

复旦大学力学与工程科学系

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A 卷 B 卷

课程名称: 数学分析 (II)

课程代码: MATH120009.09

开课院系: 力学与工程科学系

考试形式: 开卷/闭卷/课程论文

姓名: _____ 学号: _____ 专业: _____

题 号	1/(1)	1/(2)	2/(1)	2/(2)	3/(1)	3/(2)	3/(3)	4/(1)	4/(2)	4/(3)
得 分										
题 号	4/(4)	5/(1)	5/(2)	6/(1)	6/(2)	7/(1)	7/(2)	8/(1)	8/(2)	
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问题 1 (极限基本概念). 研究二维函数:

$$f(x, y) \triangleq \begin{cases} xy \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} & xy \neq 0 \\ 0 & xy = 0 \end{cases}$$

1. 计算: $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0)$ 和 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0)$
2. 研究: $f(x, y)$ 在 $\mathbf{0} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ 的可微性

解答 1. 1. 根据偏导数的定义, 可有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) &\triangleq \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x, 0) - f(0, 0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{x} = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) &\triangleq \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0, y) - f(0, 0)}{y - 0} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{y} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

2. 估计

$$\begin{aligned} \left| f(x, y) - f(0, 0) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0)x - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0)y \right| &= \left| xy \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leqslant \frac{|xy|}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \\ &\leqslant |y| \leqslant \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \end{aligned}$$

所以有

$$f(x, y) = f(0, 0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0)x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0)y + o(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$

亦即 $f(x, y)$ 在 $\mathbf{0} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ 点可微。

问题 2 (Fourier 级数基本概念). 现有区间 $[0, c]$ 上的函数 $f(x)$, 其图像如图 1 所示, 满足分段可微

1. 按点收敛的意义, 将此段函数表示成余弦级数。要求写出此级数的具体表达式 (包括系数计算式)
2. 示意性绘出 Fourier 级数对应的和函数 (极限函数) 的图像

解答 2. 1. 将原函数展开成余弦级数需先做偶延拓, 由此可有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{f(x+0) + f(x-0)}{2} &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} \right) \\ &= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}\end{aligned}$$

此处 $l = c$ 。

$$a_n = \frac{1}{c} \int_{-c}^c f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{c} dx = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^c f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{c} dx, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

2. 图略。

问题 3 (场论基本概念). 考虑向量场

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}^3}^3}, \quad |\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}^3} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

1. 计算: $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z)$ 的散度
2. 证明: $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z)$ 为无旋场, 亦即 $\nabla \times \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \mathbf{0}$
3. 通过球面上连接曲线, 计算: $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z)$ 的势场 $U(x, y, z)$, 其满足 $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \nabla U(x, y, z)$ (取参考点为南极)

解答 3. 1. 由于 $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \frac{x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}^3}^3} = P(x, y, z)\mathbf{i} + Q(x, y, z)\mathbf{j} + R(x, y, z)\mathbf{k}$, 所以其散度为

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \operatorname{div} \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) (x, y, z)$$

计算

$$\frac{\partial P}{\partial x}(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}^3}^3} \right) (x, y, z) = \frac{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}^3}^2 - 3x^2}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}^3}^5}$$

因此有 $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z)$ 的散度为

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) (x, y, z) = \frac{3|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}^3}^2 - 3|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}^3}^2}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}^3}^5} = 0$$

2. 旋度表示为

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ P & Q & R \end{vmatrix} (x, y, z) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \\ \frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \end{bmatrix} (x, y, z)$$

分别计算它的三个分量如下

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial Q}{\partial z} \right) (x, y, z) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{z}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}^3}} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{y}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}^3}} \right) \\ &= -3 \frac{z}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}^4}} \frac{y}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}}} + 3 \frac{y}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}^4}} \frac{z}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}}} = 0 \\ \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} \right) (x, y, z) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{x}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}^3}} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{x}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}^3}} \right) \\ &= -3 \frac{x}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}^4}} \frac{z}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}}} + 3 \frac{z}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}^4}} \frac{x}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}}} = 0 \\ \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) (x, y, z) &= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{y}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}^3}} \right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{x}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}^3}} \right) \\ &= -3 \frac{y}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}^4}} \frac{x}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}}} + 3 \frac{x}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}^4}} \frac{y}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

