

《数学分析讲义 (第二册)》 部分习题解答¹

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第 8 章 空间解析几何

8.1 向量与坐标系

8.1.1 证明性质 2: 向量数乘的分配律和结合律.

说明 (本题略.)

8.1.2 证明性质 4: 向量叉乘的结合律, 反称性和分配律.

说明 (本题略.)

8.1.3 判断下列结论是否成立, 并举例说明:

(1) 若 $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 0$, 则 $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}$ 或 $\mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}$.

(2) 若 $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$, 则必有 $\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{b}$.

(3) 两单位向量的数量积必等于 1, 向量积必等于一单位向量.

(4) $(\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{a}(\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c})$.

(5) $|\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}|^2 = |\mathbf{a}|^2 \cdot |\mathbf{b}|^2$.

(6) $(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) \times (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{b}$.

解 (2) 不成立. 取共面向量 $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ 满足: $|\mathbf{a}| \cdot |\mathbf{b}| \sin \theta_1 = |\mathbf{a}| \cdot |\mathbf{c}| \sin \theta_2$ 且 $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$ 与 $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c}$ 同向, 其中 $\theta_1 = \theta(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}), \theta_2 = \theta(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{c}), 0 < \theta_1 < \theta_2 \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$. 从而 $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ 满足 $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$, 但显然 $\mathbf{b} \neq \mathbf{c}$. 例如, 在三维空间中, 取 $\mathbf{a} = (1, 0, 0), \mathbf{b} = (\sqrt{3}, 1, 0), \mathbf{c} = (0, 1, 0)$.

(6) 显然是错误的. 任取两个不共线 (则均不为 $\mathbf{0}$) 的向量 \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} , 则

$$(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) \times (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{0}, \quad \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{b} = 2\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} \neq \mathbf{0},$$

故原式不成立. □

8.1.4 证明: $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}$.

证明 (1) 由向量运算的行列式表示, 得:

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a} = \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix},$$

其中

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3]{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \end{vmatrix} \xrightarrow[r_2 \leftrightarrow r_3]{r_1 \leftrightarrow r_2} \begin{vmatrix} c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix},$$

由行列式的性质知, 上述 3 个行列式的值相等, 故

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}.$$

□

证明 (2) 考虑混合向量积的几何意义.

注意到, $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c}$ 表示向量 $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ 所张成的平行六面体的体积, 其体积不变, 故

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}.$$

□

8.1.5 设 $\overrightarrow{AM} = \overrightarrow{MB}$, 证明: 对任意一点 O ,

$$\overrightarrow{OM} = \frac{1}{2}(\overrightarrow{OA} + \overrightarrow{OB}).$$

说明 (本题略.)

8.1.6 设 $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ 是满足 $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{0}$ 的单位向量, 试求 $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a}$ 的值.

解 将 $\mathbf{c} = -\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}$ 代入得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a} &= \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} \cdot (-\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) + (-\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{a} \\ &= \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{b}^2 - \mathbf{a}^2 - \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} \\ &= -2 - \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}, \end{aligned}$$

又 \mathbf{c} 是单位向量 $\implies (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})^2 = 1 \implies \mathbf{a}^2 + 2\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b}^2 = 2 + 2\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = 1 \implies \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = -\frac{1}{2}$ 代入上式得:

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} + \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a} = -\frac{3}{2}.$$

□

说明 事实上, 不难发现, 向量 $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ 必围成一个首尾相接的边长为 1 的正三角形.

8.1.7 若向量 $\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b}$ 垂直于向量 $7\mathbf{a} - 5\mathbf{b}$, 向量 $\mathbf{a} - 4\mathbf{b}$ 垂直于向量 $7\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}$, 求两向量 \mathbf{a} 和 \mathbf{b} 间的夹角.

解 设 \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} 夹角为 $\theta (\in [0, \pi])$.

(I) 若 \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} 中存在 $\mathbf{0}$ 向量, 则 $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}$, 夹角为任意值.

(II) 若 \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} 均不为 $\mathbf{0}$, 由题意得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} (\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b}) \cdot (7\mathbf{a} - 5\mathbf{b}) = 0, \\ (\mathbf{a} - 4\mathbf{b}) \cdot (7\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}) = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} 7\mathbf{a}^2 + 16\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} - 15\mathbf{b}^2 = 0, \\ 7\mathbf{a}^2 - 30\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} + 8\mathbf{b}^2 = 0 \end{cases} \\ \implies \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} &= \frac{15}{16}\mathbf{b}^2 - \frac{7}{16}\mathbf{a}^2 = \frac{7}{30}\mathbf{a}^2 + \frac{8}{30}\mathbf{b}^2 \implies \begin{cases} |\mathbf{a}| = |\mathbf{b}|, \\ \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = \frac{1}{2}|\mathbf{a}|^2 \end{cases} \\ \implies \cos \theta &= \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{a}| \cdot |\mathbf{b}|} = \frac{\frac{1}{2}|\mathbf{a}|^2}{|\mathbf{a}|^2} = \frac{1}{2} \implies \theta = \frac{\pi}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

□

8.1.8 已知向量 \mathbf{a} 和 \mathbf{b} 互相垂直, 且 $|\mathbf{a}| = 3, |\mathbf{b}| = 4$, 试计算:

(1) $|(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) \times (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b})|$;

(2) $|(3\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) \times (\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b})|$.

解 (1) 由向量叉乘的分配律得:

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) \times (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) &= \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{b} = 2\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a} \\ \implies |(\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) \times (\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b})| &= 2|\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}| = 2|\mathbf{b}||\mathbf{a}| = 24. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 同理可得:

$$\begin{aligned} (3\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) \times (\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b}) &= 3\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{a} - 6\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{b} = -5\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} \\ \implies |(3\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) \times (\mathbf{a} - 2\mathbf{b})| &= 5|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}| = 5|\mathbf{a}||\mathbf{b}| = 60. \end{aligned}$$

□

8.1.9 已知向量 \mathbf{a} 和 \mathbf{b} 的夹角 $\theta = \frac{2\pi}{3}$, 又 $|\mathbf{a}| = 1, |\mathbf{b}| = 2$, 试计算:

(1) $|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|^2$;

(2) $|(\mathbf{a} + 3\mathbf{b}) \times (3\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b})|^2$.

8.1.10 已知 $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{0}$, 试证: $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}$.

证明 由 $\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{0} - \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}$ 得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} &= \mathbf{b} \times (-\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) = -\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}, \\ \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a} &= (-\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{a} = -\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}, \\ \implies \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} &= \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}. \end{aligned}$$

□

8.1.11 已知 $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ 不共线, 且 $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}$, 求证: $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{0}$.

证明 用反证法. 假设 $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{t} \neq \mathbf{0}$. 由 $\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{c}$ 不共线, 不妨设 \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} 不共线. 将 $\mathbf{c} = \mathbf{t} - \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}$ 代入得:

$$\begin{cases} \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{b} \times (\mathbf{t} - \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) = \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{t} - \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a}, \\ \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a} = (\mathbf{t} - \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{t} \times \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a} \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{t} = \mathbf{0}, \\ \mathbf{t} \times \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}, \end{cases}$$

这说明向量 \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{t} 共线, \mathbf{t}, \mathbf{a} 共线, 从而 \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} 共线, 这与题设矛盾! 故 $\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b} + \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{0}$. □

8.1.12 求证: $|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|^2 = |\mathbf{a}|^2 |\mathbf{b}|^2 - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})^2$.

证明 (1) 记 \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{b} 的夹角为 $\theta (\in [0, \pi])$. 由 $\begin{cases} |\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}| = |\mathbf{a}| \cdot |\mathbf{b}| \sin \theta, \\ \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} = |\mathbf{a}| \cdot |\mathbf{b}| \cos \theta \end{cases}$ 得:

$$|\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|^2 = |\mathbf{a}|^2 \cdot |\mathbf{b}|^2 \sin^2 \theta = |\mathbf{a}|^2 \cdot |\mathbf{b}|^2 (1 - \cos^2 \theta) = |\mathbf{a}|^2 |\mathbf{b}|^2 - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})^2.$$

□

提示 (2) 运用习题 8.1.4 中向量的混合积的性质及二重向量积的性质.

证明 (2) 由 $\begin{cases} \mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a} = \mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}, \\ (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{c} = (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c})\mathbf{b} - (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c})\mathbf{a} \end{cases}$ 得:

$$\begin{aligned} |\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}|^2 &= (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) = (\mathbf{b} \times (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b})) \cdot \mathbf{a} \\ &= ((\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{b})\mathbf{a} - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})\mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{a} = |\mathbf{a}|^2 |\mathbf{b}|^2 - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})^2. \end{aligned}$$

□

8.1.13 计算以向量 $\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{p} - 3\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{r}, \mathbf{b} = 2\mathbf{p} + \mathbf{q} - 3\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{p} + 2\mathbf{q} + \mathbf{r}$ 为棱的平行六面体的体积, 这里 $\mathbf{p}, \mathbf{q}, \mathbf{r}$ 是互相垂直的单位向量.

解 (1) 记 $\mathbf{a} = (1, -3, 1), \mathbf{b} = (2, 1, -3), \mathbf{c} = (1, 2, 1)$. 则 $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = (8, 5, 7)$. 平行六面体体积

$$V = |(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \cdot \mathbf{c}| = |(8, 5, 7) \cdot (1, 2, 1)| = 25.$$

□

提示 (2) 也可以直接利用行列式计算混合向量积的值.

解 (2) 记 $\mathbf{a} = (1, -3, 1), \mathbf{b} = (2, 1, -3), \mathbf{c} = (1, 2, 1)$. 则行六面体体积

$$V = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -3 & 1 \\ 2 & 1 & -3 \\ 1 & 2 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 25.$$

□

8.1.14

8.1.15

8.1.16

8.1.17 已知 $\vec{OA} = 2\mathbf{i} + 4\mathbf{j} + \mathbf{k}$, $\vec{OB} = 3\mathbf{i} + 7\mathbf{j} + 5\mathbf{k}$, $\vec{OC} = 4\mathbf{i} + 10\mathbf{j} + 9\mathbf{k}$, 问 A, B, C 三点是否共线?

解 (1) 注意到, 取 $t = -1$, 满足: $\vec{OC} = t\vec{OA} + (1-t)\vec{OB}$, 故 A, B, C 三点共线. \square

解 (2) 注意到, $\vec{AB} = \vec{OB} - \vec{OA} = \mathbf{i} + 3\mathbf{j} + 4\mathbf{k}$, $\vec{AC} = 2\mathbf{i} + 6\mathbf{j} + 8\mathbf{k} \implies \vec{AB} \times \vec{AC} = \mathbf{0}$, 故 A, B, C 三点共线. \square

8.1.18

8.1.19

8.1.20

8.1.21 试求向量 $\mathbf{a} = (5, 2, 5)$ 在向量 $\mathbf{b} = (2, -1, 2)$ 上的投影长, 即求数值 $\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{e}_b$.

解 计算得:

$$\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{e}_b = \frac{\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}}{|\mathbf{b}|} = \frac{18}{3} = 6.$$

\square

8.1.22 已知向量 $\mathbf{a} = (3, -1, -2)$ 和 $\mathbf{b} = (1, 2, -1)$, 试求下列向量积的坐标:

(1) $\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}$;

(2) $(2\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) \times (2\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b})$.

解 (1)

$$\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = (3, -1, -2) \times (1, 2, -1) = (5, 1, 7).$$

(2)

$$(2\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}) \times (2\mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}) = 4\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{a} + 2\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} - 2\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{b} = 4\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b} = (20, 4, 28).$$

\square

8.1.23

8.1.24 计算顶点为 $A(2, -1, 1), B(5, 5, 4), C(3, 2, -1), D(4, 1, 3)$ 的四面体的体积.

解 (1) 先计算 $\triangle BCD$ 的面积 S .

$$\begin{cases} \vec{BC} = (-2, -3, -5), \\ \vec{BD} = (-1, -4, -1) \end{cases} \implies \mathbf{n} = \vec{BC} \times \vec{BD} = (-17, 3, 5) \implies S_{\triangle BCD} = \frac{1}{2} |\mathbf{n}| = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{323}.$$

再计算点 A 到平面 BCD 的距离 d .

$$d = \left| \frac{\vec{AB} \cdot \mathbf{n}}{|\mathbf{n}|} \right| = \left| \frac{(3, 6, 3) \cdot (-17, 3, 5)}{\sqrt{323}} \right| = \frac{18}{\sqrt{323}}.$$

从而四面体的体积为

$$V = \frac{1}{3} S_{\triangle BCD} \cdot d = 3.$$

说明 事实上, 若注意到 $\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}, \overrightarrow{AD}$ 所张成的四面体体积为对应平行六面体体积的 $\frac{1}{6}$, 则可以迅速得到结果. 请看下面的解 (2). (两种解法本质上是等价的.)

解 (2) 记四面体的体积为 V . 则有

$$\begin{cases} \overrightarrow{AB} = (3, 6, 3), \\ \overrightarrow{AC} = (1, 3, -2), \\ \overrightarrow{AD} = (2, 2, 2) \end{cases} \implies \overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC} = (-21, 9, 3) \implies V = \frac{1}{6} |(\overrightarrow{AB} \times \overrightarrow{AC}) \cdot \overrightarrow{AD}| \\ = \frac{1}{6} |(-21, 9, 3) \cdot (2, 2, 2)| = 3.$$

□

□

8.1.25

8.1.26

8.1.27 给定点 $A(a, b, c)$, 求:

- (1) 关于三个坐标平面对称点的坐标;
- (2) 关于三个坐标轴对称点的坐标.

解 (1) 关于 Oyz 对称: $(-a, b, c)$, 关于 Ozx 对称: $(a, -b, c)$, 关于 Oxy 对称: $(a, b, -c)$;
(2) 关于 x 轴对称: $(a, -b, -c)$, 关于 y 轴对称: $(-a, b, -c)$, 关于 z 轴对称: $(-a, -b, c)$. □

8.1.28

8.1.29 在 Oyz 平面上求一点 P , 使它与三已知点 $A(3, 1, 2), B(4, -2, -2), C(0, 5, 1)$ 等距离.

提示 考虑线段的中垂面.

解 过 AB 中点 $M_1\left(\frac{7}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$ 且法向量方向为 $\mathbf{n}_1 = \overrightarrow{AB} = (1, -3, -4)$ 的平面方程为

$$\left(x - \frac{7}{2}\right) - 3\left(y + \frac{1}{2}\right) - 4z = 0, \quad (8.1)$$

过 AC 中点 $M_2\left(\frac{3}{2}, 3, \frac{3}{2}\right)$ 且法向量方向为 $\mathbf{n}_2 = \overrightarrow{AC} = (-3, 4, -1)$ 的平面方程为

$$-3\left(x - \frac{3}{2}\right) + 4(y - 3) - \left(z - \frac{3}{2}\right) = 0, \quad (8.2)$$

Oyz 平面方程为

$$x = 0, \quad (8.3)$$

联立式 (8.1)(8.2)(8.3) 得: $P(0, 1, -2)$. □

8.2 平面与直线

8.2.1

8.2.2 试求通过点 $M_1(2, -1, 3)$ 和 $M_2(3, 1, 2)$ 且平行于向量 $\boldsymbol{v} = (3, -1, 4)$ 的平面的方程.

解 记 $\boldsymbol{u} = \overrightarrow{M_1M_2} = (1, 2, -1)$, 则平面的法向量 $\boldsymbol{n} = \boldsymbol{u} \times \boldsymbol{v} = (7, -7, -7)$, 又平面过 $M_1(2, -1, 3)$, 故方程为 $7(x-2) - 7(y+1) - 7(z-3) = 0$, 即 $x - y - z = 0$. \square

8.2.3

8.2.4

8.2.5 求通过点 $M(3, -1, 1)$ 且同时垂直于两个平面 $2x - z + 1 = 0$ 和 $y = 0$ 的平面方程.

解 两平面法向量分别为 $\boldsymbol{n}_1 = (2, 0, -1)$, $\boldsymbol{n}_2 = (0, 1, 0)$, 从而要求的平面的法向量为 $\boldsymbol{n} = \boldsymbol{n}_1 \times \boldsymbol{n}_2 = (1, 0, 2)$, 又其通过点 $M(3, -1, 1)$, 故方程为 $(x-3) + 2(z-1) = 0$, 即 $x + 2z - 5 = 0$. \square

8.2.6

8.2.7

8.2.8

8.2.9

8.2.10

8.2.11 求与两平面 $x + y - 2z - 1 = 0$ 和 $x + y - 2z + 3 = 0$ 等距离的平面.

解 注意到两平面的法向量均为 $\boldsymbol{n} = (1, 1, -2)$, 取点 $A(1, 0, 0)$, $B(-3, 0, 0)$ 分别位于两平面上, 则等距平面过 AB 中点 $M(-1, 0, 0)$, 法向量同为 \boldsymbol{n} , 故其平面方程为 $(x+1) + y - 2z = 0$, 即 $x + y - 2z + 1 = 0$. \square

8.2.12 求两平面 $2x - y + z - 7 = 0$ 和 $x + y + 2z - 11 = 0$ 所成的两个二面角的平分面.

提示 取两平面长度相等的法向量, 利用等腰三角形三线合一, 将求解角平分线的问题转

化为求中线即可.

解 注意到两平面的法向量分别为 $\mathbf{n}_1 = (2, -1, 1)$, $\mathbf{n}_2 = (1, 1, 2)$, $|\mathbf{n}_1| = |\mathbf{n}_2|$, 故两平分面的法向量分别为 $\mathbf{n} = \mathbf{n}_1 + \mathbf{n}_2 = (3, 0, 3)$, $\mathbf{n}' = \mathbf{n}_1 - \mathbf{n}_2 = (1, -2, -1)$.

$$\text{联立 } \begin{cases} 2x - y + z - 7 = 0, \\ x + y + 2z - 11 = 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{令 } z = 0 \text{ 得: 平面过 } P(6, 5, 0), \text{ 故两平分面的方程分别为}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3(x - 6) + 3z &= 0, & -(x - 6) + 2(y - 5) + z &= 0 \\ \iff x + z - 6 &= 0, & x - 2y - z + 4 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

8.2.13

8.2.14 分别按下列各组条件求平面方程.

- (1) 平分两点 $A(1, 2, 3)$ 和 $B(2, -1, 4)$ 间的线段且垂直于线段 AB ;
- (2) 与平面 $6x + 3y + 2z + 12 = 0$ 平行, 而点 $(0, 2, -1)$ 到这两个平面的距离相等;
- (3) 通过 x 轴, 且点 $(5, 4, 13)$ 到这个平面的距离为 8 个单位;
- (4) 经过点 $M(0, 0, 1)$ 及 $N(3, 0, 0)$ 并与 Oxy 平面成 $\frac{\pi}{3}$ 角.

解 (1) (本题略.)

(2) (本题略.)

(3) 平面过 x 轴, 显然 $z = 0$ 不符合题意, 故设其方程为 $y + kz = 0$ ($k \in \mathbb{R}$). 点 $(5, 4, 13)$ 到平面的距离

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \frac{|4 + 13k|}{\sqrt{1 + k^2}} = 8 \implies 105k^2 + 104k - 48 = 0 \\ \iff (35k - 12)(3k + 4) &= 0 \implies k_1 = \frac{12}{35}, k_2 = -\frac{4}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

对应平面方程为 $35y + 12z = 0$ 与 $3y - 4z = 0$. □

(4) 设平面法向量为 \mathbf{n} , 则其与 Oxy 平面 $z = 0$ 的法向量 $\mathbf{n}_0 = (0, 0, 1)$ 的夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{3}$, 不妨设 $\mathbf{n} = (x, y, 1) := \overrightarrow{OP}$, 从而点 P 必在 $z = 1$ 平面上, 以 $M(0, 0, 1)$ 为圆心, $r = \sqrt{3}$ 为半径的圆上 ($\tan \angle MOP = \frac{PM}{MO} = \tan \frac{\pi}{3} \implies r = PM = \sqrt{3}$). 故重设 $\mathbf{n} = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, 1)$ ($0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$). 平面过 $M(0, 0, 1)$, 故其方程为 $\sqrt{3} \cos \theta x + \sqrt{3} \sin \theta y + (z - 1) = 0$, 将 $N(3, 0, 0)$ 代入得: $3\sqrt{3} \cos \theta - 1 = 0 \implies \cos \theta = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{3}}, \sin \theta = \pm \frac{\sqrt{26}}{3\sqrt{3}}$. 故平面方程为 $\frac{1}{3}x \pm \frac{\sqrt{26}}{3}y + z - 1 = 0$, 即 $x \pm \sqrt{26}y + 3z - 3 = 0$. □

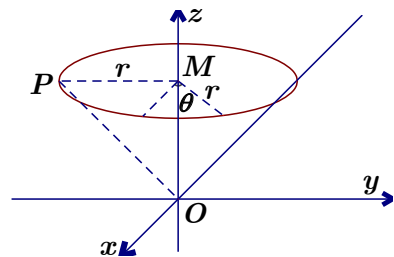


Figure 8.1 习题 8.2.14(4)

8.2.15 分别求出满足下列各组条件的直线方程.

- (1) 过点 $(0, 2, 4)$ 而与两平面 $x + 2z = 1$, $y - 3z = 2$ 平行;

(2) 过点 $(-1, 2, 1)$ 且平行于直线

$$\begin{cases} x + y - 2z - 1 = 0, \\ x + 2y - z + 1 = 0; \end{cases}$$

(3) 过点 $(2, -3, 4)$ 且和 z 轴垂直并相交;

(4) 过点 $(-1, -4, 3)$ 并与下面两直线

$$\begin{cases} 2x - 4y + z = 1, \\ x + 3y = -5 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = 2 + 4t, \\ y = -1 - t, \\ z = -3 + 2t \end{cases}$$

都垂直.

解 (1) (2) (3) (本题略.)

(4) 平面 $2x - 4y + z = 1, x + 3y = -5$ 的法向量分别为 $\mathbf{n}_1 = (2, -4, 1), \mathbf{n}_2 = (1, 3, 0)$, 从而直线 $\begin{cases} 2x - 4y + z = 1, \\ x + 3y = -5 \end{cases}$ 的方向向量为 $\mathbf{v}_1 = \mathbf{n}_1 \times \mathbf{n}_2 = (-3, 1, 10)$.

直线 $\begin{cases} x = 2 + 4t, \\ y = -1 - t, \\ z = -3 + 2t \end{cases}$ 即为 $\frac{x-2}{4} = \frac{y+1}{-1} = \frac{z+3}{2} \implies$ 方向向量为 $\mathbf{v}_2 = (4, -1, 2)$.

要求的直线与上述两直线均垂直, 从而其方向向量为 $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2 = (12, 46, -1)$, 又过点 $(-1, -4, 3)$, 故其方程为

$$\frac{x+1}{12} = \frac{y+4}{46} = \frac{z-3}{-1}.$$

□

8.2.16

8.2.17

8.2.18

8.2.19

8.2.20

8.2.21

8.2.22

8.2.23 证明下列各组直线是异面直线, 并求它们的距离 (即两直线公垂线之长).

$$(1) \frac{x-9}{4} = \frac{y+2}{-3} = \frac{z}{1} \text{ 和 } \frac{x}{-2} = \frac{y+7}{9} = \frac{z-2}{2};$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x+y-z-1=0, \\ 2x+y-z-2=0 \end{cases} \text{ 和 } \begin{cases} x+2y-z-2=0, \\ x+2y+2z+4=0. \end{cases}$$

证明 (1) 两直线的方向向量分别为 $\mathbf{v}_1 = (4, -3, 1)$, $\mathbf{v}_2 = (-2, 9, 2)$, $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2 = (-15, -10, 30)$, 两直线分别过点 $A(9, -2, 0)$, $B(0, -7, 2)$, 记 $\mathbf{u} = \overrightarrow{AB} = (-9, -5, 2)$.

由向量 $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{u}$ 张成的平行六面体的体积为

$$V = |\mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}| = |(-15, -10, 30) \cdot (-9, -5, 2)| = 245 > 0,$$

故两直线为异面直线. 下面计算其公垂线之长.

公垂线方向为 $\mathbf{v} = (-15, -10, 30)$, 长度为

$$d = \frac{|\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}|}{|\mathbf{v}|} = \frac{245}{35} = 7.$$

(2) 两平面 $x+y-z-1=0, 2x+y-z-2=0$ 的法向量分别为 $\mathbf{n}_1 = (1, 1, -1)$, $\mathbf{n}_2 = (2, 1, -1) \Rightarrow$ 其交线的方向向量为 $\mathbf{v}_1 = \mathbf{n}_1 \times \mathbf{n}_2 = (0, -1, -1)$, 且过点 $A(1, 0, 0)$;

同理可得, 平面 $x+2y-z-2=0, x+2y+2z+4=0$ 的法向量分别为 $\mathbf{m}_1 = (1, 2, -1)$, $\mathbf{m}_2 = (1, 2, 2) \Rightarrow$ 其交线的方向向量为 $\mathbf{v}_2 = \mathbf{m}_1 \times \mathbf{m}_2 = (6, -3, 0)$, 且过点 $B(0, 0, -2)$.

记 $\mathbf{u} = \overrightarrow{AB} = (-1, 0, -2)$, $\mathbf{v} = \mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2 = (-3, -6, 6)$. 由向量 $\mathbf{v}_1, \mathbf{v}_2, \mathbf{u}$ 张成的平行六面体的体积为

$$V = |\mathbf{v}_1 \times \mathbf{v}_2 \cdot \mathbf{u}| = |(-3, -6, 6) \cdot (-1, 0, -2)| = 9 > 0,$$

故两直线为异面直线. 下面计算其公垂线之长.

公垂线方向为 $\mathbf{v} = (-3, -6, 6)$, 长度为

$$d = \frac{|\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}|}{|\mathbf{v}|} = \frac{9}{9} = 1.$$

□

8.2.24

8.2.25

8.2.26 过直线 $\begin{cases} 5x - 11z + 7 = 0, \\ 5y + 7z - 4 = 0 \end{cases}$ 作互相垂直的平面. 其中一平面过点 $(4, -3, 1)$, 求此二平面方程.

解 直线的方向向量为 $\mathbf{v}_0 = (5, 0, -11) \times (0, 5, 7) = (55, -35, 25)$, 取 $\mathbf{v} = (11, -7, 5)$. 直线过点 $A\left(-\frac{7}{5}, \frac{4}{5}, 0\right)$. 设其中过点 $(4, -3, 1)$ 的一平面的法向量为 $\mathbf{n}_1 = (a, b, 1)$, 则其方程为

$a\left(x + \frac{7}{5}\right) + b\left(y - \frac{4}{5}\right) + z = 0$, 则有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{27}{5}a - \frac{19}{5}b + 1 = 0, \\ \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n}_1 = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} 27a - 19b + 5 = 0, \\ 11a - 7b + 5 = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} a = -3, \\ b = -4 \end{cases} \implies \mathbf{n}_1 = (-3, -4, 1).$$

另一平面法向量 $\mathbf{n}'_2 = \mathbf{v} \times \mathbf{n}_1 = (13, -26, -65)$, $\mathbf{n}_2 = \frac{1}{13}\mathbf{n}'_2 = (1, -2, -5)$, 故两平面方程分别为

$$-3\left(x + \frac{7}{5}\right) - 4\left(y - \frac{4}{5}\right) + z = 0, \quad \left(x + \frac{7}{5}\right) - 2\left(y - \frac{4}{5}\right) - 5z = 0,$$

即

$$3x + 4y - z + 1 = 0, \quad x - 2y - 5z + 3 = 0.$$

□

8.2.27

8.2.28

8.2.29

8.2.30

8.2.31

8.2.32

8.2.33

8.2.34

8.2.35 求由原点到直线 $\frac{x-5}{4} = \frac{y-2}{3} = \frac{z+1}{-2}$ 的垂线方程.

解 直线的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = 5 + 4t, \\ y = 2 + 3t, \\ z = -1 - 2t, \end{cases}$ 其中 $t \in \mathbb{R}$. 故直线上一点可表示为 $M(5 + 4t, 2 +$

$3t, -1 - 2t)$. 直线的方向向量为 $\mathbf{v} = (4, 3, -2)$.

设 $\overrightarrow{OM} \perp \mathbf{v} \implies \overrightarrow{OM} \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0 \implies 28 + 29t = 0 \implies t = -\frac{28}{29} \implies \overrightarrow{OM} =$

$\left(\frac{33}{29}, -\frac{26}{29}, \frac{27}{29}\right)$, 故垂线方程为

$$\frac{x}{33} = \frac{y}{-26} = \frac{z}{27}.$$

□

8.3 二次曲面

8.3.1 指出下列方程中曲面的类型. 对于旋转曲面, 它们是怎样产生的.

(1) (5)

(2) (6)

(3) (7)

(4) (8)

答案 (1) 旋转椭球面;

(5) 双叶双曲面;

(2) 球面;

(6) 旋转双叶双曲面;

(3) 椭球面;

(7) 旋转抛物面;

(4) 旋转单叶双曲面;

(8) 双曲抛物面.

8.3.2

8.3.3 求下列旋转曲面的方程, 并指出它们的名称.

(1) 曲线 $\begin{cases} y^2 - \frac{z^2}{4} = 1, \\ x = 0 \end{cases}$ 绕 z 轴旋转一周;

(2) 曲线 $\begin{cases} y = \sin x \ (0 \leq x \leq \pi), \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$ 绕 x 轴旋转一周;

(3) 曲线 $\begin{cases} 4x^2 + 9y^2 = 36, \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$ 绕 y 轴旋转一周.

解 (1) (本题略.)

(2) $y^2 = \sin^2 x \implies$ 曲面方程为

$$y^2 + z^2 = \sin^2 x \quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi).$$

(它的名称嘛...叫“灯笼”如何???)

(3) (本题略.)

□

8.3.4

8.3.5

8.3.6

8.3.7

8.3.8 一动点 $P(x, y, z)$ 到原点的距离等于它到平面 $z = 4$ 的距离, 试求此动点 P 的轨迹, 并判定它是什么曲面.

解 由题意得:

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = |z - 4| \implies x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = z^2 - 8z + 16 \iff \frac{x^2 + y^2}{8} = -(z - 2),$$

这是一个旋转抛物面. □

8.3.9

8.3.10

8.3.11 建立单叶双曲面 $\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{4} - \frac{z^2}{5} = 1$ 与平面 $x - 2z + 3 = 0$ 的交线在 Oxy 平面上的投影的曲线方程.

解 联立

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{4} - \frac{z^2}{5} = 1, \\ x - 2z + 3 = 0 \end{cases} \implies 5 \left(\frac{x^2}{16} + \frac{y^2}{4} - 1 \right) = z^2 = \left(\frac{x+3}{2} \right)^2 \implies (x-12)^2 + 20y^2 = 250,$$

这是一个 Oxy 平面上的椭圆, 故曲线方程为 $\begin{cases} (x-12)^2 + 20y^2 = 250, \\ z = 0. \end{cases}$ □

8.3.12

8.4 坐标变换和其它常用坐标系

8.4.1

8.4.2

8.4.3 通过坐标旋转, 化简方程 $5x^2 - 3y^2 + 3z^2 + 8yz - 5 = 0$, 并指出它是什么曲面.

提示 (1) 使用坐标变换.

解 (1) 运用坐标系的旋转变换, 消去 yz 项. 将坐标系 $Oxyz$ 绕 x 轴沿顺时针方向旋转 θ ($0 \leq \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$), 则新旧坐标系坐标轴之间的夹角如下表所示:

	i	j	k
i'	0	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{2}$
j'	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	θ	$\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta$
k'	$\frac{\pi}{2}$	$\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta$	θ

于是新旧坐标的变换关系为

$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos 0 & \cos \frac{\pi}{2} & \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \cos \frac{\pi}{2} & \cos \theta & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta) \\ \cos \frac{\pi}{2} & \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} + \theta) & \cos \theta \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = x', \\ y = y' \cos \theta + z' \sin \theta, \\ z = -y' \sin \theta + z' \cos \theta. \end{cases}$$

代入原方程, 令 $y'z'$ 项的系数为 0, 得:

$$-12 \sin \theta \cos \theta + 8(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) = 0 \Rightarrow \tan 2\theta = \frac{2 \tan \theta}{1 - \tan^2 \theta} = \frac{4}{3} \Rightarrow \tan \theta = -2 \text{ or } \frac{1}{2}.$$

取 $\tan \theta = \frac{1}{2}$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} \sin \theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}, \\ \cos \theta = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x = x', \\ y = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}y' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}z', \\ z = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}y' + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}z'. \end{cases} \Rightarrow x'^2 - y'^2 + z'^2 = 1,$$

这是一个旋转单叶双曲面. □

提示 (2) 化简二次型.

解 (2) 考虑二次型 $Q(x, y, z) = 5x^2 - 3y^2 + 3z^2 + 8yz$.

$$Q(x, y, z) = \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 5 & & \\ & -3 & 4 \\ & 4 & 3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} := \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x},$$

易知 \mathbf{A} 相似于对角矩阵 $\text{diag}(5, 5, -5)$, 因此存在可逆正交变换 $\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{P}\mathbf{x}_1$, 使得 $Q(x, y, z) = Q_1(x_1, y_1, z_1) = 5x_1^2 + 5y_1^2 - 5z_1^2$, 因此原方程化为

$$5x_1^2 + 5y_1^2 - 5z_1^2 - 5 = 0 \iff x_1^2 + y_1^2 - z_1^2 - 1 = 0,$$

这是一个旋转单叶双曲面. □

8.4.4 将下列方程按要求做相对应的变换:

- (1) $x^2 - y^2 = 25$ 转换成柱面坐标系方程和球面坐标系方程;
- (2) $x^2 + y^2 + 4z^2 = 10$ 转换成柱面坐标系方程和球面坐标系方程;
- (3) $2x^2 + 2y^2 - 4z^2 = 0$ 转换成球面坐标系方程;
- (4) $x^2 - y^2 - z^2 = 1$ 转换成球面坐标系方程;

- (5) $r^2 + 2z^2 = 4$ 转换成球面坐标系方程;
 (6) $\rho = 2 \cos \phi$ 转换成柱面坐标系方程;
 (7) $x + y = 4$ 转换成柱面坐标系方程;
 (8) $x + y + z = 1$ 转换成球面坐标系方程;
 (9) $r = 2 \sin \theta$ 转换成直角坐标系方程;
 (10) $r^2 \cos 2\theta = z$ 转换成直角坐标系方程;
 (11) $\rho \sin \phi = 1$ 转换成直角坐标系方程.

解 (1) 柱面坐标:

$$\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \theta, \\ y = \rho \sin \theta \end{cases} \implies \rho^2 \cos^2 \theta - \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta = 25 \implies \rho^2 \cos 2\theta = 25.$$

球面坐标:

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi, \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi, \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases} \implies r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \phi - r^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 \phi = 25 \implies r^2 \sin^2 \theta \cos 2\phi = 25.$$

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5)

(6) 原球坐标中,

$$\begin{aligned} x &= \rho \sin \theta \cos \phi, & y &= \rho \sin \theta \sin \phi, & z &= \rho \cos \theta, \\ \rho = 2 \cos \phi &\implies \rho^2 = 4 \cos^2 \phi = 2(\cos 2\phi + 1) = 2 \left[\frac{1 - \tan^2 \phi}{1 + \tan^2 \phi} + 1 \right] = \frac{4}{1 + \tan^2 \phi}, \\ &\implies x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{4x^2}{x^2 + y^2}, \end{aligned}$$

在柱坐标中有

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta, \\ z = z \end{cases} \implies r^2 + z^2 = \frac{4r^2 \cos^2 \theta}{r^2} = 4 \cos^2 \theta.$$

另解 原方程在直角坐标系中的表示为

$$\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = 2 \cos \left(\arctan \frac{y}{x} \right),$$

因此在柱坐标系中的表示为

$$\sqrt{r^2 + z^2} = 2 \cos \theta.$$

□

(7)

(8)

$$\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \phi, \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \phi, \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases} \implies r \sin \theta \cos \phi + r \sin \theta \sin \phi + r \cos \theta = 1$$

$$\implies r(\sin \theta(\cos \phi + \sin \phi) + \cos \theta) = 1$$

(9)

(10) 柱面坐标:

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta, \\ r^2(\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) = z \end{cases} \implies x^2 - y^2 = z,$$

这是一个双曲抛物面.

(11)

□

8.5 第 8 章综合习题

8.5.1 设 O 为一定点, A, B, C 为不共线的三点. 证明: 点 M 位于平面 ABC 上的充分必要条件是存在实数 k_1, k_2, k_3 使得

$$\overrightarrow{OM} = k_1 \overrightarrow{OA} + k_2 \overrightarrow{OB} + k_3 \overrightarrow{OC}, \text{ 且 } k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 1.$$

证明 (1) (1) 若点 O 在平面 ABC 上, 则 $\overrightarrow{OA}, \overrightarrow{OB}, \overrightarrow{OC}$ 都在平面 ABC 上, $\overrightarrow{OM} = k_1 \overrightarrow{OA} + k_2 \overrightarrow{OB} + k_3 \overrightarrow{OC}$ 固然也在平面 ABC 上, 充分性显然; 下证必要性.

以 O 为原点, 建立平面直角坐标系. 设 $A(x_1, y_1), B(x_2, y_2), C(x_3, y_3), M(x_0, y_0)$ 均在平面 ABC 上, 即证线性方程组

$$\begin{cases} x_1 k_1 + x_2 k_2 + x_3 k_3 = x_0, \\ y_1 k_1 + y_2 k_2 + y_3 k_3 = y_0, \\ k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 1 \end{cases}$$

对任意的 $(x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ 必有解 \iff 系数矩阵线性无关

$$\iff \begin{vmatrix} x_1 & x_2 & x_3 \\ y_1 & y_2 & y_3 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \iff x_1 y_2 + x_2 y_3 + x_3 y_1 - y_2 x_3 - y_3 x_1 - y_1 x_2 \neq 0$$

$$\iff (x_3 - x_1)(y_1 - y_2) + (x_2 - x_1)(y_3 - y_1) \neq 0$$

$$\iff \frac{y_2 - y_1}{x_2 - x_1} \neq \frac{y_3 - y_1}{x_3 - x_1}$$

$$\iff \overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC} \text{ 线性无关} \iff A, B, C \text{ 不共线.}$$

(2) 若点 O 不在平面 ABC 上, 则 $\vec{OA}, \vec{OB}, \vec{OC}$ 为空间中不共面的三个向量, 构成一组基, 即存在实数 k_1, k_2, k_3 使得 $\vec{OM} = k_1\vec{OA} + k_2\vec{OB} + k_3\vec{OC}$.

下证: 点 M 在平面 ABC 上 $\iff k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 1$.

点 M 在平面 ABC 上

$$\begin{aligned} \iff (\vec{MA} \times \vec{MB}) \cdot \vec{MC} &= 0 \iff (\vec{OA} - \vec{OM}) \times (\vec{OB} - \vec{OM})(\vec{OC} - \vec{OM}) = 0 \\ \iff \vec{OA} \times \vec{OM} \cdot \vec{OC} + \vec{OM} \times \vec{OB} \cdot \vec{OC} + \vec{OA} \times \vec{OB} \cdot \vec{OM} &= 0, \end{aligned} \quad (8.4)$$

其中已用到

$$\begin{cases} \vec{OA} \times \vec{OB} \cdot \vec{OC} = 0, \\ \vec{OA} \times \vec{OM} \cdot \vec{OM} = 0, \\ \vec{OM} \times \vec{OB} \cdot \vec{OM} = 0. \end{cases}$$

由向量混合积的性质易知, 式 (8.4)

$$\begin{aligned} \iff (\vec{OB} \times \vec{OC} + \vec{OC} \times \vec{OA} + \vec{OA} \times \vec{OB}) \cdot \vec{OM} &= 0 \\ \iff (\vec{OB} \times \vec{OC} + \vec{OC} \times \vec{OA} + \vec{OA} \times \vec{OB}) \cdot (k_1\vec{OA} + k_2\vec{OB} + k_3\vec{OC}) &= 0 \\ \iff k_1\vec{OB} \times \vec{OC} \cdot \vec{OA} + k_2\vec{OC} \times \vec{OA} \cdot \vec{OB} + k_3\vec{OA} \times \vec{OB} \cdot \vec{OC} &= 0 \\ \iff (k_1 + k_2 + k_3)(\vec{OB} \times \vec{OC} \cdot \vec{OA}) &= 0 \\ \iff k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

证明 (2) 先证明必要性. 假设点 M 位于平面 ABC 上, 由 A, B, C 不共线知, $\exists \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{AM} &= \lambda\vec{AB} + \mu\vec{AC} \\ \implies \vec{OM} - \vec{OA} &= \lambda(\vec{OB} - \vec{OA}) + \mu(\vec{OC} - \vec{OA}) \\ \implies \vec{OM} &= (1 - \lambda - \mu)\vec{OA} + \lambda\vec{OB} + \mu\vec{OC}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{取 } \begin{cases} k_1 = 1 - \lambda - \mu, \\ k_2 = \lambda, \\ k_3 = \mu \end{cases} \quad \text{满足 } k_1 + k_2 + k_3 = 1, \text{ 必要性得证.}$$

再证明充分性.

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{OM} = k_1\vec{OA} + k_2\vec{OB} + k_3\vec{OC} \implies \vec{OM} &= (1 - k_2 - k_3)\vec{OA} + k_2\vec{OB} + k_3\vec{OC} \\ \implies \vec{AM} &= k_2\vec{AB} + k_3\vec{AC}, \end{aligned}$$

故点 M 在平面 ABC 上. 充分性得证.

□

8.5.2

8.5.3

8.5.4

8.5.5

8.5.6 证明等式: $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{c} + (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) \times \mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}) \times \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}$.

证明 (1) 在空间直角坐标系中, 设 $\mathbf{a} = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$, $\mathbf{b} = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$, $\mathbf{c} = (x_3, y_3, z_3)$. 则向量 $(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{c} + (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) \times \mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}) \times \mathbf{b}$ 的第一个分量为

$$\begin{aligned} & (z_2x_3 - z_3x_2)z_1 - (x_2y_3 - x_3y_2)y_1 \\ & + (z_3x_1 - z_1x_3)z_2 - (x_3y_1 - x_1y_3)y_2 \\ & + (z_1x_2 - z_2x_1)z_3 - (x_1y_2 - x_2y_1)y_3 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

同理可得第二、三个分量也为 0, 故

$$(\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{c} + (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) \times \mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}) \times \mathbf{b} = \mathbf{0}.$$

□

证明 (2) 直接运用二重向量积的性质, 可得:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\mathbf{a} \times \mathbf{b}) \times \mathbf{c} + (\mathbf{b} \times \mathbf{c}) \times \mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{c} \times \mathbf{a}) \times \mathbf{b} \\ & = (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{c})\mathbf{b} - (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{c})\mathbf{a} + (\mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a})\mathbf{c} - (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{a})\mathbf{b} + (\mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{b})\mathbf{a} - (\mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b})\mathbf{c} \\ & = \mathbf{0}. \end{aligned}$$

□

8.5.7 求准线为 $\begin{cases} y^2 + z^2 = 1, \\ x = 1, \end{cases}$ 母线方向为 $(2, 1, 1)$ 的柱面的一般方程.

解 准线上任意一点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 过 M_0 作方向为 $(2, 1, 1)$ 的直线, 其方程为

$$\frac{x - x_0}{2} = y - y_0 = z - z_0 \iff \begin{cases} x = 2t + x_0, \\ y = t + y_0, \\ z = t + z_0, \end{cases} \quad t \in \mathbb{R},$$

故 $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = (x - 2t, y - t, z - t)$ 在准线上, 即

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{cases} (y - t)^2 + (z - t)^2 = 1, \\ x - 2t = 1 \end{cases} \implies \left(y - \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)\right)^2 + \left(z - \frac{1}{2}(x - 1)\right)^2 = 1 \\ & \iff x^2 + 2y^2 + 2z^2 - 2xy - 2xz - 2x + 2y + 2z - 1 = 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

8.5.8 求准线为 $\begin{cases} y^2 + z^2 = 1, \\ x = 1, \end{cases}$ 顶点坐标为 $(2, 1, 1)$ 的锥面的一般方程.

解 准线上任意一点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 过 M_0 与点 $(2, 1, 1)$ 的直线方程为

$$\frac{x-2}{x_0-2} = \frac{y-1}{y_0-1} = \frac{z-1}{z_0-1} \iff \begin{cases} x = (x_0-2)t + 2, \\ y = (y_0-1)t + 1, \\ z = (z_0-1)t + 1, \end{cases} \quad t \in \mathbb{R},$$

故 $(x_0, y_0, z_0) = ((x-1)s + 2, (y-1)s + 1, (z-1)s + 1)$ 在准线上, 其中 $s = \frac{1}{t} \in \mathbb{R}$. 即

$$\begin{cases} ((y-1)s + 1)^2 + ((z-1)s + 1)^2 = 1, \\ (x-2)s + 2 = 1 \end{cases} \\ \implies (y-1+2-x)^2 + (z-1+2-x)^2 - (2-x)^2 = 0 \\ \iff x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2xy - 2zx + 2y + 2z - 2 = 0.$$

□

8.5.9 求直线 $x-1=y=z$ 绕 $x=y=1$ 旋转所得旋转面的参数方程和一般方程.

