
一、高维微分学

1, 分片函数: $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} y - x + \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$

分析:(I)函数在原点的可微性,(II)函数在原点的方向导数。

解:(I)考察 $\lim_{\Delta x, \Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, \Delta y) - f(0, 0) - \Delta x f_x(0, 0) - \Delta y f_y(0, 0)}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}}$

其中: $f_x(0, 0) = \lim_{\Delta y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\Delta x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\Delta x}{\Delta x} = -1$

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

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

$= \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}}$, 设按照 $x = ky$ 方向逼近, 则容易知道

$\frac{xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} = \frac{k}{(k^2 + 1)^{3/2}}$, 与 k 相关, 所以在原点不可微。

(II), 设 $\vec{e} = \cos \theta \vec{i} + \sin \theta \vec{j}$, 根据方向导数定义:

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta)}{r} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial e}(0, 0) = \sin \theta - \cos \theta + \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta$$

2, 考虑分片函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1 - e^{x(x^2+y^2)}}{x^2 + y^2} & (x, y) \neq (0, 0) \\ 0 & (x, y) = (0, 0) \end{cases}$

(I), 获得 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 点直到 $o(r^4)$ 的展开式(设定符合展开的条件)

(II), 求 $f(x, y)$ 的全部二阶偏导数和四阶偏导数

解:(I)直接对指数部分整体进行泰勒展开

$$f(x, y) = \frac{-xr^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2r^4 + o(r^6)}{r^2} = -x - \frac{1}{2}x^2(x^2 + y^2) + o(r^4)$$

$$(II) f(x, y) - f(0, 0) = f_x x + f_y y + \frac{1}{2}(f_{xx}x^2 + 2f_{xy}xy + f_{yy}y^2) \\ + \dots + \frac{1}{24}(f_{xxxx}x^4 + 4f_{xxy}x^3y + 6f_{xxy}x^2y^2 + 4f_{xyy}xy^3 + f_{yyy}y^4) + o(r^4)$$

对应展开式有:所有的二阶偏导数都是零

四阶偏导数: $f_{xxx}(0, 0) = -12, f_{xxy}(0, 0) = -2$

3, 设四元数组 $\{x, y, z, u\}$ 满足关系 $u = f(x, y, z), g(e^y, z, x^2) = 0, y = \cos x$.

式中的 f, g 都是 C^1 函数

(I) 设有因果分解: x 为因/自变量, $\{y, z, u\}$ 为果/因变量, 试讨论分解的充要条件

(II), 计算, y, z, u 各自关于 x 的变化率/导数

(I), 若存在因果分解, 则 $D \begin{bmatrix} u - f(x, y, z) \\ g(e^y, z, x^2) \\ y - \cos x \end{bmatrix}$ 非奇异

$$\text{即: } \begin{bmatrix} -f_y & -f_z & 1 \\ e^y g_z & g_z & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} = DF(y, z, u) = -g_z \neq 0$$

$$(II) y_x = -\sin x, z_x = -\frac{\partial x}{\partial g} = -\frac{g_1 e^y y_x + g_3 2x}{g_z},$$

$$u_x = f_x + f_y y_x + f_z z_x = f_x - f_y \sin x - f_z \frac{g_1 e^y y_x + g_3 2x}{g_z}$$

二: 高维积分学

1, (I) 设 E_{xy} 是直线 $y = 0, x = 1, y = x$ 围成的区域, 计算: $\int_{E_{xy}} \sqrt{4x^2 - y^2} dx dy$

$$(II) \text{计算 } x=0, y=0, \sqrt[4]{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt[4]{\frac{y}{b}} = 1, a, b > 0 \text{ 所围面积}$$

$$\text{解 } (I) = \int_0^1 dx \in [] \int_0^x \sqrt{4x^2 - y^2} dy$$

$$\text{设 } y = 2x \sin \theta \quad dy = 2x \cos \theta d\theta, \theta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{6} \right]$$

$$I = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} 4x^2 \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \int_0^1 4x^2 dx \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} + \frac{\pi}{9}$$

$$(II) \text{ 设 } x = ar \cos^8 \theta \quad y = br \sin^8 \theta \quad \theta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2} \right]$$

