x_0, y_0) = f''_{xy}(x_0, y_0)$

$$\text{误差 } \Psi(x) = f(x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x, y_0)$$

$$\text{则 } \psi(x_0 + \Delta x) - \psi(x_0) = [f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0)] - [f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0)].$$

对 $\psi(x)$ 关于 x 应用 Lagrange 中值定理 $\exists \theta_1 \in (0, 1)$

$\varphi(x_0 + \Delta x) - \varphi(x_0) = \varphi'(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x) \cdot \Delta x$ 对 $\varphi'(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x)$ 应用 Lagrange 中值定理

$$\exists \theta_2 \in (0,1) \Psi(x_0 + \Delta x) - \Psi(x_0) = \Psi f_{x,y}^{(1)}(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta y) \cdot \Delta x \cdot \Delta y$$

同理可得 $\psi(y) = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y) - f(x_0, y)$ 有 $\theta_3, \theta_4 \in (0, 1)$ $\psi(y_0 + \Delta y) - \psi(y_0) = f'_x(x_0 + \theta_3 \Delta x, y_0 + \theta_4 \Delta y)$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta x) = f''_{xx}(x_0 + \theta_2 \Delta x, y_0 + \theta_4 \Delta x)$$

由于 f''_{xy} 在 (x_0, y_0) 处连续存在, f'''_{xy} 在 (x_0, y_0) 处存在

$$\exists \alpha x, \alpha y \geq 0 \quad f_{xy}^{''}(x_0, y_0) = f_{yx}^{''}(x_0, y_0)$$

1. 例 12.33 在 \mathbb{R}^n 中 $f(x)$ 为级数 12.34
 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!}$ 收敛于 e^x

$$3. \left\{ f(x_0, y_0, z_0), f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y, z_0 + \Delta z) \right\} = \{f(x, y, z)\}$$

$$8. \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0 \quad \text{换成极坐标形式}$$

$$\text{设 } x = r \cos \theta \quad y = r \sin \theta$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} \\ &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \cos \theta + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \sin \theta \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial r^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \cos^2 \theta + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \cdot \sin \theta \cos \theta + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \sin^2 \theta \quad \dots \quad ①$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} (-r \sin \theta) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot (r \cos \theta)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} (r^2 \sin^2 \theta) + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} (-r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta) + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \cdot (-r \sin \theta)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} (r^2 \cos^2 \theta) + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} (-r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta) + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} (-r \sin \theta) \quad \dots \quad ②$$

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

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \cdot \frac{1}{r} = 0$$

$$\cancel{\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial r^2}} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial \theta^2} = 0$$

9. (\mathbb{R}^n 正规性) 设 S_1, S_2 为 \mathbb{R}^n 中互不相交的闭集. 证明: 存在开集 O_1, O_2 . s.t. $S_i \subset O_i$, $i=1, 2$ 且 $O_1 \cap O_2 = \emptyset$.

证明: 引理 1: 设 E 是 \mathbb{R}^n 中点集. $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ $d(x, E) = \inf_{y \in E} d(x, y)$
 则 $d(x, E)$ 在 \mathbb{R}^n 上一致连续

任取 $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$, $z \in E$ 则 $d(x, E) \leq d(x, y) + d(y, z)$

对 z 取下确界

$$d(x, E) \leq d(x, y) + d(y, E).$$

同理 $d(y, E) \leq d(y, z) + d(z, E)$

$$|d(x, E) - d(y, E)| \leq |x - y|. \quad \text{取 } |x - y| < \delta \text{ 且 } \delta = \varepsilon \text{ 即可}$$

引理 2: $f(x)$ 连续. f 定义在 \mathbb{R}^n 上. 则 任何开集的原象是开集.

设 A 为 \mathbb{R} 上一开集. ① $f^{-1}(A) = \emptyset$ 结论成立.

② $f^{-1}(A) \neq \emptyset$ 则 $\exists x_0 \in f^{-1}(A)$ s.t. $f(x_0) \in A$ 又 A 为开集 $\exists \epsilon > 0$. $(f(x_0) - \epsilon, f(x_0) + \epsilon) \subset A$

由 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 连续 $\exists \delta > 0$. $|x - x_0| < \delta \Rightarrow f(x) \in (f(x_0) - \epsilon, f(x_0) + \epsilon)$

故 $O_\delta(x_0) = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid |x - x_0| < \delta\} \subset f^{-1}(A)$ 从而 $f^{-1}(A)$ 为开集.

$$\text{记 } \rho(x) = \frac{d(x, s_1)}{d(x, s_1) + d(x, s_2)}$$

$$O_1 = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n; \rho(x) < \frac{1}{2} \right\} = \rho^{-1}\left((-\infty, \frac{1}{2})\right)$$

$$O_2 = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n; \rho(x) > \frac{1}{2} \right\} = \rho^{-1}\left((\frac{1}{2}, \infty)\right)$$

则 $d(x, s_1), d(x, s_2)$ 一致连续 (引理 1)

则 $\rho(x)$ 连续 则 O_1, O_2 为开集 (引理 2)

$$\forall \forall x \in S_1, \rho(x) < \frac{1}{2} \quad d(x, s_1) < d(x, s_2) \quad \rho(x) < \frac{1}{2} \quad x \in O_1$$

同理 $S_2 \subset O_2$.

$$\text{又 } O_1 \cap O_2 = \emptyset$$

则 结论成立.

0. 第九题引理 1