解 直线 $x-1=y=z$ 的参数方程为 $\begin{cases} x = 1+t, \\ y = z = t, \end{cases}$ 故旋转面上的点 (x, y, z) 满足

$$\begin{cases} t^2 + (t-1)^2 = (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2, \\ z = t \end{cases} \implies x^2 + y^2 - 2z^2 - 2x - 2y + 2z + 1 = 0,$$

对应的参数方程表示为

$$\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{t^2 + (t-1)^2} \cos \theta + 1, \\ y = \sqrt{t^2 + (t-1)^2} \sin \theta + 1, \\ z = t \end{cases} \quad (t \in \mathbb{R}, \theta \in [0, 2\pi)).$$

□

8.5.10

8.5.11

8.5.12 已知椭球面的三个半轴长分别为 a, b, c , 三条对称轴方程分别为

$$3-x = \frac{y}{2} = \frac{z}{2}, \quad \frac{x}{2} = 3-y = \frac{z}{2}, \quad \frac{x}{2} = \frac{y}{2} = 3-z,$$

求椭球面的一般方程.

解 注意到三条对称轴的公共点为 $O'(2, 2, 2)$, 方向向量分别为

$$\mathbf{n}_1 = (-1, 2, 2), \quad \mathbf{n}_2 = (2, -1, 2), \quad \mathbf{n}_3 = (2, 2, -1),$$

取一组新的基

$$\mathbf{i}' = \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right), \quad \mathbf{j}' = \left(\frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right), \quad \mathbf{k}' = \left(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}\right),$$

在坐标系 $[O'; \mathbf{i}', \mathbf{j}', \mathbf{k}']$ 下, 椭球面的方程为

$$\frac{x'^2}{a^2} + \frac{y'^2}{b^2} + \frac{z'^2}{c^2} = 1, \quad (8.5)$$

(1) 作坐标系的旋转变换 $[O'; \mathbf{i}', \mathbf{j}', \mathbf{k}'] \leftrightarrow [O'; \mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{k}] \iff (x', y', z') \leftrightarrow (x'', y'', z'')$, 由

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{i}' \\ \mathbf{j}' \\ \mathbf{k}' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{i} \\ \mathbf{j} \\ \mathbf{k} \end{pmatrix} \implies \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x'' \\ y'' \\ z'' \end{pmatrix}.$$

(2) 作坐标系的平移变换 $[O'; \mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{k}] \leftrightarrow [O; \mathbf{i}, \mathbf{j}, \mathbf{k}] \iff (x'', y'', z'') \leftrightarrow (x, y, z)$, 则有

$$\begin{pmatrix} x'' \\ y'' \\ z'' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x - 2 \\ y - 2 \\ z - 2 \end{pmatrix} \implies \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} & \frac{2}{3} \\ \frac{2}{3} & \frac{2}{3} & -\frac{1}{3} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x - 2 \\ y - 2 \\ z - 2 \end{pmatrix},$$

代入式 (8.5) 化简得:

$$\frac{(-x + 2y + 2z - 6)^2}{9a^2} + \frac{(2x - y + 2z - 6)^2}{9b^2} + \frac{(2x + 2y - z - 6)^2}{9c^2} = 1.$$

其中 a, b, c 可以轮换. □

说明 事实上, 若不用坐标变换, 也可以快速得到结果. 注意到, 椭球的标准方程 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 中的 x, y, z 分别表示椭球中心到三个半长轴所构成的平面的距离, 故只需将其中的 x, y, z 替换为椭球上一点 (x, y, z) 到椭球的三个对称平面的距离即可.

8.5.13 设在球面坐标系中有两点 $(\rho_1, \theta_1, \phi_1)$ 和 $(\rho_2, \theta_2, \phi_2)$, d 是这两点之间的直线距离. 证明:

$$d = \sqrt{(\rho_1 - \rho_2)^2 + 2\rho_1\rho_2[1 - \cos(\phi_1 - \phi_2)\sin\theta_1\sin\theta_2 - \cos\theta_1\cos\theta_2]}.$$

证明 (1) 两点对应的直角坐标为

$$\mathbf{r}_1 = (\rho_1 \sin \theta_1 \cos \phi_1, \rho_1 \sin \theta_1 \sin \phi_1, \rho_1 \cos \theta_1), \quad \mathbf{r}_2 = (\rho_2 \sin \theta_2 \cos \phi_2, \rho_2 \sin \theta_2 \sin \phi_2, \rho_2 \cos \theta_2),$$

故两点之间的距离为

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \sqrt{(\rho_1 \sin \theta_1 \cos \phi_1 - \rho_2 \sin \theta_2 \cos \phi_2)^2 + (\rho_1 \sin \theta_1 \sin \phi_1 - \rho_2 \sin \theta_2 \sin \phi_2)^2 + (\rho_1 \cos \theta_1 - \rho_2 \cos \theta_2)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - 2\rho_1\rho_2(\sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 (\cos \phi_1 \cos \phi_2 + \sin \phi_1 \sin \phi_2) + \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2)} \\ &= \sqrt{(\rho_1 - \rho_2)^2 + 2\rho_1\rho_2[1 - \cos(\phi_1 - \phi_2)\sin\theta_1\sin\theta_2 - \cos\theta_1\cos\theta_2]}. \end{aligned}$$

□

提示 (2) 考虑余弦定理.

证明 (2) 两点对应的直角坐标为

$$\mathbf{r}_1 = (\rho_1 \sin \theta_1 \cos \phi_1, \rho_1 \sin \theta_1 \sin \phi_1, \rho_1 \cos \theta_1), \quad \mathbf{r}_2 = (\rho_2 \sin \theta_2 \cos \phi_2, \rho_2 \sin \theta_2 \sin \phi_2, \rho_2 \cos \theta_2),$$

故由余弦定理知, 两点之间的距离为

$$\begin{aligned} d &= \sqrt{\mathbf{r}_1^2 + \mathbf{r}_2^2 - 2\mathbf{r}_1 \cdot \mathbf{r}_2} \\ &= \sqrt{\rho_1^2 + \rho_2^2 - 2\rho_1\rho_2(\sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \cos(\phi_1 - \phi_2) + \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2)} \\ &= \sqrt{(\rho_1 - \rho_2)^2 + 2\rho_1\rho_2[1 - \cos(\phi_1 - \phi_2) \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 - \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2]}. \end{aligned}$$

□

8.5.14

8.5.15

8.5.16

8.5.17

8.5.18

第 9 章 多变量函数的微分学

9.1 多变量函数及其连续性

9.1.1 证明: (1) $(A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c$; (2) $(A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$.

证明 (1) 对 $\forall a \in (A \cap B)^c, a \notin A \cap B \implies a \notin A$ or $a \notin B \implies a \in A^c$ or $a \in B^c \implies a \in A^c \cup B^c \implies (A \cap B)^c \subseteq A^c \cup B^c$;

对 $\forall a \in A^c \cup B^c, a \in A^c$ or $a \in B^c \implies a \notin A$ or $a \notin B \implies a \notin A \cap B \implies a \in (A \cap B)^c \implies A^c \cup B^c \subseteq (A \cap B)^c$.

$$\begin{cases} (A \cap B)^c \subseteq A^c \cup B^c, \\ A^c \cup B^c \subseteq (A \cap B)^c \end{cases} \implies (A \cap B)^c = A^c \cup B^c.$$

(2) $a \in (A \cup B)^c \iff a \notin A \cup B \iff a \notin A$ and $a \notin B \iff a \in A^c$ and $a \in B^c \iff a \in A^c \cap B^c \implies (A \cup B)^c = A^c \cap B^c$. \square

9.1.2

9.1.3

9.1.4 设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n = M_0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M'_n = M'_0$. 求证: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(M_n, M'_n) = \rho(M_0, M'_0)$.

证明 注意到,

$$\rho(M_0, M'_0) - \rho(M_n, M_0) - \rho(M'_n, M'_0) \leq \rho(M_n, M'_n) \leq \rho(M_n, M_0) + \rho(M_0, M'_0) + \rho(M'_n, M'_0),$$

由

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\rho(M_0, M'_0) - \rho(M_n, M_0) - \rho(M'_n, M'_0)) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\rho(M_n, M_0) + \rho(M_0, M'_0) + \rho(M'_n, M'_0)) = \rho(M_0, M'_0) \end{aligned}$$

及两边夹法则知, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(M_n, M'_n) = \rho(M_0, M'_0)$. \square

9.1.5 证明: 平面上收敛的点列必然是有界的.

证明 记 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M_n = M$, 则对 $\varepsilon = 1, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 使得当 $n > N$ 时, 有

$$\rho(O, M_n) - \rho(O, M) \leq \rho(M_n, M) \leq 1 \implies \rho(O, M_n) \leq \rho(O, M) + 1,$$

取 $\rho_M = \max\{\rho(O, M_1), \rho(O, M_2), \dots, \rho(O, M_N), \rho(O, M) + 1\}$, 则对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 有 $\rho(O, M_n) \leq \rho_M$, 故点列 $\{M_n\}$ 有界. \square

9.1.6 证明集合 $E = \left\{ (x, y) : y = \sin \frac{1}{x}, 0 < x \leq \frac{2}{\pi} \right\} \cup \{(0, y) : 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$ 是连通的但不是道路连通的.

证明 集合 $\{(0, y) : 0 \leq y \leq 1\}$ 均为集合 $\left\{ (x, y) : y = \sin \frac{1}{x}, 0 < x \leq \frac{2}{\pi} \right\}$ 的凝聚点, 故集合 E 是连通的.

另一方面, 两集合只能通过曲线

$$y = f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

连通, 但显然, 上述曲线不是连续曲线, 故两集合不是道路连通的. \square

9.1.7 确定以下函数的定义域, 并指出它们是否是区域, 是否是闭区域.

(1) $z = \sqrt{x+y}$;

(2) $z = \sqrt{x-2y^2}$;

(3) $z = \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+2x}}{2x-x^2-y^2}$;

(4) $z = \sqrt{\sin(x^2+y^2)}$;

(5) $z = \ln \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right)$;

(6) $z = \sqrt{\cos x \sin y}$;

(7) $u = \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}{z}$;

(8) $u = \sqrt{2az - x^2 - y^2 - z^2} \quad (a > 0)$.

解 记函数的定义域为 D .

(5)

$$1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} > 0 \implies D = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} < 1 \right\},$$

这是一个不含边界的椭圆, 是一个区域, 但不是一个闭区域.

(8)

$$2az - x^2 - y^2 - z^2 \geq 0 \implies D = \{(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x^2 + y^2 + (z-a)^2 \leq a^2, a > 0\},$$

这是一个以 $M(0, 0, a)$ 为球心, $r = a$ 为半径, 包含球面的球体, 是一个闭区域. \square

讨论 以下是关于区域的两种定义, 以哪一种为准?

(1) 数学分析教程 (上册):

连通的开集称为**区域**, 区域的闭包称为**闭区域**;

(2) 数学分析讲义 (第二册):

连通的开集称为**开区域**, 开区域的闭包称为**闭区域**, 开区域和闭区域统称为**区域**.

那么, 本题所说的**区域**指“连通的开集”还是泛指“连通的集合”?

† 上述问法本身有一定的问题. 区域不可能指“连通的集合”, 因为闭区域并不代表连通的闭集, 因此区域只可能指“连通的开集”或“开区域和闭区域的统称”.

† 你可以试着证明: 连通的闭集不一定是闭区域. 通常在不是十分关心定义域时 (例如: 做二元积分时, 边界的地方通常不做考虑), 区域作为开区域和闭区域的统称使用; 而在类似本题的叙述中, 区域作为开区域的简写出现.

† 下面证明: 连通的闭集不一定是闭区域.

事实上, 取 \mathbb{R}^2 的子集 $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \text{ or } (x, y) = (t, 0), t \in [1, 2]\}$, 显然, D 是一个连通的闭集, 但 D 不是一个闭区域. 因为作为一个闭区域, 必须是某一个连通开集的闭包. (闭区域是通过区域“导出”的) \square

9.1.8

9.1.9

9.1.10 设 $f(x, y) = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}$, 求 $f(1, 1), f(y, x), f\left(1, \frac{y}{x}\right), f(u, v), f(\cos t, \sin t)$.

解 计算得:

$$\begin{aligned} f(1, 1) &= 1, & f(y, x) &= \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & f\left(1, \frac{y}{x}\right) &= \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}, \\ f(u, v) &= \frac{2uv}{u^2 + v^2}, & f(\cos t, \sin t) &= \frac{2 \cos t \sin t}{\cos^2 t + \sin^2 t} = \sin 2t. \end{aligned}$$

\square

9.1.11

9.1.12

9.1.13 设 $f(x, y) = x^y, \varphi(x, y) = x + y, \psi(x, y) = x - y$, 求

$$f[\varphi(x, y), \psi(x, y)], \quad \varphi[f(x, y), \psi(x, y)], \quad \psi[\varphi(x, y), f(x, y)].$$

解 计算得:

$$\begin{aligned} f[\varphi(x, y), \psi(x, y)] &= (x + y)^{x - y}, \\ \varphi[f(x, y), \psi(x, y)] &= x^y + x - y, \\ \psi[\varphi(x, y), f(x, y)] &= x + y - x^y. \end{aligned}$$

\square

9.1.14 判断下列各题极限是否存在, 若有极限, 求出其极限:

(1) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{|x| + |y|};$

(2) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow a}} \frac{\sin xy}{x};$

(3) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \left(\frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2};$

(4) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^{\frac{x^2}{x+y}};$

(5) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^3 + y^3}{x^2 + y^2};$

(6) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow \infty \\ y \rightarrow \infty}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^4};$

(7) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} (x^2 + y^2)e^{-(x+y)};$

(8) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 1 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\ln(x + e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}};$

(9) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{xy + 1} - 1};$

(10) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{\sqrt{xy + 1} - 1}{x + y};$

(11) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{1 - \cos(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)x^2y^2};$

(12) $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (1 + xy)^{\frac{1}{x+y}}.$

解 (1) 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \varepsilon$, 则当 $|x| < \delta, |y| < \delta$ 且 $(x, y) \neq (0, 0)$ 时, 有

$$\begin{cases} x^2 \leq \delta |x|, \\ y^2 \leq \delta |y| \end{cases} \implies \frac{x^2 + y^2}{|x| + |y|} \leq \frac{\delta(|x| + |y|)}{|x| + |y|} = \delta = \varepsilon,$$

故 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{|x| + |y|} = 0.$

另解 设 $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta, \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$ ($0 \leq \theta < 2\pi$), 则有 $|\cos \theta| + |\sin \theta| \geq 1$.

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \varepsilon$, 则当 $r = \rho(O, (x, y)) < \delta$ 时, 有

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{|x| + |y|} = \frac{r}{|\cos \theta| + |\sin \theta|} \leq r < \delta = \varepsilon,$$

故 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{|x| + |y|} = 0.$ □

(2) 由等价无穷小替换: 当 $x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow a$ 时, $xy \rightarrow 0 \implies \sin xy \sim xy$ ($x \rightarrow 0, y \rightarrow a$), 故

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow a}} \frac{\sin xy}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow a}} \frac{xy}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow a}} y = a.$$

(3) 由均值不等式得:

$$0 \leq \left(\frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2} \leq \left(\frac{xy}{2xy} \right)^{x^2} = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{x^2},$$

由 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^{x^2} = 0$ 及两边夹法则得: $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} \left(\frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2} = 0.$

(4) (5) (6)

(7) 注意到,

$$0 \leq (x^2 + y^2)e^{-(x+y)} \leq (x + y)^2 e^{-(x+y)},$$

由 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} (x + y)^2 e^{-(x+y)} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} t^2 e^{-t} = 0$ 及两边夹法则得: $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow +\infty \\ y \rightarrow +\infty}} (x^2 + y^2)e^{-(x+y)} = 0.$

(8) (9) (10) (11)

(12) 令 $y = x$, 则 $y \rightarrow 0$ ($x \rightarrow 0$),

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (1 + xy)^{\frac{1}{x+y}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{x^2} \cdot \frac{x}{2}} = 1, \quad (9.1)$$

又令 $y = x^2 - x$, 同样满足 $y \rightarrow 0$ ($x \rightarrow 0$), 此时

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (1 + xy)^{\frac{1}{x+y}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} [1 + x(x^2 - x)]^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{e}, \quad (9.2)$$

由式 (9.1)(9.2) 知, $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (1 + xy)^{\frac{1}{x+y}}$ 不存在. □**9.1.15****9.1.16** 证明: 当极限 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = A$ 存在时,(1) 若 $y \neq y_0$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x,y)$ 存在, 则 $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x,y) = A$;(2) 若 $x \neq x_0$ 时, $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x,y)$ 存在, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x,y) = A$.**提示** 对 $y \neq y_0$, 记 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x,y) = l(y)$.**证明** (1) 记 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x,y) = l(y)$ ($y \neq y_0$). 则对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 由 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) = A$ 知,

$$\exists \delta_1 > 0, \text{ 使得当 } \begin{cases} |x - x_0| < \delta_1, \\ |y - y_0| < \delta_1, \\ (x, y) \neq (x_0, y_0) \end{cases} \text{ 时, 有}$$

$$|f(x, y) - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y) = l(y)$ ($y \neq y_0$) 知, $\exists \delta_2 > 0$, 使得当 $0 < |x - x_0| < \delta_2$ 时, 有

$$|f(x, y) - l(y)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

令 $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$, 取 $x' = x_0 + \frac{\delta}{2}$, 则有

$$\begin{cases} |f(x', y) - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \\ |f(x', y) - l(y)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \end{cases}$$

对 $\forall 0 < |y - y_0| < \delta_1$ 成立, 此时

$$|l(y) - A| \leq |f(x', y) - A| + |f(x', y) - l(y)| < \varepsilon,$$

这正是

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y) = A.$$

(2) 同理可证. □**9.1.17** 研究下列函数的连续性:

$$(1) f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{xy}{x-y}, & x \neq y \\ 0, & x = y; \end{cases} \quad (3) f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2y}{x^2+y^2}, & (x, y) \neq (0, 0), \\ 0, & (x, y) = (0, 0); \end{cases}$$

$$(2) f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{y}, & y \neq 0, \\ 0, & y = 0; \end{cases} \quad (4) f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x-y}{x+y}, & x+y \neq 0, \\ 0, & x+y = 0. \end{cases}$$

解 (2) 显然, 函数在 $y \neq 0$ 处连续, 当 $y = 0$ 时,

1° $x_0 \neq 0$, 则 $\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} x \sin \frac{1}{y}$ 不存在, 函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(x_0, 0)$ ($x_0 \neq 0$) 处不连续;

2° $x_0 = 0$, 则 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} x \sin \frac{1}{y} = 0 = f(0, 0)$, 故 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处连续.

续.

综上, 函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(x, y) = (x_0, 0)$ ($x_0 \neq 0$) 处间断, 在其余点处连续.

(4) 显然, 函数在 $(x_0, y_0) \in \{(x, y) : x + y \neq 0\}$ 处连续;

当 $x_0 + y_0 = 0$ 时, 取 $(x_n, y_n) = \left(x_0 + \frac{2}{n}, y_0 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$, 则有 $(x_n, y_n) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$),

1° $x_0 \neq y_0$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n, y_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_0 - y_0 + \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{3}{n}}$ 不存在;

2° $x_0 = y_0 = 0$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n, y_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n}}{\frac{3}{n}} = \frac{1}{3} \neq f(0, 0) = 0$,

故 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) ($x_0 + y_0 = 0$) 处不连续.

综上, 函数 $f(x, y)$ 在点 $(x, y) \in \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x + y \neq 0\}$ 处连续, 在其余点处间断. \square

9.1.18

9.1.19 * 设 $f(x, y)$ 在 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 上分别对 x 和 y 连续, 且对于变量 y 是单调的, 证明: $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上连续.

伪证 由函数分别对 x, y 连续知, 对 $\forall (x_0, y_0) \in D$, 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta_1 > 0$, 使得当 $|x - x_0| < \delta_1$ 且 $(x, y) \in D$ 时, 有

$$|f(x, y) - f(x_0, y)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

又 $\exists \delta_2 > 0$, 使得当 $|y - y_0| < \delta_2$ 且 $(x, y) \in D$ 时, 有

$$|f(x_0, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

取 $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$, 从而当 $\begin{cases} |x - x_0| < \delta, \\ |y - y_0| < \delta, \\ (x, y) \in D \end{cases}$ 时, 有

$$|f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| \leq |f(x, y) - f(x_0, y)| + |f(x_0, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \varepsilon,$$

这正是 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)} f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0)$, 故函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上连续.

分析 由于此处 $\delta_1 = \delta_1(x_0, y)$, 与 y 的取值有关, 故可能出现 $\delta_1 \rightarrow 0$ ($y \rightarrow y_0$) 的情况, 从而不存在一个统一的 δ 满足题意.

例如下面这个例子: $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}$, 满足在 $(0, 0)$ 处关于 x, y 分别连续, 但是 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y)$ 不存在.

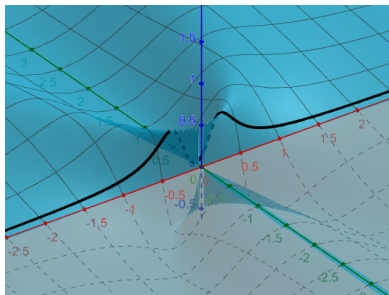


Figure 9.1 $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2 y}{x^4 + y^2}$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处

因此, 我们希望在确定 δ 时, 减少变量的个数, 从而可以得到一些只与 (x_0, y_0) 的值有关的 δ 值. 这便有了下面的证明.

证明 对 $\forall (x_0, y_0) \in D$, 往证 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处连续.

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 由于 $f(x_0, y)$ 在 y_0 处连续, 从而 $\exists \delta_1 > 0$, 使得

$$|f(x_0, y_0 + \delta_1) - f(x_0, y_0 - \delta_1)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}, \quad (9.3)$$

又函数 $f(x, y_0 + \delta_1)$ 在 x_0 处连续, 故 $\exists \delta_2 > 0$, 使得当 $|x - x_0| < \delta_2$ 时, 有

$$|f(x, y_0 + \delta_1) - f(x_0, y_0 + \delta_1)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}, \quad (9.4)$$

同理, $\exists \delta_3 > 0$, 使得当 $|x - x_0| < \delta_3$ 时, 有

$$|f(x, y_0 - \delta_1) - f(x_0, y_0 - \delta_1)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}, \quad (9.5)$$

又由于 $f(x, y)$ 关于 y 单调, 从而当 $|y - y_0| < \delta_1$ 时, 有

$$|f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)| \leq |f(x, y_0 + \delta_1) - f(x, y_0 - \delta_1)|, \quad (9.6)$$

最后, 函数 $f(x, y_0)$ 在 x_0 处连续, 从而 $\exists \delta_4 > 0$, 使得当 $|x - x_0| < \delta_4$ 时, 有

$$|f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}. \quad (9.7)$$

由式 (9.3)~(9.7) 知, 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2, \delta_3, \delta_4\} > 0$, 则当 $\begin{cases} |x - x_0| < \delta, \\ |y - y_0| < \delta, \\ (x, y) \in D \end{cases}$ 时, 有

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| &\leq |f(x, y) - f(x, y_0)| + |f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| \\ &\leq |f(x, y_0 + \delta_1) - f(x, y_0 - \delta_1)| + |f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| \\ &\leq |f(x, y_0 + \delta_1) - f(x_0, y_0 + \delta_1)| + |f(x_0, y_0 + \delta_1) - f(x_0, y_0 - \delta_1)| \\ &\quad + |f(x_0, y_0 - \delta_1) - f(x, y_0 - \delta_1)| + |f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

这正是 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处连续. □

说明 也可以利用

$$\begin{aligned} |f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| &\leq \max\{|f(x, y_0 + \delta) - f(x_0, y_0)|, |f(x, y_0 - \delta) - f(x_0, y_0)|\}, \\ |f(x_0, y_0 \pm \delta_1) - f(x_0, y_0)| &< \varepsilon, \\ |f(x, y_0 \pm \delta_1) - f(x_0, y_0 + \delta_1)| &< \varepsilon, \\ \implies |f(x, y_0 \pm \delta_1) - f(x_0, y_0)| &< 2\varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

参考 数学分析习题课讲义 18.2.例 18.2.2.

9.1.20 设 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$. 对任意 $(x, y) \in D$, 令 $f(x, y) = x$, 称其为 D 在 x 轴的投影函数. 证明: 投影函数是连续函数, 但是它不一定将闭集映成闭集.

证明 记 $M = (x, y) \in D$, 对 $M_0 = (x_0, y_0) \in D$, 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \varepsilon$, 则当 $M \in B_\delta(M_0)$ 时, 有

$$|f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| = |x - x_0| \leq \rho(M, M_0) < \delta = \varepsilon,$$

故 $f(x, y) = x$ 是连续函数.

取 $D = \left\{ (x, y) \mid y \geq \frac{1}{x}, x \in \mathbb{R}_+ \right\}$, 则 D 是一个闭集, 而 $f(D) = (0, +\infty)$ 不是一个闭集. □

9.1.21

9.1.22 已知

$$\lim_{\substack{u \rightarrow u_0 \\ v \rightarrow v_0}} f(u, v) = A, \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} \varphi(x, y) = u_0, \quad \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} \psi(x, y) = v_0,$$

且 $\exists \delta_0 > 0$, 使得当 $(x, y) \in B_-((x_0, y_0), \delta_0)$ 时, 有 $\begin{cases} \varphi(x, y) \neq u_0, \\ \psi(x, y) \neq v_0. \end{cases}$ 用 $\varepsilon - \delta$ 语言证明:

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(\varphi(x, y), \psi(x, y)) = A.$$

证明 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta_1 > 0$, 使得当 $\begin{cases} |u - u_0| < \delta_1, \\ |v - v_0| < \delta_1, \\ (u, v) \neq (u_0, v_0) \end{cases}$ 时, 有 $f(u, v) \in B(A, \varepsilon)$, 对这样取

定的 $\delta_1 > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$, 使得当 $(x, y) \in B_-((x_0, y_0), \delta)$ 时, 有 $\begin{cases} 0 < |\varphi(x, y) - u_0| < \delta_1, \\ 0 < |\psi(x, y) - v_0| < \delta_1, \end{cases}$ 从而

$$f(\varphi(x, y), \psi(x, y)) \in B(A, \varepsilon),$$

这正是

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow x_0 \\ y \rightarrow y_0}} f(\varphi(x, y), \psi(x, y)) = A.$$

□

9.1.23 设 $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{1-xy}$, $(x, y) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$, $(x, y) \neq (1, 1)$, 证明函数连续但不一致连续.

证明 先证 $f(x, y)$ 在 $D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1] \setminus \{(1, 1)\}$ 上连续.

对 $\forall (x_0, y_0) \in D, \forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \min\left\{\frac{\varepsilon}{4}, 1\right\}$, 记 $\Delta x = x - x_0, \Delta y = y - y_0$, 则当

$$\begin{cases} |\Delta x| < \delta, \\ |\Delta y| < \delta \end{cases} \text{ 且 } (x, y) \in D \text{ 时, 有}$$

$$\begin{aligned} |(1-xy) - (1-x_0y_0)| &= |x_0\Delta x + y_0\Delta y + \Delta x\Delta y| \leq |x_0\Delta x| + |y_0\Delta y| + |\Delta x\Delta y| \\ &\leq 2(\Delta x + \Delta y) < 4\delta \leq \varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)} (1-xy) &= 1-x_0y_0 \\ \implies \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)} f(x,y) &= \frac{1}{\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0,y_0)} (1-xy)} = \frac{1}{1-x_0y_0} = f(x_0, y_0), \end{aligned}$$

从而 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上连续.

下证其不一致连续.

取 $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{2} > 0$, 对 $\forall \delta_n = \frac{1}{n} > 0$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}^*$), 取点 $S_n(1 - \delta_n, 1), T_n\left(1 - \frac{\delta_n}{2}, 1\right)$ 满足 $\rho(S_n, T_n) = \frac{\delta_n}{2} < \delta_n$, 但

$$\left| f(1 - \delta_n, 1) - f\left(1 - \frac{\delta_n}{2}, 1\right) \right| = \frac{1}{\delta_n} = n \geq 1 > \varepsilon_0,$$

故 $f(x, y)$ 在 $[0, 1] \times [0, 1] \setminus \{(1, 1)\}$ 上不一致连续. \square

9.2 多变量函数的微分

9.2.1

9.2.2 求下列各函数对于每个自变量的偏微商:

(1) $z = \frac{xe^y}{y^2};$

(5) $u = \arctan \frac{x+y}{x-y};$

(2) $z = 3^{-\frac{y}{x}};$

(6) $u = e^{x(x^2+y^2+z^2)};$

(3) $z = \sin \frac{x}{y} \cos \frac{y}{x};$

(7) $u = x^{y^z};$

(4) $z = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2});$

(8) $u = xe^{-z} + \ln(x + \ln y) + z.$

解 (1)

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{e^y}{y^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \cdot \frac{e^y y^2 - e^y \cdot 2y}{y^4} = \frac{xe^y(y-2)}{y^3}.$$

(2)

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3^{-\frac{y}{x}} \cdot \frac{y}{x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3^{-\frac{y}{x}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right).$$

(3)

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cos \frac{x}{y} \cdot \frac{1}{y} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \sin \frac{x}{y} \cdot \left(-\sin \frac{y}{x} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} \right) \right) = \frac{1}{y} \cos \frac{x}{y} \cos \frac{y}{x} + \frac{y}{x^2} \sin \frac{x}{y} \sin \frac{y}{x},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \cos \frac{x}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2} \right) \cos \frac{y}{x} + \sin \frac{x}{y} \cdot \left(-\sin \frac{y}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} \right) = -\frac{x}{y^2} \cos \frac{x}{y} \cos \frac{y}{x} - \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{x}{y} \sin \frac{y}{x}.$$

(4)

(5)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x+y}{x-y} \right)^2} \cdot \left(-\frac{2y}{(x-y)^2} \right) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x+y}{x-y} \right)^2} \cdot \left(\frac{2x}{(x-y)^2} \right) = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

(6)

(7)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^z x^{yz-1}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x^{yz} \ln x \cdot z y^{z-1}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x^{yz} \ln x \cdot y^z \ln y = x^{yz} y^z \ln x \ln y.$$

(8)

□

9.2.3 设 $f(x, y) = \int_1^{x^2 y} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$, 求 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$.

解

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial(x^2 y)} \cdot \frac{\partial(x^2 y)}{\partial x} = \frac{\sin x^2 y}{x^2 y} \cdot 2xy = \frac{2 \sin x^2 y}{x},$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial(x^2 y)} \cdot \frac{\partial(x^2 y)}{\partial y} = \frac{\sin x^2 y}{x^2 y} \cdot x^2 = \frac{\sin x^2 y}{y}.$$

□

9.2.4

9.2.5 证明函数 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 连续但偏导数不存在.

证明 显然, $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} z(x, y) = 0 = z(0, 0)$, 故 z 在 $(0, 0)$ 处连续. 而

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x| - 0}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{|x|}{x},$$

上述极限不存在, 故 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 不存在, 同理可得 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 不存在.

□

9.2.6 求曲面 $z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4}$ 与平面 $y = 4$ 的交线在点 $(2, 4, 5)$ 处的切线与 Ox 轴的正向所成的角度.

解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(2, 4) = \frac{1}{2}x|_{x=2} = 1,$$

故切线与 Ox 轴的正向所成的角度为 $\theta = \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$. □

9.2.7

9.2.8

9.2.9

9.2.10

9.2.11

9.2.12

9.2.13 求下列函数的微分, 或在给定点的微分:

(1) $z = \ln(x^2 + y^2);$

(4) $z = \arctan \frac{y}{x};$

(2) $z = \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2};$

(5) $z = \sin(xy)$ 在点 $(0, 0);$

(3) $u = \frac{s+t}{s-t};$

(6) $z = x^4 + y^4 - 4x^2y^2$ 在点 $(0, 0), (1, 1).$

解 (1)

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{y(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, & \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= \frac{x(x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \\ \implies dz &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = \frac{y(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dx + \frac{x(x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dy. \end{aligned}$$

(3) (4) (5)

(6)

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(0, 0) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(0, 0) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1, 1) = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(1, 1) = -4$$

$$\implies dz(0, 0) = 0, \quad dz(1, 1) = -4(dx + dy).$$

□

9.2.14

9.2.15 根据可微的定义证明, 函数 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$ 在原点处不可微.

证明 用反证法. 假设 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$ 在原点处可微, 根据定义, $\exists A, B \in \mathbb{R}$, 使得

$$\sqrt{|hk|} = Ah + Bk + o(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}), \quad \rho = \sqrt{h^2 + k^2} \rightarrow 0,$$

上式中令 $k = 0 \implies 0 = Ah + o(|h|) (h \rightarrow 0) \implies A = 0$, 同理可得: $B = 0$, 故

$$\sqrt{|hk|} = o(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}), \quad \rho = \sqrt{h^2 + k^2} \rightarrow 0,$$

令 $h = k$, 得:

$$|h| = o(\sqrt{2}|h|), \quad \rho = \sqrt{2}|h| \rightarrow 0,$$

这显然是不成立的, 故矛盾, 从而假设不成立, 函数 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$ 在原点处不可微. \square

说明 事实上, $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处的偏导数 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) = 0$ 均存在, 故上述推出 $A = B = 0$ 是自然的.

9.2.16 证明函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 连续且偏导数存在, 但

在此点不可微.

证明 记 $O(0, 0), M(x, y)$.

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\delta = \varepsilon$, 则当 $\rho(M, O) < \delta$ 时, 有

$$|f(x, y)| \leq \left| \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq |x| \cdot \frac{|xy|}{2|xy|} = \frac{1}{2}|x| \leq \rho(M, O) < \varepsilon,$$

故 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0, 0)$, 函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处连续.

函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处的偏导数

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{0 - 0}{x - 0} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) = 0.$$

假设 $f(x, y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可微, 则有

$$\frac{h^2 k}{h^2 + k^2} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0)h + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0)k + o(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}) = o(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}), \quad \rho = \sqrt{h^2 + k^2} \rightarrow 0,$$

令 $h = k$ 得:

$$\frac{1}{2}h = o(\sqrt{2}|h|), \quad h \rightarrow 0,$$

这显然是不成立的, 故矛盾, 从而假设不成立, 函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处不可微. \square

9.2.17 * 证明函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 连续

且偏导数存在, 但偏导数在点 $(0, 0)$ 处不连续, 而 f 在原点 $(0, 0)$ 可微.

证明 注意到,

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x^2 + y^2) \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0 = f(0,0),$$

故 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处连续.

(1) 当 $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$ 时,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) = 2x \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = 2y \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \frac{2y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \cos \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}. \end{cases}$$

(2) 当 $(x, y) = (0, 0)$ 时, 注意到,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{|x|}}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{|x|} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{y^2 \sin \frac{1}{|y|}}{y} = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} y \sin \frac{1}{|y|} = 0,$$

而 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y)$, $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow 0} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y)$ 均不存在, 故偏导数在点 $(0, 0)$ 处不连续.

下证函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可微.

往证: $\Delta f = (h^2 + k^2) \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}} = o(\sqrt{h^2 + k^2})$ ($\rho = \sqrt{h^2 + k^2} \rightarrow 0$).

事实上,

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{(h^2 + k^2) \sin \frac{1}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}}}{\sqrt{h^2 + k^2}} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \rho \sin \frac{1}{\rho} = 0,$$

故函数 $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 处可微. □

9.2.18

9.2.19

9.2.20

9.2.21

9.2.22 试求函数 $z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 在圆 $x^2 + y^2 - 2x = 0$ 上一点 $P\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)$ 处沿该圆周逆时针方向上的方向微商.

解 (1) 记 $\mathbf{e} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{j}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \mathbf{e}} \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\arctan \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}t}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t} - \arctan \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}}}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\arctan \left(\frac{\frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}t - \sqrt{3}}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t}}{1 + \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}t}{\frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}t} \cdot \sqrt{3}} \right)}{t} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\arctan \frac{t}{2 - \sqrt{3}t}}{t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t}{2 - \sqrt{3}t} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

□

提示 (2) 运用梯度.

解 (2) 记 $\mathbf{e} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\mathbf{i} - \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{j}$, 注意到,

$$\nabla z = \left(-\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \right) \implies \nabla z \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \right),$$

从而

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \mathbf{e}} \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \frac{\nabla z \cdot \mathbf{e}}{|\mathbf{e}|} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

□

9.2.23 求函数 $u = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + xy + 3x - 2y - 6z$ 在点 $(1, 1, -1)$ 的梯度和最大方向微商.

解 注意到,

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2x + y + 3, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 4y + x - 2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 6z - 6,$$

$$\implies \nabla u = (2x + y + 3, 4y + x - 2, 6z - 6) \implies \nabla u(1, 1, -1) = (6, 3, -12),$$

记 $\mathbf{e} = \frac{(6, 3, -12)}{|(6, 3, -12)|}$, 则最大方向微商

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{e}} = |\nabla u(1, 1, -1)| = |(6, 3, -12)| = 3\sqrt{21}.$$

□

9.2.24 设 $\mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$, $r = |\mathbf{r}|$, 试求:

(1) $\text{grad} \frac{1}{r^2}$;

(2) $\text{grad} \ln r$.

解 (1) (1)

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \frac{1}{r^2} &= \nabla \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \left(-\frac{2x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2}, -\frac{2y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2}, -\frac{2z}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2} \right) \\ &= \left(-\frac{2x}{r^4}, -\frac{2y}{r^4}, -\frac{2z}{r^4} \right) = -\frac{2}{r^4} \mathbf{r} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \ln r &= \nabla \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{x}{r^2}, \frac{y}{r^2}, \frac{z}{r^2} \right) = \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^2}.\end{aligned}$$

□

提示 (2) 本题也可以在球坐标中考虑.

解 (2) 在球坐标中, 有

$$\nabla \frac{1}{r^2} = -2 \frac{1}{r^3} \hat{r} = -\frac{2}{r^4} \mathbf{r}, \quad \nabla \ln r = \frac{1}{r} \hat{r} = \frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^2}.$$

□

9.2.25

9.2.26

9.2.27

9.2.28

9.2.29 若 $u = F(x, y)$, F 任意二阶偏导存在, 而 $x = r \cos \varphi$, $y = r \sin \varphi$. 证明:

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2.$$

证明 由链式法则得:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \phi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin \phi, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \phi} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial \phi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \phi} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} (-r \sin \phi) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} r \cos \phi\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \phi} \right)^2 &= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \phi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin \phi \right)^2 + \left(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \sin \phi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \phi \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2.\end{aligned}$$

□

9.2.30

9.2.31 试证: 方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \cos x - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \sin^2 x - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \sin x = 0$ 经变换 $\xi = x - \sin x + y, \eta = x + \sin x - y$ 后变成 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0$. (其中二阶偏导数均连续)

证明 由题意得:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} (1 - \cos x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} (1 + \cos x), \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \right) (1 - \cos x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \sin x \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} \right) (1 + \cos x) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} (-\sin x) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} (1 - \cos x)^2 + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \sin^2 x + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} (1 + \cos x)^2 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \sin x - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \sin x, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} \right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \right) (1 - \cos x) + \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \xi} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \right) (1 + \cos x) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} (1 - \cos x) + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \cos x - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} (1 + \cos x), \end{aligned}$$

将上述各式代入方程得:

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} (1 - \cos x)^2 + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \sin^2 x + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} (1 + \cos x)^2 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \sin x - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \sin x \\ &+ 2 \cos x \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} (1 - \cos x) + 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} \cos x - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} (1 + \cos x) \right) \\ &- \sin^2 x \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} \right) - \sin x \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) = 4\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0 \\ &\implies \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

9.2.32 设变换 $\begin{cases} u = x - 2y, \\ v = x + ay \end{cases}$ 可把方程 $6\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 简化为 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0$. 求常数 a . (其中二阶偏导数均连续)

解 由题意得:

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= -2\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + a\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v\partial u} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x\partial y} &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y\partial x} = -2\left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v}\right) + a\left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v\partial u} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}\right) = -2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + (a-2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v} + a\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= -2\left(-2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + a\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v}\right) + a\left(-2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v\partial u} + a\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}\right) = 4\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 4a\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v} + a^2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},\end{aligned}$$

将上述各式代入方程得:

$$\begin{aligned}6\left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}\right) - 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + (a-2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v} + a\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} - \left(4\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 4a\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v} + a^2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}\right) \\ = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2}(6-2-4) + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v}(12+a-2+4a) + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}(6+a-a^2) \iff \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v} = 0 \\ \implies \begin{cases} 10+5a \neq 0, \\ -a^2+a+6=0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} a \neq -2, \\ a = -2 \text{ or } 3 \end{cases} \implies a = 3.\end{aligned}$$

□

9.2.33 * 求方程 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 + 2y$ 满足条件 $z(x, x^2) = 1$ 的解 $z = z(x, y)$.

解 由 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 + 2y$ 积分得:

$$z(x, y) = x^2y + y^2 + c(x),$$

代入 $z(x, x^2) = 1$ 得:

$$z(x, x^2) = x^4 + x^4 + c(x) = 1 \implies c(x) = -2x^4 + 1 \implies z(x, y) = -2x^4 + x^2y + y^2 + 1.$$

□

参考 数学分析习题课讲义 19.3.例题 19.3.3.

9.2.34 设 $u = u(x, y)$, 当 $y = x^2$ 时有 $u = 1$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = x$, 求当 $y = x^2$ 时的 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$.

解 由题意得:

$$\begin{aligned}u(t, t^2) = 1 \implies \frac{du}{dt} &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t, t^2) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(t, t^2) \cdot 2t = 0 \\ \implies \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t, t^2) &= t, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(t, t^2) = -\frac{1}{2},\end{aligned}$$

故 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(x, x^2) = -\frac{1}{2}$.

□

参考 数学分析习题课讲义 19.3.例题 19.3.3.

9.2.35 设 $u = u(x, y)$ 满足方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 以及条件 $u(x, 2x) = x, u'_x(x, 2x) = x^2$, 求 $u''_{xx}(x, 2x), u''_{xy}(x, 2x), u''_{yy}(x, 2x)$. (其中二阶偏导数均连续)

解 由题意得:

$$\begin{cases} u(t, 2t) = t, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t, 2t) = t^2 \end{cases} \implies \frac{du}{dt} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t, 2t) \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(t, 2t) \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t, 2t) + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(t, 2t) = 1$$

$$\implies \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}(t, 2t) = t^2, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}(t, 2t) = \frac{1-t^2}{2}$$

$$\implies \begin{cases} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) (t, 2t) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(t, 2t) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}(t, 2t) \cdot 2 = 2t, \\ \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) (t, 2t) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}(t, 2t) + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(t, 2t) \cdot 2 = -t \end{cases}$$

$$\implies \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(t, 2t) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(t, 2t) = -\frac{4}{3}t, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}(t, 2t) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}(t, 2t) = \frac{5}{3}t \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}(x, 2x) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}(x, 2x) = -\frac{4}{3}x, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}(x, 2x) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}(x, 2x) = \frac{5}{3}x. \end{cases}$$

□

9.2.36 求下列复合函数的微分 du :

(1) $u = f(t), t = x + y$;

(2) $u = f(\xi, \eta), \xi = xy, \eta = \frac{x}{y}$;

(3) $u = f(x, y, z), x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$;

(4) $u = f(x, \xi, \eta), \xi = x^2 + y^2, \eta = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$;

(5) $u = f(\xi, \eta, \zeta), \xi = x^2 + y^2, \eta = x^2 - y^2, \zeta = 2xy$.

(1) (2) (3) (4)

(5)

解

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \cdot 2x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \cdot 2x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \zeta} \cdot 2y, & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \cdot 2y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \cdot (-2y) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \zeta} \cdot 2x, \\ \implies du &= \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy = 2 \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \zeta} y \right) dx + 2 \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} y - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \zeta} x \right) dy. \end{aligned}$$

□

9.2.37

9.2.38 求直角坐标和极坐标的坐标变换 $x = x(r, \theta) = r \cos \theta, y = y(r, \theta) = r \sin \theta$ 的 Jacobi 行列式.

解

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial \theta} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial \theta} \end{vmatrix} = \cos \theta \cdot r \cos \theta - \sin \theta \cdot r(-\sin \theta) = r.$$

□

9.3 隐函数定理和逆映射定理

9.3.1 证明下列方程在指定点的附近对 y 有唯一解, 并求出 y 对 x 在该点处的一阶和二阶导数.