则原区域为 $r \in [0, 1]$

$$\det J = \begin{vmatrix} a \cos^8 \theta & -8a r \cos^7 \theta \sin \theta \\ b \sin^8 \theta & 8b r \sin^7 \theta \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = 8ab r \cos^7 \theta \sin^7 \theta$$

$$\text{故 } S = \int_{E_{xy}} dx dy = 8ab \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 \theta \cos^7 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 4ab \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 \theta \cos^6 \theta d\sin \theta = \int_0^1 x^7 (1-x^2)^3 dx = \frac{ab}{70}$$

2, 令曲面 Σ 为: $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$, 计算:

$$\int_{\Sigma} \frac{dy dz}{x} + \frac{dx dz}{y} + \frac{dx dy}{z} = \int_{\Sigma} \left(\frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{y}, \frac{1}{z} \right) \bullet \vec{n} ds, \text{ 其中 } \vec{n} \text{ 是外法向方向}$$

$$\text{解: 设 } \begin{cases} x = a \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = b \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = c \cos \theta \end{cases}, \text{ 则外法向为: } \begin{bmatrix} bc \sin^2 \theta \cos \varphi \\ ac \sin^2 \theta \sin \varphi \\ ab \sin \theta \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

$$I = \int_{E_{\theta\varphi}} \frac{bc}{a} \sin \theta + \frac{ac}{b} \sin \theta + \frac{ab}{c} \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi = 4\pi \left(\frac{bc}{a} + \frac{ac}{b} + \frac{ab}{c} \right)$$

3, 计算曲面积分: $\int_{\Sigma} \frac{xdydz + ydzdx + zdxdy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} = \int_{\Sigma} \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS,$

式中 $\Sigma: \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 - z$, \mathbf{n} 是外法向方向

解: 注意到: $\vec{r} = \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}$, $\nabla \cdot \vec{r} = \frac{3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2} - 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3} = 0$

考虑 Guass 公式:

$$\oint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_\varepsilon} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \int_V \nabla \cdot \vec{r} = 0, \Sigma_1: \varepsilon < \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} \leq 1, \Sigma_\varepsilon: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \varepsilon^2, z > 0,$$

首先计算: $\oint_{\Sigma_1} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} dS \quad \vec{n} = (0, 0, 1), \vec{r} = \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j}}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{3/2}}, \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_{\Sigma_\varepsilon} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} dS, \vec{n} &= \frac{(x, y, z)}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{1/2}}, \oint_{\Sigma_\varepsilon} \vec{r} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \oint_{\Sigma_\varepsilon} \frac{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2} ds \\ &= \oint_{\Sigma_\varepsilon} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} ds = 2\pi\varepsilon^2 \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} = 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

4, 计算曲线积分: $\int_C [(x+1)y^2 + 1] dx + 2xydy + xy^2 dz = \int_C \{[(x+1)y^2 + 1]\mathbf{i} + 2xy\mathbf{j} + xy^2\mathbf{k}\} \cdot \tau dl$

C 是右半棱柱 $|x| + |y| = a$ ($y > 0$) 与平面 $y = z$ 的交线从 $(-a, 0, 0)$ 到 $(a, 0, 0)$ 的部分,
 $a > 0$, 走向为 z 轴正方向的右螺旋方向

解: 考虑 $\vec{F}(x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} (x+1)y^2 + 1 \\ 2xy \\ xy^2 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \nabla \times \vec{F} = \begin{bmatrix} 2xy \\ -y^2 \\ -2xy \end{bmatrix}$,

又, 所得得到平面外法向为 $\vec{n} = \left(0, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)$

