

第十二周作业参考答案

习题 4.7

3.

$$(1) \quad I = \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq a^2} (3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2) dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^a 3\rho^4 \sin \theta d\rho = \frac{12}{5} \pi a^5$$

$$(2) \quad I = \iiint_{\Omega} (y - z) dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} -z dx dy dz = - \int_0^1 z dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} dx dy = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(3) \quad I = \iiint_{\Omega} 3 dx dy dz = \frac{1}{2}$$

(4) 补上平面 $S_1 = \{(x, y, z) | \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1, z = 0\}$, 方向朝 z 轴正向

$$\begin{aligned} & \iint_{S^+ + S_1^+} a^2 b^2 z^2 x dy \wedge dz + b^2 c^2 x^2 y dz \wedge dx + c^2 a^2 y^2 z dx \wedge dy \\ &= - \iiint_{\Omega} (a^2 b^2 z^2 + b^2 c^2 x^2 + c^2 a^2 y^2) dx dy dz \\ &= -a^2 b^2 c^2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho^2 \cdot abc \rho^2 \sin \theta d\rho = -\frac{2\pi}{5} a^3 b^3 c^3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } \iint_{S_1^+} a^2 b^2 z^2 x dy \wedge dz + b^2 c^2 x^2 y dz \wedge dx + c^2 a^2 y^2 z dx \wedge dy = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } I = -\frac{2\pi}{5} a^3 b^3 c^3$$

(5) 补上曲面 $S_\varepsilon = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \varepsilon^2\}$ (取 $\varepsilon < 1$, 使得 S_ε 在 S 内部), 外侧为正

$$\begin{aligned} & \oint_{S^+ + S_\varepsilon^-} \frac{1}{r^3} (x dy \wedge dz + y dz \wedge dx + z dx \wedge dy) \\ &= \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{r^3} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{y}{r^3} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{z}{r^3} \right) \right) dx dy dz = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } I = \oint_{S_\varepsilon^+} \frac{1}{r^3} (x dy \wedge dz + y dz \wedge dx + z dx \wedge dy) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^3} \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq \varepsilon^2} 3dV = 4\pi$$

5.

(1) 设 S^+ 为平面 $x + y + z = 0$ 在球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 内部分, 以 L^+ 为正向边界.
 S^+ 的正单位法向量 $\mathbf{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1)$, $\text{rot}(y, z, x) = (-1, -1, -1)$, 由 Stokes 公式,

$$I = \iint_S \text{rot}(y, z, x) \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = -\sqrt{3} \pi R^2$$

(2) -2π

(3) 设 S^+ 为平面 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \frac{z}{c} = 1$ 在第一卦限内部分, 以 L^+ 为正向边界, 由 Stokes 公式,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{S^+} \begin{vmatrix} dy \wedge dz & dz \wedge dx & dx \wedge dy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y^2 & z^2 & x^2 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \iint_{S^+} -2zdy \wedge dz - 2xdz \wedge dx - 2ydx \wedge dy \\ &= -2 \iint_{S^+} zdy \wedge d\left(c\left(1 - \frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b}\right)\right) + xd\left(c\left(1 - \frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b}\right)\right) \wedge dx + ydx \wedge dy \\ &= -2 \iint_{S^+} -\frac{c}{a}zdy \wedge dx - \frac{c}{b}xdy \wedge dx + ydx \wedge dy \\ &= -2 \iint_{S^+} \left(\frac{c}{a}z + \frac{c}{b}x + y\right) dx \wedge dy = -\frac{1}{3}(bc^2 + a^2c + ab^2) \end{aligned}$$

6.

(1) $-\frac{yz}{x} + C$, C 为常数

(2) $\arctan \frac{x+z}{y} + C$, C 为常数

7.

(1) 5

(2) -2

习题 5.1

2. 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_{2n+1} = S$ 存在, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$, 所以对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时,

$$|S_{2n+1} - S| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, |u_n| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \text{ 所以}$$

$$|S_{2n} - S| = |S_{2n+1} - u_{2n+1} - S| \leq |S_{2n+1} - S| + |u_{2n+1}| < \varepsilon, \text{ 这表明}$$

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists 2N + 1 > 0$, 当 $n > 2N + 1$ 时, $|S_n - S| < \varepsilon$, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛

5. 提示: $\sum_{k=1}^n (k+1)(u_{k+1} - u_k) = (n+1)u_{n+1} - u_1 - \sum_{k=1}^n u_k$

6.

(1) $\frac{400}{3}$ (2) 发散 (3) $\frac{1}{3}$ (4) $\frac{1}{4}$ (5) 发散

(6) $1 - \sqrt{2}$ (7) $\frac{\pi}{4}$. 提示: $\arctan \frac{1}{2n^2} = \arctan \frac{1}{2n-1} - \arctan \frac{1}{2n+1}$

(8) 3 (9) 发散

7. $\frac{1}{m} \sum_{n=1}^m \frac{1}{n}$

习题 5.2

1.

- (1) 收敛 (2) 收敛 (3) 发散 (4) 收敛
(5) 收敛 (6) 收敛 (7) 收敛 (8) 发散

2.

- (1) 收敛 (2) 收敛 (3) 收敛 (4) 收敛
(5) 收敛 (6) 发散

3.

- (1) 收敛 (2) 收敛
(3) $p > 1$ 时收敛; $p = 1$ 时, $q > 1$ 时收敛; $p = 1, q = 1$ 时, 由积分判敛法, 等价于考虑

$$\int_3^{\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x (\ln \ln x)^r} dx = \int_{\ln 3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x (\ln x)^r} dx \text{ 收敛性, } r > 1 \text{ 时收敛. 其余情况发散.}$$

- (4) 收敛 (5) 收敛 (6) 收敛 (7) 收敛

- (8) 由根值判敛法, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln n \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln n}{e} = +\infty$. 故原级数发散.

$$\text{提示: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{n!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{1}{e}$$

- (9) 收敛 (10) $a > 1$ 时收敛, 其余情况发散

5. $nu_n \leq C$, 所以 $\frac{u_n}{n} \leq \frac{C}{n^2}$, 收敛性由比较判敛法得

8.

- (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n+1}} = +\infty$, 所以收敛.

- (2) $\frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{p+q}{n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$, 所以 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{u_n}{u_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = p+q$, 由拉阿伯判别法, $p+q > 1$, 收敛; $p+q < 1$, 发散. $p+q = 1$ 情形, 由高斯判别法, 知发散.

9.

- (1) $u_n \sim \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, 所以收敛.

- (2) $u_n \sim \frac{\ln n}{n^2}$, 所以收敛.

10. 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 由 $\frac{u_n}{u_n+1} < u_n$, 所以 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{u_n}{u_n+1}$ 收敛;

$$\text{若 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{u_n}{u_n+1} \text{ 收敛, 则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{u_n+1} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{u_n+1} = 0,$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n / \frac{u_n}{u_n+1} = 1, \text{ 由比较判敛法, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n \text{ 收敛.}$$

所以二者敛散性相同.

11. 提示: 考虑级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^4}{a^n}$ 收敛性即可.