

第十三周作业参考答案与部分解析

习题 11.5 P234-245

T9. (2)

解 根据 Stokes 公式, 我们有

$$\oint_L (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz = -2 \iint_D dy \wedge dz + dz \wedge dx + dx \wedge dy$$

根据 L 逆时针的诱导定向, 第二型曲面积分的定向应为 D 的上侧. 作换元 $(x, y, h - \frac{h}{a}x)$, 我们得到 (此时换元在消灭定向之前, 所以不取绝对值)

$$dy \wedge dz = \frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(x, y)} dx \wedge dy = \frac{h}{a} dx \wedge dy, \quad dz \wedge dx = \frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(x, y)} dx \wedge dy = 0$$

故我们得到原式为

$$-2 \iint_D \left(1 + \frac{h}{a}\right) dx \wedge dy$$

由于 D 的上侧与 $dx \wedge dy$ 的定向相同, 所以不改变符号, 即所求为

$$-2 \iint_D \left(1 + \frac{h}{a}\right) dx dy = -2 \left(1 + \frac{h}{a}\right) S_{x^2+y^2 \leq a^2} = -2 \left(1 + \frac{h}{a}\right) \pi a^2.$$

(4)

解 根据 Stokes 公式, 我们有

$$\oint_L y^2 dx + xy dy + xz dz = \iint_D -z dz \wedge dx + -y dx \wedge dy$$

根据 L 逆时针的诱导定向, 第二型曲面积分的定向应为 D 的上侧. 作换元 (x, y, y) , 我们得到 (此时换元在消灭定向之前, 所以不取绝对值)

$$dz \wedge dx = \frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(x, y)} dx \wedge dy = -1 dx \wedge dy$$

故我们得到原式为

$$\iint_D (-y) \cdot (-1) + (-y) dx \wedge dy = 0.$$

(5)

(5) 记 $\mathbf{v} = (y^2 - y, z^2 - z, x^2 - x) \implies \nabla \times \mathbf{v} = ((-2z - 1), -(2x - 1), -(2y - 1))$, 记 S 是球面与平面的截面, 法向 $\mathbf{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1)$, 由 Stokes 定理得:

$$\oint_L \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_S \nabla \times \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_S -(2(x + y + z) - 3) dS = \sqrt{3} \iint_S dS = \sqrt{3} \pi a^2.$$

T12.

解 记 $\mathbf{v} = (y^2 + z^2, z^2 + x^2, x^2 + y^2) \implies \nabla \times \mathbf{v} = 2(y - z, z - x, x - y)$, 记 S 为球面被柱面所截得的截面, 其单位法向量 $\mathbf{n} = \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z)$, 由 Stokes 定理得:

$$\oint_L \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_S \nabla \times \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \frac{2}{R} \iint_{\text{cyc}} \left(\sum x(y - z) \right) dS = 0.$$

习题 11.7 P247-248

T3. (2) 答案: $xyz(x + y + z) + C$.

(3)

(3) 由球坐标下的旋度公式知 $\nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$, 故 \mathbf{v} 是无旋场, 从而是有势场. 其势函数

$$\varphi(r, \theta, \phi) = \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(r,\theta,\phi)} r^2 \mathbf{r} \cdot d\mathbf{r} + C = \int_0^r r^3 dr + C = \frac{1}{4}r^4 + C.$$

T4.

解 \mathbf{F} 是有势场, 因此是无源场, 令

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \mathbf{F} &= ((a+2)x - 3ax, 3y - (a+2)y, (5+3az) - (5a+3z)) \\ &= ((2-2a)x, (1-a)y, (3a-3)z + 5 - 5a) = \mathbf{0} \\ \implies a &= 1, \quad \mathbf{F} = (x^2 + 5y + 3yz, 5x + 3xz - 2, 3xy - 4z), \end{aligned}$$

从而其势函数

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x, y, z) &= \int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,y,z)} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} + C = \left(\int_{(0,0,0)}^{(x,0,0)} + \int_{(x,0,0)}^{(x,y,0)} + \int_{(x,y,0)}^{(x,y,z)} \right) \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} + C \\ &= \int_0^x x^2 dx + \int_0^y (5x - 2) dy + \int_0^z (3xy - 4z) dz + C \\ &= \frac{1}{3}x^3 + (5x - 2)y + (3xyz - 2z^2) + C. \end{aligned}$$

T5. (2) 答案: $u(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{3}(x^3 + y^3 + z^3) - 2xyz + C$.