(1) $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 7$, 在 $(2, 1)$ 处; (2) $x \cos xy = 0$, 在 $(1, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 处.

证明 (1) 记 $F(x, y) = x^2 + xy + y^2 - 7$, 显然 $F(2, 1) = 0$, 且

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x + y, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y + x,$$

在 $(2, 1)$ 附近连续, 且满足 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(2, 1) = 4 \neq 0$, 由隐函数定理知, 在 $(2, 1)$ 附近, 对 $\forall x$, 存在唯一的解 $y = f(x)$, 使得 $F(x, y) = 0$, 且有

$$\begin{aligned} y' &= -\frac{2x + y}{2y + x} \implies y'(2, 1) = -\frac{5}{4}, \\ \implies y'' &= -\frac{(2 + y')(2y + x) - (2x + y)(2y' + 1)}{(2y + x)^2} \implies y''(2, 1) = -\frac{21}{32}. \end{aligned}$$

其中在求 y'' 时已再次用到 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = 2$ 附近可导. □

说明 对于 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x = 2$ 附近的二阶导数, 也可以再次利用隐函数定理:

另证 记 $G(x, y, y') = 2x + y + xy' + 2yy'$ (此式由 $F(x, y) = 0$ 两边对 x 求导而得), 由上易知 $G(2, 1, -\frac{5}{4}) = 0$, 且

$$\frac{\partial G}{\partial x} = 2 + y', \quad \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} = 1 + 2y', \quad \frac{\partial G}{\partial y'} = x + 2y,$$

在 $(2, 1, -\frac{5}{4})$ 附近连续, 且 $\frac{\partial G}{\partial y'}(2, 1) = 4 \neq 0$, 由隐函数定理知, 在 $(2, 1, -\frac{5}{4})$ 附近, 对 $\forall(x, y)$, 存在唯一的解 $y' = y'(x, y)$, 使得 $G(x, y, y') = 0$, 且有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial y'}{\partial x} &= -\frac{\frac{\partial G}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial G}{\partial y'}} = -\frac{2 + y'}{x + 2y}, \quad \frac{\partial y'}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{\partial G}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial G}{\partial y'}} = -\frac{1 + 2y'}{x + 2y}, \\ \implies y'' &= \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{\partial y'}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y'}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2 + y'}{x + 2y} + \frac{1 + 2y'}{x + 2y} \frac{2x + y}{2y + x} \implies y''(2, 1) = -\frac{21}{32}. \end{aligned}$$

□

(2)

9.3.2 求由下列方程所确定的隐函数的导数.

$$(1) \sin xy - e^{xy} - x^2y = 0, \text{ 求 } \frac{dy}{dx}; \quad (5)$$

$$(2) \quad (6)$$

$$(3) \quad (7) F(xz, yz) = 0, \text{ 求 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}.$$

$$(4)$$

解 (1) 等式两边对 x 求导得:

$$\cos xy \cdot (y + xy') - e^{xy} \cdot (y + xy') - (2xy + x^2y') = 0 \implies y' = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y(-\cos xy + e^{xy} + 2x)}{x(\cos xy - e^{xy} - x)}.$$

(2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

(7) 记 $\xi = xz, \eta = yz$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi} z, & \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta} z, & \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} &= \frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi} x + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta} y \\ \implies \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi} z}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi} x + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta} y}, & \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}} = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta} z}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial \xi} x + \frac{\partial F}{\partial \eta} y}. \end{aligned}$$

□

9.3.3 * 找出满足方程 $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 27$ 的函数 $y = y(x)$ 的极大值与极小值.

解 记 $F(x, y) = x^2 + xy + y^2 - 27$, 对 $\forall (x_0, y_0)$ 满足 $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$,

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x + y, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x + 2y$$

在 (x_0, y_0) 附近连续, 若 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = x_0 + 2y_0 = 0 \implies (x_0, y_0) = (-6, 3)$ or $(6, -3)$, 当 $(x_0, y_0) \neq (-6, 3)$ 且 $(x_0, y_0) \neq (6, -3)$ 时, 由隐函数定理知, 在 (x_0, y_0) 附近, 对 $\forall x$, 存在唯一的解 $y = f(x)$, 使得 $F(x, y) = 0$, 且有

$$y' = f'(x) = -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}} = -\frac{2x + y}{x + 2y}, \quad y'' = -\frac{(2 + y')(x + 2y) - (2x + y)(1 + 2y')}{(x + 2y)^2},$$

令 $y' = 0$, 得:

$$\begin{cases} 2x + y = 0, \\ x^2 + xy + y^2 = 27 \end{cases} \implies (x, y) = (3, -6) \text{ or } (-3, 6) \implies y''(3) = \frac{2}{9} > 0, y''(-3) = -\frac{2}{9} < 0,$$

故 $y(3) = -6$ 对应 $y = y(x)$ 的极小值, $y(-3) = 6$ 对应 $y = y(x)$ 的极大值. □

9.3.4

9.3.5

9.3.6

9.3.7 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $\varphi(cx - az, cy - bz) = 0$ 所确定的隐函数, 试证: 不论 φ 为怎样的可微函数, 都有 $a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = c$.

证明 记 $\xi = cx - az, \eta = cy - bz$, 对 $\varphi(cx - az, cy - bz) = 0$ 两边求微分, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} d\varphi &= \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} dz = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} \cdot c dx + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta} \cdot c dy + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi}(-a) + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta}(-b) \right) dz = 0 \\ \implies dz &= \frac{c \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi}}{a \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} + b \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta}} dx + \frac{c \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta}}{a \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} + b \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta}} dy = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy \\ \implies \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= \frac{c \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi}}{a \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} + b \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{c \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta}}{a \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} + b \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta}} \\ \implies a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= c. \end{aligned}$$

□

9.3.8 设 $z = x^2 + y^2$, 其中 $y = y(x)$ 为由方程 $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 1$ 所定义的函数, 求 $\frac{dz}{dx}$ 及 $\frac{d^2z}{dx^2}$.

解 记 $F(x, y) = x^2 - xy + y^2 - 1$, 对 $\forall (x_0, y_0)$ 满足 $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$,

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x - y, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -x + 2y$$

在 (x_0, y_0) 附近连续, 当 $(x_0, y_0) \neq \left(\pm \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}, \pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \right)$ 时, 在 (x_0, y_0) 附近有 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$, 由隐函数定理知, 在 (x_0, y_0) 附近, 对 $\forall x$, 存在唯一的解 $y = y(x)$, 使得 $F(x, y) = 0$, 且有

$$y'(x) = -\frac{2x - y}{-x + 2y}, \quad y''(x) = \frac{(2 - y')(x - 2y) - (2x - y)(1 - 2y')}{(x - 2y)^2} = \frac{-3y + 3xy'}{(x - 2y)^2}$$

$$\implies \frac{dz}{dx} = 2x + 2yy' = 2x + 2y \frac{2x - y}{x - 2y} = \frac{2(x^2 - y^2)}{x - 2y},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2z}{dx^2} &= 2 + 2(y'^2 + yy'') = 2 \left(1 + \left(\frac{2x - y}{x - 2y} \right)^2 + \frac{6y(x^2 - xy + y^2)}{(x - 2y)^3} \right) \\ &= 2 \left(1 + \left(\frac{2x - y}{x - 2y} \right)^2 + \frac{6y}{(x - 2y)^3} \right), \end{aligned}$$

其中 $y = y(x)$ 为由方程 $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 1$ 所定义的函数.

□

9.3.9

9.3.10

9.3.11 设 $u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)$ 是由下列方程组所确定的隐函数组, 求 $\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)}$.

$$(1) \begin{cases} u^2 + v^2 + x^2 + y^2 = 1, \\ u + v + x + y = 0; \end{cases} \quad (3) \begin{cases} u = f(ux, v + y), \\ v = g(u - x, v^2y). \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} xu - yv = 0, \\ yu + xv = 1; \end{cases}$$

解 (1)

(2) 两式分别对 x, y 求偏导, 得:

$$\begin{cases} u + x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, & x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - v - y \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \\ y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + v + x \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, & u + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + x \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{ux + vy}{x^2 + y^2}, & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{vx - uy}{x^2 + y^2}, \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{uy - vx}{x^2 + y^2}, & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{ux + vy}{x^2 + y^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{ux + vy}{x^2 + y^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{vx - uy}{x^2 + y^2}\right)^2 = \frac{(ux + vy)^2 + (vx - uy)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

(3) 记 $\xi = ux, \eta = v + y, \varphi = u - x, \psi = v^2y$, 两式分别对 x, y 求偏导, 得:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \cdot \left(u + x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} \cdot x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + 1\right), \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial \varphi} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - 1\right) + \frac{\partial g}{\partial \psi} \cdot 2yv \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial \varphi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial \psi} \cdot \left(2vy \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + v^2\right) \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} c_1 & b_1 \\ c_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a'_1 & c'_1 \\ a'_2 & c'_2 \end{vmatrix} - \begin{vmatrix} c'_1 & b'_1 \\ c'_2 & b'_2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & c_1 \\ a_2 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & b_1 \\ a_2 & b_2 \end{vmatrix} \begin{vmatrix} a'_1 & b'_1 \\ a'_2 & b'_2 \end{vmatrix}},$$

其中,

$$\begin{cases} a_1 = x \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} - 1, & b_1 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta}, & c_1 = -u \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi}, \\ a_2 = \frac{\partial g}{\partial \varphi}, & b_2 = 2yv \frac{\partial g}{\partial \psi} - 1, & c_2 = \frac{\partial g}{\partial \varphi}, \\ a'_1 = x \frac{\partial f}{\partial \xi} - 1, & b'_1 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta}, & c'_1 = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial \eta}, \\ a'_2 = \frac{\partial g}{\partial \varphi}, & b'_2 = 2vy \frac{\partial g}{\partial \psi} - 1, & c'_2 = -v^2 \frac{\partial g}{\partial \psi}. \end{cases}$$

□

9.3.12

9.3.13 设 $u = f(x, y, z), \varphi(x^2, e^y, z) = 0, y = \sin x$, 其中 f, φ 都具有一阶连续偏导数, 且 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \neq 0$. 求 $\frac{du}{dx}$.

解 记 $\xi = x^2, \eta = e^y, \zeta = z$, 在 $\varphi(x^2, e^y, z) = 0$ 两边对 x 求偏导, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} \cdot 2x + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta} \cdot e^{\sin x} \cos x + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \zeta} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0 &\implies \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} \cdot 2x + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta} \cdot e^{\sin x} \cos x}{\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \zeta}} \\ \implies \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \cos x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \cdot \left(-\frac{\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \xi} \cdot 2x + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \eta} \cdot e^{\sin x} \cos x}{\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial \zeta}} \right). \end{aligned}$$

□

9.3.14

9.3.15

9.3.16 函数 $u = u(x, y)$ 由方程组 $u = f(x, y, z, t), g(y, z, t) = 0, h(z, t) = 0$ 定义, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$.
解 注意到,

$$\begin{aligned} h(z, t) = 0 &\implies t = t(z), \\ g(y, z, t) = 0 &\implies y = y_1(z, t) = y_1(z, t(z)) = y(z) \implies z = z(y) \end{aligned}$$

$h(z, t) = 0$ 两边对 z 求偏导得:

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dz} = 0 \implies \frac{dt}{dz} = -\frac{\frac{\partial h}{\partial z}}{\frac{\partial h}{\partial t}},$$

$g(y, z, t) = 0$ 两边对 y 求偏导得:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dy} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dz} \frac{dz}{dy} = 0 \implies \frac{dz}{dy} = -\frac{\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial g}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dz}},$$

$u = f(x, y, z, t)$ 两边对 x 求偏导得:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dy} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dz} \frac{dz}{dy} \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \left(-\frac{\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial g}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dz}} \right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \left(-\frac{\frac{\partial h}{\partial z}}{\frac{\partial h}{\partial t}} \right) \left(-\frac{\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial g}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dz}} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial g}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dz}} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\frac{\partial h}{\partial z}}{\frac{\partial h}{\partial t}} \frac{\frac{\partial g}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial g}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dz}} \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial h}{\partial z} \right) \left(\frac{\partial(g, h)}{\partial(z, t)} \right)^{-1}. \end{aligned}$$

□

参考 数学分析习题课讲义 20.2.例 20.2.2.

9.4 空间曲线与曲面

9.4.1

9.4.2

9.4.3

9.4.4

9.4.5 求下列曲线的切线与法平面方程.

(1) $x = a \sin^2 t, y = b \sin t \cos t, z = c \cos^2 t$, 在 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$;

(2) $x = t - \cos t, y = 3 + \sin^2 t, z = 1 + \cos 3t$, 在 $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

解 (1) 记 $\mathbf{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t))$, 则

$$\mathbf{r}'(t) = (a \sin 2t, b \cos 2t, -c \sin 2t),$$

则有

$$\mathbf{r} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}a, \frac{1}{2}b, \frac{1}{2}c \right), \quad \mathbf{r}' \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = (a, 0, -c),$$

故切线的方程为 (显然 a, c 不可能同时为 0)

$$\begin{cases} -c \left(x - \frac{1}{2}a \right) = a \left(z - \frac{1}{2}c \right), \\ y = \frac{1}{2}b, \end{cases}$$

法平面的方程为

$$a \left(x - \frac{1}{2}a \right) - c \left(z - \frac{1}{2}c \right) = 0 \implies ax - cz - \frac{1}{2}a^2 + \frac{1}{2}c^2 = 0.$$

(2)

□

9.4.6 求下列曲面在所示点处的切平面与法线方程.

(1) $x = u \cos v, y = u \sin v, z = av$, 在 (u_0, v_0) ;

(2) $x = a \sin \theta \cos \varphi, y = b \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = c \cos \theta$, 在 (θ_0, φ_0) .

解 (1) 记 $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = (x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v))$, 则有

$$\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u} = (\cos v, \sin v, 0), \quad \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v} = (-u \sin v, u \cos v, a),$$

从而平面的法向量为

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{n} &= \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial u}(u_0, v_0) \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial v}(u_0, v_0) \\ &= (\cos v_0, \sin v_0, 0) \times (-u_0 \sin v_0, u_0 \cos v_0, a) \\ &= (a \sin v_0, -a \cos v_0, u_0), \end{aligned}$$

而 $\mathbf{r}(u_0, v_0) = (u_0 \cos v_0, u_0 \sin v_0, av_0)$, 故切平面方程为

$$a \sin v_0(x - u_0 \cos v_0) - a \cos v_0(y - u_0 \sin v_0) + u_0(z - av_0) = 0,$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x - u_0 \cos v_0}{a \sin v_0} = \frac{y - u_0 \sin v_0}{-a \cos v_0} = \frac{z - av_0}{u_0}.$$

下面对一些特殊情况进行讨论. 不妨假定 $a \neq 0$, 否则对应的曲面为 $z = 0$, 结论平凡.

1° 若 $u_0 = 0$, 则 $\mathbf{r}(u, v) = (0, 0, av)$, 法线方程为

$$x = y = 0;$$

2° 若 $u_0 \neq 0$ 且 $\sin v_0 = 0$, 则法线方程为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{y}{-a \cos v_0} = \frac{z - av_0}{u_0}, \\ x = u_0 \cos v_0; \end{cases}$$

3° 若 $u_0 \neq 0$ 且 $\cos v_0 = 0$, 则法线方程为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{a \sin v_0} = \frac{z - av_0}{u_0}, \\ y = u_0 \sin v_0. \end{cases}$$

(2)

□

9.4.7 设两条隐式曲线 $F(x, y) = 0$ 与 $G(x, y) = 0$ 在一点 (x_0, y_0) 相交, 求在交点处两条隐式曲线切线的夹角. 这里 $F(x, y), G(x, y)$ 具有连续的偏导函数.

解 设 $F(x, y) = 0, G(x, y) = 0$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处的切向量分别为 \mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} , 夹角为 $\theta \in [0, \pi]$.

由于 $F, G \in C^1(D)$, 从而

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}\right)^2 > 0, \quad \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial G}{\partial y}\right)^2 > 0,$$

不妨设 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0), \frac{\partial G}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$, 由隐函数定理得:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{u} &= \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \\ 1, -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{v} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \\ 1, -\frac{\frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)}{\frac{\partial G}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)} \end{pmatrix}, \\ \Rightarrow \cos \theta &= \frac{\mathbf{u} \cdot \mathbf{v}}{|\mathbf{u}| \cdot |\mathbf{v}|} = \frac{1 + \left(\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)}\right) \left(\frac{\frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)}{\frac{\partial G}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)}\right)}{\sqrt{\left(1 + \left(\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)}\right)^2\right) \left(1 + \left(\frac{\frac{\partial G}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)}{\frac{\partial G}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)}\right)^2\right)}}. \end{aligned}$$

若 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = 0$, 则有

$$\mathbf{u} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \\ -\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

同理可得相应的结果. □

9.4.8 求下列曲面在指定点的切平面和法线方程.

- (1) $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - xy$, 在点 $(3, 4, -7)$;
- (2) $z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$, 在点 $\left(1, 1, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$;
- (3) $e^z - z + xy = 3$, 在点 $(2, 1, 0)$;
- (4) $4 + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = x + y + z$, 在点 $(2, 3, 6)$.

解 (1) 记 $\mathbf{r} = (x, y, z)$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial x}(3, 4, -7) &= \left(1, 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(3, 4)\right) = \left(1, 0, -\frac{17}{5}\right), \\ \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial y}(3, 4, -7) &= \left(0, 1, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(3, 4)\right) = \left(0, 1, -\frac{11}{5}\right), \end{aligned}$$

故切平面的法向量

$$\mathbf{n}_0 = \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial x}(3, 4, -7) \times \frac{\partial \mathbf{r}}{\partial y}(3, 4, -7) = \left(\frac{17}{5}, \frac{11}{5}, 1\right),$$

取 $\mathbf{n} = 5\mathbf{n}_0 = (17, 11, 5)$, 故切平面方程为

$$17(x-3) + 11(y-4) + 5(z+7) = 0 \iff 17x + 11y + 5z - 60 = 0,$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x-3}{17} = \frac{y-4}{11} = \frac{z+7}{5}.$$

(2)

(3) 记 $F(x, y, z) = e^z - z + xy - 3$, 则曲面在 $(2, 1, 0)$ 处的法向量

$$\mathbf{n} = \nabla F = (y, x, e^z - 1) = (1, 2, 0),$$

故切平面方程为

$$(x-2) + 2(y-1) = 0 \iff x + 2y - 4 = 0,$$

法线方程为

$$\begin{cases} x-2 = \frac{y-1}{2}, \\ z=0. \end{cases}$$

(4)

□

9.4.9 求椭球面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上平行于平面 $x - y + 2z = 0$ 的切平面方程.

解 记 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + z^2 - 1$, 则椭球面在任一点处的法向量

$$\mathbf{n} = \nabla F = (2x, 4y, 2z),$$

平面 $x - y + 2z = 0$ 的法向量为

$$\mathbf{n}_1 = (1, -1, 2),$$

令 $\mathbf{n} = \lambda\mathbf{n}_1$ ($\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$), 得:

$$(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{11}}, -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{11}}, \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{11}} \right), \quad \mathbf{n} = \left(\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{11}}, -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{11}}, \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{11}} \right),$$

或

$$(x, y, z) = \left(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{11}}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{11}}, -\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{11}} \right), \quad \mathbf{n} = \left(-\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{11}}, \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{11}}, -\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{11}} \right),$$

故切平面方程为

$$\left(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{11}} \right) - \left(y + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{11}} \right) + 2 \left(z - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{11}} \right) = 0 \iff x - y + 2z - \frac{\sqrt{22}}{2} = 0.$$

或

$$-\left(x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{11}} \right) + \left(y - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\sqrt{11}} \right) - 2 \left(z + \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{11}} \right) = 0 \iff x - y + 2z + \frac{\sqrt{22}}{2} = 0.$$

□

9.4.10

9.4.11

9.4.12 设直线 $l: \begin{cases} x + y + b = 0, \\ x + ay - z - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在平面 π 上, 而平面 π 与曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 相切于点 $(1, -2, 5)$, 求 a, b 之值.

解 记 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z$, 则曲面在 $(1, -2, 5)$ 的法向量为

$$\mathbf{n} = \nabla F = (2x, 2y, -1) = (2, -4, -1),$$

对应切平面方程为

$$2(x-1) - 4(y+2) - (z-5) = 0 \iff 2x - 4y - z - 5 = 0,$$

直线 $\begin{cases} x + y + b = 0, \\ x + ay - z - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$ 上任一点 $(-t-b, t, (a-1)t-b-3)$ ($t \in \mathbb{R}$) 在平面 $2x - 4y - z - 5 = 0$ 上

$$\implies 2(-t-b) - 4t - ((a-1)t-b-3) - 5 = 0, \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$(-a-5)t - b - 2 = 0 \implies a = -5, \quad b = -2.$$

□

9.4.13 试证曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = ax$ 与曲面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = by$ 互相正交.

证明 记 $F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - ax$, $G(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - by$, 则两曲面的法向量分别为

$$\mathbf{n}_1 = \nabla F = (2x - a, 2y, 2z), \quad \mathbf{n}_2 = \nabla G = (2x, 2y - b, 2z)$$

$$\implies \mathbf{n}_1 \cdot \mathbf{n}_2 = 2x(2x - a) + 2y(2y - b) + 4z^2 = 4(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - 2ax - 2by = 0,$$

其中已用到 (x, y, z) 同时在曲面 $F(x, y, z) = 0, G(x, y, z) = 0$ 上.

故两曲面互相正交.

□

9.4.14

9.4.15 证明曲面 $z = xe^{\frac{x}{y}}$ 的每一切平面都通过原点.

证明 记 $F(x, y, z) = xe^{\frac{x}{y}} - z$, 则曲面在 (x, y, z) 处的法向量为

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

切平面方程为

$$\left(1 + \frac{x}{y}\right) e^{\frac{x}{y}}(X - x) - \frac{x^2}{y^2} e^{\frac{x}{y}}(Y - y) - (Z - z) = 0,$$

注意到 $(X, Y, Z) = (0, 0, 0)$ 始终在上述平面上, 故曲面的每一个切平面都通过原点.

□

9.4.16

9.4.17

9.4.18 设方程组 $\begin{cases} pu + qv - t^2 = 0, \\ qu + pv - s^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ ($p^2 - q^2 \neq 0$) 确定了隐函数 $\begin{cases} u = u(s, t), \\ v = v(s, t) \end{cases}$, 以及

反函数 $\begin{cases} s = s(u, v), \\ t = t(u, v). \end{cases}$ 求证:

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial s}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} = \frac{p^2}{p^2 - q^2}.$$

证明 方程分别对 u, v 求偏导, 得:

$$\begin{cases} p - 2t \frac{\partial t}{\partial u} = 0, & q - 2t \frac{\partial t}{\partial v} = 0, \\ q - 2s \frac{\partial s}{\partial u} = 0, & p - 2s \frac{\partial s}{\partial v} = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \frac{\partial t}{\partial u} = \frac{p}{2t}, & \frac{\partial t}{\partial v} = \frac{q}{2t}, \\ \frac{\partial s}{\partial u} = \frac{q}{2s}, & \frac{\partial s}{\partial v} = \frac{p}{2s}, \end{cases}$$

方程分别对 s, t 求偏导, 得:

$$\begin{cases} p \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} + q \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} = 0, & p \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + q \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} - 2t = 0, \\ q \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} + p \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} - 2s = 0, & q \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} + p \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = 0. \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} = -\frac{2qs}{p^2 - q^2}, & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{2pt}{p^2 - q^2}, \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} = \frac{2ps}{p^2 - q^2}, & \frac{\partial v}{\partial t} = -\frac{2qt}{p^2 - q^2}. \end{cases}$$

从而立即得到:

$$\frac{\partial t}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial s}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial s} = \frac{p^2}{p^2 - q^2}.$$

□

9.5 多变量函数的 Taylor 公式与极值

9.5.1 求曲线 $F(t) = f(x + th, y + tk)$ 在 $t = 1$ 处的斜率, 其中

(1) $f(x, y) = \sin(x^2 + y)$;

(2) $f(x, y) = x^2 + 2xy^2 - y^4$.

解 (1)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{dF}{dt} &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x + th, y + tk)h + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x + th, y + tk)k \\ &= 2(x + th)h \cos((x + th)^2 + y + tk) + k \cos((x + th)^2 + y + tk) \\ \implies \left. \frac{dF}{dt} \right|_{t=1} &= 2(x + h)h \cos((x + h)^2 + y + k) + k \cos((x + h)^2 + y + k). \end{aligned}$$

(2)

□

9.5.2

9.5.3 对于函数 $f(x, y) = \sin \pi x + \cos \pi y$, 用中值定理证明, 存在一个数 $\theta \in (0, 1)$ 使得

$$\frac{4}{\pi} = \cos \frac{\pi\theta}{2} + \sin \left[\frac{\pi}{2}(1 - \theta) \right].$$

分析 由中值定理知, 对 $\forall (x, y), (x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2, \exists \theta \in (0, 1)$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0) &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0 + \theta\Delta x, y_0 + \theta\Delta y)\Delta x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0 + \theta\Delta x, y_0 + \theta\Delta y)\Delta y \\ &= \pi\Delta x \cos \pi(x_0 + \theta\Delta x) - \pi\Delta y \sin \pi(y_0 + \theta\Delta y), \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\Delta x = x - x_0, \Delta y = y - y_0$.

往求适当的 $x_0, y_0, \Delta x, \Delta y$, 使得

$$\cos \pi(x_0 + \theta\Delta x) = \cos \frac{\pi\theta}{2}, \quad \sin \left[\frac{\pi}{2}(1 - \theta) \right] = -\sin \left[\frac{\pi}{2}(\theta - 1) \right] = -\sin \pi(y_0 + \theta\Delta y),$$

不难发现, 取 $x_0 = 0, \Delta x = \frac{1}{2}, y_0 = -\frac{1}{2}, \Delta y = \frac{1}{2}$ 满足上述条件.

证明 取 $(x_0, y_0) = \left(0, -\frac{1}{2}\right), (x, y) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$, 由中值定理知, $\exists \theta \in (0, 1)$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) - f\left(0, -\frac{1}{2}\right) &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\left(\frac{\theta}{2}, \frac{1}{2}(\theta - 1)\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\left(\frac{\theta}{2}, \frac{1}{2}(\theta - 1)\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi\theta}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \left[\frac{\pi}{2}(\theta - 1) \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\cos \frac{\pi\theta}{2} + \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2}(1 - \theta) \right) \right) \\ &\implies \frac{4}{\pi} = \cos \frac{\pi\theta}{2} + \sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2}(1 - \theta) \right). \end{aligned}$$

□

9.5.4 求下列函数的 Taylor 公式, 并指出展开式成立的区域.

- (1) $f(x, y) = e^x \ln(1 + y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$, 直到三阶为止;
- (2) $f(x, y) = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$, 直到四阶为止;
- (3) $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{1 - x - y + xy}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$, 直到 n 阶为止;
- (4) $f(x, y) = \arctan \frac{1 + x + y}{1 - x + y}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$, 直到二阶为止;
- (5) $f(x, y) = \sin(x^2 + y^2)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$, 直到 n 阶为止;
- (6) $f(x, y) = \frac{\cos x}{\cos y}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$, 直到二阶为止;
- (7) $f(x, y) = 2x^2 - xy - y^2 - 6x - 3y + 5$ 在点 $(1, -2)$, 直到 n 阶为止.

解 (1) 注意到,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^{i+j} f}{\partial x^i \partial y^j} &= e^x (-1)^{j-1} (j-1)! (1+y)^{-j} \implies \frac{\partial^{i+j} f}{\partial x^i \partial y^j}(0, 0) = (-1)^{j-1} (j-1)!, \quad i \in \mathbb{N}, j \in \mathbb{N}^*, \\ \frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x^k} &= e^x \ln(1+y) \implies \frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x^k}(0, 0) = 0, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}^*, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= f(0, 0) + y + \frac{1}{2}(2xy - y^2) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{3!} \left(\binom{3}{2, 1} x^2 y + \binom{3}{1, 2} (-1)xy^2 + \binom{3}{0, 3} 2y^3 \right) + o((x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}), \quad (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0) \\ &= y + \frac{1}{2}(2xy - y^2) + \frac{1}{6}(3x^2 y - 3xy^2 + 2y^3) + o((x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}), \quad (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0) \end{aligned}$$

上式成立的区域是 $1 + y > 0 \implies D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y > -1\}$.

(2)

(3) 注意到,

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= \frac{1}{(1-x)(1-y)} \\ \implies \frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x^k} &= (1-y)^{-1} \cdot k!(1-x)^{-(k+1)}, \quad \frac{\partial^k f}{\partial y^k} = (1-x)^{-1} \cdot k!(1-y)^{-(k+1)}, \quad k \in \mathbb{N}^*, \\ \frac{\partial^{i+j} f}{\partial x^i \partial y^j} &= i!j!(1-x)^{-(i+1)}(1-y)^{-(j+1)}, \quad i, j \in \mathbb{N}^*, \\ \implies \frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x^k}(0, 0) &= \frac{\partial^k f}{\partial y^k}(0, 0) = k!, \quad \frac{\partial^{i+j} f}{\partial x^i \partial y^j}(0, 0) = i!j!, \quad i, j, k \in \mathbb{N}^*, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= 1 + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k!} \left(\sum_{i+j=k} \frac{k!}{i!j!} \frac{\partial^k f}{\partial x^i \partial y^j}(0, 0) x^i y^j \right) + o((x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^n \sum_{i=0}^k x^i y^{k-i} + o((x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}), \quad (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0) \end{aligned}$$

上式成立的区域是 $(1-x)(1-y) \neq 0 \implies D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \neq 1 \text{ and } y \neq 1\}$.

(4)

(5) 注意到,

$$\sin x = \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n+1}{2} \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{(2k-1)!} x^{2k-1} + o(x^n), \quad x \rightarrow 0,$$

将 $(x^2 + y^2)$ 代入 x 得:

$$\begin{aligned} \sin(x^2 + y^2) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n+2}{4} \rfloor} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{(2k-1)!} (x^2 + y^2)^{2k-1} + o((x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}), \quad (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0), \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{\lfloor \frac{n+2}{4} \rfloor} (-1)^{k-1} \left(\sum_{\substack{i+j=2k-1 \\ i, j \in \mathbb{N}}} \frac{1}{i!j!} x^{2i} y^{2j} \right) + o((x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}), \quad (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0). \end{aligned}$$

(6) 注意到,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= -\frac{\sin x}{\cos y}, & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= \frac{\cos x \sin y}{\cos^2 y} \implies \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0,0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(0,0) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= -\frac{\cos x}{\cos y} \implies \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(0,0) = -1, \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = -\frac{\sin x \sin y}{\cos^2 y} \implies \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(0,0) = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(0,0) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} &= \cos x \cdot \frac{\cos^3 y - \sin y \cdot 2 \cos y (-\sin y)}{\cos^4 y} \implies \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(0,0) = 1,\end{aligned}$$

故

$$f(x, y) = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(-x^2 + y^2) + o(x^2 + y^2), \quad (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)$$

上式成立的区域是

$$\cos y \neq 0 \implies y \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \implies D = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid y \neq \frac{\pi}{2} + k\pi \quad (k \in \mathbb{Z}) \right\}.$$

(7) 注意到,

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= 4x - y - 6, & \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= -x - 2y - 3 \implies \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, -2) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, -2) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= 4, & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = -1, & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} &= -2, \\ \frac{\partial^{i+j} f}{\partial x^i \partial y^j} &= 0, & i, j \in \mathbb{N}^*, i+j &\geq 3,\end{aligned}$$

故

$$f(x, y) = 5 + \frac{1}{2}(4(x-1)^2 - 2(x-1)(y+2) - 2(y+2)^2) + o((x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}).$$

□

9.5.5 设 $z = z(x, y)$ 是由方程 $z^3 - 2xz + y = 0$ 所确定的隐函数, 当 $x = 1, y = 1$ 时, $z = 1$, 试按 $(x-1)$ 和 $(y-1)$ 的乘幂展开函数 z 至二次项为止.

解 记 $F(x, y, z) = z^3 - 2xz + y$, 显然, $F(1, 1, 1) = 0$, 又

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -2z, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 1, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 3z^2 - 2x$$

在 $(1, 1, 1)$ 附近连续, 且 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(1, 1, 1) = 1 \neq 0$, 由隐函数定理知, $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 在 $(1, 1, 1)$ 附近

确定了隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$, 且有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} &= -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}} = \frac{2z}{3z^2 - 2x}, & \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= -\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}} = -\frac{1}{3z^2 - 2x}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{2\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(3z^2 - 2x) - 2z(6z\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2)}{(3z^2 - 2x)^2} = \frac{(-6z^2 - 4x)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 4z}{(3z^2 - 2x)^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{6z\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 2}{(3z^2 - 2x)^2}, & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{6z\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{3z^2 - 2x}, \\ &\implies \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}(1, 1, 1) = 2, & \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}(1, 1, 1) &= -1, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}(1, 1, 1) &= -16, & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}(1, 1, 1) &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x}(1, 1, 1) = 10, & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}(1, 1, 1) &= -6, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$z(x, y) = 1 + 2(x-1) - (y-1) - 8(x-1)^2 + 10(x-1)(y-1) - 3(y-1)^2 + o(x^2 + y^2), \quad (x, y) \rightarrow (1, 1).$$

□

9.5.6

9.5.7 求下列函数的极值.

- (1) $f(x, y) = xy + \frac{50}{x} + \frac{20}{y}$ ($x > 0, y > 0$);
- (2) $f(x, y) = 4(x - y) - x^2 - y^2$;
- (3) $f(x, y) = e^{2x}(x + 2y + y^2)$;
- (4) $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$, 求隐函数 $y = y(x)$ 的极值;
- (5) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 2y - 4z - 10 = 0$, 求隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 的极值.

解 (1)

(2) 令

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4 - 2x = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -4 - 2y = 0 \implies (x, y) = (2, -2).$$

此时

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}(2, -2) &= -2, & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}(2, -2) &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x}(2, -2) = 0, & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}(2, -2) &= -2, \\ \implies \mathbf{A} = Hf(2, -2) &= \begin{pmatrix} -2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \implies |\mathbf{A}| = 4 > 0, & a_{11} &= -2 < 0, \end{aligned}$$

故 \mathbf{A} 是负定方阵, $f(x, y)$ 在 $(x, y) = (2, -2)$ 处有极大值 $f(2, -2) = 8$.

(3) 令

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = e^{2x}(2(x + 2y + y^2) + 1) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = e^{2x}(2 + 2y) = 0 \implies (x, y) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right).$$

此时

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= e^{2x}(2(2(x+2y+y^2)+1)+2), & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = 4(1+y)e^{2x}, & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} &= 2e^{2x} \\ \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{1}{2}, -1 \right) &= 2e, & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \left(\frac{1}{2}, -1 \right) &= \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} \left(\frac{1}{2}, -1 \right) = 0, & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \left(\frac{1}{2}, -1 \right) &= 2e, \\ \implies \mathbf{A} = Hf \left(\frac{1}{2}, -1 \right) &= \begin{pmatrix} 2e & 0 \\ 0 & 2e \end{pmatrix} \implies |\mathbf{A}| = 4e^2 > 0, & a_{11} &= 2e > 0, \end{aligned}$$

故 \mathbf{A} 是正定方阵, $f(x, y)$ 在 $(x, y) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -1 \right)$ 处有极小值 $f \left(\frac{1}{2}, -1 \right) = -\frac{1}{2}e$.

(4) 记 $F(x, y) = (x^2 + y^2)^2 - a^2(x^2 - y^2)$, 显然, 当隐函数 $y = y(x)$ 存在时, $a \neq 0$, 且有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} &= 4x(x^2 + y^2) - 2a^2x, & \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} &= 4y(x^2 + y^2) + 2a^2y \\ \implies \frac{dy}{dx} &= -\frac{4x(x^2 + y^2) - 2a^2x}{4y(x^2 + y^2) + 2a^2y}, \\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} &= -\frac{(12x^2 + 4y^2 - 2a^2)(4y(x^2 + y^2) + 2a^2y) - (4x(x^2 + y^2) - 2a^2x)(8yx)}{(4y(x^2 + y^2) + 2a^2y)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

令

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} = 0 \\ F(x, y) = 0 \end{cases} \implies (x, y) = (0, 0) \text{ or } \left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}a, \pm \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}a \right),$$

注意到,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(0, 0) &= 0, \\ \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}a, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}a \right) &\begin{cases} < 0, & a > 0, \\ > 0, & a < 0, \end{cases} & \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}a, -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}a \right) &\begin{cases} > 0, & a > 0, \\ < 0, & a < 0, \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

故在 $(0, 0)$ 处不存在隐函数 $y = y(x)$;

(i) $a > 0$ 时, $F(x, y) = 0$ 所确定的隐函数 $y = y(x)$

在 $\left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}a, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}a \right)$ 处有极大值 $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a$, 在 $\left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}a, -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}a \right)$ 处有极小值 $y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a$;

(ii) $a < 0$ 时, $F(x, y) = 0$ 所确定的隐函数 $y = y(x)$

在 $\left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}a, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}a \right)$ 处有极小值 $y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a$, 在 $\left(\pm \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2\sqrt{2}}a, -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}a \right)$ 处有极大值 $y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}a$.

(5)

□

9.5.8 求一个三角形, 使得它的三个角的正弦乘积最大.

解 记 $f(x, y) = \sin x \sin y \sin(x + y)$ ($x, y, x + y \in (0, \pi)$). 令

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} &= \sin y(\cos x \sin(x + y) + \sin x \cos(x + y)) = \sin y \sin(2x + y) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} &= \sin x(\cos y \sin(x + y) + \sin y \cos(x + y)) = \sin x \sin(x + 2y) = 0 \\ &\implies \sin(2x + y) = \sin(x + 2y) = 0 \implies x = y = \frac{\pi}{3}.\end{aligned}$$

此时

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} &= 2 \sin y \cos(2x + y), \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial x} = \sin 2(x + y), \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2 \sin x \cos(x + 2y) \\ &\implies \mathbf{A} = Hf\left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \implies |\mathbf{A}| = \frac{9}{4} > 0, \quad a_{11} = -\sqrt{3} < 0,\end{aligned}$$

故 \mathbf{A} 是负定方阵, $f(x, y)$ 在 $(x, y) = \left(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$ 处取得极大值, 又 $f(x, y)$ 在定义域内只有一个极值, 故 $f(x, y)$ 有最大值 $\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$. \square

说明 本题也有许多初等解法, 如运用 Jensen 不等式或直接进行三角变换等.

9.5.9

9.5.10 求下列函数在指定条件下的极值.

- (1) $u = x^2 + y^2$, 若 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$;
- (2) $u = x + y + z$, 若 $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} = 1, x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$;
- (3) $u = \sin x \sin y \sin z$, 若 $x + y + z = \frac{\pi}{2}, x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$;
- (4) $u = xyz$, 若 $x + y + z = 0$ 且 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$.

解 (1) 记 $f(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda\left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} - 1\right)$ ($\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$), 令

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + \frac{\lambda}{a} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2y + \frac{\lambda}{b} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda} = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{2a^2} + \frac{1}{2b^2}\right) \cdot 2a} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}\right) a}, \\ y = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{2a^2} + \frac{1}{2b^2}\right) \cdot 2b} = \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}\right) b}, \\ \lambda = -\frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{2a^2} + \frac{1}{2b^2}\right)}, \end{cases}$$

此时

$$\mathbf{A} = Hf(x, y) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{pmatrix} \implies |\mathbf{A}| = 4 > 0, \quad a_{11} = 2 > 0,$$

即 \mathbf{A} 是一个正定方阵, 故 $u = x^2 + y^2$ 有条件极小值

$$u\left(\frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}\right) a}, \frac{1}{\left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}\right) b}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}\right)^{-1}.$$

(2)

(3) 记 $f(x, y, z, \lambda) = \sin x \sin y \sin z + \lambda \left(x + y + z - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ($\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$), 令

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \cos x \sin y \sin z + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \sin x \cos y \sin z + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \sin x \sin y \cos z + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda} = x + y + z - \frac{\pi}{2} = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x = y = z = \frac{\pi}{6}, \\ \lambda = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}, \end{cases}$$

故 $u = \sin x \sin y \sin z$ 有条件极大值

$$u\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{1}{8}.$$

(4) 记 $f(x, y, z, \lambda, \mu) = xyz + \lambda(x + y + z) + \mu(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$ ($\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$), 令

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = yz + \lambda + 2\mu x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = zx + \lambda + 2\mu y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = xy + \lambda + 2\mu z = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \lambda} = x + y + z = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mu} = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} (x, y, z) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right) \text{ or } \left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right), \\ \lambda = \frac{1}{6}, \\ \mu = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{12} \text{ or } -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{12}, \end{cases}$$

故 $u = xyz$ 有条件极小值

$$u\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right) = -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{18},$$

和条件极大值

$$u\left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, -\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}, \frac{\sqrt{6}}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{18}.$$

□

9.5.11 求下列函数在指定范围内的最大值与最小值.(1) $z = x^2 - y^2, \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$;(2) $z = x^2 - xy + y^2, \{(x, y) | |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$;(3) $z = \sin x + \sin y - \sin(x + y), \{(x, y) | x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x + y \leq 2\pi\}$;(4) $z = x^2 y(4 - x - y), \{(x, y) | x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x + y \leq 6\}$.

解 (1) 令

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x = 0, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2y = 0 \implies (x, y) = (0, 0).$$

此时

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -2$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A} = Hf(0,0) = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & -2 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |\mathbf{A}| = -4 < 0,$$

即 \mathbf{A} 是不定矩阵, 故 $(0,0)$ 不是极值点, $z = z(x,y)$ 的最值在边界取得.

$$\text{令 } x^2 + y^2 = 4 \Rightarrow z(x,y) = x^2 - (4 - x^2) = 2x^2 - 4 \in [-4, 4].$$

故 $z = z(x,y)$ 在 $(0, \pm 2)$ 处取得最小值 $z = -4$, 在 $(\pm 2, 0)$ 处取得最大值 $z = 4$.

(2)

(3) 令

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cos x - \cos(x+y) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \cos y - \cos(x+y) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos x = \cos y = \cos(x+y) \Rightarrow (x,y) = \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) \text{ or } (0, 2\pi) \text{ or } (2\pi, 0),$$

此时

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \sin(x+y) - \sin x, \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \sin(x+y), \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \sin(x+y) - \sin y$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{A} = Hz \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \begin{pmatrix} -\sqrt{3} & -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \\ -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} & -\sqrt{3} \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow |\mathbf{A}| = \frac{9}{4} > 0, \quad a_{11} = -\sqrt{3} < 0,$$

故 \mathbf{A} 是负定方阵, $z = z(x,y)$ 在 $(x,y) = \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$ 处有极大值 $z\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$.

下面考虑 $z = z(x,y)$ 在边界处取得的最值.

(i) 令 $x = 0$ or $y = 0 \Rightarrow z = 0$;

(ii) 令 $x + y = 2\pi \Rightarrow z = 0$.

综上, $z = z(x,y)$ 在 $(x,y) = \left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right)$ 处有最大值 $z\left(\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$; 在边界处取得最小值 0.

(4)

□

9.5.12

9.5.13

9.5.14 设 $f(x,y) = 3x^2y - x^4 - 2y^2$. 证明: $(0,0)$ 不是它的极值点, 但沿过 $(0,0)$ 点的每条直线, $(0,0)$ 都是它的极大值点.

证明 (1) (I) 取 $y = \frac{2}{3}x^2$, 则有

$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{9}x^4 \geq 0,$$

当且仅当 $(x, y) = (0, 0)$ 时上式等号成立, 故沿 $y = \frac{2}{3}x^2$, $(0, 0)$ 是其极小值点;

(II) 取 $mx + ny = 0$ ($m, n \in \mathbb{R}$),

(i) 当 $n \neq 0$ 时, 记 $y = kx$ ($k = -\frac{m}{n} \in \mathbb{R}$), 则有

$$g(x) = f(x, y) = 3kx^3 - x^4 - 2k^2x^2 = -x^4 + 3kx^3 - 2k^2x^2,$$

$$g'(x) = -4x^3 + 9kx^2 - 4k^2x \implies g'(0) = 0,$$

$$g''(x) = -12x^2 + 18kx - 4k^2 \implies g''(0) = -4k^2 \leq 0.$$

(a) $k \neq 0 \implies g''(0) < 0$, $x = 0$ 是 $g(x)$ 的极大值点;

(b) $k = 0 \implies g(x) = -x^4 \leq 0 \implies x = 0$ 是 $g(x)$ 的极大值点.

(ii) $n = 0 \implies x = 0$, 则有

$$f(x, y) = -2y^2 \leq 0,$$

当且仅当 $(x, y) = (0, 0)$ 时上式等号成立, 故沿 $x = 0$, $(0, 0)$ 是其极大值点.