综上有 $\nabla \times \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{0}$ 。

3. 作大圆连接线

$$\mathbf{C}(\tilde{\theta}) : \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \theta \right] \ni \tilde{\theta} \mapsto \mathbf{C}(\tilde{\theta}) = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} (\tilde{\theta}) = \begin{bmatrix} R \cos \tilde{\theta} \sin \phi \\ R \cos \tilde{\theta} \cos \phi \\ R \sin \tilde{\theta} \end{bmatrix}$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} U(x, y, z) &= \int_C \mathbf{F} \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} dl = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\theta} \frac{1}{R^3} \begin{bmatrix} R \cos \tilde{\theta} \sin \phi \\ R \cos \tilde{\theta} \cos \phi \\ R \sin \tilde{\theta} \end{bmatrix}^T \begin{bmatrix} -R \sin \tilde{\theta} \sin \phi \\ -R \sin \tilde{\theta} \cos \phi \\ R \cos \tilde{\theta} \end{bmatrix} d\tilde{\theta} \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\theta} \frac{-\cos \tilde{\theta} \sin \tilde{\theta} + \sin \tilde{\theta} \cos \tilde{\theta}}{R} d\tilde{\theta} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

故在球面上各处都有相同的位势。(注：这与物理上的认识一致。)

按几何特征，显见有 $\mathbf{F} \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} = 0$ ，故在球面上有 $U(x, y, z) = \text{const.}$

问题 4 (条件最值问题). 现有体积 $\{\Omega = [x, y, z]^T \mid x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1\}$ 上的目标函数 $\theta(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 2xyz$ ，需研究其在 Ω 上的最值。对此，可分别研究 $\theta(x, y, z)$ 在 Ω 的内部及边界上最值。

1. 研究： $\theta(x, y, z)$ 在 Ω 内部的最值（要求涉及二阶导数的相关计算）
2. 利用 Lagrange 乘子法，研究： $\theta(x, y, z)$ 在 Ω 边界上的最值

3. 利用隐映照定理, 研究: $\theta(x, y, z)$ 在 Ω 边界上的最值 (需明确利用隐映照定理的相关条件; 给出相关临界点控制方程, 但无需求解)
4. 利用隐映照定理, 研究: 球面北极点临近, 目标函数的二次曲面逼近 (需要获得具体形式)

解答 4. 1. 研究 $\theta(x, y, z)$ 在 Ω 内部的最值, 目标函数 $\theta(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 2xyz$

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}(x, y, z) &= 3x^2 - 2yz = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}(x, y, z) &= 3y^2 - 2xz = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z}(x, y, z) &= 3z^2 - 2xy = 0\end{aligned}$$

由此解得 $x = y = z = 0$, 即 $x = y = z = 0$ 为临界点, 可有 $\theta(0, 0, 0) = 0$ 。

进一步计算 Hasse 阵

$$H_\theta(0, 0, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial y^2} & \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial y \partial z} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial z \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial z \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial z^2} \end{bmatrix}(0, 0, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} 6x & -2z & -2y \\ -2z & 6y & -2x \\ -2y & -2x & 6z \end{bmatrix}(0, 0, 0) = \mathbf{0} \in \mathbb{R}^{3 \times 3}$$

2. 作 Lagrange 函数

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = \theta(x, y, z) + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 2xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$$

可有

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial L}{\partial x}(x, y, z, \lambda) &= 3x^2 - 2yz + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial y}(x, y, z, \lambda) &= 3y^2 - 2xz + 2\lambda y = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial z}(x, y, z, \lambda) &= 3z^2 - 2xy + 2\lambda z = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda}(x, y, z, \lambda) &= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0\end{aligned}$$

由此解得 $x = y = z = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \lambda = \mp \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}$ 。

进一步考虑

$$\begin{aligned}H_\theta\left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \mp \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\right) &= \begin{bmatrix} 6x + 2\lambda & -2z & -2y \\ -2z & 6y + 2\lambda & -2x \\ -2y & -2x & 6z + 2\lambda \end{bmatrix}\left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \mp \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\right) \\ &= \left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}\end{aligned}$$

易见，矩阵 $\begin{bmatrix} 5 & -2 & -2 \\ -2 & 5 & -2 \\ -2 & -2 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ 是正定的，因此点 $\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$ 为极小值点，点 $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right)$ 为极大值点。极值分别为 $\theta\left(\pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}, \pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}\right) = \pm\frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}$ 。