T6. (5)

(5) 记 $\mathbf{F} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z}, \frac{x}{z} + \frac{x}{y^2}, -\frac{xy}{z^2} \right)$, 则

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \left(-\frac{x}{z^2} + \frac{x}{z^2}, -\frac{y}{z^2} + \frac{y}{z^2}, \left(\frac{1}{z} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{z} \right) \right) = \mathbf{0},$$

故 \mathbf{F} 在 \mathbb{R}_+^3 上是无旋场, 从而是保守场, 其曲线积分与路径无关,

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,2,2)} \left(1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z} \right) dx + \left(\frac{x}{z} + \frac{x}{y^2} \right) dy - \frac{xy}{z^2} dz \\ &= \left(\int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,1,1)} + \int_{(2,1,1)}^{(2,2,1)} + \int_{(2,2,1)}^{(2,2,2)} \right) \left(1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z} \right) dx + \left(\frac{x}{z} + \frac{x}{y^2} \right) dy - \frac{xy}{z^2} dz \\ &= \int_1^2 1 \cdot dx + \int_1^2 \left(2 + \frac{2}{y^2} \right) dy - \int_1^2 \frac{4}{z^2} dz \\ &= \left(x \Big|_1^2 \right) + \left(2y - \frac{2}{y} \Big|_1^2 \right) + \left(\frac{4}{z} \Big|_1^2 \right) \\ &= 2. \end{aligned}$$

(6)

(6) 记 $\mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}(x, y, z)$, 则

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3}}(-yz + yz, -zx + zx, -xy + xy) = \mathbf{0},$$

故 \mathbf{F} 在 $\mathbb{R}^3 \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$ 上是无旋场, 从而是保守场, 其曲线积分与路径无关, 且其势函数

$$\varphi = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2},$$

$$\int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \nabla \varphi \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} d\varphi = 0.$$

习题 12.1 P269

T1. (2) 答案: $a_0 = \frac{4}{\pi}$, $a_n = \frac{4}{\pi} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{4n^2 - 1}$, $b_n = 0$. 该傅里叶级数收敛至 $f(x)$.

T3. (1) 答案: 余弦: $\frac{2}{3}\pi^2 + \sum \frac{8}{n^2}(-1)^n \cos nx$ 正弦: $\sum \left[-\frac{4\pi}{n}(-1)^n + \frac{8}{n^3\pi}(-1)^n - \frac{8}{n^3\pi} \right] \sin nx$

(3)

(3) 记 $f(x)$ 的奇延拓和偶延拓分别为 $f_o(x), f_e(x)$.

先考虑正弦级数.

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{2h} \left(1 - \frac{x}{2h}\right) \sin nx dx \\ &= \left(-\frac{2}{\pi n} \cos nx \Big|_0^{2h} \right) - \frac{1}{\pi h} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{n} \left(x \cos nx - \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \right) \Big|_0^{2h} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2 h} \sin 2nh \right), \\ \implies f_o(x) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{2}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2 h} \sin 2nh \right) \sin nx, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$

下面考虑余弦级数.

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{2h} \left(1 - \frac{x}{2h}\right) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(x - \frac{1}{4h} x^2 \right) \Big|_0^{2h} = \frac{2h}{\pi}, \\ a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{2h} \left(1 - \frac{x}{2h}\right) \cos nx dx \\ &= \left(\frac{2}{n\pi} \sin nx \Big|_0^{2h} \right) - \frac{1}{h\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \left(x \sin nx + \frac{1}{n} \cos nx \right) \Big|_0^{2h} \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi n^2 h} (1 - \cos 2nh), \\ \implies f_e(x) &= \frac{h}{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi h} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} (1 - \cos 2nh) \cos nx, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$

T4. (2)

(2) 注意到,

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} ax \sin nx dx = -\frac{2a}{n} \cos n\pi = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \implies a = \frac{1}{2}.$$

T5. 答案: $S(3\pi) = S(\pi) = \frac{f(\pi+0) + f(-\pi-0)}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$, $S(-4\pi) = S(0) = \frac{f(0+0) + f(0-0)}{2} = \frac{1-1}{2} = 0$.