由 (I)(II) 知, $(0, 0)$ 不是 $f(x, y)$ 的极值点, 但沿过 $(0, 0)$ 点的每条直线, $(0, 0)$ 都是它的极大值点. \square

提示 (2) 本题可以因式分解.

证明 (2) 仅证明 $(0, 0)$ 不是极值点.

注意到, $f(x, y) = -(x^2 - y)(x^2 - 2y)$, $f(0, 0) = 0$.

(I) 当 $\frac{1}{2}x^2 < y < x^2$ 时, $f(x, y) > 0 = f(0, 0)$;

(II) 当 $y < \frac{1}{2}x^2$ 或 $y > x^2$ 时, $f(x, y) < 0 = f(0, 0)$.

故 $(0, 0)$ 不是 $f(x, y)$ 的极值点. \square

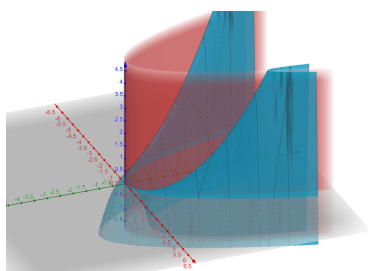


Figure 9.2 $f(x, y) = 3x^2y - x^4 - 2y^2$

9.5.15

9.5.16

9.5.17 在椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 上求一点 $M(x, y)$ ($x, y \geq 0$), 使椭圆在该点的切线与坐标轴构成的三角形面积为最小, 并求其面积.

解 椭圆上一点 (u, v) 处的切线为 $\frac{ux}{a^2} + \frac{vy}{b^2} = 1$,

令 $x = 0 \implies y = \frac{b^2}{v}$; 令 $y = 0 \implies x = \frac{a^2}{u}$, 故三角形的面积

$$f(u, v) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{a^2 b^2}{uv},$$

记

$$F(u, v) = \frac{a^2 b^2}{2uv} + \lambda \left(\frac{u^2}{a^2} + \frac{v^2}{b^2} - 1 \right),$$

令

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} = -\frac{a^2 b^2}{2vu^2} + \frac{2\lambda}{a^2} u = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} = -\frac{a^2 b^2}{2uv^2} + \frac{2\lambda}{b^2} v = 0, \\ \frac{u^2}{a^2} + \frac{v^2}{b^2} - 1 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (u, v \geq 0) \implies \begin{cases} u = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a, \\ v = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} b, \\ \lambda = ab, \end{cases}$$

此时

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial u^2} = \frac{a^2 b^2}{vu^3} + \frac{2\lambda}{a^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial v \partial u} = \frac{a^2 b^2}{2u^2 v^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial v^2} = \frac{a^2 b^2}{uv^3} + \frac{2\lambda}{b^2},$$

$$\mathbf{A} = HF \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} b \right) = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{6b}{2} & 2 \\ a & \frac{6a}{2} \end{pmatrix} \implies |\mathbf{A}| = 32 > 0, \quad a_{11} = \frac{6b}{a} > 0,$$

即 \mathbf{A} 是一个正定方阵, 故 $F(u, v)$ 有极小值

$$F \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} b \right) = ab,$$

又 $F(u, v)$ 是定义在有界闭集 $D = \left\{ (u, v) \in \mathbb{R}_+^2 \mid \frac{u^2}{a^2} + \frac{v^2}{b^2} = 1 \right\}$ 上的连续函数, 有唯一的极小值点, 故 $F(u, v)$ 在 D 上有最小值

$$F \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} a, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} b \right) = ab.$$

□

9.5.18 求平面上一点 (x_0, y_0) , 使其到 n 个定点 $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2), \dots, (x_n, y_n)$ 的距离的平方和最小.

解 记

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{i=1}^n ((x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_i)^2),$$

令

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (x - x_i) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n (y - y_i) = 0 \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \\ y = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i, \end{cases}$$

此时

$$\mathbf{A} = Hf \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right) = \begin{pmatrix} 2n & 0 \\ 0 & 2n \end{pmatrix} \implies |\mathbf{A}| = 4n^2 > 0, \quad a_{11} = 2n > 0,$$

即 \mathbf{A} 是一个正定方阵, 故 $f(x, y)$ 有极小值

$$f \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right) = \sum_{i=1}^n ((\bar{x} - x_i)^2 + (\bar{y} - y_i)^2), \quad \bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i.$$

又 (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) 是连续函数 $f(x, y)$ 唯一的极值点, 故该点处取得最小值. \square

9.5.19

9.5.20 在旋转椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上求距平面 $x + y + 2z = 9$ 最远和最近的点.

解 考虑椭球面上一点处与平面 $x + y + 2z = 9$ 平行的切平面.

椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{4} + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上任一点 (u, v, w) 处的切平面方程为

$$\frac{ux}{4} + vy + wz = 1,$$

令其法向量 $\mathbf{n} = \left(\frac{u}{4}, v, w \right)$ 与平面 $x + y + 2z = 9$ 的法向量 $\mathbf{n}_0 = (1, 1, 2)$ 平行, 则有

$$(u, v, w) = (4t, t, 2t) \quad (t \in \mathbb{R}) \implies 9t^2 = 1 \implies t = \pm \frac{1}{3} \implies (u, v, w) = \left(\pm \frac{4}{3}, \pm \frac{1}{3}, \pm \frac{2}{3} \right).$$

注意到平面 $x + y + 2z = 9$ 过点 $M(9, 0, 0)$, 故 $A \left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right), B \left(-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \right)$ 到平面的距离分别为

$$d_1 = \frac{|\overrightarrow{AM} \cdot \mathbf{n}_0|}{|\mathbf{n}|} = \sqrt{6}, \quad d_2 = \frac{|\overrightarrow{BM} \cdot \mathbf{n}_0|}{|\mathbf{n}_0|} = 2\sqrt{6}.$$

故椭球面上距平面最远的点为 $B \left(-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{1}{3}, -\frac{2}{3} \right)$, 距离为 $2\sqrt{6}$; 最近的点为 $A \left(\frac{4}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3} \right)$, 距离为 $\sqrt{6}$. \square

说明 求 A, B 到平面的距离时, 也可以直接使用点到平面的距离公式:

确切地说, 点 (x_0, y_0) 到平面 $ax + by + cz + f = 0$ 的距离为

$$d = \frac{|ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 + f|}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}.$$

从而, 我们可以立即得到:

$$d_1 = \frac{\left| \frac{4}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{3} - 9 \right|}{\sqrt{6}} = \sqrt{6}, \quad d_2 = \frac{\left| -\frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{3} - \frac{4}{3} - 9 \right|}{\sqrt{6}} = 2\sqrt{6}.$$

9.5.21 设曲面 $S: \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{a}$ ($a > 0$).

(1) 证明 S 上任意点处的切平面与各坐标轴的截距之和等于 a ;

(2) 在 S 上求一切平面, 使此切平面与三坐标面所围成的四面体体积最大, 并求四面体体积的最大值.

证明 (1) 记 $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} - \sqrt{a}$,

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}}, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z}},$$

故曲面 S 上任意一点 (u, v, w) 处的切平面的法向量

$$\mathbf{n}(u, v, w) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{w}}{\sqrt{u}}, \frac{\sqrt{w}}{\sqrt{v}}, 1 \right),$$

从而切平面方程为

$$\frac{\sqrt{w}}{\sqrt{u}}(x - u) + \frac{\sqrt{w}}{\sqrt{v}}(y - v) + z - w = 0 \xrightarrow{\sqrt{u} + \sqrt{v} + \sqrt{w} = \sqrt{a}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{ua}}x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{va}}y + \frac{1}{\sqrt{wa}}z = 1,$$

故截距之和为

$$\sqrt{ua} + \sqrt{va} + \sqrt{wa} = a.$$

(2) 四面体体积为

$$F(u, v, w) = \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{ua \cdot va \cdot wa} = \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{a^3 uvw} \leq \frac{1}{6}\sqrt{a^3} \left(\frac{\sqrt{u} + \sqrt{v} + \sqrt{w}}{3} \right)^3 = \frac{1}{162}a^3,$$

当且仅当 $u = v = w = \frac{1}{9}a$ 时, 上式等号成立, $F(u, v, w)$ 取得最大值 $\frac{1}{162}a^3$. □

9.6 向量场的微商

9.6.1

9.6.2 设 $\boldsymbol{\omega} = \omega_1 \mathbf{i} + \omega_2 \mathbf{j} + \omega_3 \mathbf{k}$ 是一个常值向量, 求向量场

$$\mathbf{v} = \boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}$$

的旋度 $\nabla \times \mathbf{v}$ 和散度 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}$. 这里 $\mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$ 是位置向量.

解 计算得:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \mathbf{v} &= \nabla \times (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}) \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \times (\omega_2 z - \omega_3 y, \omega_3 x - \omega_1 z, \omega_1 y - \omega_2 x) \\ &= (2\omega_1, 2\omega_2, 2\omega_3) = 2\boldsymbol{\omega}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} &= \nabla \cdot (\boldsymbol{\omega} \times \mathbf{r}) \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \cdot (\omega_2 z - \omega_3 y, \omega_3 x - \omega_1 z, \omega_1 y - \omega_2 x) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

9.6.3 求下列向量场在指定点的散度.

(1) $\mathbf{v} = (3x^2 - 2yz, y^3 + yz^2, xyz - 3xz^2)$ 在 $M(1, -2, 2)$ 处;

(2) $\mathbf{v} = x^2 \sin y \mathbf{i} + y^2 \sin xz \mathbf{j} + xy \sin \cos z \mathbf{k}$ 在 (x, y, z) 处.

解 (1)

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} &= 2 \sin y \cdot x + 2 \sin xz \cdot y + xy \cos \cos z \cdot (-\sin z) \\ &= 2x \sin y + 2y \sin xz - xy \cos \cos z \cdot \sin z.\end{aligned}$$

□

9.6.4

9.6.5 求下列向量场的旋度.

(1) $\mathbf{v} = y^2 \mathbf{i} + z^2 \mathbf{j} + x^2 \mathbf{k}$;

(2) $\mathbf{v} = (xe^y + y) \mathbf{i} + (z + e^y) \mathbf{j} + (y + 2ze^y) \mathbf{k}$.

解 (1)

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times \mathbf{v} &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \times (xe^y + y, z + e^y, y + 2ze^y) \\ &= (1 + 2ze^y - 1, 0, -xe^y + 1) \\ &= (2ze^y, 0, -xe^y + 1).\end{aligned}$$

□

9.6.6

9.6.7 设 \mathbf{w} 是常向量, $\mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$, $r = |\mathbf{r}|$, $f(r)$ 是 r 的可微函数, 试通过 ∇ 运算求:

(1) $\nabla(\mathbf{w} \cdot f(r)\mathbf{r})$;

(2) $\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{w} \times f(r)\mathbf{r})$;

(3) $\nabla \times (\mathbf{w} \times f(r)\mathbf{r})$.

解 (1)

(2)

$$\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{w} \times f(r)\mathbf{r}) = \nabla \cdot (f(r)\mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{r}) = f(r)\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{r}) + (\mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{r}) \cdot \nabla f(r) = (\mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{r}) \cdot \nabla f(r).$$

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla \times (\mathbf{w} \times f(r)\mathbf{r}) &= \nabla \times (f(r)\mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{r}) \\ &= \nabla f(r) \times (\mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{r}) + f(r)\nabla \times (\mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{r}) \\ &= \nabla f(r) \times (\mathbf{w} \times \mathbf{r}) + 2f(r)\mathbf{w}.\end{aligned}$$

□

9.6.8

9.6.9 设 ϕ 有连续的二阶偏导数, 证明:

(1) $\nabla \times \nabla \phi = \mathbf{0}$;

(2) $\nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{a}) = 0$.

证明 (1) 计算得:

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times \nabla \phi &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \times \left(\frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial z} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y \partial z}, \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial z \partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x \partial y} \right) = \mathbf{0}, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\phi \in C^2(\mathbb{R})$ 有连续的二阶偏导数.

另证 由 Stokes 定理,

$$\iint_S (\nabla \times \nabla \phi) \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \oint_{\partial S} \nabla \phi \cdot d\mathbf{l} = \oint_{\partial S} d\phi = 0,$$

对 $\forall S$ 成立, 因此 $\nabla \times \nabla \phi = \mathbf{0}$.

□

(2) 设 $\mathbf{a} = A\mathbf{i} + B\mathbf{j} + C\mathbf{k}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \cdot (\nabla \times \mathbf{a}) &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial C}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial A}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial C}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial B}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial y \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 B}{\partial z \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial z \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 B}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial y \partial z} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

其中 \mathbf{a} 有连续的二阶偏导数.

□

9.6.10 设 \mathbf{v} 有连续的二阶偏导数, 证明:

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{v}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{v}.$$

证明 设 $\mathbf{v} = A\mathbf{i} + B\mathbf{j} + C\mathbf{k}$, 考虑上式的各分量.

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{v}) &= \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \times \left(\frac{\partial C}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial B}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial A}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial C}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial B}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial A}{\partial y} \right) \\ \Rightarrow [\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{v})]_x &= \frac{\partial^2 B}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x \partial z}, \\ [\nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{v}]_x &= \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 B}{\partial y \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z \partial x} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial z^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial^2 B}{\partial y \partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial z \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 A}{\partial z^2} \\ \Rightarrow [\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{v})]_x &= [\nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{v}]_x, \end{aligned}$$

同理可得其 y, z 分量相等, 故

$$\nabla \times (\nabla \times \mathbf{v}) = \nabla(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{v}.$$

□

说明 算符 ∇^2 作用在向量场 $\mathbf{v} = (v_x, v_y, v_z)$ 上表示

$$\nabla^2 \mathbf{v} = (\Delta v_x, \Delta v_y, \Delta v_z),$$

其中 $\Delta = \nabla \cdot \nabla = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$ 表示 Laplace 算符.

9.7 微分形式

9.7.1 计算:

$$(1) (x dx + y dy) \wedge (z dz - z dx); \quad (2) (dx + dy + dz) \wedge (x dx \wedge dy - z dy \wedge dz).$$

解 (1)

$$(x dx + y dy) \wedge (z dz - z dx) = xz dx \wedge dz + yz dy \wedge dz - yz dy \wedge dx.$$

(2)

□

9.7.2 对下列微分形式 ω , 计算它们的微分, 即计算 $d\omega$.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \omega &= xy + yz + zx; & (4) \omega &= x^2y dx - yze^2 dy + \sin xyz dz; \\ (2) \omega &= xy dx; & (5) \omega &= xy^2 dy \wedge dz - xz^2 dx \wedge dy; \\ (3) \omega &= xy dx + x^2 dy; & (6) \omega &= xy dy \wedge dz + yz dz \wedge dx + zx dx \wedge dy. \end{aligned}$$

解 (1)

(2)

(3)

(4) 记 $\mathbf{v} = x^2y\mathbf{i} - yze^2\mathbf{j} + \sin xyz\mathbf{k}$, 则

$$\nabla \times \mathbf{v} = (xz \cos xyz + ye^2, -yz \cos xyz, -x^2),$$

$$\omega = \omega_{\mathbf{v}}^1 \implies d\omega = \omega_{\nabla \times \mathbf{v}}^2 = (xz \cos xyz + ye^2) dy \wedge dz - yz \cos xyz dz \wedge dx - x^2 dx \wedge dy.$$

(5) 记 $\mathbf{v} = xy^2\mathbf{i} - xz^2\mathbf{k}$, 则

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = y^2 - 2xz,$$

$$\omega = \omega_{\mathbf{v}}^2 \implies d\omega = \omega_{\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v}}^3 = (y^2 - 2xz) dx \wedge dy \wedge dz.$$

(6)

□

9.8 第9章综合习题

9.8.1 设 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 是非零常数. $f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 在 \mathbb{R}^n 上可微. 求证: 存在 \mathbb{R} 上一元可微函数 $F(s)$ 使得

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = F(a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \dots + a_nx_n) \quad (9.8)$$

的充分必要条件是

$$a_j \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = a_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

证明 先证明必要性.

在式 (9.8) 两边分别对 x_i, x_j 求偏导, 得:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = \frac{dF}{ds} a_i, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} = \frac{dF}{ds} a_j \implies a_j \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = a_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} = a_i a_j \frac{dF}{ds}, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

必要性得证.

下面证明充分性.

记 $t = a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \dots + a_nx_n$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= \frac{1}{a_1}(t - (a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 + \dots + a_nx_n)) \\ \implies f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) &= f\left(\frac{1}{a_1}(t - (a_2x_2 + a_3x_3 + \dots + a_nx_n)), x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n\right) \\ &:= F(t, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n) \end{aligned}$$

上式两边同时对 x_i ($i = 2, 3, \dots, n$) 求偏导, 得:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} \cdot \left(-\frac{a_i}{a_1}\right) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} = -\frac{1}{a_1} \left(a_i \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} - a_1 \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}\right) = 0, \quad i = 2, 3, \dots, n.$$

故 F 与变量 x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n 均无关, 即

$$f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = F(t, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n) = F(t) = F(a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \dots + a_nx_n).$$

□

说明 证明充分性时, 也可做变换

$$\begin{pmatrix} t_1 \\ t_2 \\ \vdots \\ t_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ & a_2 & \cdots & a_n \\ & & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & & a_n \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \iff \begin{cases} t_1 = a_1x_1 + a_2x_2 + \cdots + a_nx_n, \\ t_2 = a_2x_2 + \cdots + a_nx_n, \\ \cdots \\ t_n = a_nx_n. \end{cases}$$

参考 数学分析教程 9.4.问题 1.

9.8.2 设 $f(x, y, z) = F(u, v, w)$, 其中 $x^2 = vw, y^2 = wu, z^2 = uv$. 求证:

$$x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = u \frac{\partial F}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial F}{\partial v} + w \frac{\partial F}{\partial w}.$$

提示 等式两边对 u, v, w 求偏导即可.

9.8.3 (Euler 定理) 若函数 $u = f(x, y, z)$ 满足恒等式 $f(tx, ty, tz) = t^k f(x, y, z)$ ($t > 0$), 则称 $f(x, y, z)$ 为 k 次齐次函数. 试证下列关于齐次函数的 **Euler 定理**:

可微函数 $f(x, y, z)$ 为 k 次齐次函数的充要条件是:

$$xf'_x(x, y, z) + yf'_y(x, y, z) + zf'_z(x, y, z) = kf(x, y, z).$$

提示 证明充分性时, 考虑构造函数 φ , 使得其导数与

$$txf'_x(tx, ty, tz) + tyf'_y(tx, ty, tz) + tzf'_z(tx, ty, tz) = kf(tx, ty, tz)$$

有关.

证明 先证明必要性. 设 $f(tx, ty, tz) = t^k f(x, y, z)$ 是 k 次齐次函数, 两边对 t 求导得:

$$\begin{aligned} & x f'_x(tx, ty, tz) + y f'_y(tx, ty, tz) + z f'_z(tx, ty, tz) = k t^{k-1} f(x, y, z), \\ \implies & \frac{1}{t} (tx f'_x(tx, ty, tz) + ty f'_y(tx, ty, tz) + tz f'_z(tx, ty, tz)) = \frac{1}{t} k \cdot t^k f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{t} \cdot k f(tx, ty, tz), \end{aligned}$$

由 (x, y, z) 的任意性, 将 $\left(\frac{x}{t}, \frac{y}{t}, \frac{z}{t}\right)$ 代入 (x, y, z) 知,

$$x f'_x(x, y, z) + y f'_y(x, y, z) + z f'_z(x, y, z) = k f(x, y, z).$$

再证明充分性.

对 $\forall f$, 记 $\varphi(t) = \frac{f(tx, ty, tz)}{t^k}$, 从而

$$\varphi'(t) = \frac{t^{k-1} (tx f'_x(tx, ty, tz) + ty f'_y(tx, ty, tz) + tz f'_z(tx, ty, tz) - k f(tx, ty, tz))}{t^{2k}} = 0,$$

故 $\varphi(t) = \varphi(1) = f(x, y, z)$ 为常数, 从而

$$f(tx, ty, tz) = t^k f(x, y, z)$$

是 k 次齐次函数. □

参考 数学分析教程 9.4.问题 2.

9.8.4 设 $f(x, y, z)$ 是 n 次齐次的可微函数. 若方程 $f(x, y, z) = 0$ 隐含函数 $z = \varphi(x, y)$ (即, $f'_z \neq 0$), 则 $\varphi(x, y)$ 是一次齐次函数.

提示 直接运用习题 9.8.3 的结论, 往证:

$$x\varphi'_x(x, y) + y\varphi'_y(x, y) = \varphi(x, y),$$

从而 $\varphi(x, y)$ 是一次齐次函数.

证明 方程 $f(x, y, z) = 0$ 两边分别对 x, y 求导, 得:

$$\varphi'_x = -\frac{f'_x}{f'_z}, \quad \varphi'_y = -\frac{f'_y}{f'_z} \implies x\varphi'_x + y\varphi'_y = -\frac{xf'_x + yf'_y}{f'_z}, \quad (9.9)$$

而 $f(x, y, z)$ 是 n 次齐次函数, 满足 $f(tx, ty, tz) = t^n f(x, y, z)$, 由习题 9.8.3 的结论知,

$$\begin{aligned} xf'_x(x, y, z) + yf'_y(x, y, z) + zf'_z(x, y, z) &= nf(x, y, z) = 0 \\ \implies -\frac{xf'_x + yf'_y}{f'_z} &= z = \varphi(x, y), \end{aligned} \quad (9.10)$$

由式 (9.9)(9.10) 知,

$$x\varphi'_x + y\varphi'_y = \varphi,$$

再次利用习题 9.8.3 的结论知, $\varphi(x, y)$ 是一次齐次函数. \square

9.8.5 设 $f(x, y)$ 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上有连续二阶偏导数, 且对任意实数 x, y, z 满足 $f(x, y) = f(y, x)$ 和

$$f(x, y) + f(y, z) + f(z, x) = 3f\left(\frac{x+y+z}{3}, \frac{x+y+z}{3}\right). \quad (9.11)$$

试求 $f(x, y)$.

提示 在对方程求偏导时, 应当注意其对于变量 x, y, z 的地位均等性, 减少无效方程.

解 等式 $f(x, y) = f(y, x)$ 两边对变量 x 求偏导, 得:

$$f'_1(x, y) = f'_2(y, x), \quad (9.12)$$

上式两边对变量 x, y 分别求偏导, 得:

$$f''_{11}(x, y) = f''_{22}(y, x), \quad (9.13)$$

$$f''_{12}(x, y) = f''_{21}(y, x). \quad (9.14)$$

式 (9.11) 两边对变量 x 求偏导, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} f'_1(x, y) + f'_2(z, x) &= f'_1\left(\frac{x+y+z}{3}, \frac{x+y+z}{3}\right) + f'_2\left(\frac{x+y+z}{3}, \frac{x+y+z}{3}\right) \\ \implies f'_1(x, y) + f'_1(x, z) &= 2f'_1\left(\frac{x+y+z}{3}, \frac{x+y+z}{3}\right), \end{aligned} \quad (9.15)$$

其中已用到式 (9.12).

式 (9.15) 两边对 x 求偏导, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} f''_{11}(x, y) + f''_{11}(x, z) &= 2\left[f''_{11}\left(\frac{x+y+z}{3}, \frac{x+y+z}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{3} + f''_{12}\left(\frac{x+y+z}{3}, \frac{x+y+z}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{3}\right] \\ &= \frac{2}{3}\left[f''_{11}\left(\frac{x+y+z}{3}, \frac{x+y+z}{3}\right) + f''_{12}\left(\frac{x+y+z}{3}, \frac{x+y+z}{3}\right)\right]. \end{aligned} \quad (9.16)$$

式 (9.15) 两边对 y 求偏导, 得:

$$f''_{12}(x, y) = \frac{2}{3} \left[f''_{11} \left(\frac{x+y+z}{3}, \frac{x+y+z}{3} \right) + f''_{12} \left(\frac{x+y+z}{3}, \frac{x+y+z}{3} \right) \right]. \quad (9.17)$$

由式 (9.16)(9.17) 得:

$$f''_{11}(x, y) + f''_{11}(x, z) = f''_{12}(x, y) \implies f''_{11}(x, z) = f''_{12}(x, y) - f''_{11}(x, y) := h(x) \quad (9.18)$$

$$\implies f''_{12}(x, y) = f''_{11}(x, y) + f''_{11}(x, z) = 2h(x), \quad (9.19)$$

其中, 式 (9.18) 中已用到 $f''_{11}(x, z)$ 与 y 无关, $f''_{12}(x, y) - f''_{11}(x, y)$ 与 z 无关, 二者相等, 因此均与 y, z 无关.

因此, 式 (9.16)(9.17) 化为

$$2h(x) = \frac{2}{3} \left(h \left(\frac{x+y+z}{3} \right) + 2h \left(\frac{x+y+z}{3} \right) \right) = 2h \left(\frac{x+y+z}{3} \right) \implies h(x) = C_1,$$

其中 $C_1 \in \mathbb{R}$ 为常数.

从而, 我们有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} f''_{11}(x, y) = C_1 &\implies f'_1(x, y) = C_1x + g_1(y) \\ f''_{12}(x, y) = 2C_1 &\implies f'_1(x, y) = 2C_1y + g_2(x) \end{aligned} \right\} \implies f'_1(x, y) = C_1x + 2C_1y + C_2,$$

其中 $C_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ 为常数.

由式 (9.12) 得:

$$f'_2(x, y) = C_1y + 2C_1x + C_2,$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y) &= \frac{1}{2}C_1x^2 + 2C_1xy + C_2x + g_3(y) = \frac{1}{2}C_1y^2 + 2C_1xy + C_2y + g_4(x) \\ &\implies f(x, y) = \frac{1}{2}C_1(x^2 + y^2) + 2C_1xy + C_2(x + y) + C_3 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}C_1(x^2 + 4xy + y^2) + C_2(x + y) + C_3, \end{aligned}$$

其中, $C_1, C_2, C_3 \in \mathbb{R}$. □

事实上, 式 (9.18)(9.19) 中的结论也可以这样得到:

另解 式 (9.11) 两边分别对 x, y, z 求偏导, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} &f'_1 \left(\frac{x+y+z}{3}, \frac{x+y+z}{3} \right) + f'_2 \left(\frac{x+y+z}{3}, \frac{x+y+z}{3} \right) \\ &= f'_1(x, y) + f'_2(z, x) = f'_1(y, z) + f'_2(x, y) = f'_1(z, x) + f'_2(y, z) \\ &\implies f'_1(x, y) + f'_1(x, z) = f'_1(y, z) + f'_1(y, x) \\ &\implies f'_1(x, z) - f'_1(y, z) = f'_1(y, x) - f'_1(x, y) = f'_1(y, x) - f'_1(x, x) + f'_1(x, x) - f'_1(x, y) \\ &\implies \frac{f'_1(x, z) - f'_1(y, z)}{x-y} = \frac{f'_1(y, x) - f'_1(x, x)}{x-y} + \frac{f'_1(x, x) - f'_1(x, y)}{x-y}, \end{aligned}$$

上式令 $y \rightarrow x$ 得:

$$\begin{aligned} f''_{11}(x, z) &= f''_{12}(x, x) - f''_{11}(x, x) := h(x) \\ \implies f''_{12}(x, x) &= 2h(x). \end{aligned}$$

□

说明 此处只需要得到 $f''_{12}(x, x) = 2h(x)$ 的结论即可, 后面并没有用到 $f''_{12}(x, y)$.

9.8.6 证明不等式:

$$\frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} \leq e^{x+y-2} \quad (x \geq 0, y \geq 0).$$

9.8.7 设在 \mathbb{R}^3 上定义的 $u = f(x, y, z)$ 是 z 的连续函数, 且 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 在 \mathbb{R}^3 上连续. 证明: u 在 \mathbb{R}^3 上连续.

9.8.8 设 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 是包含原点的凸区域, $f \in C^1(D)$. 若

$$x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = 0, \quad (x, y) \in D,$$

则 $f(x, y)$ 是常数.

证明 (1) 构造函数 $g(t) = f(tx, ty)$, 则有

$$g'(t) = x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(tx, ty) + y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(tx, ty) = \frac{1}{t} \left(tx \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(tx, ty) + ty \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(tx, ty) \right) = 0, \quad \forall t \neq 0,$$

$$\implies \forall (x, y) \in D, \quad g(t) = \text{Const.}$$

$$\xrightarrow{t=2} C = f(x, y) = f\left(\frac{x}{2}, \frac{y}{2}\right) = \cdots = f\left(\frac{x}{2^n}, \frac{y}{2^n}\right) \rightarrow f(0, 0), \quad n \rightarrow \infty,$$

$$\implies C = f(0, 0) \implies f(x, y) = f(0, 0), \quad \forall (x, y) \in D.$$

□

提示 (2) 直接运用中值定理.

证明 (2) 由 $f \in C^1(D)$ 及中值定理得, 对 $\forall (x, y) \in D, \exists \theta \in (0, 1)$, 使得:

$$f(x, y) - f(0, 0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\theta x, \theta y) \cdot x + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\theta x, \theta y) \cdot y = \frac{1}{\theta} \left(\theta x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\theta x, \theta y) + \theta y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\theta x, \theta y) \right) = 0,$$

故 $f(x, y) = f(0, 0) ((x, y) \in D)$ 为常数.

□

9.8.9 设 $f \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2), f(0, 0) = 0$. 证明: 存在 \mathbb{R}^2 上的连续函数 g_1, g_2 , 使得

$$f(x, y) = xg_1(x, y) + yg_2(x, y).$$

提示 构造与 $f(x, y)$ 有关的单变量函数, 使得其导数与 x, y 有关.

证明 构造函数 $\varphi(t) = f(tx, ty)$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi'(t) &= xf_1'(tx, ty) + yf_2'(tx, ty) \\ \implies f(x, y) &= f(x, y) - f(0, 0) = \varphi(1) - \varphi(0) \\ &= \int_0^1 \varphi'(t) dt \\ &= \int_0^1 xf_1'(tx, ty) + yf_2'(tx, ty) dt \\ &= x \int_0^1 f_1'(tx, ty) dt + y \int_0^1 f_2'(tx, ty) dt.\end{aligned}$$

记

$$g_1(x, y) = \int_0^1 f_1'(tx, ty) dt, \quad g_2(x, y) = \int_0^1 f_2'(tx, ty) dt,$$

往证: $g_1, g_2 \in C(\mathbb{R}^2)$.

对 $\forall (x_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, 取有界闭区域

$$D = \{(x, y) \mid |x| \leq |x_0| + 1, |y| \leq |y_0| + 1\},$$

则 $f_1'(x, y)$ 在 D 上一致连续.

从而, 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta \in (0, 1)$, 使得当 $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in D$ 且 $\begin{cases} |x_1 - x_2| < \delta, \\ |y_1 - y_2| < \delta \end{cases}$ 时, 有

$$|f_1'(x_1, y_1) - f_1'(x_2, y_2)| < \varepsilon,$$

则当 $\begin{cases} |x - x_0| < \delta, \\ |y - y_0| < \delta \end{cases}$ 时, 我们有 $(x, y) \in D$, 且 $\begin{cases} |tx - tx_0| = t|x - x_0| < \delta, \\ |ty - ty_0| = t|y - y_0| < \delta, \end{cases}$ 从而

$$\begin{aligned}& |f_1'(tx, ty) - f_1'(tx_0, ty_0)| < \varepsilon \\ \implies |g_1(x, y) - g_1(x_0, y_0)| &= \left| \int_0^1 (f_1'(tx, ty) - f_1'(tx_0, ty_0)) dt \right| \\ &\leq \int_0^1 |f_1'(tx, ty) - f_1'(tx_0, ty_0)| dt \\ &< \int_0^1 \varepsilon dt = \varepsilon,\end{aligned}$$

此即 $g_1(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 处连续, 又由 (x_0, y_0) 的任意性知, $g_1(x, y) \in C(\mathbb{R}^2)$, 同理可证得: $g_2(x, y) \in C(\mathbb{R}^2)$. 至此, 我们已经找到了满足条件的 $g_1, g_2 \in C(\mathbb{R}^2)$, 使得

$$f(x, y) = xg_1(x, y) + yg_2(x, y).$$

□

说明 当看到 $f(x) \in C^1(\mathbb{R}), f(0) = 0$ 时, 我们应当注意到如下结论:

(1) **微分角度** Lagrange 中值定理:

$$f(x) = f(x) - f(0) = f'(\xi)(x - 0);$$

(2) 积分角度 直接积分得: (注意导函数连续故可积)

$$f(x) = f(x) - f(0) = \int_0^x f'(t) dt.$$

对于多变量函数的情形, 我们则可以任意选取一个变量进行如上操作.

9.8.10 设 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 的某个邻域 U 上有定义, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 在 U 上存在. 证明: 如果 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 中有一个在 (x_0, y_0) 处连续, 那么 $f(x, y)$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 可微.

9.8.11 设 $u(x, y)$ 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上取正值且有二阶连续偏导数. 证明 u 满足方程

$$u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

的充分必要条件是存在一元函数 f 和 g 使得 $u(x, y) = f(x)g(y)$.

证明 当 $f(x), g(y)$ 均存在时, 不妨假设其取值均为正值. (否则令 $f_2(x) = -f(x), g_2(y) = -g(y)$ 取值均为正, 可进行同样的讨论.)

设 $F(x, y) = \ln u(x, y)$, 则 $F(x, y)$ 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上有二阶连续偏导数.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, & \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} &= \frac{1}{u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{1}{u^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} u - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right), & \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial x} &= \frac{1}{u^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} u - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right), \\ \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial x}, & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} u \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &\iff \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial x} = 0 \\ &\iff \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = h_1(x), \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = h_2(y), \end{aligned}$$

其中 $h_1(x), h_2(y)$ 均连续可微. 上式

$$\iff F(x, y) = h_3(x) + p(y) = h_4(y) + q(x) \iff F(x, y) = h_3(x) + h_4(y),$$

记 $f(x) = e^{h_3(x)}, g(y) = e^{h_4(y)}$, 则上式

$$\iff \ln u(x, y) = h_3(x) + h_4(y) \iff u(x, y) = f(x)g(y).$$

□

9.8.12 (拟微分中值定理) 设 $\mathbf{r}(t) = x(t)\mathbf{i} + y(t)\mathbf{j}$ ($t \in [a, b]$) 有连续的导数, 证明: 存在 $\theta \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$|\mathbf{r}(b) - \mathbf{r}(a)| \leq |\mathbf{r}'(\theta)| (b - a).$$

9.8.13 设 $f(x, y, z)$ 在 \mathbb{R}^3 上有一阶连续偏导数, 且满足 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$. 如果 $f(x, 0, 0) > 0$ 对任意的 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 成立, 求证: 对任意的 $(x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$, 也有 $f(x, y, z) > 0$.

证明 对 $\forall (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$, 由中值定理知, $\exists \theta \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $\xi = (x - \theta(y + z), \theta y, \theta z)$ 满足:

$$\begin{aligned} f(x, y, z) - f(x + y + z, 0, 0) &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\xi) \cdot (-(y + z)) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(\xi) \cdot y + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z}(\xi) \cdot z \\ &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(\xi)(-(y + z) + y + z) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

故 $f(x, y, z) = f(x + y + z, 0, 0) > 0$. □

9.8.14 求函数 $f(x, y) = x^2 + xy^2 - x$ 在区域 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 2\}$ 上的最大值和最小值.

解 令

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x + y^2 - 1 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2xy = 0 \end{cases} \implies (x, y) = (0, \pm 1) \text{ or } \left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right),$$

此时

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{A} = Hf(0, 1) &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 2 \\ 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies |\mathbf{A}| = -4 < 0, \\ \mathbf{B} = Hf(0, -1) &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ -2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \implies |\mathbf{B}| = -4 < 0, \\ \mathbf{C} = Hf\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) &= \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \implies |\mathbf{C}| = 2 > 0, \quad c_{11} = 2 > 0, \end{aligned}$$

故 \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} 是不定方阵, $(x, y) = (0, \pm 1)$ 不是极值点; \mathbf{C} 是正定方阵, $f(x, y)$ 在 $\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$ 处有极小值

$$f\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) = -\frac{1}{4}.$$

下面考虑 f 在 ∂D 上的最值. 令 $x^2 + y^2 = 2$.

记 $F(x, y) = x^2 + xy^2 - x + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 2)$ ($\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$). 令

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x + y^2 - 1 + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2xy + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 - 2 = 0 \end{cases} \implies (x, y) = (\pm\sqrt{2}, 0) \text{ or } \left(-\frac{1}{3}, \pm\frac{\sqrt{17}}{3}\right) \text{ or } (1, \pm 1)$$

$$\implies f(\sqrt{2}, 0) = 2 - \sqrt{2}, \quad f(-\sqrt{2}, 0) = 2 + \sqrt{2}, \quad f\left(-\frac{1}{3}, \pm\frac{\sqrt{17}}{3}\right) = -\frac{5}{27}, \quad f(1, \pm 1) = 1,$$

比较上述各值知, $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上有最大值 $f(-\sqrt{2}, 0) = 2 + \sqrt{2}$, 最小值 $f\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right) = -\frac{1}{4}$. □

9.8.15 设 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n 是正数, 且 $x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = n$. 用 Lagrange 乘法法证明

$$x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{x_n} \right) \leq n,$$

等号成立当且仅当 $x_1 = x_2 = \cdots = x_n = 1$ 时成立.

证明 记

$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \frac{n}{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} - \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{x_n} \right) + \lambda(x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n - n), \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}.$$

令

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = \frac{n}{\prod_{k \neq i} x_k} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{x_i^2} \right) + \frac{1}{x_i^2} + \lambda = \frac{1}{x_i^2} \left(1 - \frac{n}{\prod_{k \neq i} x_k} \right) + \lambda = 0, & i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n - n = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\implies -\lambda = \frac{1}{x_i^2} \left(1 - \frac{n}{\prod_{k \neq i} x_k} \right) = \frac{1}{x_j^2} \left(1 - \frac{n}{\prod_{k \neq j} x_k} \right)$$

$$\implies \left(\frac{1}{x_i} - \frac{1}{x_j} \right) \left[\left(\frac{1}{x_i} + \frac{1}{x_j} \right) - \frac{n}{\prod_{k=1}^n x_k} \right] = 0$$

$$\implies \left(\frac{1}{x_i} - \frac{1}{x_j} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x_i x_j} \left(x_i + x_j - \frac{n}{\prod_{k \neq i, j} x_k} \right) = 0.$$

往证:

$$\begin{aligned} x_i + x_j - \frac{n}{\prod_{k \neq i, j} x_k} &< 0 \\ \iff n - \sum_{k \neq i, j} x_k - \frac{n}{\prod_{k \neq i, j} x_k} &< 0 \\ \iff n < \sum_{k \neq i, j} x_k + \frac{n}{\prod_{k \neq i, j} x_k}, \end{aligned}$$

注意到,

$$\sum_{k \neq i, j} x_k + \frac{n}{\prod_{k \neq i, j} x_k} \geq (n-1) \sqrt[n-1]{n} > n, \quad n = 3, 4, \dots$$

故上式成立.

从而

$$\left(\frac{1}{x_i} - \frac{1}{x_j} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{x_i x_j} = 0 \implies x_i = x_j = 1, \quad i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

故 $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 在 $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n = 1$ 时有最小值 0, 从而

$$x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n \left(\frac{1}{x_1} + \frac{1}{x_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{x_n} \right) \leq n.$$

□

说明 如何证明取得的是最小值/最大值?

9.8.16 设 $a_i \geq 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$), $p > 1$. 证明:

$$\frac{a_1 + a_2 + \cdots + a_n}{n} \leq \left(\frac{a_1^p + a_2^p + \cdots + a_n^p}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}},$$

并说明等号成立的条件.

9.8.17 设 $y_i = y_i(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 是 n 个可微的 n 元函数, 证明:

$$dy_1 \wedge dy_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge dy_n = \frac{\partial(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)}{\partial(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)} dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge \cdots \wedge dx_n.$$

证明 先证明 $n = 3$ 的情形. 即有

$$dy_1 \wedge dy_2 \wedge dy_3 = \frac{\partial(y_1, y_2, y_3)}{\partial(x_1, x_2, x_3)} dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge dx_3.$$

计算得:

$$\begin{aligned} dy_1 \wedge dy_2 \wedge dy_3 &= \left(\frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_2} dx_2 + \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_3} dx_3 \right) \wedge \left(\frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} dx_2 + \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_3} dx_3 \right) \\ &\quad \wedge \left(\frac{\partial y_3}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial y_3}{\partial x_2} dx_2 + \frac{\partial y_3}{\partial x_3} dx_3 \right) \\ &= \left(\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_3} \end{vmatrix} dx_2 \wedge dx_3 + \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_3} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_3} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_1} \end{vmatrix} dx_3 \wedge dx_1 + \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_2} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} \end{vmatrix} dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \right) \\ &\quad \wedge \left(\frac{\partial y_3}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \frac{\partial y_3}{\partial x_2} dx_2 + \frac{\partial y_3}{\partial x_3} dx_3 \right) \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_2}{\partial x_3} \\ \frac{\partial y_3}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial y_3}{\partial x_2} & \frac{\partial y_3}{\partial x_3} \end{vmatrix} dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge dx_3 \\ &= \frac{\partial(y_1, y_2, y_3)}{\partial(x_1, x_2, x_3)} dx_1 \wedge dx_2 \wedge dx_3. \end{aligned}$$

因此运用数学归纳法及行列式的递归定义不难证明 n 时的情形.

□

9.9 第 9 章补充习题

9.9.1 设 $F(x, y)$ 有连续的偏导数, 若曲线 $F(x, y) = 0$ 在 (x_0, y_0) 自相交, 问在 (x_0, y_0) 附近是否存在隐函数? $F'_x(x_0, y_0)$ 和 $F'_y(x_0, y_0)$ 等于多少?

解 自相交 \implies 隐函数不存在, $F'_x(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)$, $F'_y(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)$. □

说明 不是很能理解这题想问什么...

9.9.2 设 F 具有连续的一阶偏导数, $w = w(x, y, z)$ 是方程

$$F(x - aw, y - bw, z - cw) = 1$$

所确定的隐函数, 其中 a, b, c 为常数. 求 $a \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + b \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} + c \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$.

提示 直接对方程求偏导即可.

9.9.3 设 $f(x, y)$ 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上可微, 且满足

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x, y)}{\rho} = +\infty,$$

其中 $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$. 证明: 对任意的 $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2)$, 均存在一点 (x_0, y_0) , 使得 $\nabla f(x_0, y_0) = \mathbf{v}$.

提示 可以考虑单变量中对应的结论:

设 $f(x)$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上可微, 且满足

$$\lim_{|x| \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{|x|} = +\infty,$$

证明: 对任意的 $a \in \mathbb{R}$, 存在 x_0 , 使得 $f'(x_0) = a$.

分析 即证: $\exists(x_0, y_0)$, 使得

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = v_1, \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = v_2 \iff \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) - v_1 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) - v_2 = 0.$$

若能构造一个函数 F , 使得

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) - v_1, \quad \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) - v_2,$$

则只需证明, 对 $\forall \mathbf{v}$, $F(x, y)$ 有驻点.

证明 对 $\forall \mathbf{v} = (v_1, v_2)$, 设 $F(x, y) = f(x, y) - v_1x - v_2y$. 即证: $F(x, y)$ 有驻点.

注意到,

$$\frac{F(x, y)}{\rho} = \frac{f(x, y) - v_1x - v_2y}{\rho} \geq \frac{f(x, y)}{\rho} - (|v_1| + |v_2|) \rightarrow +\infty, \quad \rho \rightarrow \infty,$$

即

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} \frac{F(x, y)}{\rho} = +\infty \implies \lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} F(x, y) = +\infty,$$

故 $F(x, y)$ 在充分大的圆内取到最小值, 记最小值点为 (x_0, y_0) , 易知其为极小值点, 从而

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) - v_1 = 0, & \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) &= \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) - v_2 = 0 \\ &\implies \nabla f(x_0, y_0) = \mathbf{v}.\end{aligned}$$

□

9.9.4 设 $f(x, y)$ 在有界闭区域 D 上连续, 且存在偏导数. 若

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, y) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) = f(x, y),$$

且

$$f(x, y) = 0, \quad (x, y) \in \partial D,$$

求证: $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上恒等于零.

提示 用反证法.

证明 用反证法. 假设 $f(x, y) \not\equiv 0$, 则在 D 内部比如存在最大值或最小值. 不妨设其取到最大值 $f(x_0, y_0) > 0$, 从而

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = 0 \implies f(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) = 0,$$

矛盾! 故

$$f(x, y) \equiv 0, \quad (x, y) \in D.$$

□

9.9.5 设 $x = \cos \varphi \cos \psi, y = \cos \varphi \sin \psi, z = \sin \varphi$, 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.