3. 考虑约束 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ ，对其上的 $(x_0, y_0, z_0) \in S_1$ 且 $z_0 \neq 0$ ，考虑方程

$$F\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}, z\right) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1$$

满足

$$\begin{cases} F\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix}, z_0\right) = 0 \in \mathbb{R} \\ D_z F\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix}, z_0\right) = 2z_0 \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

故 $\exists B_\lambda\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix}\right), B_\mu(z_0)$ 以及 $z = z(x, y)$ 满足

$$F\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}, z(x, y)\right) = 0 \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \forall \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \in B_\lambda\left(\begin{bmatrix} x_0 \\ y_0 \end{bmatrix}\right)$$

故 $\theta(x, y, z) = \theta(x, y, z(x, y)) =: \hat{\theta}(x, y)$ ，由此可有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \hat{\theta}}{\partial x}(x, y) &= \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}(x, y, z) + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z}(x, y, z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x, y) \\ \frac{\partial \hat{\theta}}{\partial y}(x, y) &= \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}(x, y, z) + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z}(x, y, z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

由 $F\left(\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}, z(x, y)\right) = 0$ 可得

$$D_{\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}} F + D_z F \cdot \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right](x, y) = 0 \in \mathbb{R}^{1 \times 2}$$

式中 $D_{\begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix}} F = [2x, 2y]$, $D_z F = 2z$, 故有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x, y) &= -\frac{x}{z(x, y)} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x, y) &= -\frac{y}{z(x, y)} \end{aligned}$$

综上可有

$$\begin{aligned} 3x^2 - 2yz - \frac{x}{z}(3z^2 - 2xy) &= 0 \\ 3y^2 - 2xz - \frac{y}{z}(3z^2 - 2xy) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

此处 $z = z(x, y)$ 而且满足 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0$ 。如果引入 $\lambda = -\frac{3z^2 - 2xy}{2z}$ 则有

$$3x^2 - 2yz + 2\lambda x = 0$$

$$3y^2 - 2xz + 2\lambda y = 0$$

同基于 Lagrange 函数的处理结果一致。

4. 北极点 $(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 1)$, 故局部有 $z = z(x, y)$ 。由此可有 $\theta(x, y, z) = \theta(x, y, z(x, y)) =: \hat{\theta}(x, y)$ 。因此

$$\hat{\theta}(x, y) = \hat{\theta}(0, 0) + \left[\frac{\partial \hat{\theta}}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \hat{\theta}}{\partial y} \right] (0, 0) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{2} [x, y] \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 \hat{\theta}}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 \hat{\theta}}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 \hat{\theta}}{\partial y \partial x} & \frac{\partial^2 \hat{\theta}}{\partial y^2} \end{bmatrix} (0, 0) \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + o(x^2 + y^2)$$

根据 3 的结果, 可有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x, y) &= -\frac{x}{z(x, y)} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x, y) &= -\frac{y}{z(x, y)} \\ \frac{\partial \hat{\theta}}{\partial x}(x, y) &= \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}(x, y, z) + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z}(x, y, z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(x, y) \\ \frac{\partial \hat{\theta}}{\partial y}(x, y) &= \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial y}(x, y, z) + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z}(x, y, z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \hat{\theta}}{\partial x}(0, 0) &= 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(0, 0) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial \hat{\theta}}{\partial y}(0, 0) &= 3 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(0, 0) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

进一步可以计算

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \hat{\theta}}{\partial x^2}(0, 0) &= \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial z \partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x \partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \right] (0, 0) = 3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}(0, 0) \\ \frac{\partial^2 \hat{\theta}}{\partial y^2}(0, 0) &= \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial z \partial y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial y \partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \right] (0, 0) = 3 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}(0, 0) \\ \frac{\partial^2 \hat{\theta}}{\partial x \partial y}(0, 0) &= \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial z \partial y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial x \partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 \theta}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial z} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right] (0, 0) \\ &= -2 + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}(0, 0) \end{aligned}$$

可有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \hat{\theta}}{\partial x^2}(0, 0) &= -3 \\ \frac{\partial^2 \hat{\theta}}{\partial x^2}(0, 0) &= -3 \\ \frac{\partial^2 \hat{\theta}}{\partial y \partial x}(0, 0) &= \frac{\partial^2 \hat{\theta}}{\partial x \partial y}(0, 0) = -2 \end{aligned}$$