补上线段 NM . 运用 Stocks 公式

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{C \cup NM} \vec{F}(x, y, z) \cdot \tau dl &= \int_{\Delta MPN} \nabla \times \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS \\ &= \int_{\Delta MPN} \sqrt{2}xy dS + \int_{\Delta MPN} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} y^2 dS = 0 + \int_{\Delta MPN} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} y^2 dS \\ \int_{\Delta MPN} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} y^2 dS &= 2 \int_0^a (ay^2 - y^3) = \frac{a^4}{6} \Leftrightarrow \int_{C \cup NM} \vec{F}(x, y, z) \cdot \tau dl = \frac{a^4}{6} \end{aligned}$$

之后计算在 NM 上的线积分, 容易得到 $\int_{NM} \vec{F}(x, y, z) \cdot \tau dl = \int_{NM} dl = 2a$

故原式为 $\frac{a^4}{6} - 2a$

三，级数

1，分析级数: $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{[2n+(-1)^n]^\alpha}$ 的敛散性，需明确绝对收敛和条件收敛或发散的对应参数 α 范围

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \begin{cases} -1, & n \text{是偶数} \\ -\left(\frac{2n+3}{2n-1}\right)^\alpha = -\left(\frac{1+\frac{3}{2n}}{1-\frac{1}{2n}}\right)^\alpha = -\left(1+\frac{3\alpha}{2n}+o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right)\left(1+\frac{\alpha}{2n}+o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right) \\ = -\left(1+\frac{2\alpha}{n}+o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right), & n \text{是奇数} \end{cases}$$

$\alpha \leq 0$, 不绝对收敛, $\alpha > 0, a_n \rightarrow 0$

$2\alpha > 1 \Rightarrow \alpha > \frac{1}{2}$, 绝对收敛, $\alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}$, 不绝对收敛

$0 < \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2}$, 有 $\frac{1}{(2n+(-1)^n)^\alpha} \downarrow$ 且趋于0, 由A-D判别法知道条件收敛

$\alpha \leq 0$, 易知发散。

2, 取得函数 $f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$ 的幂级数表达, 并且说明收敛域

解: $f'(x) = \sqrt{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{n} x^{2n}$, 对其进行积分, 则有:

$$f(x) = x + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{n} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}, \text{系数 } a_n = \binom{-\frac{1}{2}}{n} \frac{1}{2n+1}$$

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} = -\frac{(n+1)(2n+3)}{\left(n-\frac{1}{2}\right)(2n-1)} \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \left(1 + \frac{3}{2}n + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)\right)$$

$\frac{3}{2} > 1$, 故有收敛半径是1, 考察原级数在1处和-1处均有收敛, 故 $[-1, 1]$ 为收敛域

3, 求幂级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)}$ 和函数, 并确定收敛域

收敛域: $\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{n(n+1)} = \frac{1}{x} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)$, 检验 $x=1$ 知道绝对收敛

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)}, f(x) = xS(x)$$

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}, f''(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

积分即有: $S(x) = 1 + \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right) \ln(1-x)$

$$\begin{cases} 1 + \left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right) \ln(1-x) & x \in [-1, 1], \text{ 且 } x \neq 0 \\ 1 & x = 1 \\ 0 & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

4, 判定函数项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x}{(1+x)^n}$ 在 $x \geq 0$ 的一致收敛性

先考虑: $\varphi_n(x) = \frac{x}{(1+x)^n}$, $n \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $\varphi_n(x) \rightarrow 0 =: \varphi(x)$

$\delta_n(x) = \varphi_n(x) - \varphi(x) = \frac{x}{(1+x)^n}$, $\delta_n(x)$ 在 $x = \frac{1}{n-1}$ 取到最大值

故 $\delta_n(x) < \frac{1}{n-1} \rightarrow 0$, $\varphi_n(x) \rightarrow 0$, 且关于 n 单调, $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n$ 绝对值有界,

由 $A-D$ 判别法知道原式在 $x \geq 0$ 一致收敛