提示 (1) 方程组确定了隐函数 $\varphi = \varphi(x, y), \psi = \psi(x, y)$, 故 $z = \sin \varphi(x, y)$.

提示 (2) 方程组等价于 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$.

参考 数学分析习题课讲义 20.2.例 20.2.3.

9.10 重点习题

9.1.19

9.2.17 本题对于求 $(0, 0)$ 处的偏导数, 必须先将其余变量的值代入 (如, 求 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(0, 0)$ 时, 需先代入 $y = 0$) 再对指定变量求导数 (通过导数的极限定义), 而不能求 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$, 这是由于偏导数在该点处不连续造成的.

9.2.33

9.3.3

9.8.13

9.8.5

9.8.9

第 10 章 多变量函数的重积分

10.1 二重积分

10.1.1 改变下列积分的顺序.

(1) $\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy;$

(2) $\int_0^2 dx \int_{2x}^{6-x} f(x, y) dy;$

(3) $\int_0^a dy \int_{a-\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}^{a+\sqrt{a^2-y^2}} f(x, y) dx;$

(4) $\int_a^b dy \int_y^b f(x, y) dx;$

(5) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} f(x, y) dy;$

(6) $\int_0^1 dy \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 f(x, y) dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{y}} f(x, y) dx.$

解 (1)

(2)

$$\int_0^2 dx \int_{2x}^{6-x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^4 dy \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}y} f(x, y) dx + \int_4^6 dy \int_0^{6-y} f(x, y) dx.$$

(3)

(4)

$$\int_a^b dy \int_y^b f(x, y) dx = \int_a^b dx \int_a^x f(x, y) dy.$$

(5)

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_0^{2-x} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{2-y} f(x, y) dx.$$

(6)

□

10.1.2 计算下列积分.

(1) $\iint_D \frac{y}{(1+x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy, D = [0, 1]^2;$

(2) $\iint_D \sin(x+y) dx dy, D = [0, \pi]^2;$

(3) $\iint_D \cos(x+y) dx dy$, D : 由 $y = \pi, x = y, x = 0$ 围成;

(4) $\iint_D (x+y) dx dy$, D : 由 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 围成的圆在第一象限部分;

(5) $\iint_D (x+y-1) dx dy$, D : 由 $y = x, y = x+a, y = a, y = 3a$ 围成;

(6) $\iint_D \frac{\sin y}{y} dx dy$, D : 由 $y = x, x = y^2$ 围成;

(7) $\iint_D \frac{x^2}{y^2} dx dy$, D : 由 $x = 2, y = x, xy = 1$ 围成;

(8) $\iint_D |\cos(x+y)| dx dy$, D : 由 $y = x, y = 0, x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 围成.

解 (1)

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \frac{y}{(1+x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 \frac{y}{(1+x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dy = - \int_0^1 dx \cdot \left((1+x^2+y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_{y=0}^1 \right) \\ &= - \int_0^1 ((2+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - (1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}) dx \\ &= - \ln \left| \frac{x + \sqrt{2+x^2}}{x + \sqrt{1+x^2}} \right|_0^1 = \ln \frac{2 + \sqrt{2}}{1 + \sqrt{3}}. \end{aligned}$$

(2)

(3)

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (x+y) dx dy &= \int_0^a dx \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} (x+y) dy = \int_0^a dx \cdot \left(xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2 \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \\ &= \int_0^a \left(x\sqrt{a^2-x^2} + \frac{1}{2}(a^2-x^2) \right) dx \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{3}(a^2-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2}a^2x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^a = \frac{2}{3}a^3. \end{aligned}$$

(5)

(6)

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \frac{\sin y}{y} dx dy &= \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^y \frac{\sin y}{y} dx = \int_0^1 dy \left(\frac{\sin y}{y} (y - y^2) \right) = \int_0^1 \sin y \cdot (1 - y) dy \\ &= - \left(\cos y \cdot (1 - y) \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \cos y dy \right) = - \left(-1 + \sin y \Big|_0^1 \right) = 1 - \sin 1. \end{aligned}$$

(7)

(8)

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D |\cos(x+y)| dx dy &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dy \int_y^{\frac{\pi}{2}-y} \cos(x+y) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}-x}^x (-\cos(x+y)) dy \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dy \cdot \sin(x+y) \Big|_y^{\frac{\pi}{2}-y} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \cdot (-\sin(x+y)) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}-x}^x \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin 2x) dx = \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1. \end{aligned}$$

□

10.1.3 利用函数的奇偶性计算下列积分:

(1) $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$, $D: -1 \leq x \leq 1, -1 \leq y \leq 1$;

(2) $\iint_D \sin x \sin y dx dy$, $D: x^2 - y^2 = 1, x^2 + y^2 = 9$ 围成含原点的部分.

解 (1)

(2) 注意到, $f(x) = \sin x$ 是奇函数, 而积分区域关于 y 轴对称, 故

$$\iint_D \sin x \sin y dx dy = 0.$$

□

10.1.4 设函数 φ 和 ψ 分别在区间 $[a, b]$ 和 $[c, d]$ 上可积, 求证: $f(x, y) = \varphi(x)\psi(y)$ 在 $D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ 上可积, 且有

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \int_a^b \varphi(x) dx \int_c^d \psi(y) dy.$$

10.1.5 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上连续, 证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a dx \int_0^x f(x)f(y) dy &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^a f(x) dx \right)^2, \\ \int_0^a dx \int_0^x f(y) dy &= \int_0^a (a-x)f(x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

证明 注意到,

$$\int_0^a dx \int_0^x f(x)f(y) dy + \int_0^a dx \int_x^a f(x)f(y) dy = \int_0^a f(x) dx \int_0^a f(y) dy = \left(\int_0^a f(x) dx \right)^2,$$

而

$$\int_0^a dx \int_0^x f(x)f(y) dy = \int_0^a dy \int_x^a f(x)f(y) dx = \int_0^a dx \int_x^a f(x)f(y) dy,$$

故

$$\int_0^a dx \int_0^x f(x)f(y) dy = \int_0^a dx \int_x^a f(x)f(y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^a f(x) dx \right)^2.$$

$$\int_0^a dx \int_0^x f(y) dy = \int_0^a dy \int_y^a f(y) dx = \int_0^a (a-y)f(y) dy = \int_0^a (a-x)f(x) dx.$$

□

10.1.6 设函数 $f(x, y)$ 有连续的二阶偏导数, 在 $D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ 上, 求积分

$$\iint_D \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy.$$

解

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iint_D \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy &= \int_a^b dx \int_c^d \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} dy = \int_a^b dx \cdot \frac{\partial f(x, y)}{\partial x} \Big|_{y=c}^d \\
 &= \int_a^b \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, d) - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x, c) \right) dx = (f(x, d) - f(x, c)) \Big|_a^b \\
 &= f(b, d) - f(b, c) - f(a, d) + f(a, c).
 \end{aligned}$$

□

10.1.7 设函数 $f(x, y)$ 连续, 求极限

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} f(x, y) dx dy.$$

提示 考虑积分中值定理.

答案 $f(0, 0)$.

10.2 二重积分的换元

10.2.1 计算下列积分.

$$(1) \int_0^R \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} \ln(1+x^2+y^2) dy;$$

$$(2) \int_0^a dx \int_0^b xy(x^2-y^2) dy;$$

$$(3) \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi \cos(x+y) dx dy;$$

$$(4) \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}} dx \int_x^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} xy(x+y) dy;$$

$$(5) \int_0^{\frac{R}{\sqrt{1+R^2}}} dx \int_0^{Rx} \left(1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}\right) dy + \int_{\frac{R}{\sqrt{1+R^2}}}^R dx \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} \left(1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}\right) dy.$$

解 (1)

(2)

(3)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^\pi \int_0^\pi \cos(x+y) dx dy &= \int_0^\pi dx \int_0^\pi \cos(x+y) dy = \int_0^\pi dx \cdot \sin(x+y) \Big|_0^\pi \\
 &= \int_0^\pi (\sin(x+\pi) - \sin x) dx = (\cos x - \cos(x+\pi)) \Big|_0^\pi \\
 &= -4.
 \end{aligned}$$

(4)

(5)

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_0^{\frac{R}{\sqrt{1+R^2}}} dx \int_0^{Rx} \left(1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}\right) dy + \int_{\frac{R}{\sqrt{1+R^2}}}^R dx \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} \left(1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}\right) dy \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{R^2}{\sqrt{1+R^2}}} dy \int_{\frac{1}{R}y}^{\sqrt{R^2-y^2}} \left(1 + \frac{y^2}{x^2}\right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{R^2}{\sqrt{1+R^2}}} dy \cdot \left(x - \frac{y^2}{x}\right) \Big|_{\frac{1}{R}y}^{\sqrt{R^2-y^2}} \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{R^2}{\sqrt{1+R^2}}} \left(\frac{R^2-2y^2}{\sqrt{R^2-y^2}} - \left(\frac{1}{R}-R\right)y\right) dy \\
&= \left(y\sqrt{R^2-y^2} - \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{R}-R\right)y^2\right) \Big|_0^{\frac{R^2}{\sqrt{1+R^2}}} = \frac{1}{2}R^3.
\end{aligned}$$

□

10.2.2 计算下面二重积分.

(1) $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy$, $D: x^2+y^2 \leq x+y$;

(2) $\iint_D \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}} dx dy$, D : 由 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 4, y=0, y=x$ 所围成的第一象限部分;

(3) $\iint_D (x^2+y^2) dx dy$, D : 由 $xy=1, xy=2, y=x, y=2x$ 围成的第一象限部分;

(4) $\iint_D dx dy$, D : 由 $y^2=ax, y^2=bx, x^2=my, x^2=ny$ 围成的区域 ($a > b > 0, m > n > 0$);

(5) $\iint_D xy dx dy$, D : 由 $xy=a, xy=b, y^2=cx, y^2=dx$ 围成的第一象限部分 ($0 < a < b, 0 < c < d$);

(6) $\iint_D 4xy dx dy$, D : 由 $x^4+y^4=1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ 所围成的区域;

(7) $\iint_D \frac{x^2-y^2}{\sqrt{x+y+3}} dx dy$, $D: |x|+|y| \leq 1$;

(8) $\iint_D \sin \frac{y}{x+y} dx dy$, D : 由直线 $x+y=1, x=0, y=0$ 所围成的区域.

(9) $\iint_D |xy| dx dy$, $D: x^2+y^2 \leq a^2$.

解 (1) 记 $x=r \cos \theta, y=r \sin \theta$, 则 $D: 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\theta\right), -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq \frac{3\pi}{4}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
\iint_D \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2} \cos\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}-\theta\right)} r^2 dr = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}r^3\right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\theta\right)} \\
&= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cos^3\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-\theta\right) d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \left(\cos 3\left(\theta-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 3 \cos\left(\theta-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) d\theta \\
&= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \left(\frac{1}{3} \sin 3\left(\theta-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 3 \sin\left(\theta-\frac{\pi}{4}\right)\right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} = \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{9}.
\end{aligned}$$

其中已用到

$$\cos 3\theta = 4 \cos^3 \theta - 3 \cos \theta \implies \cos^3 \theta = \frac{1}{4}(\cos 3\theta + 3 \cos \theta).$$

(2)

(3)

(4) 记 $y^2 = ux, x^2 = vy$, 则 $D' \mapsto D$, 其中 D' : 由 $u = a, u = b, v = m, v = n$ 围成,

$$\begin{cases} x = (uv^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}, \\ y = (u^2v)^{\frac{1}{3}} \end{cases} \implies \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = -\frac{1}{3},$$

故

$$\iint_D dx dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_b^a du \int_n^m dv = \frac{1}{3}(a-b)(m-n).$$

(5) 记 $xy = u, y^2 = vx$, 则 D' : 由 $u = a, u = b, v = c, v = d$ 围成,

$$\begin{cases} x = u^{\frac{2}{3}}v^{-\frac{1}{3}}, \\ y = (uv)^{\frac{1}{3}} \end{cases} \implies \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{2}{3}u^{-\frac{1}{3}}v^{-\frac{1}{3}} & -\frac{1}{3}u^{\frac{2}{3}}v^{-\frac{4}{3}} \\ \frac{1}{3}u^{-\frac{2}{3}}v^{\frac{1}{3}} & \frac{1}{3}u^{\frac{1}{3}}v^{-\frac{2}{3}} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{3}v^{-1},$$

故

$$\iint_D xy dx dy = \frac{1}{3} \int_a^b u du \int_c^d v^{-1} dv = \frac{1}{6}(b^2 - a^2) \ln \frac{d}{c}.$$

(6)

(7) 记 $x + y = u, x - y = v$, 则 D' : 由 $u = \pm 1, v = \pm 1$ 围成,

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}(u + v), \\ y = \frac{1}{2}(u - v) \end{cases} \implies \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \frac{x^2 - y^2}{\sqrt{x + y + 3}} dx dy &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{u}{\sqrt{u + 3}} du \int_{-1}^1 v dv \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_{-1}^1 \frac{u}{\sqrt{u + 3}} du \right) \left(\frac{1}{2}v^2 \Big|_{-1}^1 \right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(8)

(9)

□

10.2.3 求下列曲线所围成的平面区域的面积.(1) $x^2 + 2y^2 = 3$ 和 $xy = 1$ (不含原点部分);(2) $(x - y)^2 + x^2 = a^2$ ($a > 0$);(3) 由直线 $x + y = a, x + y = b, y = kx, y = mx$ ($0 < a < b, 0 < k < m$) 围成的平面区域.

解 (1)

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D dx dy &= 2 \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\sqrt{\frac{3-x^2}{2}}} dy = 2 \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \left(\sqrt{\frac{3-x^2}{2}} - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{x\sqrt{3-x^2} - 3 \arccos \frac{x}{\sqrt{3}}}{2\sqrt{2}} - \ln x \right) \Big|_1^{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= \frac{3 \left(\arccos \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \arccos \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{3}} \right)}{\sqrt{2}} - \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

(2)

(3)

□

10.2.4 证明:

$$\iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1} e^{x^2+y^2} dx dy \leq \left(\int_{-\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}} e^{x^2} dx \right)^2.$$

提示 将上式右边化为二重积分, 比较积分区域和被积函数的大小即可.

10.2.5 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 证明:

$$\int_0^1 e^{f(x)} dx \cdot \int_0^1 e^{-f(y)} dy \geq 1.$$

证明 由积分形式的 Cauchy 不等式知,

$$\int_0^1 e^{f(x)} dx \cdot \int_0^1 e^{-f(y)} dy = \left(\int_0^1 e^{f(x)} dx \right) \left(\int_0^1 e^{-f(x)} dx \right) \geq \left(\int_0^1 \sqrt{e^{f(x)-f(x)}} dx \right)^2 = 1.$$

□

10.2.6 设 $f(x)$ 为连续的奇函数, 证明:

$$\iint_{|x|+|y| \leq 1} e^{f(x+y)} dx dy \geq 2.$$

证明 记 $x+y=u, x-y=v$, 则 D' : 由 $u=\pm 1, v=\pm 1$ 围成,

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{1}{2}(u+v), \\ y = \frac{1}{2}(u-v) \end{cases} \implies \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} & -\frac{1}{2} \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{|x|+|y| \leq 1} e^{f(x+y)} dx dy &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 e^{f(u)} du \int_{-1}^1 dv = \int_{-1}^1 e^{f(u)} du = \int_{-1}^0 e^{f(u)} du + \int_0^1 e^{f(u)} du \\ &\stackrel{u=-t}{=} \int_0^1 e^{f(-t)} dt + \int_0^1 e^{f(u)} du = \int_0^1 (e^{f(u)} + e^{-f(u)}) du \\ &\geq \int_0^1 2 du = 2. \end{aligned}$$

□

10.2.7 设 $f(t)$ 为连续函数, 求证:

$$\iint_D f(x-y) dx dy = \int_{-A}^A f(t)(A-|t|) dt,$$

其中 D 为 $|x| \leq \frac{A}{2}, |y| \leq \frac{A}{2}, A > 0$ 为常数.

证明 记 $y = y, x = t + y$, 以 t, y 作为新的积分参量, 则 D' : 由 $y = \pm \frac{A}{2}, t = -y \pm \frac{A}{2}$ 围成, 且有

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(t, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 1,$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x-y) dx dy &= \iint_{D'} f(t) dt dy = \int_0^A f(t) dt \cdot \int_{-\frac{A}{2}}^{-t+\frac{A}{2}} dy + \int_{-A}^0 f(t) dt \cdot \int_{-t-\frac{A}{2}}^{\frac{A}{2}} dy \\ &= \int_0^A f(t)(A-t) dt + \int_{-A}^0 f(t)(A+t) dt = \int_{-A}^A f(t)(A-|t|) dt. \end{aligned}$$

□

10.3 三重积分

10.3.1 计算下列三重积分.

(1) $\iiint_V xy dx dy dz, V: 1 \leq x \leq 2, -2 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq \frac{1}{2};$

(2) $\iiint_V xy^2 z^3 dx dy dz, V: \text{由 } z = xy, y = x, x = 1, z = 0 \text{ 围成};$

(3) $\iiint_V y \cos(x+z) dx dy dz, V: \text{有 } y = \sqrt{x}, y = 0, z = 0, x+z = \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 围成};$

(4) $\iiint_V (a-y) dx dy dz, V: \text{由 } y = 0, z = 0, 2x+y = a, x+y = a, y+z = a \text{ 围成}.$

解 (1)

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V xy^2 z^3 dx dy dz &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dy \int_0^{xy} xy^2 z^3 dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dy \cdot \frac{1}{4} x^5 y^6 \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \cdot \frac{1}{4} x^5 \cdot \frac{1}{7} x^7 = \frac{1}{28 \times 13} x^{13} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{364}. \end{aligned}$$

(3)

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V (a-y) dx dy dz &= \int_0^a (a-y) dy \cdot \int_{\frac{1}{2}(a-y)}^{a-y} dx \cdot \int_0^{a-y} dz = \int_0^a \frac{1}{2} (a-y)^3 dy \\ &= -\frac{1}{8} (a-y)^4 \Big|_0^a = \frac{1}{8} a^4. \end{aligned}$$

□

10.3.2 计算下列积分值.

$$(1) \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} dy \int_0^a z \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dz;$$

$$(2) \int_{-R}^R dx \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}} (x^2+y^2) dz;$$

$$(3) \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dz;$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} z^2 dz.$$

解 (1) 记 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 2 \cos \theta$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^2 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} dy \int_0^a z \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2 \cos \theta} r^2 dr \int_0^a z dz = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \cdot \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta \\ & = \frac{4}{3} a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4} (\cos 3\theta + 3 \cos \theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{3} a^2 \left(\frac{1}{3} \sin 3\theta + 3 \sin \theta \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{8}{9} a^2. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 记 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq R$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-R}^R dx \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}} (x^2+y^2) dz = \int_{-R}^R dx \int_{-\sqrt{R^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{R^2-x^2}} dy (x^2+y^2) \sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2} \\ & = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \int_0^R r \cdot r^2 \cdot \sqrt{R^2-r^2} dr = 2\pi \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{15} (R^2-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} (2R^2+3r^2) \right) \Big|_0^R = \frac{4\pi}{15} R^5. \end{aligned}$$

(3)

(4)

□

10.3.3 计算下列三重积分.

$$(1) \iiint_V (x^2+y^2) dx dy dz, V: \text{由 } x^2+y^2=2z, z=2 \text{ 围成};$$

$$(2) \iiint_V \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy dz, V: \text{由 } x^2+y^2=z^2, z=1 \text{ 围成};$$

$$(3) \iiint_V z dx dy dz, V: \text{由 } \sqrt{4-x^2-y^2}=z, x^2+y^2=3z \text{ 围成};$$

$$(4) \iiint_V xyz dx dy dz, V \text{ 是 } x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1 \text{ 的第一卦限部分};$$

$$(5) \iiint_V x^2 dx dy dz, V: \text{由曲面 } z=y^2, z=4y^2 (y>0) \text{ 及平面 } z=x, z=2x, z=1 \text{ 围成};$$

$$(6) \iiint_V |x^2+y^2+z^2-1| dx dy dz, V: x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 4;$$

$$(7) \iiint_V e^{|z|} dx dy dz, V: x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1;$$

$$(8) \iiint_V (|x|+z) e^{-(x^2+y^2+z^2)} dx dy dz, V: 1 \leq x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 4.$$

解 (1) 记 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq 2$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz &= \iint (x^2 + y^2) dx dy \cdot \int_{\frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2)}^2 dz \\ &= \iint (x^2 + y^2) \left(2 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)\right) dx dy = \int_0^2 r^2 \left(2 - \frac{1}{2}r^2\right) \cdot r dr \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \\ &= 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{2}r^4 - \frac{1}{12}r^6\right) \Big|_0^2 \\ &= \frac{16\pi}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

(2)

(3)

(4) 记 $x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = r \cos \theta$, 则积分区域化为

$$D = \left\{ (r, \theta, \varphi) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}.$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V xyz dx dy dz &= \iiint_D r^3 \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \cdot r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^1 r^5 dr \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \theta \cos \theta d\theta \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{6}r^6 \Big|_0^1 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sin^4 \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \varphi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{48}. \end{aligned}$$

(5)

(6) 记 $x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = r \cos \theta$, 则积分区域化为

$$D = \left\{ (r, \theta, \varphi) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \right\}.$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V |x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1| dx dy dz &= \iiint_D |r^2 - 1| \cdot r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^2 |r^2 - 1| r^2 dr \cdot \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \\ &= \left(\int_0^1 (1 - r^2)r^2 dr + \int_1^2 (r^2 - 1)r^2 dr \right) \cdot (-\cos \theta) \Big|_0^\pi \cdot 2\pi \\ &= 4\pi \cdot \left(\left(\frac{1}{3}r^3 - \frac{1}{5}r^5 \right) \Big|_0^1 + \left(\frac{1}{5}r^5 - \frac{1}{3}r^3 \right) \Big|_1^2 \right) \\ &= 16\pi. \end{aligned}$$

(7)

(8)

□

10.3.4 利用对称性求下列三重积分.

(1) $\iiint_V (x+y) dx dy dz$, V : 由 $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2, z = 0$ 围成;

(2) $\iiint_V x dx dy dz$, V : 由 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2, x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 围成;

(3) $\iiint_V \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} dx dy dz$, $V: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R$;

(4) $\iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz$, $V: r^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2, z \geq 0$;

(5) $\iiint_V \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}} dx dy dz$, $V: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$;

(6) $\iiint_V \frac{z \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1)}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1} dx dy dz$, $V: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$.

解 (1) 注意到积分区域关于 $x = y = 0$ 中心对称, 而 $f(x, y) = x + y$ 满足 $f(x, y) = -f(-x, -y)$, 故

$$\iiint_V (x+y) dx dy dz = 0.$$

(2) 注意到积分区域关于 $x = 0$ 平面对称, $f(x, y, z) = x$ 满足 $f(x, y, z) = -f(-x, y, z)$, 故

$$\iiint_V x dx dy dz = 0.$$

(3)

(4) 记 $x = \rho \sin \theta \cos \varphi, y = \rho \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = \rho \cos \theta$, 则积分区域化为

$$D = \left\{ (\rho, \theta, \varphi) \mid r \leq \rho \leq R, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \right\}.$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz &= \iiint_D \rho^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot \rho^2 \sin \theta d\rho d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \int_r^R \rho^4 d\rho \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \theta d\theta \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \rho^5 \Big|_r^R \cdot \left(-\cos \theta + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \theta \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cdot 2\pi \\ &= \frac{1}{5} (R^5 - r^5) \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot 2\pi = \frac{4\pi}{15} (R^5 - r^5). \end{aligned}$$

说明 上述积分过程似乎并未用到对称性?

(5)

(6) 由对称性知, 上述积分为 0. □

10.3.5 计算下列曲面围成的立体体积.

(1) $y = 0, z = 0, 3x + y = 6, 3x + 2y = 12, x + y + z = 6$;

(2) $z = x^2 + y^2, z = 2x^2 + 2y^2, y = x, y = x^2$;

(3) $z^2 + x^2 = 1, x + y + z = 3, y = 0$;

(4) $x^2 + y^2 = 2x, z = x^2 + y^2, z = 0$;

- (5) $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1, z = xy$ (在第一卦限部分);
 (6) $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2az, x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ (含 z 轴部分);
 (7) $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2}$ (含 z 轴部分);
 (8) $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = a^3 x$.

解 (1)

(2)

(3) 记 $D = \{(x, z) | z^2 + x^2 \leq 1\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V dx dy dz &= \iint_D dx dz \cdot \int_0^{3-z-x} dy = \iint_D (3-z-x) dx dz \\ &= 3 \iint_D dx dz - 2 \iint_D x dx dz = 3\pi - 2 \iint_D x dx dz, \end{aligned}$$

注意到积分区域 D 关于 $x = 0$ 对称, 而 $f(x, z) = x$ 满足 $f(x, z) = -f(-x, z)$, 故

$$\iint_D x dx dz = 0 \implies \iiint_V dx dy dz = 3\pi.$$

(4)

(5) 记 D 是 Oxy 平面第一象限内由 $\frac{x^2}{9} + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ 围成的区域, 则有

$$\iiint_V dx dy dz = \iint_D dx dy \cdot \int_0^{xy} dz = \iint_D xy dx dy,$$

记 $x = 3s, y = 2t$, 则 $D' : s^2 + t^2 \leq 1, s \geq 0, t \geq 0$,

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(s, t)} = \begin{vmatrix} 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 \end{vmatrix} = 6,$$

故上式

$$= \iint_{D'} 6st \cdot 6 ds dt = 36 \iint_{D'} st ds dt,$$

记 $s = r \cos \theta, t = r \sin \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 1$, 上式

$$= 36 \int_0^1 r^3 dr \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta = 36 \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{9}{2}.$$

(6)

(7)

(8) 记 $x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = r \cos \theta$, 则有

$$r^4 = a^3 r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \implies r^3 = a^3 \sin \theta \cos \varphi,$$

积分区域化为

$$D = \left\{ (r, \theta, \varphi) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq a \sqrt[3]{\sin \theta \cos \varphi} \right\},$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iiint_V dx dy dz &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta d\theta \cdot \int_0^{a(\sin \theta \cos \varphi)^{\frac{1}{3}}} r^2 dr \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta d\theta \cdot \frac{1}{3} a^3 \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi d\varphi \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} a^3 \cdot \left(\sin \varphi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} a^3 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{12} a^3.
 \end{aligned}$$

□

10.3.6 求函数 $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在域 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq x + y + z$ 内的平均值.

提示

$$\bar{f} = \frac{\iiint_V f(x, y, z) dx dy dz}{\iiint_V dx dy dz}.$$

10.3.7 设 $F(t) = \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq t^2} f(x^2+y^2+z^2) dx dy dz$, 其中 f 为可微分函数, 求 $F'(t)$.

解

$$F(t) = \int_0^t f(r^2) 4\pi r^2 dr \implies F'(t) = f(t^2) 4\pi t^2.$$

□

10.3.8 证明: $\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1} f(z) dV = \pi \int_{-1}^1 f(z)(1-z^2) dz$.

证明

$$\begin{aligned}
 \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1} f(z) dV &= \int_{-1}^1 f(z) dz \cdot \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 1-z^2} dx dy \\
 &= \int_{-1}^1 f(z) dz \cdot \pi(1-z^2) \\
 &= \pi \int_{-1}^1 f(z)(1-z^2) dz.
 \end{aligned}$$

□

10.3.9 设函数 $f(x, y, z)$ 连续, 证明:

$$\int_a^b dx \int_a^x dy \int_a^y f(x, y, z) dz = \int_a^b dz \int_z^b dy \int_y^b f(x, y, z) dx.$$

证明

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b dx \int_a^x dy \int_a^y f(x, y, z) dz &= \int_a^b dx \int_a^x dz \int_z^x f(x, y, z) dy \\ &= \int_a^b dz \int_z^b dx \int_z^x f(x, y, z) dy = \int_a^b dz \int_z^b dy \int_y^b f(x, y, z) dx. \end{aligned}$$

□

10.3.10

10.3.11

10.3.12

10.3.13

10.3.14

10.3.15

10.3.16

10.3.17

10.3.18

10.3.19

10.4 n 重积分

10.4.1 计算下列 n 重积分.

(1) $\int \cdots \int_{[0,1]^n} (x_1^2 + \cdots + x_n^2) dx_1 \cdots dx_n;$

(2) $\int \cdots \int_{[0,1]^n} (x_1 + \cdots + x_n)^2 dx_1 \cdots dx_n;$

(3) $\int_0^1 dx_1 \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-1}} x_1 \cdots x_n dx_n.$

(1)

(2)

(3)

10.4.2 计算下列集合 $V_n = \left\{ (x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid \frac{x_1}{a_1} + \dots + \frac{x_n}{a_n} \leq 1, x_1, \dots, x_n \geq 0 \right\}$ 的体积.

10.4.3 设 $f(x)$ 连续, 证明:

$$\int_0^a dx_1 \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-1}} f(x_n) dx_n = \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_0^a f(t)(a-t)^{n-1} dt.$$

证明 由习题 10.5.12 的结论知,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^a dx_1 \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-1}} f(x_n) dx_n \\ &= \int_0^a dx_n \int_{x_n}^a dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{x_2}^a f(x_n) dx_1 \\ &= \int_0^a f(x_n) dx_n \int_{x_n}^a dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{x_2}^a dx_1 \\ &= \int_0^a f(x_n) dx_n \int_{x_n}^a dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{x_3}^a dx_2 \cdot (a-x_2) \\ &= \int_0^a f(x_n) dx_n \int_{x_n}^a dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{x_4}^a dx_3 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}(a-x_2)^2 \Big|_{x_2=x_3}^a \right) \\ &= \int_0^a f(x_n) dx_n \int_{x_n}^a dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{x_4}^a dx_3 \cdot \frac{1}{2}(a-x_3)^2 \\ &= \int_0^a f(x_n) dx_n \int_{x_n}^a dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{x_5}^a dx_4 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2 \cdot 3}(a-x_3)^3 \Big|_{x_3=x_4}^a \right) \\ &= \int_0^a f(x_n) dx_n \int_{x_n}^a dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{x_5}^a dx_4 \cdot \frac{1}{3!}(a-x_4)^3 \\ &= \cdots \\ &= \int_0^a f(x_n) dx_n \cdot \frac{1}{(n-1)!}(a-x_n)^{n-1} \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_0^a f(x_n)(a-x_n)^{n-1} dx_n \\ &= \frac{1}{(n-1)!} \int_0^a f(t)(a-t)^{n-1} dt. \end{aligned}$$

□

10.4.4 设 $f(x)$ 连续, 证明:

$$\int_0^a dx_1 \int_0^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_0^{x_{n-1}} f(x_1)f(x_2)\cdots f(x_n) dx_n = \frac{1}{n!} \left(\int_0^a f(t) dt \right)^n.$$

10.5 第 10 章综合习题

10.5.1 计算二重积分 $I = \iint_D \operatorname{sgn}(x^2 - y^2 + 2) dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$.

提示

$$I = \iint_D \operatorname{sgn}(x^2 - y^2 + 2) dx dy = \iint_{D \cap E} dx dy - \iint_{D \cap F} dx dy,$$

其中 $E = \{(x, y) | x^2 - y^2 + 2 \geq 0\}$, $F = \{(x, y) | x^2 - y^2 + 2 \leq 0\}$.

10.5.2 计算三重积分

$$I = \iiint_{[0,1]^3} \frac{du dv dw}{(1 + u^2 + v^2 + w^2)^2}.$$

提示 运用柱坐标变换, 再令 $w = \tan \varphi$, 最后运用被积函数的对称性.

解 记 $u = r \cos \theta, v = r \sin \theta$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{[0,1]^3} \frac{du dv dw}{(1 + u^2 + v^2 + w^2)^2} &= 2 \int_0^1 dw \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \cdot \int_0^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}} \frac{r}{(1 + r^2 + w^2)^2} dr \\ &= \int_0^1 dw \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \left(-\frac{1}{1 + r^2 + w^2} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{\cos \theta}} \right) \\ &= \int_0^1 dw \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \left(\frac{1}{w^2} - \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} + w^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\arctan w \Big|_0^1 \right) - \int_0^1 dw \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \cdot \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} + w^2} \\ &\stackrel{w=\tan \varphi}{=} \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \varphi}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \varphi} \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \cdot \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \cdot \frac{\cos^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \theta} \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{16} = \frac{\pi^2}{32}. \end{aligned}$$

□

10.5.3 设 $a > 0, b > 0$. 试求下面的积分:

(1)

(2)

(1) (2)

10.5.4

10.5.5

10.5.6 计算曲面 $(x^2 + y^2)^2 + z^4 = y$ 所围的体积.

提示 运用球坐标变换.

解 记 $x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = r \cos \theta$, 则有

$$r^4 \sin^4 \theta + r^4 \cos^4 \theta = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \implies r^3 (\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta) = \sin \theta \sin \varphi,$$

从而积分区域化为

$$D = \left\{ (r, \theta, \varphi) \left| 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi, 0 \leq r \leq \left(\frac{\sin \theta \sin \varphi}{\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} \right. \right\},$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V dx dy dz &= \iiint_D r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi = \int_0^\pi d\theta \cdot \int_0^\pi d\varphi \cdot \int_0^{\left(\frac{\sin \theta \sin \varphi}{\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}} r^2 \sin \theta dr \\ &= \int_0^\pi d\theta \cdot \int_0^\pi d\varphi \cdot \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\sin^2 \theta \sin \varphi}{\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta} = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta} d\theta \cdot \int_0^\pi \sin \varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left(-\cos \varphi \Big|_0^\pi \right) \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^2 \theta}{\sin^4 \theta + \cos^4 \theta} d\theta = \frac{2}{3} \int_0^\pi \frac{\csc^2 \theta}{1 + \cot^4 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{1 + \cot^4 \theta} d(-\cot \theta) \stackrel{\cot \theta = t}{=} \frac{2}{3} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1 + t^4} dt = \frac{4}{3} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1 + t^4} dt \\ &\stackrel{t = \frac{1}{u}}{=} \frac{4}{3} \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + t^4} dt + \int_1^0 \frac{u^4}{1 + u^4} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{u^2} \right) du \right) = \frac{4}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{1 + t^2}{1 + t^4} dt \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{(t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1) + (t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1)}{(t^2 + \sqrt{2}t + 1)(t^2 - \sqrt{2}t + 1)} dt \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{\left(t + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}} + \frac{1}{\left(t - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{4}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{(\sqrt{2}t + 1)^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{(\sqrt{2}t - 1)^2 + 1} \right) d(\sqrt{2}t) \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} (\arctan(\sqrt{2}t + 1) + \arctan(\sqrt{2}t - 1)) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

□

10.5.7 证明:

$$\iint_{[0,1]^2} (xy)^{xy} dx dy = \int_0^1 t^t dt.$$

证明 (1) 记 $xy = u, y = v$, 则积分区域化为

$$D = \left\{ (u, v) \left| \frac{u}{v} \in [0, 1], v \in [0, 1] \right. \right\} = \{(u, v) | u \in [0, 1], v \in [u, 1]\},$$

且有

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{u}{v}, \\ y = v \end{cases} \implies \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{v} & -\frac{u}{v^2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{v},$$

(事实上, 此处的变换等价于单变量积分的换元: $x = \frac{u}{y} \implies dx = \frac{1}{y} du$.)

从而

$$\iint_{[0,1]^2} (xy)^{xy} dx dy = \iint_D u^u \frac{1}{v} du dv = \int_0^1 u^u du \int_u^1 \frac{1}{v} dv = \int_0^1 (-u^u \ln u) du,$$

注意到,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 (-u^u \ln u) du - \int_0^1 t^t dt &= \int_0^1 u^u (-\ln u - 1) du \\ &= - \int_0^1 e^{u \ln u} (\ln u + 1) du \\ &= -e^{u \ln u} \Big|_0^1 = 0, \end{aligned}$$

其中已用到

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \ln x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{-\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (-x) = 0.$$

故

$$\iint_{[0,1]^2} (xy)^{xy} dx dy = \int_0^1 t^t dt.$$

□

说明 注意到, 上述积分通过交换积分次序进行计算, 但事实上我们也可以将其看作某一个变量的单变量函数通过分部积分进行计算.

证明 (2) 记 $xy = u \iff x = \frac{1}{y}u \implies dx = \frac{1}{y} du$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{[0,1]^2} (xy)^{xy} dx dy &= \int_0^1 dy \cdot \int_0^1 (xy)^{xy} dx = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y \frac{1}{y} u^u du = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^y u^u du \right) d(\ln y) \\ &= \ln y \int_0^y u^u du \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \ln y \cdot y^y dy = - \int_0^1 y^y \ln y dy, \end{aligned} \quad (10.1)$$

其中已用到

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \ln y \int_0^y u^u du \stackrel{\exists \eta \in (0, y)}{=} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} (\ln y \cdot y \eta^\eta) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} y \ln y \cdot e^{\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \eta \ln \eta} = 0.$$

注意到,

$$(y^y)' = (e^{y \ln y})' = e^{y \ln y} (\ln y + 1) = y^y (\ln y + 1) \implies y^y \ln y = (y^y)' - y^y,$$

因此式 (10.1)

$$= - \int_0^1 ((y^y)' - y^y) dy = -y^y \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 y^y dy = \int_0^1 t^t dt,$$

其中已用到

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} y^y = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} e^{y \ln y} = 1.$$

□

10.5.8

10.5.9 设 f 是连续可导的单变量函数. 令 $F(t) = \iint_{[0,t]^2} f(xy) dx dy$. 求证:

$$(1) F'(t) = \frac{2}{t} \left(F(t) + \iint_{[0,t]^2} xyf'(xy) dx dy \right);$$

$$(2) F'(t) = \frac{2}{t} \int_0^{t^2} f(s) ds.$$

提示 (1) 直接通过对变上限积分的求导计算 $F'(t)$.

证明 (1) 记 $xy = u, y = v$, 则积分区域化为

$$D = \left\{ (u, v) \mid \frac{u}{v}, v \in [0, t] \right\} = \left\{ (u, v) \mid u \in [0, t^2], v \in \left[\frac{u}{t}, t \right] \right\},$$

且有

$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{u}{v}, \\ y = v \end{cases} \implies \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{v} & -\frac{u}{v^2} \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{v},$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} F(t) &= \iint_{[0,t]^2} f(xy) dx dy = \int_0^{t^2} f(u) du \int_{\frac{u}{t}}^t \frac{1}{v} dv \\ &= \int_0^{t^2} f(u)(2 \ln t - \ln u) du = 2 \ln t \int_0^{t^2} f(u) du - \int_0^{t^2} f(u) \ln u du, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$F'(t) = \frac{2}{t} \int_0^{t^2} f(u) du + 2 \ln t \cdot f(t^2) \cdot 2t - f(t^2) \ln t^2 \cdot 2t = \frac{2}{t} \int_0^{t^2} f(u) du.$$

(2) 得证.

下证 (1). 即证

$$F(t) + \iint_{[0,t]^2} xyf'(xy) dx dy = \int_0^{t^2} f(u) du.$$

由前述讨论知,

$$\begin{aligned} F(t) + \iint_{[0,t]^2} xyf'(xy) dx dy &= F(t) + \int_0^{t^2} uf'(u)(2 \ln t - \ln u) du \\ &= \int_0^{t^2} (f(u) + uf'(u))(2 \ln t - \ln u) du = \int_0^{t^2} (2 \ln t - \ln u) d(uf(u)) \\ &= (2 \ln t - \ln u)uf(u) \Big|_0^{t^2} - \int_0^{t^2} uf(u) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{u} \right) du = \int_0^{t^2} f(u) du, \end{aligned}$$

其中已用到

$$\lim_{u \rightarrow 0} (f(u)u \ln u) = \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} f(u) \cdot \lim_{u \rightarrow 0} u \ln u = f(0) \cdot 0 = 0.$$

(1) 得证. □

提示 (2) 证明 (1) 时从要证式入手, 证明 (2) 时通过微分的定义计算 $F'(t)$.

证明 (2) (1) 注意到,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{[0,t]^2} xy f'(xy) dx dy &= \int_0^t dx \int_0^t xy f'(xy) dy = \int_0^t dx \cdot \int_0^t y df(xy) \\ &= \int_0^t dx \cdot \left(yf(xy) \Big|_0^t - \int_0^t f(xy) dy \right) \\ &= \int_0^t tf(tx) dx - F(t) \\ &\stackrel{tx=s}{=} \int_0^{t^2} f(s) ds - F(t), \end{aligned}$$

因此, 要证 (1), 只需证 (2). 下面计算 $F'(t)$.

$$\begin{aligned} F(t + \Delta t) - F(t) &= \int_0^t dx \int_t^{t+\Delta t} f(xy) dy + \int_0^t dy \int_t^{t+\Delta t} f(xy) dx + \iint_{[t,t+\Delta t]^2} f(xy) dx dy \\ &\stackrel{\exists \xi, \eta \in (t, t+\Delta t)}{=} 2 \int_0^t dx \int_t^{t+\Delta t} f(xy) dy + f(\xi\eta)(\Delta t)^2 \\ &\stackrel{\exists \eta_2 \in (t, t+\Delta t)}{=} 2 \int_0^t f(x\eta_2) \cdot \Delta t dx + o(\Delta t) \\ &\stackrel{\eta_2 x=s}{=} \frac{2\Delta t}{\eta_2} \int_0^{t\eta_2} f(s) ds + o(\Delta t) \\ &= \Delta t \cdot \frac{2}{t} \int_0^{t^2} f(s) ds + o(\Delta t), \quad \Delta t \rightarrow 0, \\ \implies F'(t) &= \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(t + \Delta t) - F(t)}{\Delta t} = \frac{2}{t} \int_0^{t^2} f(s) ds. \end{aligned}$$

□

提示 (3) 注意到,

$$F(t) = \int_0^t \left(\int_0^t f(xy) dy \right) dx,$$

若将其看作关于 t 的函数的单变量积分, 则变量 t 在积分上下限和被积函数中同时存在, 这给求导造成了困难, 我们试图通过合适的变换, 解决这一点.

证明 (3) 仅证明 (1).

记 $x = tu, y = tv$, 则

$$F(t) = \int_0^t dx \cdot \int_0^t f(xy) dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 t^2 f(t^2 uv) du dv = t^2 \iint_{[0,1]^2} f(t^2 uv) du dv,$$

记 $g(t) = \iint_{[0,1]^2} f(t^2 uv) du dv$, 从而 $F(t) = t^2 g(t)$. 往证:

$$g'(t) = \iint_{[0,1]^2} 2tuv f'(t^2 uv) du dv.$$

事实上, 更一般地, 我们有:¹

¹不难证明, 此性质对于单变量积分或其他多重积分也成立 (只要是区域上的积分即可).

设 $g(t) = \iint_D f(t, x, y) dx dy$, 其中 $D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$, 则

$$g'(t) = \iint_D \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(t, x, y) dx dy.$$

要证上式, 只需证

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^u g'(t) dt &= \int_0^u \left(\iint_D \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(t, x, y) dx dy \right) dt + C, \\ RHS &= \int_0^u dt \int_a^b dx \int_c^d dy \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(t, x, y) + C = \int_a^b dx \int_c^d dy \int_0^u \frac{\partial f}{\partial t}(t, x, y) dt + C \\ &= \iint_D f(u, x, y) dx dy + C = g(u) + C, \end{aligned}$$

取 $C = -g(0)$ 知结论成立.

下面求 $F'(t)$.

$$\begin{aligned} F'(t) &= (t^2 g(t))' = 2tg(t) + t^2 g'(t) \\ &= \frac{2}{t} \left(t^2 g(t) + t^4 \iint_{[0,1]^2} uv f'(t^2 uv) du dv \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{t} \left(F(t) + \iint_{[0,t]^2} xy f'(xy) dx dy \right). \end{aligned}$$

□

10.5.10 (Poincaré 不等式) 设 $\varphi(x), \psi(x)$ 是 $[a, b]$ 上的连续函数, $f(x, y)$ 在区域 $D = \{(x, y) | a \leq x \leq b, \varphi(x) \leq y \leq \psi(x)\}$ 上连续可微, 且有 $f(x, \varphi(x)) = 0$, 则存在 $M > 0$, 使得

$$\iint_D f^2(x, y) dx dy \leq M \iint_D (f'_y(x, y))^2 dx dy.$$

证明 先证明:

$$\int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f^2(x, y) dy \leq \frac{(\psi(x) - \varphi(x))^2}{2} \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} (f'_y(x, y))^2 dy.$$

由 Cauchy 不等式,

$$\begin{aligned} f^2(x, y) &= \left(\int_{\varphi(x)}^y f'_y(x, t) dt \right)^2 \leq \left(\int_{\varphi(x)}^y f_y'^2(x, t) dt \right) \left(\int_{\varphi(x)}^y 1 dt \right) = (y - \varphi(x)) \int_{\varphi(x)}^y f_y'^2(x, t) dt \\ \implies \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f^2(x, y) dy &\leq \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} \left((y - \varphi(x)) \int_{\varphi(x)}^y f_y'^2(x, t) dt \right) dy \\ &= \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} \left(\int_{\varphi(x)}^y f_y'^2(x, t) dt \right) d \left(\frac{(y - \varphi(x))^2}{2} \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{(y - \varphi(x))^2}{2} \int_{\varphi(x)}^y f_y'^2(x, t) dt \right) \Big|_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} - \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} \frac{(y - \varphi(x))^2}{2} f_y'^2(x, y) dy \\ &\leq \frac{(\varphi(x) - \psi(x))^2}{2} \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f_y'^2(x, t) dt \\ &= \frac{(\psi(x) - \varphi(x))^2}{2} \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} (f'_y(x, y))^2 dy. \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f^2(x, y) dx dy &= \int_a^b dx \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f^2(x, y) dy \leq \int_a^b dx \cdot \frac{(\psi(x) - \varphi(x))^2}{2} \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} (f'_y(x, y))^2 dy \\ &\leq M \int_a^b dx \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} (f'_y(x, y))^2 dy = M \iint_D (f'_y(x, y))^2 dx dy, \end{aligned}$$

其中取 M 为 $\frac{(\psi(x) - \varphi(x))^2}{2}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的最大值即可. \square

10.5.11 设 $a > 0$, $\Omega_n(a) = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) | x_1 + \dots + x_n \leq a, x_i \geq 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)\}$.