因此有

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\theta}(x, y) &= \hat{\theta}(0, 0) + \frac{1}{2} [x, y] \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + o(x^2 + y^2) \\ &= \theta(0, 0, 1) + \frac{1}{2} [x, y] \begin{bmatrix} -3 & -2 \\ -2 & -3 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} + o(x^2 + y^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (-3x^2 - 4xy - 3y^2) + o(x^2 + y^2) \end{aligned}$$

问题 5 (计算曲面积分). 考虑曲面积分

$$\int_{\Sigma} \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3}} = \int_{\Sigma} \frac{x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3}} \cdot \mathbf{n} d\sigma$$

此处 Σ 为曲面

$$1 - \frac{z}{7} = \frac{(x-2)^2}{25} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{16} \quad (z \geq 0)$$

的上侧。

1. 利用 Gauss-Ostrogradskii 公式, 计算上述曲面积分
2. 给出一种 Σ 的向量值映照刻画, 并给出上述曲面积分的计算式 (无需计算得最终结果)

解答 5. 1. 由 $\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \frac{x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}}^3}$, 其中 $|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 通过简单的计算可知 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = 0$ 。

由于在 $z=0$ 平面上, \mathbf{F} 在 $(0, 0, 0)$ 点处有奇异性, 故利用 Gauss-Ostrogradskii 公式时, 需去除原点, 并相应增加半径为 ε 的半球面。记增加的半球面记作 S_2 , 去除半球面在 $z=0$ 平面上投影之后的底面记作 S_3 , 则有

$$\oint_{\Sigma + S_2 + S_3} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} d\sigma = \int_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} d\tau = 0$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{S_3} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} d\sigma &= \int_{S_3} \frac{x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + 0 \mathbf{k}}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}}^3} \cdot (-\mathbf{k}) d\sigma = 0 \\ \int_{S_2} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} d\sigma &= \int_{S_2} \frac{\mathbf{r}}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}}^3} \cdot \left(-\frac{\mathbf{r}}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}}} \right) d\sigma = - \int_{S_2} \frac{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}}^2}{|\mathbf{r}|_{\mathbb{R}}^4} d\sigma = -\frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} 2\pi \varepsilon^2 = -2\pi \end{aligned}$$

故有

$$\int_{\Sigma} \frac{x \mathbf{i} + y \mathbf{j} + z \mathbf{k}}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3}} \cdot \mathbf{n} d\sigma = 2\pi$$

2. 对曲面 Σ 可直接以 $\{x, y\}$ 为参数, 即有

$$\Sigma(x, y) : D_{xy} \ni \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \Sigma(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z(x, y) \end{bmatrix}$$

此处 $z(x, y) = 7 \left[1 - \frac{(x-2)^2}{25} - \frac{(y-1)^2}{16} \right]$, $D_{xy} = \left\{ (x, y) \mid \frac{(x-2)^2}{25} + \frac{(y-1)^2}{16} \leq 1 \right\}$ 。

故有

$$\int_{\Sigma} \mathbf{F} \cdot \mathbf{n} d\sigma = \int_{D_{xy}} \mathbf{F} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial y} \right) (x, y) dx dy$$

计算

$$\frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial y} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -\frac{14}{25}(x-2) \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{7}{8}(y-1) \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{14}{25}(x-2) \\ \frac{7}{8}(y-1) \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

故有

$$\int_{D_{xy}} \mathbf{F} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial y} \right) (x, y) dx dy = \int_{D_{xy}} \frac{\frac{14}{25}x(x-2) + \frac{7}{8}y(y-1) + z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy$$

$$\text{此处 } z = 7 \left[1 - \frac{(x-2)^2}{25} - \frac{(y-1)^2}{16} \right].$$

问题 6 (计算曲线积分). 考虑曲线积分

$$\oint_C x dy - y dx = \oint_C (-y\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} dl$$

此处 C 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 (z \geq 0)$ 与柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = x$ 的交线。从 z 轴正向往下看, L 正向取反时针方向。

1. 利用 Stokes 公式, 计算上述曲线积分

2. 给出一种 C 的向量值映照刻画, 并计算上述曲线积分 (仅需计算得参数域上的积分式)

解答 6. 1. 根据 Stokes 公式, 可有

$$\oint_C (-y\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j}) \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} dl = \int_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ -y & x & 0 \end{vmatrix} \cdot d\sigma = \int_{\Sigma} 2\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{n} d\sigma$$

引入 Σ 的向量值映照刻画

$$\Sigma(x, y) : D_{xy} \ni \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \Sigma(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z(x, y) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

此处 $z(x, y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$ 。所以

$$\frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial y} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{i} & \mathbf{j} & \mathbf{k} \\ 1 & 0 & -\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \\ 0 & 1 & -\frac{y}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \\ \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

所以有

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C x dy - y dx &= \int_{\Sigma} 2\mathbf{k} \cdot \mathbf{n} d\sigma = \int_{D_{xy}} 2\mathbf{k} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial x} \times \frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial y} \right) (x, y) dx dy \\ &= \int_{D_{xy}} 2 dx dy = 2|D_{xy}| = 2\pi \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

2. 对 ∂D_{xy} 可引入参数 $\theta \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, 满足

$$\begin{cases} x(\theta) = \cos^2 \theta \\ y(\theta) = \cos \theta \sin \theta \end{cases}$$

则有

$$\mathbf{C}(\theta) : \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \ni \theta \mapsto \mathbf{C}(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} (\theta) \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \cos^2 \theta \\ \cos \theta \sin \theta \\ \sqrt{1 - \cos^4 \theta - \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta} \end{bmatrix}$$

所以

$$\boldsymbol{\tau} = \frac{d\mathbf{C}}{d\theta}(\theta) = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin 2\theta \\ \cos 2\theta \\ \cos \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_C x dy - y dx &= \oint_C (-yi + xj) \cdot \boldsymbol{\tau} dl \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-\sin \theta \cos \theta \sin 2\theta + \cos^2 \theta \cos 2\theta) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2\theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

问题 7 (幂级数基本分析性质).

1. 基于 Abel 估计, 证明: 幂级数的收敛半径一定为区间。
2. 基于幂级数的分析性质, 获得下述级数的极限函数:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^n$$

需明确收敛域。

解答 7. 1. 证明: 假设幂级数 $\sum a_n(x - x_0)^n$ 在 $[x_0, x_0 + u] \cup \{b\}$ 收敛, 考虑

$$\sum a_n(x - x_0)^n = \sum a_n b^n \left(\frac{x - x_0}{b} \right)^n$$

现有

$$\begin{cases} \sum a_n b^n \text{ 收敛} \\ \left(\frac{x - x_0}{b} \right)^n \leq 1, \forall x \in [x_0, b], \text{ 且随 } n \text{ 点点单调下降} \end{cases}$$

故有幂级数 $\sum a_n(x - x_0)^n$ 在 $[x_0, b]$ 上收敛, 故产生矛盾。

2. 考虑 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^n$, 由于

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{n(n+1)} = 1$$

故收敛半径为 1，且在 $x = \pm 1$ 处显然发散，故收敛域为 $(-1, 1)$ 。

设 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(n+1)x^n$, 则有

$$\int_0^x S(\xi) d\xi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x n(n+1)\xi^n d\xi = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n\xi^{n+1} \Big|_0^x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n+1}, \quad \forall x \in (-1, 1)$$

而且有

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n+1} = x^2 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} nx^{n+1} = x^2 + x^2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = x^2 \left(1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} \right)$$

对 $A(x) := \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} nx^{n-1}$, $\forall x \in (-1, 1)$ 可有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x A(\xi) d\xi &= \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \int_0^x n\xi^{n-1} d\xi = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} x^n = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n - (1+x) \\ &= \frac{1}{x-1} - (1+x), \quad \forall x \in (-1, 1) \end{aligned}$$

所以 $A(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} - (1+x) \right) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - 1$ 。故有

$$\int_0^x S(\xi) d\xi = x^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - 1 \right) = \frac{x^2}{(1-x)^2}, \quad \forall x \in (-1, 1)$$

故

$$S(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{x^2}{(1-x)^2} \right) = \frac{2x}{(1-x)^3}, \quad \forall x \in (-1, 1)$$

问题 8 (关于“马铃薯”的研究). 如果一个马铃薯，其表面可由球面坐标刻画

$$\Sigma(\theta, \phi) : D_{\theta\phi} \ni \begin{bmatrix} \theta \\ \phi \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \Sigma(\theta, \phi) = \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} (\theta, \phi) \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} R(\theta, \phi) \cos \theta \cos \phi \\ R(\theta, \phi) \cos \theta \sin \phi \\ R(\theta, \phi) \sin \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