求积分

$$I_n(a) = \int \cdots \int_{\Omega_n(a)} x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n.$$

解 记 $x_i = at_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$, 则有

$$\frac{\partial(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}{\partial(t_1, t_2, \dots, t_n)} = a^n,$$

从而

$$I_n(a) = a^{2n} \int \cdots \int_{\Omega_n(1)} t_1 t_2 \cdots t_n dt_1 dt_2 \cdots dt_n = a^{2n} I_n(1),$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} I_n(1) &= \int_0^1 x_n dx_n \int \cdots \int_{\Omega_{n-1}(1-x_n)} x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-1} dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_{n-1} \\ &= \int_0^1 x_n dx_n \cdot (1-x_n)^{2(n-1)} I_{n-1}(1) = I_{n-1}(1) \int_0^1 x_n (1-x_n)^{2(n-1)} dx_n \\ &= -I_{n-1}(1) \int_0^1 ((1-x_n)^{2n-1} - (1-x_n)^{2(n-1)}) dx_n \\ &= -I_{n-1}(1) \left(-\frac{1}{2n} (1-x_n)^{2n} + \frac{1}{2n-1} (1-x_n)^{2n-1} \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n} \right) I_{n-1}(1) = \frac{1}{(2n-1)2n} I_{n-1}(1). \\ \implies I_n(1) &= \prod_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{(2i-1)2i} I_1(1) = \frac{1}{2} \prod_{i=3}^{2n} \frac{1}{i} = \prod_{i=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{i}, \\ \implies I_n(a) &= a^{2n} I_n(1) = a^{2n} \prod_{i=1}^{2n} \frac{1}{i}, \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n. \end{aligned}$$

\square

说明 建立递推关系时, 应当选取合适的积分顺序.

10.5.12 设 $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 为 n 元的连续函数, 证明:

$$\int_a^b dx_1 \int_a^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_a^{x_{n-1}} f(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_n = \int_a^b dx_n \int_{x_n}^b dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{x_2}^b f(x_1, \dots, x_n) dx_1.$$

证明 对 n 用数学归纳法.

当 $n = 2$ 时,

$$\int_a^b dx_1 \int_a^{x_1} f(x_1, x_2) dx_2 = \int_a^b dx_2 \int_{x_2}^b f(x_1, x_2) dx_1,$$

结论成立;

假设结论对 $n - 1$ ($n \geq 3$) 成立, 下面考虑 n 时的情形.

由归纳假设知,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b dx_1 \int_a^{x_1} dx_2 \cdots \int_a^{x_{n-1}} f(x_1, \cdots, x_n) dx_n \\ &= \int_a^b dx_1 \int_a^{x_1} dx_n \int_{x_n}^{x_1} dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{x_3}^{x_1} f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) dx_2 \\ &= \int_a^b dx_n \int_{x_n}^b dx_1 \int_{x_n}^{x_1} dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{x_3}^{x_1} f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) dx_2 \\ &= \int_a^b dx_n \int_{x_n}^b dx_{n-1} \int_{x_{n-1}}^b dx_1 \cdots \int_{x_3}^{x_1} f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) dx_2 \\ &= \cdots \\ &= \int_a^b dx_n \int_{x_n}^b dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{x_2}^b f(x_1, \cdots, x_n) dx_1. \end{aligned}$$

因此结论对 n 的情形也成立. 由数学归纳法知, 结论对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 成立. □

10.6 重点习题

10.3.1(2)

10.5.2

10.5.6

10.5.10

10.5.11

第 11 章 曲线积分和曲面积分

11.1 数量场在曲线上的积分

11.1.1 计算下列曲线的弧长.

(1) $\mathbf{r}(t) = e^t \cos t \mathbf{i} + e^t \sin t \mathbf{j} + e^t \mathbf{k}$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$);

(2) $x = 3t, y = 3t^2, z = 2t^3$ 由 $O(0, 0, 0)$ 到 $A(3, 3, 2)$;

(3) $x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, z = a \ln \cos t$ ($0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$);

(4) $z^2 = 2ax$ 与 $9y^2 = 16xz$ 的交线, 由点 $O(0, 0, 0)$ 到点 $A\left(2a, \frac{8a}{3}, 2a\right)$;

(5) $4ax = (y+z)^2$ 与 $4x^2 + 3y^2 = 3z^2$ 的交线, 由原点到点 $M(x, y, z)$ ($a > 0, z \geq 0$).

解 (1)

(2)

$$\int_0^1 \|\mathbf{r}'(t)\| dt = \int_0^1 \sqrt{3^2 + (6t)^2 + (6t^2)^2} dt = \int_0^1 (6t^2 + 3) dt = (2t^3 + 3t) \Big|_0^1 = 5.$$

(3)

(4) 曲线上任意一点 $(x, y, z) = \left(\frac{t^2}{2a}, \frac{4}{3} \frac{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\sqrt{2a}}, t\right)$ ($t \in [0, 2a]$), 故

$$s = \int_0^{2a} \sqrt{\left(\frac{t}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\sqrt{\frac{2t}{a}}\right)^2 + 1} dt = \int_0^{2a} \left(\frac{t}{a} + 1\right) dt = \left(\frac{t^2}{2a} + t\right) \Big|_0^{2a} = 4a.$$

(5)

□

11.1.2 计算下列曲线积分.

(1) $\int_L y^2 ds$, $L: x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t)$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$);

(2) $\int_L \frac{z^2}{x^2 + y^2} ds$, $L: x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, z = at$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$);

(3) $\int_L (x+y) ds$, L : 顶点为 $O(0, 0), A(1, 0), B(0, 1)$ 的三角形周界;

(4) $\int_L \frac{ds}{x-y}$, L : 联结点 $A(0, -2)$ 到点 $B(4, 0)$ 的直线段;

(5) $\int_L (x+y+z) ds$, L : 直线段 $AB: A(1, 1, 0), B(1, 0, 0)$ 及螺线 $BC: x = \cos t, y = \sin t, z = t$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$) 组成;

- (6) $\int_L e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds$, L : 由曲线 $r = a, \varphi = 0, \varphi = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 所围成的区域边界;
- (7) $\int_L x ds$, L : 由对数螺线 $r = ae^{k\varphi}$ ($k > 0$) 在圆 $r = a$ 内的那一段;
- (8) $\int_L z ds$, L : 圆锥螺线 $x = t \cos t, y = t \sin t, z = t$ ($0 \leq t \leq t_0$);
- (9) $\int_L x\sqrt{x^2-y^2} ds$, L : 双纽线 $(x^2+y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2-y^2)$ ($x \geq 0$) 的一半;
- (10) $\int_L (x^2+y^2+z^2)^n ds$, L : 圆周 $x^2+y^2 = a^2, z = 0$;
- (11) $\int_L x^2 ds$, L : 圆周 $x^2+y^2+z^2 = a^2, x+y+z = 0$;
- (12) $\int_L (yz+zx+xy) ds$, L : 圆周 $x^2+y^2+z^2 = a^2, x+y+z = 0$.

解 (1)

(2)

(3)

$$\int_L (x+y) ds = \int_0^1 x dx + \int_0^1 y dy + \int_0^1 (x+(1-x))\sqrt{2} dx = \sqrt{2} + 1.$$

(4) 线段上一点 $(x, y) = \left(t, \frac{1}{2}t - 2\right)$ ($t \in [0, 4]$), 则

$$\int_L \frac{ds}{x-y} = \int_0^4 \frac{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}}{\frac{1}{2}t + 2} dt = \sqrt{5} \int_0^4 \frac{1}{t+4} dt = \sqrt{5} \ln(t+4) \Big|_0^4 = \sqrt{5} \ln 2.$$

(5)

(6)

(7)

(8)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_L z ds &= \int_0^{t_0} t \sqrt{(\cos t - t \sin t)^2 + (\sin t + t \cos t)^2 + 1} dt \\ &= \int_0^{t_0} t \sqrt{t^2 + 2} dt = \frac{1}{3} (t^2 + 2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{t_0} = \frac{1}{3} ((t_0^2 + 2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2\sqrt{2}). \end{aligned}$$

(9) 记 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 则有

$$r^4 = a^2 r^2 (\cos^2 \theta - \sin^2 \theta) \implies r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta \implies r = a \sqrt{\cos 2\theta}, \quad r'(\theta) = a \frac{-\sin 2\theta}{\sqrt{\cos 2\theta}},$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_L x \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} \, ds &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r \cos \theta \sqrt{r^2 \cos 2\theta \cdot \left(a^2 \cos 2\theta + a^2 \frac{\sin^2 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta} \right)} \, d\theta \\
 &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r^2 a \cos \theta \, d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^3 \cos 2\theta \cos \theta \, d\theta \\
 &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a^3 (1 - 2 \sin^2 \theta) \, d(\sin \theta) \\
 &= a^3 \left(\sin \theta - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 \theta \right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} a^3.
 \end{aligned}$$

(10)

(11) 由对称性知,

$$\int_L x^2 \, ds = \frac{1}{3} \int_L (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \, ds = \frac{a^2}{3} \int_L ds = \frac{2\pi a^3}{3}.$$

(12)

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_L (yz + zx + xy) \, ds &= \frac{1}{2} \int_L ((x + y + z)^2 - (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)) \, ds \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_L (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \, ds \\
 &= -\frac{a^2}{2} \int_L ds \\
 &= -\pi a^3.
 \end{aligned}$$

□

11.1.3 求曲线 $x = e^t \cos t, y = e^t \sin t, z = e^t$ 从 $t = 0$ 到任意点间那段弧的质量, 设它各点的密度与该点到原点的距离平方成反比, 且在点 $(1, 0, 1)$ 处的密度为 1.

解 考虑从 $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(0)$ 到 $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(u)$ 的弧. 由题意知, $\rho(\mathbf{r}) = \frac{2}{r^2}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 m(u) &= \left| \int_0^u \rho(e^t \cos t, e^t \sin t, e^t) \sqrt{(e^t(\cos t - \sin t))^2 + (e^t(\sin t + \cos t))^2 + (e^t)^2} \, dt \right| \\
 &= \left| \int_0^u \sqrt{3} e^{-t} \, dt \right| = \left| (-\sqrt{3} e^{-t}) \Big|_0^u \right| = \sqrt{3} |1 - e^{-u}|.
 \end{aligned}$$

□

11.1.4 求螺旋线一圈 $x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, z = \frac{h}{2\pi} t$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$) 对于各坐标轴的转动惯量. 设密度 $\rho = 1$.

11.1.5 求半径为 a 的均匀半圆弧 (密度为 ρ) 对于处在圆心 O , 质量为 M 的质点的引力.

11.2 数量场在曲面上的积分

11.2.1 求下列曲面在指定部分的面积.

- (1) 锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 包含在圆柱 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ 内的部分;
- (2) 柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 被平面 $x + z = 0, x - z = 0$ ($x > 0, y > 0$) 所截的部分;
- (3) 圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 被圆柱 $y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 所割下的部分;
- (4) 球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 3a^2$ 和抛物面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2az$ ($z \geq 0$) 所围成的立体的全表面;
- (5) 曲面 $x = \frac{1}{2}(2y^2 + z^2)$ 被柱面 $4y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 所截下的部分;
- (6) 锥面 $z^2 = x^2 + y^2$ 被 Oxy 平面和 $z = \sqrt{2}\left(\frac{x}{2} + 1\right)$ 所截下的部分;
- (7) 螺旋面 $x = r \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \varphi, z = h\varphi$ 在 $0 < r < a, 0 < \varphi < 2\pi$ 的部分;
- (8) 曲面 $(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = 2a^2xy$ 的全部.

解 (1)

(2)

(3) 区域上任意一点 $(x, y, z) = (a \cos \theta, a \sin \theta, a \cos \varphi)$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, |\cos \varphi| \leq |\cos \theta|$), 由对称性, 不妨只考虑 $D = \left\{ (a \cos \theta, a \sin \theta, a \cos \varphi) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, \theta \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$ 的部分, 则

$$E = a^2 \sin^2 \theta + a^2 \cos^2 \theta = a^2, \quad F = 0, \quad G = a^2 \sin^2 \varphi,$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= 8 \iint_D d\sigma = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\theta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{EG - F^2} d\varphi = 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi \\ &= 8a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \cdot (-\cos \varphi) \Big|_{\theta}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 8a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta = 8a^2 \sin \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 8a^2. \end{aligned}$$

(4)

(5) 曲面上一点 $(x, y, z) = \left(y^2 + \frac{1}{2}z^2, y, z \right)$,

$$E = (2y)^2 + 1 = 4y^2 + 1, \quad F = 2yz, \quad G = z^2 + 1,$$

从而

$$\iint_D d\sigma = \iint_{4y^2+z^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{(4y^2+1)(z^2+1) - 4y^2z^2} dy dz = \iint_{4y^2+z^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{4y^2+z^2+1} dy dz.$$

记 $y = \frac{1}{2}r \cos \theta, z = r \sin \theta$, 则积分区域化为

$$D' = \{(r, \theta) \mid r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\},$$

且有

$$\frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(r, \theta)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \cos \theta & -\frac{1}{2} r \sin \theta \\ \sin \theta & r \cos \theta \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} r,$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{4y^2+z^2 \leq 1} \sqrt{4y^2+z^2+1} dy dz &= \iint_{D'} \sqrt{r^2+1} \frac{1}{2} r dr d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r \sqrt{r^2+1} dr \\ &= \pi \cdot \frac{1}{3} (r^2+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{3} (2\sqrt{2}-1). \end{aligned}$$

(6)

(7)

$$E = \cos^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi = 1, \quad F = 0, \quad G = r^2 \sin^2 \varphi + r^2 \cos^2 \varphi + h^2 = r^2 + h^2,$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D d\sigma &= \int_0^a dr \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^2+h^2} d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a \sqrt{r^2+h^2} dr \\ &\stackrel{r=h \tan \theta}{=} 2\pi \int_0^{\arctan \frac{a}{h}} h \sec \theta \cdot h \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= 2\pi h^2 \int_0^{\arctan \frac{a}{h}} \frac{d(\sin \theta)}{\cos^4 \theta} \stackrel{\sin \theta=t}{=} 2\pi h^2 \int_0^{\frac{a}{\sqrt{h^2+a^2}}} \frac{dt}{(1+t)^2(1-t)^2} \\ &= 2\pi h^2 \int_0^{\frac{a}{\sqrt{h^2+a^2}}} \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{(1+t)+1}{(1+t)^2} + \frac{(1-t)+1}{(1-t)^2} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{\pi h^2}{2} \left(\ln(1+t) - \frac{1}{1+t} - \ln(1-t) + \frac{1}{1-t} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{a}{\sqrt{h^2+a^2}}} \\ &= \frac{\pi h^2}{2} \left(\ln \frac{\sqrt{h^2+a^2}+a}{\sqrt{h^2+a^2}-a} + \frac{2a\sqrt{h^2+a^2}}{h^2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

(8) 记 $x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = r \cos \theta$, 则有

$$r^4 = 2a^2 r^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin \varphi \cos \varphi \implies r^2 = a^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin 2\varphi, \quad \theta \in [0, \pi], \varphi \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \cup \left[\pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}\right].$$

由对称性, 不妨只考虑

$$D = \left\{ (\theta, \varphi) \mid \theta \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right], \varphi \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \right\},$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} E &= (a \sin 2\theta \cos \varphi \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi})^2 + (a \sin 2\theta \sin \varphi \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi})^2 + (a \cos 2\theta \sqrt{\sin 2\varphi})^2 = a^2 \sin 2\varphi, \\ F &= a^2 \sin 2\theta \sin^2 \theta \cos \varphi \cos 3\varphi + a^2 \sin 2\theta \sin^2 \theta \sin \varphi \sin 3\varphi + a^2 \cos 2\theta \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos 2\varphi \\ &= a^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos 2\varphi, \\ G &= \left(\frac{a \sin^2 \theta \cos 3\varphi}{\sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{a \sin^2 \theta \sin 3\varphi}{\sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{a \sin \theta \cos \theta \cos 2\varphi}{\sqrt{\sin 2\varphi}} \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{a^2}{\sin 2\varphi} (\sin^4 \theta + \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \cos^2 2\varphi), \\ &\implies \sqrt{EG - F^2} = a^2 \sin^2 \theta, \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma &= 4 \iint_D d\sigma = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \sin^2 \theta d\varphi = 4a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta \\ &= 4a^2 \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2 a^2}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

□

11.2.2 计算下列曲面积分.

(1) $\iint_S (x + y + z) dS$, S : 立方体 $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1$ 的全表面;

(2) $\iint_S xyz dS$, S : $x + y + z = 1$ 在第一卦限部分;

(3) $\iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dS$, S : 由 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 和 $z = 1$ 所围成的立体表面;

(4) $\iint_S (xy + yz + zx) dS$, S : 锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$ ($a > 0$) 所割下的那块曲面;

(5) $\iint_S (x^4 - y^4 + y^2 z^2 - x^2 z^2 + 1) dS$, S : 圆锥 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 被柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$ 所截下的部分;

(6) $\iint_S \frac{dS}{r^2}$, S : 圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$ 介于平面 $z = 0$ 及 $z = H$ 之间的部分, r 是 S 上的点到原点的距离;

(7) $\iint_S |xyz| dS$, S 为曲面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 介于二平面 $z = 0$ 和 $z = 1$ 间的部分.

解 (1)

(2) 区域上一点 $(x, y, z) = (x, y, 1 - x - y)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S xyz d\sigma &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \cdot xy(1-x-y)\sqrt{1+1+1} \\ &= \int_0^1 dx \cdot \sqrt{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}x(1-x)y^2 - \frac{1}{3}xy^3 \right) \Big|_0^{1-x} \\ &= \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{6}x(1-x)^3 dx \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \int_0^1 x(1-3x+3x^2-x^3) dx \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \left(\frac{1}{2}x^2 - x^3 + \frac{3}{4}x^4 - \frac{1}{5}x^5 \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{120}.\end{aligned}$$

(3)

(4) 曲面上一点 $(x, y, z) = (x, y, \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$,

$$\begin{aligned}\iint_S (yz + zx + xy) dS &= \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2ax} (xy + (x+y)\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2+y^2}{z^2}} dx dy \\ &= \sqrt{2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2ax} (xy + (x+y)\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) dx dy,\end{aligned}$$

记 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 则积分区域化为

$$D = \left\{ (r, \theta) \mid -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq 2a \cos \theta \right\},$$

从而积分式

$$\begin{aligned} &= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \cdot \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} (r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta + r^2(\sin \theta + \cos \theta)) r dr \\ &= \sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \cdot (\sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin \theta + \cos \theta) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{4} r^4 \Big|_0^{2a \cos \theta} \right) \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} a^4 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta (\sin \theta \cos \theta + \sin \theta + \cos \theta) d\theta \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} a^4 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^5 \theta \sin \theta + \cos^4 \theta \sin \theta + (1 - \sin^2 \theta)^2 \cos \theta) d\theta \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} a^4 \left(-\frac{1}{6} \cos^6 \theta - \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 \theta + \sin \theta - \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 \theta + \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 \theta \right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{64\sqrt{2}}{15} a^4. \end{aligned}$$

(5)

(6)

(7) 曲面上一点 $(x, y, z) = (x, y, x^2 + y^2)$, 由对称性, 只需考虑 $D = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^+ \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ 的部分, 则

$$\iint_S |xyz| dS = 4 \iint_D xy(x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy,$$

记 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 则积分区域化为

$$D' = \left\{ (r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \right\},$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} &4 \iint_D xy(x^2 + y^2) \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy = 4 \iint_0^1 dr \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \cdot r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta r^2 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} r \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 r^5 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} dr \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\theta d\theta = 2 \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \int_0^1 r^5 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} dr \\ &= \int_0^1 r^4 \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} dr^2 \stackrel{r^2=t}{=} \int_0^1 t^2 \sqrt{1 + 4t} dt = \frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 t^2 d(1 + 4t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} \left(t^2(1 + 4t)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 t(1 + 4t)^{\frac{3}{2}} dt \right) = \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{6} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{10} \int_0^1 t d(1 + 4t)^{\frac{5}{2}} \\ &= \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{6} - \frac{1}{30} \left(t(1 + 4t)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 (1 + 4t)^{\frac{5}{2}} dt \right) = \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{6} - \frac{25\sqrt{5}}{30} + \frac{1}{30} \cdot \frac{1}{14} (1 + 4t)^{\frac{7}{2}} \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{5\sqrt{5}}{6} - \frac{25\sqrt{5}}{30} + \frac{1}{420} (125\sqrt{5} - 1) = \frac{1}{420} (125\sqrt{5} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

□

11.2.3 利用对称性计算曲面积分.

$$(1) \iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dS, S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2;$$

$$(2) \iint_S (x + y + z) dS, S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 (z \geq 0).$$

解 (1) 由对称性知,

$$\iint_S (x^2 + y^2) dS = \frac{2}{3} \iint_S (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dS = \frac{2}{3} R^2 \iint_S dS = \frac{8\pi}{3} R^4.$$

(2)

□

11.2.4 设 G 是平面 $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ ($C \neq 0$) 上的一个有界闭区域, 它在 Oxy 平面上的投影是 G_1 , 试证: $\frac{\sigma(G)}{\sigma(G_1)} = \sqrt{\frac{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}{C^2}}$, 其中 $\sigma(D)$ 表示区域 D 的面积.

证明 设 G_1 内一点 (u, v) , 则其对应 G 上一点 $\left(u, v, \frac{D - Au - Bv}{C}\right)$,

$$E = 1 + \frac{A^2}{C^2}, \quad F = \frac{AB}{C^2}, \quad G = 1 + \frac{B^2}{C^2},$$

从而面积元素

$$\begin{aligned} d\sigma &= \sqrt{EG - F^2} d\sigma_1 = \sqrt{\frac{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}{C^2}} d\sigma_1 \\ \Rightarrow \sigma(G) &= \iint_G d\sigma = \iint_{G_1} \sqrt{\frac{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}{C^2}} d\sigma_1 = \sqrt{\frac{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}{C^2}} \sigma(G_1). \end{aligned}$$

□

11.2.5 求抛物面壳 $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)$ ($0 \leq z \leq 1$) 的质量, 其各点的密度为 $\rho = z$.

11.2.6 一个半径为 R 的均匀球壳 (密度为 ρ) 绕其直径旋转, 求它的转动惯量.

11.2.7 一个密度为 ρ 的均匀截锥面 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ($0 \leq a \leq z \leq b$), 求它的对于处在锥顶的质量为 m 的质点的引力.

11.3 向量场在曲线上的积分

11.3.1 计算下列第二型曲线积分.

$$(1) \int_L (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy, L \text{ 是曲线 } y = 1 - |1 - x| \text{ 从点 } (0, 0) \text{ 到点 } (2, 0);$$

$$(2) \int_L \frac{dx + dy}{|x| + |y|}, L \text{ 是沿正方形 } A(1, 0), B(0, 1), C(-1, 0), D(0, -1) \text{ 逆时针一周的路径};$$

$$(3) \int_L \frac{-x dx + y dy}{x^2 + y^2}, L \text{ 是圆周 } x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \text{ 逆时针方向一周的路径};$$

(4) $\int_L y^2 dx + xy dy + xz dz$, L 是从 $O(0, 0, 0)$ 到 $A(1, 0, 0)$ 再到 $B(1, 1, 0)$ 最后到 $C(1, 1, 1)$ 的折线段;

(5) $\int_L e^{x+y+z} dx + e^{x+y+z} dy + e^{x+y+z} dz$, L 是 $x = \cos \varphi, y = \sin \varphi, z = \frac{\varphi}{\pi}$ 从点 $A(1, 0, 0)$ 到点 $B\left(0, 1, \frac{1}{2}\right)$;

(6) $\int_L y dx + z dy + x dz$, L 是 $x + y = 2$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 2(x + y)$ 的交线, 从原点看去是顺时针方向.

解 (1) 记

$$L_1 = \{(x, y) | y = x, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}, \quad L_2 = \{(x, y) | y = -x + 2, 1 \leq x \leq 2\},$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_L (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy \\ &= \int_{L_1} (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy + \int_{L_2} (x^2 + y^2) dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 2x^2 dx + \int_1^2 (x^2 + (-x + 2)^2) dx - \int_1^2 (x^2 - (-x + 2)^2) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{3}x^3 \Big|_0^1 + 2 \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x^2 + 4x \right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{4}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 易知 $(x, y) \in L$ 满足 $|x| + |y| = 1$, 从而

$$\int_L \frac{dx + dy}{|x| + |y|} = \int_L dx + dy = 0,$$

其中已用到 $P = Q = 1 \implies \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 0$, 由 Green 公式知上述积分为零.

(3) 记 $x = a \cos \theta, y = a \sin \theta$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_L \frac{-x dx + y dy}{x^2 + y^2} &= \frac{1}{a^2} \int_0^{2\pi} (-a \cos \theta \cdot (-a \sin \theta) + a \sin \theta \cdot a \cos \theta) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sin 2\theta d\theta = -\frac{1}{2} \cos 2\theta \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(4)

(5)

(6) 曲线上任一点 $(x, y, z) = (1 - \cos \theta, 1 + \cos \theta, \sqrt{2} \sin \theta)$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$), 从而

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_L y dx + z dy + x dz \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} ((1 + \cos \theta) \cdot \sin \theta + \sqrt{2} \sin \theta \cdot (-\sin \theta) + (1 - \cos \theta) \cdot \sqrt{2} \cos \theta) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\sin \theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta + \sqrt{2} \cos \theta - \sqrt{2} \right) d\theta \\ &= \left(-\cos \theta - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2\theta + \sqrt{2} \sin \theta - \sqrt{2} \theta \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\ &= -2\sqrt{2}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

□

11.3.2 求向量场 $\mathbf{v} = (y+z)\mathbf{i} + (z+x)\mathbf{j} + (x+y)\mathbf{k}$ 沿曲线 $L: x = a\sin^2 t, y = 2a\sin t \cos t, z = a\cos^2 t$ ($0 \leq t \leq \pi$) 参数增加方向的曲线积分.

解 计算得:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_L \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= \int_L (y+z) dx + (z+x) dy + (x+y) dz \\ &= \int_0^\pi ((2a\sin t \cos t + a\cos^2 t) \cdot 2a\sin t \cos t + a \cdot 2a\cos 2t \\ &\quad + (a\sin^2 t + 2a\sin t \cos t) \cdot (-2a\cos t \sin t)) dt \\ &= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} (\cos 2t \sin 2t + 2\cos 2t) dt \\ &= a^2 \left(-\frac{1}{8} \cos 4t + \sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

11.3.3 设一质点处于弹性力场中, 弹力方向指向原点, 大小与质点离原点的距离成正比, 比例系数为 k , 若质点沿椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 从点 $(a, 0)$ 移到点 $(0, b)$, 求弹性力所做的功.

11.3.4 利用 Green 公式, 计算下列曲线积分.

(1) $\oint_L (x+y)^2 dx + (x^2 - y^2) dy$, L 是顶点为 $A(1, 1), B(3, 3), C(3, 5)$ 的三角形的周界, 沿逆时针方向;

(2) $\oint_L (xy + x + y) dx + (xy + x - y) dy$, L 是椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 沿顺时针方向;

(3) $\oint_L (yx^3 + e^y) dx + (xy^3 + xe^y - 2y) dy$, L 是对称于两坐标轴的闭曲线;

(4) $\oint_L \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx + y[xy + \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})] dy$, L 是 $y^2 = x - 1$ 与 $x = 2$ 围成的封闭曲线沿逆时针方向;

(5) $\int_L (x^2 + 2xy - y^2) dx + (x^2 - 2xy + y^2) dy$, L : 从点 $A(0, -1)$ 沿直线 $y = x - 1$ 到点 $M(1, 0)$, 再从 M 沿圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 到点 $B(0, 1)$;

(6) $\int_L (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy$, 其中 L : 由点 $A(a, 0)$ 到点 $O(0, 0)$ 的上半圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ ($a > 0$).

解 (1)

(2)

(3) 记

$$\begin{aligned} P &= yx^3 + e^y, \quad Q = xy^3 + xe^y - 2y, \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} &= y^3 + e^y - (x^3 + e^y) = y^3 - x^3, \end{aligned}$$

由 Green 公式知,

$$\oint_L (yx^3 + e^y) dx + (xy^3 + xe^y - 2y) dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \iint_D (y^3 - x^3) dx dy,$$

其中 $D: \partial D = L$.

由区域 D 关于原点对称, 且被积函数 $f(x, y) = y^3 - x^3$ 满足 $f(-x, -y) = -f(x, y)$ 知,

$$\oint_L (yx^3 + e^y) dx + (xy^3 + xe^y - 2y) dy = \iint_D (y^3 - x^3) dx dy = 0.$$

(4)

(5) 记

$$\begin{aligned} P &= x^2 + 2xy - y^2, & Q &= x^2 - 2xy + y^2, \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} &= (2x - 2y) - (2x - 2y) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

故原积分与路径无关, 记 L' : 线段 AB , 则

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_L (x^2 + 2xy - y^2) dx + (x^2 - 2xy + y^2) dy \\ &= \int_{L'} (x^2 + 2xy - y^2) dx + (x^2 - 2xy + y^2) dy \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 y^2 dy = \frac{1}{3} y^3 \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

(6) 设 L' : 由点 $A(a, 0)$ 到点 $O(0, 0)$ 的下半圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$. 记

$$\begin{aligned} P &= e^x \sin y - my, & Q &= e^x \cos y - m, \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} &= e^x \cos y - (e^x \cos y - m) = m, \end{aligned}$$

则有

$$P(x, -y) dx = -P(x, y) dx, \quad Q(x, -y) d(-y) = -Q(x, y) dy,$$

故

$$\int_L P dx + Q dy = - \int_{L'} P dx + Q dy = \int_{-L'} P dx + Q dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{L+(-L')} P dx + Q dy,$$

由 Green 公式知, 上式

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D m dx dy = \frac{m}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi a^2 = \frac{1}{8} \pi m a^2,$$

其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq ax\}$, $\partial D = L + (-L')$. □

11.3.5 利用曲线积分计算下列区域的面积.

- (1) 星形线 $x = a \cos^3 t, y = a \sin^3 t$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$) 围成的区域;
 (2) 旋轮线 $x = a(t - \sin t), y = a(1 - \cos t)$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$) 与 Ox 轴所围成的区域 D .

解 (1)

(2) 由 Green 公式知,

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(D) &= \iint_D dx dy = - \oint_{L=\partial D} y dx \\ &= - \int_{2\pi}^0 a(1 - \cos t) \cdot a(1 - \cos t) dt \\ &= a^2 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{3}{2} - 2 \cos t + \frac{1}{2} \cos 2t \right) dt \\ &= a^2 \left(\frac{3}{2}t - 2 \sin t + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} \\ &= 3\pi a^2. \end{aligned}$$

□

11.3.6 计算曲线积分 $\int_L \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2}$.

- (1) L_1 为从点 $A(-a, 0)$ 沿圆周 $y = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$ 到点 $B(a, 0)$, $a > 0$;
 (2) L_2 为从点 $A(-1, 0)$ 沿抛物线 $y = 4 - (x - 1)^2$ 到点 $B(3, 0)$.

解 (1) 记 $x = a \cos \theta, y = a \sin \theta$, 则

$$\int_{L_1} \frac{-y dx + x dy}{x^2 + y^2} = \int_{\pi}^0 \frac{-a \sin \theta \cdot (-a \sin \theta) + a \cos \theta \cdot a \cos \theta}{a^2} d\theta = \int_{\pi}^0 d\theta = -\pi.$$

(2) 取 $a = \frac{1}{2}$, D : 由 $L_1, L_2, y = 0$ 围成的区域, 则 $\partial D = (-L_2) + \overrightarrow{AC} + L_1 + \overrightarrow{DB}$, 其中 $C\left(-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right), D\left(\frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$.
 记

$$\begin{aligned} P &= -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \quad Q = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \\ \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} &= \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

由 Green 公式知,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\partial D} P dx + Q dy &= \left(\int_{-L_2} + \int_{AC} + \int_{L_1} + \int_{DB} \right) P dx + Q dy = 0 \\ \implies \int_{L_2} P dx + Q dy &= \left(\int_{AC} + \int_{L_1} + \int_{DB} \right) P dx + Q dy = \int_{L_1} P dx + Q dy = -\pi. \end{aligned}$$

□

11.3.7 设 D 是平面上由简单闭曲线 L 围成的区域.

(1) 如果 $f(x, y)$ 有连续的二阶偏导数, 证明:

$$\oint_L \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}} ds = \iint_D \Delta f dx dy,$$

其中 \mathbf{n} 是曲线 L 的单位外法向量, $\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}$ 称为二维的 Laplace 算子.

推论 当 f 满足 Laplace 方程 $\Delta f = 0$ 时, 有 $\oint_L \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}} ds = 0$.

(2) 如果 \mathbf{a} 是单位常值向量, 证明:

$$\oint_L \cos(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{n}) ds = 0.$$

(3) 如果 $u(x, y), v(x, y)$ 有连续的二阶导数, 证明下列**第二 Green 公式**:

$$\oint_L \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \right) ds = \iint_D (v \Delta u - u \Delta v) dx dy.$$

提示 设单位外法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = \cos \alpha \mathbf{i} + \cos \beta \mathbf{j}$, 则平面曲线 L 指向逆时针方向的单位切向量为 $\boldsymbol{\tau} = -\cos \beta \mathbf{i} + \cos \alpha \mathbf{j}$.

证明 (1) 设曲线 L 的单位切向量为

$$\boldsymbol{\tau} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta), \quad \cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta = 1,$$

则 $\mathbf{n} = (\cos \beta, -\cos \alpha)$. 从而由 Green 公式知,

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}} ds &= \oint_L \nabla f \cdot \mathbf{n} ds = \oint_L \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \beta - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cos \alpha \right) ds \\ &= \oint_L -\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dy = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right) dx dy \\ &= \iint_D \Delta f dx dy. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 设 $\mathbf{a} = (a, b), a^2 + b^2 = 1$, 由 Green 公式得:

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L \cos(\mathbf{a}, \mathbf{n}) ds &= \oint_L \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{n} ds = \oint_L (a \cos \beta - b \cos \alpha) ds \\ &= \oint_L a dy - b dx = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial a}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial b}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 由上述讨论及 Green 公式知,

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \right) ds &= \oint_L v \left(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy \right) - u \left(-\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dy \right) \\ &= \oint_L \left(-v \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + u \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) dx + \left(v \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - u \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) dy \\ &= \iint_D \left(v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} - u \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + v \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) dx dy \\ &= \iint_D (v \Delta u - u \Delta v) dx dy. \end{aligned}$$

□

11.4 向量场在曲面上的积分

11.4.1 计算下列第二型曲面积分.

(1) $\iint_S (x + y^2 + z) dx dy$, S 为椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的外侧;

(2) $\iint_S xyz dx dy$, S 是柱面 $x^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 在 $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ 两卦限内被平面 $y = 0$ 及 $y = h$ 所截下部分的外侧;

(3) $\iint_S xy^2 z^2 dy dz$, S 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 的 $x \leq 0$ 的部分, 远离球心一侧;

(4) $\iint_S yz dz dx$, S 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的上半部分 ($z \geq 0$) 并取外侧;

(5) $\iint_S x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy$, S 为平面 $x + y + z = 1$ 在第一卦限的部分, 远离原点的一侧;

(6) $\iint_S (y - z) dy dz + (z - x) dz dx + (x - y) dx dy$, S 是圆锥面 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ ($0 \leq z \leq 1$) 的下侧;

(7) $\iint_S xz^2 dy dz + x^2 y dz dx + y^2 z dx dy$, S 是通过上半球面 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 的上侧;

(8) $\iint_S f(x) dy dz + g(y) dz dx + h(z) dx dy$, 其中 $f(x), g(y), h(z)$ 为连续函数, S 为直角平行六面体 $0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b, 0 \leq z \leq c$ 的外侧.

解 (1)

(2) 曲面上任意一点 $(x, y, z) = (R \cos \theta, y, R \sin \theta)$ ($0 \leq y \leq h, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$).

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(\theta, y)} &= \begin{vmatrix} -R \sin \theta & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = -R \sin \theta, \\ \implies \iint_S xyz dx dy &= \int_0^h \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta \cdot y \cdot R \sin \theta d\theta dy \\ &= R^3 \int_0^h y dy \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta d(\sin \theta) \\ &= R^3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} h^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \theta \right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} R^3 h^2. \end{aligned}$$

(3)

(4) 记 $(x, y, z) = (\sin \theta \cos \varphi, \sin \theta \sin \varphi, \cos \theta)$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$).

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(\theta, \varphi)} &= \begin{vmatrix} -\sin \theta & \cos \varphi \cos \theta \\ 0 & -\sin \theta \sin \varphi \end{vmatrix} = \sin^2 \theta \sin \varphi, \\ \implies \iint_S yz \, dz \, dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta \cos \theta \sin \varphi \cdot \sin^2 \theta \sin \varphi \, d\varphi \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi \, d\varphi \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 \theta \, d(\sin \theta) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \varphi - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2\varphi \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right) \left(\frac{1}{4} \sin^4 \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

(5)

(6) 记 $(x, y, z) = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, r)$ ($0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$), 取其法向量 $\mathbf{n} = (r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta, -r)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} (y - z, z - x, x - y) \cdot \mathbf{n} &= 2r^2(\sin \theta - \cos \theta), \\ \implies \iint_S (y - z) \, dy \, dz + (z - x) \, dz \, dx + (x - y) \, dx \, dy \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^1 2r^2(\sin \theta - \cos \theta) \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 r^2 \, dr \int_0^{2\pi} (\sin \theta - \cos \theta) \, d\theta \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} r^3 \Big|_0^1 \right) \left((-\cos \theta - \sin \theta) \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

(7)

(8) 先计算

$$\iint_S f(x) \, dy \, dz.$$

显然, 上述积分只在

$$\Sigma_1 = \{(x, y, z) | x = 0, 0 \leq y \leq b, 0 \leq z \leq c\}, \quad \Sigma_2 = \{(x, y, z) | x = a, 0 \leq y \leq b, 0 \leq z \leq c\}$$

两个面上值不为零, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S f(x) \, dy \, dz &= \iint_{\Sigma_1} f(x) \, dy \, dz + \iint_{\Sigma_2} f(x) \, dy \, dz \\ &= -f(0) \iint_{D_1} dy \, dz + f(a) \iint_{D_2} dy \, dz \\ &= (f(a) - f(0))bc, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\iint_{D_1} dy \, dz, \iint_{D_2} dy \, dz$ 分别表示在 Σ_1, Σ_2 上的二重积分.

同理可计算得:

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S g(y) dz dx &= (g(b) - g(0))ca, & \iint_S h(z) dx dy &= (h(c) - h(0))ab, \\ &\implies \iint_S f(x) dy dz + g(y) dz dx + h(z) dx dy \\ &= (f(a) - f(0))bc + (g(b) - g(0))ca + (h(c) - h(0))ab. \end{aligned}$$

□

11.4.2 求场 $\mathbf{v} = (x^3 - yz)\mathbf{i} - 2x^2y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$ 通过长方体 $0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b, 0 \leq z \leq c$ 的外侧表面 S 的通量.

解 记 D_1 是长方体在 Oyz 平面内的面, D_2 是其对面, 类似地定义 D_3, D_4, D_5, D_6 .

易知,

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS &= - \iint_{D_1} (-yz) dy dz + \iint_{D_2} (a^3 - yz) dy dz \\ &\quad - \iint_{D_3} 0 dz dx + \iint_{D_4} (-2x^2 \cdot b) dz dx \\ &\quad - \iint_{D_5} 0 \cdot dx dy + \iint_{D_6} c dx dy \\ &= a^3 \iint_{D_1} dy dz - 2b \iint_{D_4} x^2 dz dx + c \iint_{D_6} dx dy \\ &= a^3bc - 2bc \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 \Big|_0^a + cab = \frac{1}{3}a^3bc + abc. \end{aligned}$$

□

11.5 Gauss 定理和 Stokes 定理

11.5.1 计算下列曲面积分.

(1) $\iint_S (x+1) dy dz + y dz dx + (xy+z) dx dy$, S 是以 $O(0,0,0), A(1,0,0), B(0,1,0), C(0,0,1)$ 为顶点的四面体的外表面;

(2) $\iint_S xy dy dz + yz dz dx + zx dx dy$, S 是由 $x=0, y=0, z=0, x+y+z=1$ 所围成的四面体的外侧面;

(3) $\iint_S x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy$, S 是球面 $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = R^2$ 的外侧;

(4) $\iint_S xy^2 dy dz + yz^2 dz dx + zx^2 dx dy$, S 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = z$ 的外侧;

(5) $\iint_S (x-z) dy dz + (y-x) dz dx + (z-y) dx dy$, S 是旋转抛物面 $z = x^2 + y^2$ ($0 \leq z \leq 1$) 的下侧;

(6) $\iint_S (y^2 + z^2) dy dz + (z^2 + x^2) dz dx + (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$, S 是上半球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ ($z \geq 0$) 的上侧.

解 (1)

(2) 记 $\mathbf{v} = (xy, yz, zx)$, 则 $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = y + z + x$, 记 V 为 S 所围成的四面体, 由 Gauss 定理得:

$$\oiint_S \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} dV = \iiint_V (x + y + z) dV,$$

考虑 $f(x, y, z) = x + y + z$ 的等值面, 记 $V(t)$ 为 $x = 0, y = 0, z = 0, x + y + z = t$ 所围成的四面体的体积, 易得 $V(t) = \frac{1}{6}t^3 \implies dV = d\left(\frac{1}{6}t^3\right) = \frac{1}{2}t^2 dt$, 从而

$$\iiint_V (x + y + z) dV = \int_0^1 t \cdot \frac{1}{2}t^2 dt = \frac{1}{8}t^4 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{8}.$$

说明 本题也可以直接计算曲面积分或对 $\iiint_V (x + y + z) dV$ 通过重积分进行计算.

(3)

(4) 记 $\mathbf{v} = (xy^2, yz^2, zx^2) \implies \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = y^2 + z^2 + x^2$, 记 V 是 S 围成的闭区域, 由 Gauss 定理得:

$$\oiint_S \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} dV = \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV,$$

记 $x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = r \cos \theta$, 则积分区域化为

$$D = \left\{ (r, \theta, \varphi) \mid 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq r \leq \cos \theta \right\},$$

且

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \theta, \varphi)} &= r^2 \sin \theta, \\ \implies \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV &= \iiint_D r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin \theta dr d\theta d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\cos \theta} r^4 dr \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 \theta \sin \theta d\theta \\ &= -\frac{2\pi}{5} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{6} \cos^6 \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

(5)

(6) 记 $\mathbf{v} = (y^2 + z^2, z^2 + x^2, x^2 + y^2) \implies \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$, 记 V 是由 S 和 $\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2, z = 0$ 围成的区域, 取 Σ 法向为 $(0, 0, -1)$, 由 Gauss 定理得:

$$\left(\iint_S + \iint_{\Sigma} \right) \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} dV = 0 \implies \iint_S \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = - \iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy,$$

其中 \iint_D 表示在 Σ 区域内的二重积分.

记 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 则积分区域化为 $D' = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq a, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$, 从而

$$\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \iint_{D'} r^2 \cdot r dr d\theta = \int_0^a r^3 dr \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = \left(\frac{1}{4} r^4 \Big|_0^a \right) \cdot 2\pi = \frac{\pi a^4}{2}.$$

□

11.5.2 求引力场 $\mathbf{F} = -km\frac{\mathbf{r}}{r^3}$ 通过下列闭曲面外侧的通量:

- (1) 空间中任一包围质量 m (在原点) 的闭曲面;
- (2) 空间中任一不包围质量 m 的闭曲面;
- (3) 质量 m 在光滑的闭曲面上.

(1)

(2)

(3)

11.5.3 设区域 V 是由曲面 $x^2 + y^2 - \frac{z^2}{2} = 1$ 及平面 $z = 1, z = -1$ 围成, S 为 V 的全表面外侧, 又设 $\mathbf{v} = (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{-\frac{3}{2}}(x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k})$. 求积分

$$\iint_S \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_S \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^3}}.$$

11.5.4 设对于半空间 $x > 0$ 内任一的光滑有向封闭曲面 S , 都有

$$\oiint_S xf(x) dy dz - xyf(x) dz dx - e^{2x}z dx dy = 0,$$

其中函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内具有连续的一阶导数, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1$, 求 $f(x)$.

解 记 $\mathbf{v} = (xf(x), -xyf(x), -e^{2x}z) \implies \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = xf'(x) + (1-x)f(x) - e^{2x}$, 记 V 是 S 围成的闭区域, 由 Gauss 定理得:

$$\iint_S \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} dV = 0,$$

由 V 的任意性知, $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 0$ 对 $x > 0$ 恒成立, 即

$$xf' + (1-x)f - e^{2x} = 0.$$

考虑上述微分方程对应的齐次线性方程的解 f_h .

$$xf' + (1-x)f = 0 \implies \frac{df}{f} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{x}\right) dx \implies \ln|f| = x - \ln x + C_1$$

$$f_h = \pm e^{x - \ln x + C_1} = \frac{Ce^x}{x}, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

下面考虑原非齐次线性方程的特解 $f_p = \frac{C(x)e^x}{x}$, 代入原方程得:

$$x \cdot C'(x) \frac{e^x}{x} = e^{2x} \implies C'(x) = e^x \implies C(x) = e^x \implies f_p = \frac{e^{2x}}{x},$$

故原方程的通解为

$$f(x) = f_h + f_p = \frac{e^x(C + e^x)}{x} = \frac{e^x(e^x - 1)}{x} + \frac{(C + 1)e^x}{x},$$

注意到,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(C + 1)e^x}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x(e^x - 1)}{x} = 1 - 1 = 0,$$

而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^x}{x}$ 不存在, 故 $C + 1 = 0 \implies C = -1 \implies f(x) = \frac{e^x(e^x - 1)}{x}$. □

11.5.5 证明任意光滑闭曲面 S 围成的立体体积可以表成

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \oiint_S x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy,$$

其中积分沿 S 的外侧进行.

证明 记 $\mathbf{v} = (x, y, z) \implies \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} = 3$, 记 D 是由 S 围成的区域, 由 Gauss 定理得:

$$\iint_S \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_D \nabla \cdot \mathbf{v} dV = 3 \iiint_D dV = 3V \implies V = \frac{1}{3} \iint_S \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{S}.$$

□

11.5.6 证明 Archimedes 原理: 物体 V 全部浸入液体中所受的浮力等于物体同体积的液体的重量.

提示 设液体的密度为常数 ρ , 给出物体表面每一小块 dS 所受到的压力, 通过积分计算 ∂V 的压力.

参考 数学分析教程 12.4.例 3.

11.5.7 设 \mathbf{c} 是常向量, S 是任意的光滑闭曲面, 证明:

$$\iint_S \cos(\widehat{\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{n}}) dS = 0,$$

其中 $(\widehat{\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{n}})$ 表示向量 \mathbf{c} 与曲面法向量 \mathbf{n} 的夹角.

证明 记 V 是 S 所围成的区域, 取 \mathbf{n} 是曲面的单位法向量, 由 Gauss 定理得:

$$\iint_S \cos(\widehat{\mathbf{c}, \mathbf{n}}) dS = \iint_S \mathbf{c} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iint_S \nabla \cdot \mathbf{c} dV = 0.$$

□

11.5.8 设 L 是 xy 平面上光滑的简单闭曲线, 逆时针方向, 立体 V 是柱体, 它以 L 为准线, 以 L 在 xy 平面内所围平面区域 D 为底, 侧面是母线平行于 z 轴的柱面, 高为 1, 试写出向量场 $\mathbf{v} = P(x, y)\mathbf{i} + Q(x, y)\mathbf{j}$ 在 V 上的 Gauss 公式, 并由此来证明 Green 公式.

11.5.9 计算下列曲线积分.

(1) $\oint_L y dx + z dy + x dz$, L 是顶点为 $A(1, 0, 0), B(0, 1, 0), C(0, 0, 1)$ 的三角形边界, 从原点看去, L 沿顺时针方向;

(2) $\oint_L (y - z) dx + (z - x) dy + (x - y) dz$, L 是圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 和平面 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{h} = 1$ ($a > 0, h > 0$) 的交线, 从 x 轴的正方向看来, L 沿逆时针方向;

(3) $\oint_L (y^2 - z^2) dx + (z^2 - x^2) dy + (x^2 - y^2) dz$, L 是平面 $x + y + z = \frac{3}{2}a$ 与立方体 $0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq a, 0 \leq z \leq a$ 表面的交线从 z 轴正向看来, L 沿逆时针方向;

(4) $\oint_L y^2 dx + xy dy + xz dz$, L 是圆柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = 2y$ 与平面 $y = z$ 的交线, 从 z 轴正向看来, L 沿逆时针方向;

(5) $\oint_L (y^2 - y) dx + (z^2 - z) dy + (x^2 - x) dz$, L 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 与平面 $x + y + z = 0$ 的交线, L 的方向与 z 轴正向成右手系;

(6)

解 (1)

(2)

(3) 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 是平面与立方体的截面, 法向 $\mathbf{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1)$, 由 Stokes 定理得:

$$\oint_L \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_S \nabla \times \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_S (x + y + z) dS = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{3}{2}a \cdot \sigma(S) = -\frac{9}{2}a^3,$$

其中已用到 $\sigma(S) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4} \cdot \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a\right)^2 \cdot 6 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}a^2$.

(4)

(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:

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

(6) 记 $\mathbf{v} = (y^2 - z^2, 2z^2 - x^2, 3x^2 - y^2) \implies \nabla \times \mathbf{v} = (-2y - 4z, -2z - 6x, -2x - 2y)$, 记 S 是平面内 L 围成的区域, 法向 $\mathbf{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1)$, 由 Stokes 定理得:

$$\oint_L \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_S \nabla \times \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_S (-8x - 4y - 6z) dS = \iint_D (-2x + 2y - 12) d\sigma,$$

其中 D 是 Oxy 平面内 $|x| + |y| = 1$ 围成的区域.

注意到, $f(x, y) = -2x + 2y$ 满足 $f(-x, -y) = -f(x, y)$, 由对称性知,

$$\iint_D (-2x + 2y) d\sigma = 0 \implies \iint_D (-2x + 2y - 12) d\sigma = -12 \iint_D d\sigma = -12\sigma(D) = -24.$$

□

11.5.10 在积分 $\oint_L x^2 y^3 dx + dy + z dz$ 中, 路径 L 是 Oxy 平面上正向的圆 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2, z = 0$; 利用 Stokes 公式化曲线积分为以 L 为边界所围区域 S 上的曲面积分.

(1) S 取 Oxy 平面上的圆面 $x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$;

(2) S 取半球面 $z = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$, 结果相同吗?

解 记 $\mathbf{v} = (x^2 y^3, 1, z) \implies \nabla \times \mathbf{v} = (1, 0, -3x^2 y^2)$.

(1) S 的法向量为 $\mathbf{n} = (0, 0, 1)$, 由 Stokes 定理得:

$$\oint_L \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_S \nabla \times \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} dS = \iint_S -3x^2 y^2 dS,$$

记 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 则积分区域化为 $D = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \leq r \leq R, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S -3x^2y^2 \, dS &= \iint_D -3r^4 \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta \cdot r \, dr \, d\theta = -3 \int_0^R r^5 \, dr \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta\right)^2 \, d\theta \\ &= -3 \cdot \frac{1}{6} R^6 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{8} R^6. \end{aligned}$$

(2) S 的单位法向量 $\mathbf{n} = \frac{1}{R}(x, y, z)$, 由 Stokes 定理得:

$$\oint_L \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_S \nabla \times \mathbf{v} \cdot \mathbf{n} \, dS = \frac{1}{R} \iint_S (x - 3x^2y^2z) \, dS,$$

记 $x = R \sin \theta \cos \varphi, y = R \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = R \cos \theta$, 则积分区域化为

$$D = \left\{ (\theta, \varphi) \mid 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi \right\},$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{R} \iint_S (x - 3x^2y^2z) \, dS &= \frac{1}{R} \iint_D (R \sin \theta \cos \varphi - 3R^5 \sin^4 \theta \cos^2 \varphi \sin^2 \varphi \cos \theta) \cdot R^2 \sin \theta \, d\theta \, d\varphi \\ &= -3R^6 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^5 \theta \, d(\sin \theta) \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 \varphi \cos^2 \varphi \, d\varphi \\ &= -3R^6 \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{\pi}{8} R^6, \end{aligned}$$

其中已用到

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{R} \iint_D R^3 \sin^2 \theta \cos \varphi \, d\theta \, d\varphi &= R^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta \cdot \int_0^{2\pi} \cos \varphi \, d\varphi \\ &= R^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta \, d\theta \cdot \left(\sin \varphi \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

由上述讨论知, 不论 S 的选取如何, 积分结果均相同. □

11.5.11 证明: 常向量场 \mathbf{c} 沿任意光滑闭曲线的环量等于 0.

证明 注意到, $\nabla \times \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{0}$, 记 S 是任意光滑闭曲线围成的曲面, 由 Stokes 定理得:

$$\oint_L \mathbf{c} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \iint_S \nabla \times \mathbf{c} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = 0.$$

□

11.5.12 求向量场 $\mathbf{v} = (y^2 + z^2)\mathbf{i} + (z^2 + x^2)\mathbf{j} + (x^2 + y^2)\mathbf{k}$ 沿曲线 L 的环量. 其中 L 为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ ($z \geq 0$) 与 $x^2 + y^2 = Rx$ 的交线, 从 x 轴正向看来, L 沿逆时针方向.

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:

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

□

11.6 其他形式的曲线曲面积分

11.6.1 利用散度的积分表示, 推导出在柱坐标系下的散度.

11.6.2 利用梯度的积分表示, 推导出在球坐标系下的梯度.

11.6.3 设函数 $u(x, y, z)$ 在光滑曲面 S 所围成的闭区域 V 上具有指导二阶的连续偏微商, 且满足 Laplace 方程:

$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$

试证明:

$$(1) \oint_S \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} dS = 0;$$

$$(2) \oint_S u \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} dS = \iiint_V (\nabla u)^2 dV, \text{ 其中 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial \mathbf{n}} \text{ 是沿 } S \text{ 外侧法向量 } \mathbf{n} \text{ 的方向微商.}$$

(1)

(2)

11.7 保守场

11.7.1 设平面上有四条路径:

L_1 : 折线, 从 $(0, 0)$ 到 $(1, 0)$ 再到 $(1, 1)$;

L_2 : 从 $(0, 0)$ 沿着抛物线 $y = x^2$ 到 $(1, 1)$;

L_3 : 从 $(0, 0)$ 到 $(1, 1)$ 的直线段;

L_4 : 折线, 从 $(0, 0)$ 到 $(0, 1)$ 再到 $(1, 1)$.

求下列力场 \mathbf{F} 沿上述四条路径所作的功, 并说明它们的值为什么会不相等或不相等.

$$(1) \mathbf{F} = -y\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j};$$

$$(2) \mathbf{F} = 2xy\mathbf{i} + x^2\mathbf{j}.$$

(1)

(2)

11.7.2 求下列曲线积分.

$$(1) \int_L (2x + y) dx + (x + 4y + 2z) dy + (2y - 6z) dz, \text{ 其中 } L \text{ 由点 } P_1(a, 0, 0) \text{ 沿曲线}$$

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = a^2, \\ z = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 到 } P_2(0, a, 0), \text{ 再由 } P_2 \text{ 沿直线 } \begin{cases} z + y = a, \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \text{ 到点 } P_3(0, 0, a);$$

$$(2) \int_{\widehat{AMB}} (x^2 - yz) dx + (y^2 - zx) dy + (z^2 - xy) dz, \text{ 其中 } \widehat{AMB} \text{ 是柱面螺线 } x = a \cos \varphi, y = a \sin \varphi, z = \frac{h}{2\pi} \varphi \text{ 上点 } A(a, 0, 0) \text{ 到 } B(a, 0, h) \text{ 的一段.}$$

解 (1) 记 $\mathbf{v} = (2x + y, x + 4y + 2z, 2y - 6z) \implies \nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \mathbf{0}$, 从而由 Stokes 定理得:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_L \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= \int_{P_1}^{P_3} \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{P_1}^O \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} + \int_O^{P_3} \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} \\ &= \int_a^0 2x dx + \int_0^a (-6z) dz = \left(x^2 \Big|_a^0 \right) + \left(-3z^2 \Big|_0^a \right) = -4a^2. \end{aligned}$$

(2)

□

11.7.3 证明下列向量场是有势场, 并求出它们的势函数.

(1) $\mathbf{v} = (2x \cos y - y^2 \sin x)\mathbf{i} + (2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y)\mathbf{j}$;

(2) $\mathbf{v} = yz(2x + y + z)\mathbf{i} + xz(2y + z + x)\mathbf{j} + xy(2z + x + y)\mathbf{k}$;

(3) $\mathbf{v} = r^2\mathbf{r}$, 其中 $\mathbf{r} = x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k}$, $r = |\mathbf{r}|$.

解 (1) 记 $\mathbf{v} = P\mathbf{i} + Q\mathbf{j} \implies \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = (-2y \sin x - 2x \sin y) - (-2x \sin y - 2y \sin x) = 0$,

故 \mathbf{v} 是无旋场, 从而是有势场. 其势函数

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(x, y) &= \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} + C = \left(\int_{(0,0)}^{(x,0)} + \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,y)} \right) \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} + C \\ &= \int_0^x (2x \cos y - y^2 \sin x) \Big|_{y=0} dx + \int_0^y (2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y) dy + C \\ &= x^2 + (y^2 \cos x + x^2 \cos y) \Big|_0^y + C = y^2 \cos x + x^2 \cos y + C. \end{aligned}$$

(2)

(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

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

□

11.7.4 当 a 取何值时, 向量场 $\mathbf{F} = (x^2 + 5ay + 3yz)\mathbf{i} + (5x + 3axz - 2)\mathbf{j} + [(a+2)xy - 4z]\mathbf{k}$ 是有势场, 并求出此时的势函数.

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

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

□

11.7.5 求下列全微分的原函数 u :

$$(1) \, du = (3x^2 + 6xy^2) dx + (6x^2y - 4y^3) dy;$$

$$(2) \, du = (x^2 - 2yz) dx + (y^2 - 2xz) dy + (z^2 - 2xy) dz.$$

解 (1) $u(x, y) = x^3 + 3x^2y^2 - y^4 + C, C \in \mathbb{R};$

$$(2) \, u(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{3}(x^3 + y^3 + z^3) - 2xyz + C, C \in \mathbb{R}.$$

□

11.7.6 验证下列积分与路径无关, 并求出它们的值.

$$(1) \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,1)} (x - y)(dx - dy);$$

$$(2) \int_{(1,1)}^{(2,2)} \left(\frac{1}{y} \sin \frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{x^2} \cos \frac{y}{x} + 1 \right) dx + \left(\frac{1}{x} \cos \frac{y}{x} - \frac{x}{y^2} \sin \frac{x}{y} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) dy;$$

$$(3) \int_{(1,0)}^{(6,3)} \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}};$$

$$(4) \int_{(2,3,-4)}^{(2,3,-4)} x dx + y^2 dy - z^3 dz;$$

$$(5) \int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,2,2)} \left(1 - \frac{1}{y} + \frac{y}{z} \right) dx + \left(\frac{x}{z} + \frac{x}{y^2} \right) dy - \frac{xy}{z^2} dz;$$

$$(6) \int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \text{ 其中 } (x_1, y_1, z_1), (x_2, y_2, z_2) \text{ 在球面 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \text{ 上.}$$

解 (1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(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,

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \\ \int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{r} &= \int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \nabla \varphi \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} d\varphi = 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

11.7.7 设 $f(u)$ 是连续函数, 但不一定可微, L 是分段光滑的任意闭曲线, 证明:

(1) $\oint_L f(x^2 + y^2)(x dx + y dy) = 0;$

(2) $\oint_L f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})(x dx + y dy + z dz) = 0.$

证明 (1)

(2) 注意到,

$$\begin{aligned} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})x dx &= \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}) \cdot \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \\ \implies tf(t) \cdot \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{t} &= tf(t) dt, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $t = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, 故函数

$$\varphi(x, y, z) = \int_{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2}}^{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} tf(t) dt$$

满足 $\nabla \varphi = \mathbf{v} = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2})(x\mathbf{i} + y\mathbf{j} + z\mathbf{k})$, 从而 \mathbf{v} 是有势场, 其环量

$$\oint_L \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \oint_L \nabla \varphi \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \oint_L d\varphi = 0.$$

□

参考 数学分析教程 13.4. 练习题 4.

11.7.8 稳恒电流通过无穷长的直导线 (作 Oz 轴) 所产生的磁场为 $\mathbf{B} = \frac{2I}{x^2 + y^2}(-y\mathbf{i} + x\mathbf{j})$ ($x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$), 试讨论 \mathbf{B} 沿 Oxy 平面上任意光滑闭曲线的环量 Γ .

11.7.9 试求函数 $f(x)$, 使曲线积分 $\int_L (f'(x) + 6f(x) + e^{-2x})y dx + f'(x) dy$ 与积分的路径无关.

解 记 $\boldsymbol{v} = (f'(x) + 6f(x) + e^{-2x})y\boldsymbol{i} + f'(x)\boldsymbol{j} = P\boldsymbol{i} + Q\boldsymbol{j}$, 令

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = f''(x) - (f'(x) + 6f(x) + e^{-2x}) = 0,$$

考虑二阶非齐次线性方程

$$f'' - f' - 6f = e^{-2x}$$

的解.

其对应的齐次线性方程为

$$f'' - f' - 6f = 0,$$

其特征方程

$$\lambda^2 - \lambda - 6 = 0 \implies \lambda_1 = 3, \quad \lambda_2 = -2,$$

故齐次线性方程的通解为

$$f_h = C_{10}y_1(x) + C_{20}y_2(x) = C_{10}e^{3x} + C_{20}e^{-2x}, \quad C_{10}, C_{20} \in \mathbb{R},$$

其中 $y_1 = e^{3x}$, $y_2 = e^{-2x}$, 其 Wronski 行列式

$$W_{[y_1, y_2]}(x) = \begin{vmatrix} e^{3x} & e^{-2x} \\ 3e^{3x} & -2e^{-2x} \end{vmatrix} = -5e^x,$$

故非齐次线性方程有特解

$$f_p = C_1(x)y_1(x) + C_2(x)y_2(x),$$

其中

$$C_1(x) = - \int \frac{e^{-2x} \cdot e^{-2x}}{-5e^x} dx = -\frac{1}{25}e^{-5x}, \quad C_2(x) = \int \frac{e^{3x} \cdot e^{-2x}}{-5e^x} dx = -\frac{1}{5}x,$$

从而非齐次线性方程的通解为

$$\begin{aligned} f &= f_h + f_p = \left(-\frac{1}{25}e^{-5x} + C_{10}\right)e^{3x} + \left(-\frac{1}{5}x + C_{20}\right)e^{-2x} \\ &= C_1e^{3x} + \left(-\frac{1}{5}x + C_2\right)e^{-2x}, \quad C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R}. \end{aligned}$$

□

11.7.10 已知 $\alpha(0) = 0, \alpha'(0) = 2, \beta(0) = 2$.

(1) 求 $\alpha(x), \beta(x)$ 使线积分 $\int_L P dx + Q dy$ 与路径无关, 其中 $P(x, y) = (2x\alpha'(x) + \beta(x))y^2 - 2y\beta(x)\tan 2x, Q(x, y) = (\alpha'(x) + 4x\alpha(x))y + \beta(x)$;

(2) 求 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(0,2)} P dx + Q dy$.

(1)

(2)

11.7.11 设函数 $Q(x, y)$ 在 Oxy 平面上具有一阶连续偏导数, 曲线积分 $\int_L 2xy dx + Q(x, y) dy$ 与路径无关, 并且对任意 t , 恒有

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(t,1)} 2xy dx + Q(x, y) dy = \int_{(0,0)}^{(1,t)} 2xy dx + Q(x, y) dy,$$

求 $Q(x, y)$.

解 记 $\mathbf{v} = 2xy\mathbf{i} + Q(x, y)\mathbf{j} := P\mathbf{i} + Q\mathbf{j}$, 令

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = Q'_x - 2x = 0 \implies Q(x, y) = x^2 + f(y).$$

考虑积分 $\int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r}$, 由于其积分与路径无关, 从而

$$\int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \left(\int_{(0,0)}^{(x,0)} + \int_{(x,0)}^{(x,y)} \right) \mathbf{v} \cdot d\mathbf{r} = \int_0^y (x^2 + f(y)) dy = x^2 y + \int_0^y f(y) dy,$$

由题意知,

$$t^2 + \int_0^1 f(y) dy = t + \int_0^t f(y) dy, \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R},$$

上式两边对 t 求导得:

$$2t = 1 + f(t) \implies f(t) = 2t - 1 \implies Q(x, y) = x^2 + 2y - 1.$$

□

11.7.12 求解微分方程:

(1) $(xy^2 + 2y - 2y \cos x - y \sin x) dx + (x^2y + 2x + \cos x - 2 \sin x) dy = 0;$

(2) $2xy dx + (y^2 - x^2) dy = 0.$

解 (1) 注意到,

$$LHS = d \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 + 2xy - 2y \sin x + y \cos x \right) := du = 0 \implies u(x, y) = C,$$

故该微分方程的解为方程

$$\frac{1}{2} x^2 y^2 + 2xy - 2y \sin x + y \cos x = C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

所确定的隐函数.

(2)

提示 凑全微分.

□

11.7.13 设 $f(x)$ 具有二阶连续导数, $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 2$, 且

$$(e^x \sin y + x^2 y + f(x)y) dx + (f'(x) + e^x \cos y + 2x) dy = 0$$

为全微分方程. 求 $f(x)$ 及此全微分方程的通解.

解 记 $LHS = du$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} u &= e^x \sin y + \frac{1}{3}yx^3 + y \int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt + g(y) = f'(x)y + e^x \sin y + 2xy + h(x) \\ &\implies y \cdot \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt - f'(x) - 2x \right) = h(x) - g(y) \\ &\implies h(x) = 0, \end{aligned}$$

两边对 x 求导得:

$$x^2 + f(x) - f''(x) - 2 = 0 \iff f''(x) - f(x) = x^2 - 2,$$

其对应的齐次线性微分方程的通解为

$$f_h = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}, \quad C_1, C_2 \in \mathbb{R},$$

记 $p_1(x) = e^x, p_2(x) = e^{-x}$, 其 Wronski 行列式

$$W_{[p_1, p_2]}(x) = \begin{vmatrix} e^x & e^{-x} \\ e^x & -e^{-x} \end{vmatrix} = -2,$$

故非齐次线性微分方程有特解

$$f_p = C_1(x)p_1(x) + C_2(x)p_2(x),$$

其中

$$C_1(x) = - \int \frac{e^{-x}(x^2 - 2)}{-2} dx = -\frac{1}{2}e^{-x}x(x+2), \quad C_2(x) = -\frac{1}{2}e^x x(x-2),$$

从而非齐次方程的通解为

$$f = f_h + f_p = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - x^2,$$

由 $f(0) = 0, f'(0) = 2$ 得:

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0, \\ C_1 - C_2 = 2 \end{cases} \implies C_1 = 1, \quad C_2 = -1,$$

从而

$$f(x) = -x^2 + e^x - e^{-x},$$

故

$$u = e^x \sin y + y(2x - 2x + e^x + e^{-x}) = e^x \sin y + y(e^x + e^{-x}),$$

全微分方程的通解为

$$e^x \sin y + y(e^x + e^{-x}) = C, \quad C \in \mathbb{R}$$

所确定的隐函数. □

11.7.14 确定常数 λ , 使在右半平面 $x > 0$ 上的向量场

$$\mathbf{v} = 2xy(x^4 + y^2)^\lambda \mathbf{i} - x^2(x^4 + y^2)^\lambda \mathbf{j}$$

为某二元函数 $u(x, y)$ 的梯度, 并求 $u(x, y)$.

解 若 $\mathbf{v} = \nabla u \implies \nabla \times \mathbf{v} = \nabla \times \nabla u = \mathbf{0}$, 记 $\mathbf{v} = P\mathbf{i} + Q\mathbf{j}$, 则有

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = (-4 - 4\lambda)x(x^4 + y^2)^\lambda = 0 \implies \lambda = -1,$$

从而

$$\mathbf{v} = \frac{2xy}{x^4 + y^2} \mathbf{i} - \frac{x^2}{x^4 + y^2} \mathbf{j}, \quad u = -\arctan \frac{y}{x^2} + C.$$

□

11.7.15 给出二维情况下梯度和 Laplace 算子在极坐标系下的表示.

11.7.16 利用 Laplace 算子在极坐标和球坐标下的表示, 分别验证:

$$(1) u(x, y) = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2};$$

$$(2) u(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

是 Laplace 方程 $\Delta u = 0$ 的解.

11.8 微分形式的积分

11.9 第 11 章综合习题

11.9.1 求第一型曲线积分 $I = \int_L z \, ds$, 其中 L 是曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ 与 $y^2 = ax$ ($a > 0$) 交线上从点 $(0, 0, 0)$ 到 $(a, a, a\sqrt{2})$ 的弧段.

解 曲线上一点

$$(x, y, z) = (at^2, at, \sqrt{a^2t^2 + a^2t^4}),$$

$$\implies \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2 + (z'(t))^2} = \sqrt{(2at)^2 + a^2 + \left(a \frac{1+2t^2}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}\right)^2} = \sqrt{\frac{a^2(8t^4 + 9t^2 + 2)}{1+t^2}},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \implies I &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{a^2t^2(1+t^2)} \cdot \frac{a^2(8t^4 + 9t^2 + 2)}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= a^2 \int_0^1 t \sqrt{8t^4 + 9t^2 + 2} dt \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{256} (-72\sqrt{2} + 200\sqrt{19} + 17\sqrt{2} \ln(25 - 4\sqrt{38})). \end{aligned}$$

□

说明 上述单变量积分结果来自 WolframAlpha.

11.9.2 设 $a, b, c > 0$. 求由曲线 $L: \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{2n+1} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{2n+1} = c \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^n \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^n$ 围成的区域 D 的面积 S .

11.9.3 求平面上两个椭圆

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1, \quad \frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1 \quad (a > b > 0)$$

内部公共区域的面积.

解 记 D 是由 $y = x, y = 0, \frac{x^2}{b^2} + \frac{y^2}{a^2} = 1$ 在第一象限内围成的区域, 由对称性知,

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= 8\sigma(D) = 8 \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{ab}{a^2+b^2}}} \left(b\sqrt{1 - \frac{y^2}{a^2}} - y \right) dy \\ &\stackrel{y=a\sin\theta}{=} 8ab \left(\frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\theta \right) \Big|_0^{\arctan \frac{b}{a}} - 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2}y^2 \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\frac{ab}{a^2+b^2}}} \\ &= 4ab \arctan \frac{b}{a}. \end{aligned}$$

□

说明 也可以考虑 Green 定理, $\sigma = \frac{1}{2} \int_L x dy - y dx$, 并运用椭圆的参数方程表示 (注意参数的范围).

11.9.4 (Poisson 公式) 设 $S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, $f(t)$ 是 \mathbb{R} 上的连续函数, 求证:

$$\iint_S f(ax + by + cz) dS = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 f(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}t) dt.$$

提示 (1) 考虑 $F(x, y, z) = ax + by + cz$ 的等值面.

证明 (1) 考虑 $F(x, y, z) = ax + by + cz$ 的等值面 $\Pi(t): ax + by + cz = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}t$ ($t \in [-1, 1]$), 注意到 $\Pi(t), \Pi(t + dt)$ 在球面上截下的面积为

$$dS = 2\pi\sqrt{1-t^2} \cdot 1 d\theta,$$

其中 $\sin \theta = t$ ($\theta \in \left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$) $\implies \cos \theta d\theta = dt \implies dS = 2\pi dt$, 从而

$$\int_S f(ax + by + cz) dS = \int_{-1}^1 f(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}t) \cdot 2\pi dt = 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 f(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}t) dt.$$

□

注意 $f(t)$ 不一定可导, 因此不能使用 Gauss 定理.

提示 (2) 考虑适当的坐标变换, 使得某一坐标轴的方向与平面法向一致, 从而 $ax + by + cz$ 的取值可以较为容易地用新坐标表示.

分析 (2) 取新的坐标系 $Ouvw$, 取平面的单位法向 $\mathbf{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}(a, b, c)$ 作为新的 w 轴方向, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 \iff u^2 + v^2 + w^2 = 1 \implies u^2 + v^2 = 1 - w^2$, 从而球面上一点的

参数表示为

$$\begin{cases} u = \sqrt{1-w^2} \cos \varphi, \\ v = \sqrt{1-w^2} \sin \varphi, & 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, \quad -1 \leq w \leq 1. \\ w = w, \end{cases}$$

参考 数学分析教程 12.2.问题 1.

11.9.5 设 $S(t)$ 是平面 $x + y + z = t$ 被球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 截下的部分, 且

$$F(x, y, z) = 1 - (x^2 + y^2 + z^2).$$

求证: 当 $|t| \leq \sqrt{3}$ 时, 有

$$\iint_{S(t)} F(x, y, z) dS = \frac{\pi}{18}(3 - t^2)^2.$$

提示 (1) 注意 F 在球面上的取值.

证明 (1) 构造向量场 \mathbf{F} , 使得 $|\mathbf{F}| = F$, 且其方向与 S 的法向 $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1)$ 相反. 因此, 设

$$\mathbf{F}(x, y, z) = \frac{F(x, y, z)}{\sqrt{3}}(1, 1, 1),$$

从而

$$\iint_S F dS = - \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S},$$

注意到, $\iint_{\Sigma} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\boldsymbol{\sigma} = 0$, 其中 Σ 为球面被平面截下的上半部分, 法向朝外.

又

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(-2x - 2y - 2z),$$

记 V 是由 S 和 Σ 围成的区域, 由 Gauss 定理得:

$$\iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iint_{S+\Sigma} \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \iiint_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{F} dV = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \iiint_V (x + y + z) dV.$$

考虑 $f(x, y, z) = x + y + z$ 的等值面 $\Pi(r) : x + y + z = r$ ($-\sqrt{3} \leq r \leq \sqrt{3}$).

易知, $\Pi(r), \Pi(r + dr)$ 与球面所围成的体积为

$$dV = \pi \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{3}\right) d\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{3}}\right),$$

其中 $d = \frac{r}{\sqrt{3}}$ 为 $\Pi(r)$ 到球心的距离.

从而

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \iiint_V (x + y + z) dV &= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \int_t^{\sqrt{3}} r \cdot \pi \left(1 - \frac{r^2}{3}\right) d\left(\frac{r}{\sqrt{3}}\right) \\ &= -\frac{2\pi}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2}r^2 - \frac{1}{12}r^4\right) \Big|_t^{\sqrt{3}} = -\frac{\pi}{18}(3 - t^2)^2, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\iint_S F \, dS = - \iint_S \mathbf{F} \cdot d\mathbf{S} = \frac{\pi}{18}(3-t^2)^2, \quad |t| \leq \sqrt{3}.$$

□

注意 使用 Gauss 定理时, 必须先将标量场 F 矢量化为 \mathbf{F} , 并留意 \mathbf{F} 方向和大小选取.

† 常见错误: 对标量场 F 求散度 $\nabla \cdot F = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}$, 这完全是错误的!

提示 (2) 也可以选取合适的坐标系, 直接计算曲面积分.

证明 (2) 显然, $S(t)$ 是一个圆, 记其圆心为 A , 取以 A 为极点的极坐标系, 则 $dS = r \, dr \, d\theta$, 积分区域化为

$$D = \left\{ (r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{1 - \frac{t^2}{3}}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi \right\},$$

且

$$F(x, y, z) = 1 - \left(r^2 + \frac{t^2}{3} \right),$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_S F \, dS &= \iint_D \left(1 - \left(r^2 + \frac{t^2}{3} \right) \right) r \, dr \, d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{1 - \frac{t^2}{3}}} \left(\left(1 - \frac{t^2}{3} \right) r - r^3 \right) dr \\ &= 2\pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{3} \right) r^2 - \frac{1}{4} r^4 \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{1 - \frac{t^2}{3}}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{18} (3 - t^2)^2. \end{aligned}$$

□

参考 数学分析教程 12.2.问题 2.

11.9.6 设 $f(t)$ 在 $|t| \leq \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$ 上连续. 证明:

$$\iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 1} f\left(\frac{ax+by+cz}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}\right) dx \, dy \, dz = \frac{2}{3}\pi \int_{-1}^1 f(\sqrt{a^2+b^2+c^2}t) dt.$$

提示 先用球坐标变换, 再运用 Poisson 公式 (见习题 11.9.4).

证明 记 $x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi, y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = r \cos \theta$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} &\iiint_V f\left(\frac{ax+by+cz}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}\right) dx \, dy \, dz \\ &= \iiint_{V'} f(a \sin \theta \cos \varphi + b \sin \theta \sin \varphi + c \cos \theta) r^2 \sin \theta \, dr \, d\theta \, d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^1 r^2 \, dr \iint_{S'} f(a \sin \theta \cos \varphi + b \sin \theta \sin \varphi + c \cos \theta) \sin \theta \, d\theta \, d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \iint_S f(ax+by+cz) \, dS, \end{aligned}$$

其中 S, S' 均表示球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$.

由 Poisson 公式得: 上式

$$= \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 f(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}t) dt = \frac{2}{3}\pi \int_{-1}^1 f(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}t) dt.$$

□

参考 数学分析教程 12.2.问题 3.

11.9.7 设 $f(x, y)$ 在 $\bar{B}_R(\mathbf{P}_0)$ 上有二阶连续偏导数, 且满足 Laplace 方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

求证: 对 $0 \leq r \leq R$, 有

$$f(\mathbf{P}_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi r} \int_L f(x, y) ds,$$

其中 $\mathbf{P}_0 = (x_0, y_0)$, $L = \partial B_r(\mathbf{P}_0)$ 是以 \mathbf{P}_0 为圆心, r 为半径的圆.

提示 往证:

$$g(r) = \frac{1}{2\pi r} \oint_L f(x, y) ds$$

为常数.

证明 记

$$g(r) = \frac{1}{2\pi r} \oint_L f(x, y) ds,$$

作换元 $x = x_0 + r \cos \theta, y = y_0 + r \sin \theta$, 则由习题 10.5.9 证明 (3) 中的性质知,

$$\begin{aligned} g(r) &= \frac{1}{2\pi r} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x_0 + r \cos \theta, y_0 + r \sin \theta) r d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x_0 + r \cos \theta, y_0 + r \sin \theta) d\theta, \\ g'(r) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cos \theta + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \sin \theta \right) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi r} \oint_L \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} dy - \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} dx, \end{aligned}$$

记

$$P = -\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \quad Q = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \implies \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0,$$

由 Green 公式知,

$$g'(r) = \frac{1}{2\pi r} \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0,$$

其中 $D = \{(x, y) | (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 \leq r^2\}$.

故 $g(r)$ 为常数, 从而

$$g(r) = g(0) \implies f(\mathbf{P}_0) = \frac{1}{2\pi r} \oint_L f(x, y) ds.$$

□

说明 上述结论可以推广到三维空间的情形, 请读者自行尝试.

11.9.8 设 $f(x, y, z)$ 在 $\bar{B}_R(\mathbf{P}_0)$ 上有二阶连续偏导数, 且满足 Laplace 方程

$$\Delta f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$

求证: 对 $0 \leq r \leq R$, 有

$$f(\mathbf{P}_0) = \frac{1}{4\pi r^2} \iint_S f(x, y, z) \, dS,$$

其中 $\mathbf{P}_0 = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$, $S = \partial B_r(\mathbf{P}_0)$ 是以 \mathbf{P}_0 为球心, r 为半径的球面.

11.9.9 设 D 是平面上光滑封闭曲线 L 所围成的区域, $f(x, y)$ 在 \bar{D} 上有二阶连续偏导数且满足 Laplace 方程

$$\nabla^2 f = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

求证:

(1) 若 $f(x, y)$ 不是常数, 则它在 \bar{D} 上的最大值和最小值都只能在 L 上取到.

(2) 当 $f(x, y)$ 在 L 上恒为零时, 它在 D 上也恒为零.

提示 考虑习题 11.9.7 的结论.

证明 (1) 用反证法. 假设 $\exists \mathbf{x}_0 \in D^\circ$, 使得 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 在 \mathbf{x}_0 处取得最值, 不妨设为最大值. 即

$$f(\mathbf{x}) \leq f(\mathbf{x}_0), \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in \bar{D},$$

又 $\mathbf{x}_0 \in D^\circ$, 从而 $\exists r_0 > 0$, 使得对 $\forall 0 < r \leq r_0$, 有 $\bar{B}_r(\mathbf{x}_0) \subset \bar{D}$, 从而 f 在 $L(r) = \partial \bar{B}_r(\mathbf{x}_0)$ 上的平均值

$$\frac{1}{2\pi r} \oint_{L(r)} f(\mathbf{x}) \, ds \leq f(\mathbf{x}_0),$$

另一方面, 由 $\nabla^2 f = 0$ 及习题 11.9.7 的结论, 我们有

$$\frac{1}{2\pi r} \oint_{L(r)} f(\mathbf{x}) \, ds = f(\mathbf{x}_0),$$

$$\implies f(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}_0), \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in \partial \bar{B}_r(\mathbf{x}_0), \quad \forall 0 < r \leq r_0,$$

$$\implies f(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}_0), \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in \bar{B}_{r_0}(\mathbf{x}_0),$$

从而 $\forall \mathbf{x} \in \bar{B}_{r_0}(\mathbf{x}_0)$ 也是最大值点.

现在考虑任一条过 \mathbf{x}_0 的直线 l .

记

$$D_\varepsilon = \{\mathbf{x} \in \bar{D} \mid \rho(\mathbf{x}, \partial D) > \varepsilon, 0 < \varepsilon < r_0\}, \quad l_\varepsilon = l \cap \bar{D}_\varepsilon,$$

由上述定义易知, $\forall \mathbf{x} \in l_\varepsilon$, 有 $\bar{B}_\varepsilon(\mathbf{x}) \subset \bar{D}$.

以 \mathbf{x}_0 为圆心, ε 为半径作圆 $\bar{B}_\varepsilon(\mathbf{x}_0)$ 交 l 于 $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}'_1$, 则 $\forall \mathbf{x} \in \overline{\mathbf{x}_1 \mathbf{x}'_1}$, 有 $f(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}_0)$, 且 \mathbf{x} 为最大值点; 再分别以 $\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}'_1$ 为圆心, ε 为半径作圆 $\bar{B}_\varepsilon(\mathbf{x}_1), \bar{B}_\varepsilon(\mathbf{x}'_1)$ 交 l 于 $\mathbf{x}_2, \mathbf{x}'_2, \dots$, 如此下去, 可以作 $N < \infty$ 个 (有限个) 圆, 使得

$$l_\varepsilon \subset \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^N (\bar{B}_\varepsilon(\mathbf{x}_i) \cup \bar{B}_\varepsilon(\mathbf{x}'_i)) \right) \cup \bar{B}_\varepsilon(\mathbf{x}_0) \implies f(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}_0), \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in l_\varepsilon,$$

又由 ε 的任意性, 令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, 由 $f \in C(\bar{D})$ 知,

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}_0), \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in l \cap \bar{D},$$

再由 l 的任意性知,

$$f(\mathbf{x}) = f(\mathbf{x}_0), \quad \forall \mathbf{x} \in \bar{D},$$

即 $f(\mathbf{x})$ 为常数, 这与题设条件矛盾, 故假设不成立, $f(x, y)$ 在 \bar{D} 上的最大值和最小值都只能在 L 上取到.

说明 细心的读者应当发现, 上述证明只适用于 D 为凸域的情形, 否则过 \mathbf{x}_0 的直线可能有一部分落在 D 的外侧. 但是延续上述做法, 注意到与最大值点取值相同的点都会变成最大值点, 稍作修改, 我们有如下的证法.

分析 显然 D 是道路连通的, 设 $\mathbf{x}_0 \in D^\circ$ 是最大值点, 对 $\forall \mathbf{x} \in \bar{D}$, 存在一条连续的曲线 $\mathbf{g}(t)$ ($\alpha \leq t \leq \beta$), 使得 $\mathbf{g}(\alpha) = \mathbf{x}_0, \mathbf{g}(\beta) = \mathbf{x}$, 考虑集合

$$E = \{t \in [\alpha, \beta] \mid f(\mathbf{g}(u)) = f(\mathbf{g}(\alpha)), u \in [a, t]\},$$

易知 $\sup E = \beta$.

(2) 假设 $f(x, y)$ 不恒为零, 即 $f(x, y)$ 不是常数, 由 (1) 的结论知, 其最大值 M 和最小值 m 都只能在 ∂D 上取得, 从而 $M = m = C \implies f(x, y) = C$ 为常数. \square

另证 我们参照习题 11.3.7(1) 的做法.

记 $\boldsymbol{\tau} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta), \mathbf{n} = (\cos \beta, -\cos \alpha)$ 分别是曲线 L 的单位切向量和单位外法向量, 一方面,

$$\oint_L f \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}} ds = f \Big|_{\partial D} \cdot \oint_L \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}} ds = 0,$$

另一方面, 由 Green 公式, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L f \frac{\partial f}{\partial \mathbf{n}} ds &= \oint_L f [(f'_x, f'_y) \cdot (\cos \beta, -\cos \alpha)] ds \\ &= \oint_L f (f'_x \cos \beta - f'_y \cos \alpha) ds \\ &= \oint_L (-f f'_y dx + f f'_x dy) \\ &= \iint_D [((f'_x)^2 + f f''_{xx}) + ((f'_y)^2 + f f''_{yy})] dx dy \\ &= \iint_D [f(f''_{xx} + f''_{yy}) + (f'_x)^2 + (f'_y)^2] dx dy \\ &= \iint_D (f'^2_x + f'^2_y) dx dy \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$f'^2_x + f'^2_y \equiv 0 \implies f'_x = f'_y \equiv 0 \implies f(x, y) = \text{Const.}, \quad (x, y) \in D.$$

\square

11.10 第 11 章补充习题

11.10.1 设 L 圆周 $(x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$ 方向为逆时针方向. $f(x)$ 是一个正值可微函数, 且满足

$$\oint_L -\frac{y}{f(x)} dx + xf(y) dy = 2\pi.$$

求 $f(x)$.

证明 记

$$\begin{aligned} P &= -\frac{y}{f(x)}, \quad Q = xf(y), \\ \implies \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} &= -\frac{1}{f(x)}, \quad \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = f(y), \end{aligned}$$

记 $D = \{(x, y) | (x-1)^2 + (y-1)^2 \leq 1\}$, 则 $\partial D = L$, 由 Green 公式及对称性得:

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L P dx + Q dy &= \iint_D \left(f(y) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right) dx dy = \frac{1}{2} \iint_D \left(f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} + f(y) + \frac{1}{f(y)} \right) dx dy \\ &\geq \frac{1}{2} \iint_D 4 dx dy = 2\sigma(D) = 2\pi, \end{aligned}$$

当且仅当

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{f(x)} \implies f(x) \equiv 1$$

时, 上式等号成立. 故

$$f(x) \equiv 1, \quad x \in D.$$

□

说明 上述过程也可以直接写作

$$\iint_D \left(f(y) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right) dx dy = \iint_D \left(f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \right) dx dy = \dots,$$

关键是注意到积分区域对变量 x, y 的对称性, 即 x, y 地位均等.

11.10.2 设 D 是 Oxy 平面上有限条逐段光滑曲线围成的区域, $f(x, y)$ 在 \bar{D} 上有二阶连续偏导数且满足不等式

$$f \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + f \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \geq 2af \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + 2bf \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + cf^2,$$

其中 a, b, c 为常数且 $c \geq a^2 + b^2$. 求证: 若 $f|_{\partial D} \equiv 0$, 则 $f|_D \equiv 0$.