1. 计算上述映照的 Jacobi 矩阵；并给予 Jacobi 矩阵每一列的几何解释（可利用图示）。
2. 给出马铃薯体积的计算式（要求完成相关矩阵行列式的计算）

解答 8. 1. Jacobi 矩阵为

$$\begin{aligned} D\Sigma(\theta, \phi) &= \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \phi} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \theta} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial \phi} \end{bmatrix} (\theta, \phi) = \begin{bmatrix} (R_\theta \cos \theta - R \sin \theta) \cos \phi & (R_\phi \cos \phi - R \sin \phi) \cos \theta \\ (R_\theta \cos \theta - R \sin \theta) \sin \phi & (R_\phi \sin \phi + R \cos \phi) \cos \theta \\ R_\theta \sin \theta + R \cos \theta & R_\phi \sin \theta \end{bmatrix} \\ &= \left[\frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial \theta}, \frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial \phi} \right] (\theta, \phi) \end{aligned}$$

此处 $\frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial \theta}(\theta, \phi), \frac{\partial \Sigma}{\partial \phi}(\theta, \phi)$ 分别表示马铃薯表面上 θ 及 ϕ 曲线的切向量。

2. 方法 1: 计算体积可引入坐标变换

$$D_{\lambda\theta\phi} \ni \begin{bmatrix} \lambda \\ \theta \\ \phi \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} (\lambda, \theta, \phi) = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda R(\theta, \phi) \cos \theta \cos \phi \\ \lambda R(\theta, \phi) \cos \theta \sin \phi \\ \lambda R(\theta, \phi) \sin \theta \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

此处 $D_{\lambda\theta\phi} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \lambda \\ \theta \\ \phi \end{bmatrix} \middle| \begin{array}{l} \lambda \in [0, 1] \\ \theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \\ \phi \in [0, 2\pi] \end{array} \right\}$, 此变换的 Jacobi 矩阵为

$$\frac{D(x, y, z)}{D(\lambda, \theta, \phi)} = \begin{bmatrix} R \cos \theta \cos \phi & \lambda(R_\theta \cos \theta - R \sin \theta) \cos \phi & \lambda(R_\phi \cos \phi - R \sin \phi) \cos \theta \\ R \cos \theta \sin \phi & \lambda(R_\theta \cos \theta - R \sin \theta) \sin \phi & \lambda(R_\phi \sin \phi + R \cos \phi) \cos \theta \\ R \sin \theta & \lambda(R_\theta \sin \theta + R \cos \theta) & \lambda R_\phi \sin \theta \end{bmatrix}$$

其行列式为 $\det \frac{D(x, y, z)}{D(\lambda, \theta, \phi)} = \lambda^2 R^3(\theta, \phi) \cos \theta$, 故马铃薯的体积可以表示为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_{\Omega} dx dz = \int_{D_{\lambda\theta\phi}} \det \frac{D(x, y, z)}{D(\lambda, \theta, \phi)} d\lambda d\theta d\phi \\ &= \int_{D_{\lambda\theta\phi}} \lambda^2 R^3(\theta, \phi) \cos \theta d\lambda d\theta d\phi \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 \lambda^2 R^3(\theta, \phi) \cos \theta d\lambda \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R^3(\theta, \phi) \cos \theta d\theta \end{aligned}$$

解法 2: 考虑(类)球坐标变换

$$D_{r\theta\phi} \ni \begin{bmatrix} r \\ \theta \\ \phi \end{bmatrix} \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{bmatrix} (r, \theta, \phi) = \begin{bmatrix} r \cos \theta \cos \phi \\ r \cos \theta \sin \phi \\ r \sin \theta \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

此处 $D_{r\theta\phi} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} r \\ \theta \\ \phi \end{bmatrix} \middle| \begin{array}{l} r \in [0, R(\theta, \phi)] \\ \theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}] \\ \phi \in [0, 2\pi] \end{array} \right\}$, 故马铃薯的体积可以表示为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \int_{\Omega} dx dz = \int_{D_{r\theta\phi}} \det \frac{D(x, y, z)}{D(r, \theta, \phi)} dr d\theta d\phi \\ &= \int_{D_{r\theta\phi}} r^2 \cos \theta dr d\theta d\phi \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{R(\theta, \phi)} r^2 \cos \theta dr \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{2\pi} d\phi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R^3(\theta, \phi) \cos \theta d\theta \end{aligned}$$