分析 显然, 上述不等式让我们联想到配方, 即

$$\begin{aligned} f \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + f \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} &\geq 2af \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + 2bf \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + cf^2 \geq 2af \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + 2bf \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + (a^2 + b^2)f^2, \\ \iff ff''_{xx} + ff''_{yy} + f_x'^2 + f_y'^2 &\geq (af + f_x')^2 + (bf + f_y')^2, \end{aligned}$$

细心的读者应当发现, 上式左边恰好等于习题 11.9.9(2) 另证中我们所构造的积分式, 因此, 我们自然考虑使用与其相似的手法.

证明 记 $\boldsymbol{\tau} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta)$, $\boldsymbol{n} = (\cos \beta, -\cos \alpha)$ 分别是曲线 $L = \partial D$ 的单位切向量和单位外法向量, 一方面,

$$\oint_L f \frac{\partial f}{\partial \boldsymbol{n}} ds = f \Big|_{\partial D} \cdot \oint_L \frac{\partial f}{\partial \boldsymbol{n}} ds = 0,$$

另一方面, 由 Green 公式, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \oint_L f \frac{\partial f}{\partial \boldsymbol{n}} ds &= \oint_L f [(f'_x, f'_y) \cdot (\cos \beta, -\cos \alpha)] ds \\ &= \oint_L f (f'_x \cos \beta - f'_y \cos \alpha) ds \\ &= \oint_L (-f f'_y dx + f f'_x dy) \\ &= \iint_D [((f'_x)^2 + f f''_{xx}) + ((f'_y)^2 + f f''_{yy})] dx dy \\ &\geq \iint_D [f_x'^2 + f_y'^2 + 2af f'_x + 2bf f'_y + cf^2] dx dy \\ &\geq \iint_D [f_x'^2 + f_y'^2 + 2af f'_x + 2bf f'_y + (a^2 + b^2)f^2] dx dy \\ &= \iint_D [(af + f'_x)^2 + (bf + f'_y)^2] dx dy \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

从而,

$$(af + f'_x)^2 + (bf + f'_y)^2 \equiv 0 \implies af + f'_x = bf + f'_y \equiv 0, \quad (x, y) \in D,$$

解上述偏微分方程组易得:

$$f(x, y) = Ce^{-ax-by},$$

而

$$f \Big|_{\partial D} = 0, \quad e^{-ax-by} \geq 0 \implies C = 0 \implies f(x, y) \equiv 0, \quad (x, y) \in D.$$

事实上, 即使不求解微分方程, 我们也可以得出上述结果.

$$af + f'_x = bf + f'_y = 0 \implies bf'_x - af'_y = 0,$$

取 $\boldsymbol{e} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}(b, -a)$, 则有

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \boldsymbol{e}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}(f'_x, f'_y) \cdot (b, -a) = 0,$$

对 $\forall (x, y) \in D$, 取过 (x, y) 且平行于 \boldsymbol{e} 的直线, 交 ∂D 于 (x_0, y_0) (确切地说, 直线交 ∂D 于两点, 任取一点即可), 则 $f(x, y) = f(x_0, y_0) = 0$.

(设 $g(t) = f(x + bt, y - at)$, $g'(t) = bf'_x - af'_y = 0$, 又 $\exists t_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, 使得 $(x_0, y_0) = (x + bt_0, y - at_0) \in \partial D$, 从而 $f(x, y) = g(0) = g(t_0) = f(x_0, y_0) = 0$.) \square

11.10.3 设函数 $f(x, y)$ 在区域 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2\}$ 上具有一阶连续偏导数, 且满足

$$f(x, y) \Big|_{x^2+y^2=a^2} = a^2, \quad \max_{(x,y) \in D} \left[\left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] = a^2,$$

其中 $a > 0$. 证明:

$$\left| \iint_D f(x, y) \, dx \, dy \right| \leq \frac{4}{3} \pi a^4.$$

提示 考虑 Green 公式. 构造 P, Q , 使得 $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$ 与 $f(x, y)$ 有关.

证明 记

$$P = -yf(x, y), \quad Q = xf(x, y).$$

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11.10.4

11.10.5

11.10.6

11.10.7

11.10.8

11.10.9

第 12 章 Fourier 分析

12.1 函数的 Fourier 级数

12.1.1 作出下列周期 2π 的函数的图形, 并把它们展开成 Fourier 级数, 并说明收敛情况.

(1) 在 $[-\pi, \pi)$ 中, $f(x) = \begin{cases} -\pi, & -\pi \leq x \leq 0, \\ x, & 0 < x < \pi; \end{cases}$

(2) 在 $[-\pi, \pi)$ 中, $f(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2}$;

(3) 在 $[-\pi, \pi)$ 中, $f(x) = \begin{cases} e^x, & -\pi \leq x \leq 0, \\ 1, & 0 \leq x < \pi. \end{cases}$

解 (1)

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 -\pi dx + \int_0^{\pi} x dx \right) = -\frac{1}{2}\pi, \\ a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 (-\pi) \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx \right) \\ &= - \left(\frac{1}{n} \sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^0 \right) + \frac{1}{n\pi} \left(x \sin nx + \frac{1}{n} \cos nx \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2\pi} (\cos n\pi - 1) = \frac{1}{n^2\pi} ((-1)^n - 1), \\ b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 (-\pi) \sin nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} x \sin nx dx \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \Big|_{-\pi}^0 \right) - \frac{1}{n\pi} \left(x \cos nx - \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} (1 - 2 \cos n\pi) = \frac{1}{n} (1 - 2(-1)^n), \\ \Rightarrow f(x) &\sim -\frac{1}{4}\pi + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2\pi} ((-1)^n - 1) \cos nx + \frac{1}{n} (1 - 2(-1)^n) \sin nx \right) \\ &= \begin{cases} f(x), & x \neq k\pi, \\ -\frac{\pi}{2}, & x = 2k\pi, \\ 0, & x = (2k-1)\pi, \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}. \end{aligned}$$

(2)

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 e^x dx + \int_0^{\pi} 1 \cdot dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(e^x \Big|_{-\pi}^0 + \pi \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} (1 - e^{-\pi} + \pi), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 e^x \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{e^x \cos nx + ne^x \sin nx}{1+n^2} \Big|_{-\pi}^0 + \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \Big|_0^{\pi} \right) \\ &= \frac{1 - e^{-\pi} \cos n\pi}{\pi(1+n^2)} = \frac{1 - e^{-\pi}(-1)^n}{\pi(1+n^2)}, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 e^x \sin nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{e^x \sin nx - ne^x \cos nx}{1+n^2} \Big|_{-\pi}^0 - \frac{1}{n} \cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{-n - (-ne^{-\pi} \cos n\pi)}{1+n^2} + \frac{1}{n} (1 - \cos n\pi) \right) \\ &= \frac{n(-1 + e^{-\pi}(-1)^n)}{\pi(1+n^2)} + \frac{1}{\pi n} (1 - (-1)^n), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow f(x) &\sim \frac{1}{2\pi} (1 - e^{-\pi} + \pi) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1 - e^{-\pi}(-1)^n}{1+n^2} (\cos nx - \sin nx) + \frac{1}{n} (1 - (-1)^n) \sin nx \right) \\ &= \begin{cases} f(x), & x \neq (2k-1)\pi, \\ \frac{e^{-\pi} + 1}{2}, & x = (2k-1)\pi, \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}. \end{aligned}$$

□

12.1.2 将下列函数展开成以指定区间长度为周期的 Fourier 级数, 并说明收敛情况.

(1) $f(x) = 1 - \sin \frac{x}{2}$ ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$);

(2) $f(x) = \frac{x}{3}$ ($0 \leq x \leq T$);

(3) $f(x) = e^{ax}$ ($-l \leq x \leq l$);

(4) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| < 1, \\ -1, & 1 \leq |x| \leq 2. \end{cases}$

解 (1)

(2)

(3) 记

$$A = a, \quad B = \frac{n\pi}{l}.$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l e^{Ax} dx = \frac{1}{l} \left(\frac{1}{A} e^{Ax} \Big|_{-l}^l \right) = \frac{1}{Al} (e^{Al} - e^{-Al}),$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l e^{Ax} \cos Bx dx = \frac{1}{l} \frac{Ae^{Ax} \cos Bx + Be^{Ax} \sin Bx}{A^2 + B^2} \Big|_{-l}^l = \frac{1}{l} \frac{A(e^{Al} - e^{-Al})(-1)^n}{A^2 + B^2},$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l e^{Ax} \sin Bx dx = \frac{1}{l} \frac{Ae^{Ax} \sin Bx - Be^{Ax} \cos Bx}{A^2 + B^2} \Big|_{-l}^l = \frac{1}{l} \frac{-B(e^{Al} - e^{-Al})(-1)^n}{A^2 + B^2},$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \frac{1}{2Al} (e^{Al} - e^{-Al}) + \frac{1}{l} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n (e^{Al} - e^{-Al})}{A^2 + B^2} (A \cos Bx - B \sin Bx)$$

$$= \begin{cases} e^{Ax}, & x \neq (2k-1)l, \\ \frac{e^{-Al} + e^{Al}}{2}, & x = (2k-1)l, \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

(4)

□

12.1.3 把下列函数展开成正弦级数和余弦级数:

(1) $f(x) = 2x^2$ ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$);

(2) $f(x) = \begin{cases} A, & 0 \leq x < \frac{1}{2}, \\ 0, & \frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq l; \end{cases}$

(3) $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \frac{x}{2h}, & 0 \leq x \leq 2h, \\ 0, & 2h < x \leq \pi. \end{cases}$

解 (1)

(2)

(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.

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

下面考虑余弦级数.

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

□

12.1.4 已知函数的 Fourier 级数展开式, 求常数 a 的值.

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2} = a(2a - |x|), \text{ 其中 } -\pi \leq x \leq \pi;$$

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \sin nx = ax, \text{ 其中 } -\pi < x < \pi.$$

解 (1) 注意到,

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \, dx = \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (2a - x) \, dx = \frac{2a}{\pi} \left(2ax - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{2a}{\pi} \left(2a\pi - \frac{1}{2}\pi^2\right) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow a = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

经验证, $a = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2}$ 是 $\frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - |x|\right)$ ($-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$) 的 Fourier 展开式.

(2) 注意到,

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

□

12.1.5

(1) 设

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ 2 - 2x, & \frac{1}{2} < x < 1, \end{cases}$$

$$S(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos n\pi x, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty,$$

其中 $a_n = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) \cos n\pi x \, dx$ ($n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$). 求 $S\left(\frac{9}{4}\right), S\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)$;

(2) 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & -\pi < x \leq 0, \\ 1+x^2, & 0 < x \leq \pi, \end{cases}$ 则其以 2π 为周期的 Fourier 级数的和函数为 $S(x)$ ($-\infty < x < +\infty$). 求 $S(3\pi), S(-4\pi)$.

解 (1) 将 $f(x)$ 偶延拓, 周期 $T = 2$, 则 $S(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的余弦级数, 从而

$$S\left(\frac{9}{4}\right) = S\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$S\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right) = S\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = S\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(f\left(\frac{1}{2}+\right) + f\left(\frac{1}{2}-\right) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + 1 \right) = \frac{3}{4}.$$

(2)

□

12.1.6

(1)

(2)

提示 利用积分的换元.

(1)

(2)

12.1.7

提示 考虑 Fourier 级数的复数形式.

12.1.8

(1)

(2)

(1)

(2)

12.1.9 将 $f(x) = 1 + x$ ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$) 展开成周期为 2π 的余弦级数, 并求:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)}{(2n-1)^2}; \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 4(2n-1)}{(2n-1)^2}.$$

解

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

(1) 令 $x = 1$ 得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(1) &= 1 + \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)}{(2n-1)^2} = 2 \\
 \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)}{(2n-1)^2} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1 \right),
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 令 $x = 4$ 得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(4) &= f(2\pi - 4) = 2\pi - 3 = 1 + \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 4(2n-1)}{(2n-1)^2} \\
 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 4(2n-1)}{(2n-1)^2} &= \frac{\pi}{8} (8 - 3\pi).
 \end{aligned}$$

□

12.1.10 设 $f(x)$ 在 $\left[-\frac{T}{2}, \frac{T}{2}\right]$ 这个周期上可以表示为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\frac{T}{2} \leq x < -\frac{\tau}{2}, \\ H, & -\frac{\tau}{2} \leq x < \frac{\tau}{2}, \\ 0, & \frac{\tau}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{T}{2}. \end{cases}$$

试把它展开成 Fourier 级数的复数形式.

解 显然 $f(x)$ 为偶函数, 因此其 Fourier 级数为偶函数, 记 $l = \frac{T}{2}, \omega = \frac{\pi}{l} = \frac{2\pi}{T}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_0 &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^{\frac{\tau}{2}} H dx = \frac{\tau}{l} H = \frac{2\tau H}{T}, \\
 a_n &= \frac{2}{l} \int_0^{\frac{\tau}{2}} H \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x dx = \frac{2H}{l} \cdot \frac{l}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\tau}{2}} = \frac{2H}{n\pi} \sin \frac{\tau n\pi}{2l}, \\
 \implies f(x) &\sim \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F_n e^{i\frac{2n\pi}{T}x} = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \neq \frac{(2k-1)\tau}{2}, \\ \frac{H}{2}, & x = \frac{(2k-1)\tau}{2}, \end{cases} \quad k \in \mathbb{Z},
 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$F_0 = \frac{1}{2}a_0 = \frac{\tau H}{T}, \quad F_{\pm n} = \frac{1}{2}a_n = \frac{H}{n\pi} \sin \frac{\tau n\pi}{T}.$$

□

12.2 平方平均收敛

12.2.1 将 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| < a, \\ 0, & a \leq |x| < \pi \end{cases}$ 展开成 Fourier 级数, 然后利用 Parseval 等式求下列级数的和:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 na}{n^2}; \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2 na}{n^2}.$$

解 显然 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 因此其 Fourier 级数为余弦函数.

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^a 1 \cdot dx = \frac{2a}{\pi}, \\ a_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^a \cos nx \, dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left(\sin nx \Big|_0^a \right) = \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin na, \\ \implies f(x) &\sim \frac{a}{\pi} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n\pi} \sin na \cos nx = \begin{cases} f(x), & |x| \neq a, \\ \frac{1}{2}, & |x| = a, \end{cases} \quad |x| < \pi. \end{aligned}$$

(1) 显然 $f \in L^2[-\pi, \pi]$, 由 Parseval 等式得:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} \frac{4a^2}{\pi^2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin^2 na &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) \, dx = \frac{2a}{\pi}, \\ \implies \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 na}{n^2} &= \frac{a\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2}a^2, \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2 na}{n^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{\sin^2 na}{n^2} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 na}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \left(\frac{a\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2}a^2 \right).$$

□

12.2.2 设 $f(x)$ 是 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上可积且平方可积的函数, a_n, b_n 是 $f(x)$ 的 Fourier 系数.

求证: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n}$ 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{n}$ 收敛.

提示 考虑 Cauchy 不等式.

证明 由 $f \in L^2[-\pi, \pi]$ 及 Bessel 不等式知,

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 < M_1, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n^2 < M_2$$

均收敛, 其中 $M_1, M_2 < +\infty$.

由 Cauchy 不等式知,

$$\left(\sum_{k=1}^n \left|\frac{a_k}{k}\right|\right)^2 \leq \left(\sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2\right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2}\right) < M_1 \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{6}, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*,$$

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left|\frac{a_n}{n}\right|$ 收敛, 从而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n}$ 收敛; 同理可证得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{b_n}{n}$ 收敛. \square

12.2.3 求周期为 2π 的函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, & -\pi < x < 0, \\ 1, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \end{cases}$ 的 Fourier 级数, 并求级数

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2}$ 以及 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2}$ ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$) 的值.

解 显然 $f(x)$ 是奇函数, 因此其 Fourier 级数为正弦级数.

$$\begin{aligned} b_n &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 1 \cdot \sin nx \, dx = -\frac{2}{n\pi} \left(\cos nx \Big|_0^{\pi}\right) = \frac{2}{n\pi} (1 - (-1)^n), \\ \Rightarrow f(x) &\sim \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (1 - (-1)^n) \sin nx = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{2n-1}, \end{aligned}$$

显然 $f \in L^2[-\pi, \pi]$, 由 Parseval 等式知,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{16}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) \, dx = 2, \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} &= \frac{\pi^2}{8}. \end{aligned}$$

另一方面, 由 Parseval 等式推论知, 对 $\forall x \in [-\pi, \pi]$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x f(x) \, dx &= \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{2n-1} \, dx, \\ \Rightarrow x &= \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2} \Big|_0^x\right) = \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2}\right), \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right), \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi. \end{aligned}$$

事实上, 从级数角度, 由 Dirichlet 定理知, Fourier 级数 $\frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{2n-1}$ 在 $(0, \pi)$ 上内闭一致收敛于 $f(x)$, 从而无穷求和与积分次序可交换, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x f(x) \, dx &= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{2n-1} \, dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{2n-1} \, dx, \\ \Rightarrow x &= \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2} \Big|_0^x\right) = \frac{4}{\pi} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2}\right), \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2} &= \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right), \quad 0 < x < \pi. \end{aligned}$$

又端点处有

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

也满足上式, 故

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right), \quad 0 \leq x \leq \pi.$$

□

12.2.4 证明下列函数系是正交函数系, 并求其对应的标准正交系.

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4) $\cos \frac{\pi}{2l}x, \cos \frac{3\pi}{2l}x, \dots, \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}x, \dots$, 在 $[0, l]$ 上.

证明 (1)

(2)

(3)

(4) 记 $f_n(x) = \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}x$ ($n = 0, 1, \dots$), 计算得:

$$\begin{aligned} \langle f_m, f_n \rangle &= \int_0^l \cos \frac{(2m+1)\pi}{2l}x \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \left(\cos \frac{(m-n)\pi}{l}x + \cos \frac{(m+n+1)\pi}{l}x \right) \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{l}{(m-n)\pi} \sin \frac{(m-n)\pi}{l}x + \frac{l}{(m+n+1)\pi} \sin \frac{(m+n+1)\pi}{l}x \right) \Big|_0^l \\ &= 0, \quad m \neq n, \\ \langle f_n, f_n \rangle &= \int_0^l \cos^2 \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}x \, dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^l \left(1 + \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{l}x \right) \, dx \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{l}{(2n+1)\pi} \sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{l}x \right) \Big|_0^l \\ &= \frac{l}{2}, \end{aligned}$$

因此函数系 $\{f_n\}$ 构成正交函数系, 且

$$\{\tilde{f}_n(x)\} = \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{2}{l}} \cos \frac{(2n+1)\pi}{2l}x \right\}$$

构成标准正交系.

□

说明 对于 $[a, b]$ 上的标准正交函数系 $\{\varphi_n(x)\}$, 我们有

$$f(x) \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \varphi_n(x),$$

其中

$$a_n = \int_a^b f(x)\varphi_n(x) dx,$$

特别地, $\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\right\} \cup \left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}\cos nx\right\} \cup \left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}\sin nx\right\}$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上构成一组标准正交函数系, 因此 Fourier 系数 (以 \tilde{a}_n 为例)

$$\tilde{a}_n = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x)\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}\cos nx dx,$$

从而

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}\tilde{a}_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\tilde{a}_n \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}\cos nx + \tilde{b}_n \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}\sin nx \right) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx),$$

因此我们熟知的 Fourier 级数与此处的广义 Fourier 级数是一致的.

12.2.5

12.2.6

12.2.7

12.2.8

(1)

(2)

(1)

(2)

12.3 收敛性定理的证明

12.3.1 把函数 $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x$ ($-\pi < x < \pi$) 展开为 Fourier 级数; 证明: 当 $0 < x < \pi$ 时, 有 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{2n-1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 并求级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}$.

证明 取

$$f(x) = \operatorname{sgn} x = \begin{cases} 1, & 0 < x < \pi, \\ 0, & x = 0, \\ -1, & -\pi < x < 0, \end{cases}$$

由习题 12.2.3 的结论知,

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{2n-1}, \quad -\pi < x < \pi,$$

故

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{2n-1} = \frac{\pi}{4} f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad 0 < x < \pi.$$

在上式中令 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 得:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

□

12.3.2

(1)

(2)

(3)

(1)

(2)

(3)

12.3.3

12.3.4

(1)

(2)

(1)

提示 在 $\cos ax$ 的 Fourier 展开式中, 令 $x = \pi$ 并记 $a\pi \rightarrow x$.

(2)

提示 在 $\cos ax$ 的 Fourier 展开式中, 令 $x = 0$.

12.3.5 证明: 对任意实数 x , 有

$$|\cos x| = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{4n^2 - 1} \cos 2nx,$$

$$|\sin x| = \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2 - 1} \cos 2nx.$$

证明 由于 $f(x) = |\cos x|$ 为偶函数, 因此其 Fourier 级数为余弦级数.

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

上式中将 $\frac{\pi}{2} - x$ 代入 x , 得:

$$|\sin x| = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{4n^2-1} \cos 2n \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x \right) = \frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n^2-1} \cos 2nx, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

□

12.3.6 对 $x \in (0, 2\pi)$ 以及 $a \neq 0$, 求证:

$$e^{ax} = \frac{e^{2a\pi} - 1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2a} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a \cos nx - n \sin nx}{n^2 + a^2} \right).$$

证明 计算得:

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{a\pi} (e^{2a\pi} - 1), \\
 a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{ax} \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{ae^{ax} \cos nx}{a^2 + n^2} \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right) = \frac{(e^{2a\pi} - 1)a}{\pi(a^2 + n^2)}, \\
 b_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{ax} \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{-ne^{ax} \cos nx}{a^2 + n^2} \Big|_0^{2\pi} \right) = \frac{(1 - e^{2a\pi})n}{\pi(a^2 + n^2)}, \\
 \Rightarrow e^{ax} &= \frac{e^{2a\pi} - 1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{2a} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a \cos nx - n \sin nx}{n^2 + a^2} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

□

12.3.7

12.3.8

12.3.9

(1)

(2)

(1)

提示 由于 $f(x) \in C[-\pi, \pi]$, 从而级数一致收敛于 f , 因此可微, 取 $f'(0)$ 即可.

令 $x = 1$.

(2)

提示 运用 Parseval 等式.

12.4 Fourier 变换

12.4.1

(1)

(2)

(3)

(1)

(2)

(3)

12.4.2 求下列函数的 Fourier 变换:

(1)

(2) $f(x) = e^{-a|x|} \cos bx$ ($a > 0$);

(3)

解 (1)

(2) 注意到 $f(x)$ 为偶函数, 故其 Fourier 变换为

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{f}(u) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|t|} \cos bt \cos ut \, dt \\ &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} \cos bt \cos ut \, dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} (\cos t(u-b) + \cos t(u+b)) \, dt \\ &= a \left(\frac{1}{a^2 + (u-b)^2} + \frac{1}{a^2 + (u+b)^2} \right).\end{aligned}$$

(3)

□

12.4.3 按指定的要求将函数 $f(x) = e^{-x}$ ($0 \leq x < +\infty$) 表示成 Fourier 积分.

(1) 用偶延拓;

(2) 用奇延拓.

解 (1)

$$\begin{aligned}a(u) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} \cos ut \, dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+u^2}, \\ \Rightarrow f(x) &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{\pi} \frac{1}{1+u^2} \cos ux \, du = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ux}{1+u^2} \, du.\end{aligned}$$

(2)

□

12.4.4 求函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & |x| > 1, \\ 1, & |x| < 1 \end{cases}$$

的 Fourier 变换. 由此证明:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha \cos \alpha x}{\alpha} \, d\alpha = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & |x| < 1, \\ \frac{\pi}{4}, & |x| = 1, \\ 0, & |x| > 1. \end{cases}$$

解 注意到, $f(x)$ 为偶函数, 因此其 Fourier 变换为余弦变换,

$$a(u) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) \cos ut \, dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \cos ut \, dt = \frac{2 \sin u}{\pi u},$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \sim \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin u \cos ux}{u} \, du = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| < 1, \\ \frac{1}{2}, & |x| = 1, \\ 0, & |x| > 1, \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin u \sin ux}{u} \, du = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}, & |x| < 1, \\ \frac{\pi}{4}, & |x| = 1, \\ 0, & |x| > 1. \end{cases}$$

□

12.4.5 求函数 $F(\lambda) = \lambda e^{-\beta|\lambda|}$ ($\beta > 0$) 的 Fourier 逆变换.

解 注意到, $F(\lambda)$ 为奇函数, 从而其 Fourier 逆变换

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(\lambda) e^{i\lambda x} \, d\lambda = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\beta\lambda} i \sin \lambda x \, d\lambda = \frac{i}{\pi} \cdot \operatorname{Im} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\beta\lambda} e^{i\lambda x} \, d\lambda \right),$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\beta\lambda} e^{i\lambda x} \, d\lambda &= \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{(ix-\beta)\lambda} \, d\lambda \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda}{ix-\beta} d e^{(ix-\beta)\lambda} \\ &= \frac{1}{ix-\beta} \left(\lambda e^{(ix-\beta)\lambda} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{(ix-\beta)\lambda} \, d\lambda \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{ix-\beta} \left(\left| -\frac{1}{ix-\beta} e^{(ix-\beta)\lambda} \right|_0^{+\infty} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{(ix-\beta)^2}, \end{aligned}$$

其中已用到

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \lambda e^{(ix-\beta)\lambda} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} \lambda e^{-\beta\lambda} e^{i\lambda x} = 0, \quad \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} e^{(ix-\beta)\lambda} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-\beta\lambda} e^{i\lambda x} = 0,$$

因此

$$f(x) = \frac{i}{\pi} \cdot \operatorname{Im} \frac{1}{(ix-\beta)^2} = \frac{i}{\pi} \cdot \operatorname{Im} \frac{(ix+\beta)^2}{(-x^2-\beta^2)^2} = \frac{2\beta x i}{\pi(x^2+\beta^2)^2}.$$

□

12.5 第 12 章综合习题

12.5.1 证明: 级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{\ln n}$ 在不包含 2π 整数倍的闭区间上一致收敛, 但它不是 $\mathbf{R}^2[-\pi, \pi]$ 中任意一个函数的 Fourier 级数.

此处 $\mathbf{R}^2[-\pi, \pi]$ 表示 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上满足以下条件的函数的全体:

- (1) 若 f 是 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的有界函数, 则它是 Riemann 可积的;
- (2) 若 f 是 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的无界函数, 则 f^2 是反常可积的.

证明 只需证明该级数在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上内闭一致收敛. 考虑其闭子区间 $[a, b] \subset (0, 2\pi)$, 则

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \sin kx = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin kx \cdot 2 \sin \frac{x}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n (\cos \frac{2k-1}{2}x - \cos \frac{2k+1}{2}x)}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}x - \cos \frac{2n+1}{2}x}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}},$$

记 $m = \min \left\{ \sin \frac{a}{2}, \sin \frac{b}{2} \right\} (> 0)$, 则

$$\left| \sum_{k=1}^n \sin kx \right| = \left| \frac{\cos \frac{1}{2}x - \cos \frac{2n+1}{2}x}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{m},$$

故 $\sum_{k=1}^n \sin kx$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致有界, 又 $\left\{ \frac{1}{\ln n} \right\}$ 一致收敛于 0, 由 Dirichlet 判别法知, 级数

$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{\ln n}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛.

下证其不是 $\mathbf{R}^2[-\pi, \pi]$ 中任意一个函数的 Fourier 级数.

用反证法. 假设其为某个函数 $f(x)$ 的 Fourier 级数, 由 Parseval 等式知

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln^2 n} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx,$$

从而级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\ln^2 n}$ 收敛, 这与已知事实矛盾. 故原级数不是 $\mathbf{R}^2[-\pi, \pi]$ 中任意一个函数的 Fourier 级数. □

12.5.2 证明下列等式:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\cos nx}{n} = \ln \left(2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \right) \quad (-\pi < x < \pi);$$

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n} = -\ln \left(2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) \quad (0 < x < 2\pi).$$

引理 12.1

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2.$$

证明 (1) 考虑函数 $f(x) = \ln \left(2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \right)$ 的 Fourier 级数. 由于其为偶函数, 故其 Fourier 级数为余弦级数.

由引理 12.1 得:

$$\begin{aligned} -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln 2 dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin \frac{x}{2} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos \frac{x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \rightarrow \frac{t}{2}}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \ln \cos \frac{t}{2} dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + \int_0^{\pi} \ln \cos \frac{x}{2} dx, \\ &\implies \int_0^{\pi} \ln \cos \frac{x}{2} dx = -\pi \ln 2, \end{aligned}$$

故

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \ln \left(2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \right) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \left(\int_0^{\pi} \ln 2 dx + \int_0^{\pi} \ln \cos \frac{x}{2} dx \right) = 0,$$

又

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \ln \left(2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \right) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \ln \left(2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \right) d \left(\frac{1}{n} \sin nx \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{n} \sin nx \ln \left(2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \frac{-\sin \frac{x}{2}}{2 \cos \frac{x}{2}} dx \right] \\ &\stackrel{\dagger}{=} \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx \frac{\sin \frac{x}{2}}{\cos \frac{x}{2}} dx \stackrel{\pi-x \rightarrow t}{=} \frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin n(\pi-t) \frac{\cos \frac{t}{2}}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} dt \\ &= \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nt \frac{\cos \frac{t}{2}}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} dt = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) t + \sin \left(n - \frac{1}{2} \right) t}{2 \sin \frac{t}{2}} dt \\ &\stackrel{\ddagger}{=} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) t}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} dt = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}, \end{aligned}$$

其中 † 处已经用到

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} \sin nx \ln \left(2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \right) = 0,$$

‡ 处用到 Dirichlet 核

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) t}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} dt \stackrel{n \rightarrow n-1}{=} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin \left(n - \frac{1}{2} \right) t}{\sin \frac{t}{2}} dt = \pi.$$

故

$$\ln \left(2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\cos nx}{n}, \quad -\pi < x < \pi.$$

(2) 上式中记 $x + \pi \rightarrow t$ 得:

$$\begin{aligned} \ln \left(2 \sin \frac{t}{2} \right) &= \ln \left(2 \cos \frac{t - \pi}{2} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{\cos n(t - \pi)}{n} = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nt}{n}, \\ \implies -\ln \left(2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n}, \quad 0 < x < 2\pi. \end{aligned}$$

□

12.5.3

(1)

(2)

(1)

(2)

12.5.4 设 f 是周期为 2π 且在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上 Riemann 可积的函数. 如果它在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上单调, 证明:

$$a_n = O \left(\frac{1}{n} \right), \quad b_n = O \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

分析 要证 $a_n = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$), 即证 $\frac{a_n}{\frac{1}{n}} = na_n$ 有界, 即 $\exists M > 0$, 使得 $|na_n| \leq M$ 对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 成立.

如果单从级数收敛的角度考虑, 我们有

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n}$$

两个级数均收敛 (分别由 Bessel 不等式及逐项积分得到), 但显然我们无法由此推出 na_n 有界. 事实上, 我们可以举出反例: 取 $a_n = \frac{1}{n^{\frac{2}{3}}}$, 满足上述两个级数均收敛, 但 $na_n = n^{\frac{1}{3}}$ 无界.

因此, 为了证明 $a_n = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$), 我们需要考虑 a_n 作为某个函数 f 的 Fourier 级数, 其具有的特殊性质. 故我们从其形式入手.

引理 12.2 (第二积分平均值定理) 设 $f \in R[a, b]$, g 在 $[a, b]$ 上单调, 则存在 $\xi \in [a, b]$, 使得

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = g(a) \int_a^{\xi} f(x) dx + g(b) \int_{\xi}^b f(x) dx.$$

证明 (1) 要证 $a_n = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$), 即证 $\frac{a_n}{\frac{1}{n}} = na_n$ 有界, 即 $\exists M > 0$, 使得 $|na_n| \leq M$ 对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ 成立.

由 f 单调及引理 12.2 知, $\exists \xi \in [-\pi, \pi]$, 使得

$$\begin{aligned} na_n &= \frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \\ &= \frac{n}{\pi} \left(f(-\pi) \int_{-\pi}^{\xi} \cos nx dx + f(\pi) \int_{\xi}^{\pi} \cos nx dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[f(-\pi) \left(\sin nx \Big|_{-\pi}^{\xi} \right) + f(\pi) \left(\sin nx \Big|_{\xi}^{\pi} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \sin n\xi (f(-\pi) - f(\pi)), \\ \implies |na_n| &\leq \frac{1}{\pi} |f(\pi) - f(-\pi)|, \end{aligned}$$

故 na_n 有界, 从而 $a_n = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$), 同理可证得: $b_n = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$). \square

证明 (2) 要证 $a_n = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$), 即证 na_n 有界.

$$na_n = \frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos nt dt \stackrel{nt \rightarrow x}{=} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-n\pi}^{n\pi} f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) \cos x dx,$$

令 $x_k = -n\pi + 2k\pi$ ($k = 0, 1, \dots, n$), 则

$$-n\pi = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = n\pi, \quad \Delta x_k = 2\pi,$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-n\pi}^{n\pi} f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) \cos x \, dx &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) \cos x \, dx \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left[\int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} \left(f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{x_k}{n}\right) \right) \cos x \, dx + f\left(\frac{x_k}{n}\right) \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} \cos x \, dx \right] \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} \left(f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{x_k}{n}\right) \right) \cos x \, dx, \end{aligned}$$

不妨设 $f(x)$ 单调递减, 则

$$\begin{aligned} &\left| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} \left(f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{x_k}{n}\right) \right) \cos x \, dx \right| \\ &\leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} \left| f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{x_k}{n}\right) \right| |\cos x| \, dx \\ &\leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{x_k}^{x_{k+1}} \left(f\left(\frac{x_k}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) \right) \, dx \\ &\leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left(f\left(\frac{x_k}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{x_{k+1}}{n}\right) \right) \Delta x_k \\ &= \left(f\left(\frac{x_0}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{x_n}{n}\right) \right) \cdot 2\pi \\ &= (f(-\pi) - f(\pi)) \cdot 2\pi, \end{aligned}$$

故 na_n 有界, 从而 $a_n = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$), 同理可得: $b_n = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$). \square

12.5.5

12.5.6

12.5.7 设 f 是周期为 2π 的连续函数. 令

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t)f(x+t) \, dt,$$

用 a_n, b_n 和 A_n, B_n 分别表示 f 和 F 的 Fourier 系数. 证明:

$$A_0 = a_0^2, \quad A_n = a_n^2 + b_n^2, \quad B_n = 0.$$

由此推出 f 的 Parseval 等式.

证明 由 f 是周期为 2π 知,

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} dx \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t)f(x+t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+t) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt \int_{t-\pi}^{t+\pi} f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt \right)^2 = a_0^2. \end{aligned}$$

下证: $A_n = a_n^2 + b_n^2$.

一方面,

$$A_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos nx dx \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t)f(x+t) dt = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \iint_D f(t)f(x+t) \cos nx dx dt,$$

其中 $D = [-\pi, \pi]^2$.

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^2(a_n^2 + b_n^2) &= \left(\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos nt dt \right)^2 + \left(\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin nt dt \right)^2 \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos nt dt \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cos nu du + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin nt dt \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \sin nu du \\ &= \iint_D f(t)f(u) \cos n(t-u) dt du \\ &\stackrel{u-t \rightarrow x}{=} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt \int_{-\pi-t}^{\pi-t} f(t+x) \cos nx dx \\ &\stackrel{\dagger}{=} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t+x) \cos nx dx \\ &= \iint_D f(t)f(x+t) \cos nx dx dt, \end{aligned}$$

其中 \dagger 处已用到 $g(x) = f(t+x) \cos nx$ 也是周期为 2π 的函数.

故

$$A_n = a_n^2 + b_n^2.$$

最后证: $B_n = 0$.

只需证 $F(x)$ 为偶函数, 即 $F(x) = F(-x)$. 注意到,

$$\pi F(-x) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t)f(-x+t) dt \stackrel{-x+t \rightarrow u}{=} \int_{-x-\pi}^{-x+\pi} f(u+x)f(u) du = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(u)f(x+u) du,$$

其中上式已用到 $h(u) = f(u)f(x+u)$ 也是周期为 2π 的函数.

故 $F(x) = F(-x)$ 是偶函数, 其 Fourier 级数为余弦函数, 从而 $B_n = 0$. □

12.5.8 设 f 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 连续, 并在此区间上有可积且平方可积的导数 f' . 如果 f 满足

$$f(-\pi) = f(\pi), \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 0,$$

证明:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'^2(x) dx \geq \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx,$$

当且仅当 $f(x) = \alpha \cos x + \beta \sin x$ 时等号成立.

证明 由 $f \in C[-\pi, \pi]$ 知, 其 Fourier 级数在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上一致收敛于 f , 即

$$f(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx),$$

由一致收敛的函数项级数的可微性知,

$$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (na_n \cos nx - nb_n \sin nx).$$

由 Parseval 等式知, 要证:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'^2(x) dx \geq \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx,$$

即证:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((na_n)^2 + (nb_n)^2) \geq \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2),$$

由 $a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 0$ 知, 上式

$$\iff \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ((na_n)^2 + (nb_n)^2) \geq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2),$$

显然成立.

其中等号成立当且仅当

$$a_k = b_k = 0 \quad (k = 2, 3, \dots) \implies f(x) = \alpha \cos x + \beta \sin x, \quad \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}.$$

□

12.6 第 12 章补充习题

12.6.1 (反常积分下的 Parseval 等式) 设 $f \in L^2[-\pi, \pi]$ 且 $-\pi$ 是 $f(x)$ 的唯一瑕点, 证明对于这样的函数, Parseval 等式

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f(x) - S_n(x)\|^2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x) - S_n(x))^2 dx = 0$$

也成立.

证明 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 由 f^2 反常可积知, $\exists \xi \in (0, 2\pi)$, 使得

$$\int_{-\pi}^{-\pi+\xi} f^2(x) dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{4},$$

记

$$f_1(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & -\pi \leq x \leq -\pi + \xi, \\ f(x), & -\pi + \xi < x \leq \pi, \end{cases} \quad f_2(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & -\pi \leq x \leq -\pi + \xi, \\ 0, & -\pi + \xi < x \leq \pi, \end{cases}$$

满足 $f(x) = f_1(x) + f_2(x)$ 且 $f_1(x)$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上 Riemann 可积, 记其 Fourier 级数的前 n 项和为 $T_n(x)$, 由 Parseval 等式知, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 使得当 $n > N$ 时, 有

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f_1(x) - T_n(x))^2 dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{4},$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x) - T_n(x))^2 dx &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f_1(x) - T_n(x) + f_2(x))^2 dx \\ &\leq 2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f_1(x) - T_n(x))^2 dx + 2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f_2^2(x) dx \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + 2 \int_{-\pi}^{-\pi+\xi} f^2(x) dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

记 $f(x)$ 的 Fourier 级数的前 n 项和为 $S_n(x)$, 从而

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x) - S_n(x))^2 dx \leq \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x) - T_n(x))^2 dx < \varepsilon, \quad \forall n > N,$$

故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f(x) - S_n(x)\|^2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x) - S_n(x))^2 dx = 0.$$

□

说明 对于 $f(x)$ 有多个瑕点的情形, 只需重复上述讨论, 可知 Parseval 等式

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \|f(x) - S_n(x)\|^2 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (f(x) - S_n(x))^2 dx = 0 \\ \iff \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

对所有 $f \in L^2[-\pi, \pi]$ 成立.

第 13 章 反常积分和含参变量的积分

13.1 反常积分

13.1.1 判断下列反常积分的敛散性:

(1) $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(x^2 + 1)}{x} dx;$

(2) $\int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{x}e^{-x} dx;$

(3)

(4) $\int_{e^2}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln \ln x};$

(5) $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx;$

(6)

(7)

(8)

(9)

(10)

(11)

(12) $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^\mu} dx.$

解 (1)

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(x^2 + 1)}{x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(x^2 + 1)}{x} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(x^2 + 1)}{x} dx,$$

而

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x^2 + 1)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{x} = 0,$$

从而 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(x^2 + 1)}{x} dx$ 是 Riemann 可积的, 又

$$\frac{\ln(x^2 + 1)}{x} > \frac{1}{x} > 0, \quad x > 2,$$

$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$ 发散, 由比较判别法知积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(x^2 + 1)}{x} dx$ 发散, 故原积分发散.

(2)

(3)

(4)

$$\int_{e^2}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln \ln x} = \int_{e^2}^{+\infty} \frac{d \ln x}{\ln \ln x} \stackrel{\ln x \rightarrow t}{=} \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{\ln t},$$

注意到

$$\frac{\frac{1}{\ln t}}{\frac{1}{t}} = \frac{t}{\ln t} \rightarrow +\infty, \quad t \rightarrow +\infty,$$

由 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t} dt$ 发散及比较判别法知, 原积分发散.

(5) 注意到,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{-2x}{2\sqrt{1-x^2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} = 0,$$

因此 $x = 1$ 不是瑕点,

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \stackrel{x \rightarrow \frac{1}{t}}{=} \int_{+\infty}^1 \frac{-\ln t}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{t^2}}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = -\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln t}{t\sqrt{t^2-1}} dt,$$

而

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\ln t}{t\sqrt{t^2-1}}}{\frac{1}{t^{\frac{3}{2}}}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln t}{\sqrt{t}} = 0,$$

由 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^{\frac{3}{2}}} dt$ 收敛及比较判别法知, $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln t}{t\sqrt{t^2-1}} dt$ 收敛, 从而原积分收敛.

(6)

(7)

(8)

(9)

(10)

(11)

(12)

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^\mu} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x^\mu} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^\mu} dx,$$

而

$$\frac{\arctan x}{x^\mu} \sim \frac{1}{x^{\mu-1}}, \quad x \rightarrow 0,$$

(I) 当 $\mu - 1 \leq 0 \iff \mu \leq 1$ 时, $\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x^\mu} dx$ 是 Riemann 可积的;(II) 当 $0 < \mu - 1 < 1 \iff 1 < \mu < 2$ 时, $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{\mu-1}} dx$ 收敛, 由比较判别法知, $\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x^\mu} dx$ 收敛;(III) 当 $\mu - 1 \geq 1 \iff \mu \geq 2$ 时, $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{\mu-1}} dx$ 发散, 由比较判别法知, $\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x^\mu} dx$ 发散;

又

$$\frac{\arctan x}{x^\mu} \sim \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{x^\mu}, \quad x \rightarrow +\infty,$$

(I) 当 $\mu > 1$ 时, $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\mu} dx$ 收敛, 由比较判别法知, $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^\mu} dx$ 收敛;

(II) 当 $\mu \leq 1$ 时, $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\mu} dx$ 发散, 由比较判别法知, $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^\mu} dx$ 发散.

从而原积分当且仅当 $1 < \mu < 2$ 时收敛, 其余情况均发散. \square

13.1.2 研究下列积分的条件收敛与绝对收敛性:

(1) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(1-2x)}{\sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$;

(2)

(3) $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x \ln x} dx$;

(4) $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2(1+x^p)} dx$ ($p > 0$);

(5)

(6)

解 (1) 注意到,

$$\frac{|\cos(1-2x)|}{\sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt{x^2+1}} \sim \frac{|\cos(1-2x)|}{x}, \quad x \rightarrow +\infty,$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{|\cos(1-2x)|}{x} dx &\geq \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos^2(1-2x)}{x} dx \\ &= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1+\cos(2-4x)}{2x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(2-4x)}{2x} dx, \end{aligned}$$

$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$ 发散, 又

$$\left| \int_1^a \cos(2-4x) dx \right| = \left| \frac{1}{4} \sin(4x-2) \right|_1^a \leq \frac{1}{2}, \quad \forall a > 1$$

有界且 $\frac{1}{x}$ 单调递减趋于 0, 由 Dirichlet 判别法知 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(2-4x)}{2x} dx$ 收敛, 从而积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{|\cos(1-2x)|}{x} dx$ 发散, 由比较判别法知, $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{|\cos(1-2x)|}{\sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$ 发散.

另一方面,

$$\frac{\cos(1-2x)}{\sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt{x^2+1}} \sim \frac{\cos(1-2x)}{x}, \quad x \rightarrow +\infty,$$

由 $\int_1^a \cos(1-2x) dx$ ($a > 1$) 有界且 $\frac{1}{x}$ 单调递减趋于 0 及 Dirichlet 判别法知, $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(1-2x)}{x} dx$

收敛, 由比较判别法知, $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(1-2x)}{\sqrt[3]{x}\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$ 收敛.

综上, 原积分条件收敛.

(2)

(3) 一方面,

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{|\sin x|}{x \ln x} dx \geq \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x \ln x} dx = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x \ln x} dx - \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2x \ln x} dx,$$

$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x \ln x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \ln x \Big|_2^{+\infty}$ 发散, 又 $\int_2^a \cos 2x dx$ ($a > 2$) 有界且 $\frac{1}{2x \ln x}$ 单调递减趋于 0, 由 Dirichlet 判别法知, $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2x \ln x} dx$ 收敛, 从而 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x \ln x} dx$ 发散, 由比较判别法知, $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{|\sin x|}{x \ln x} dx$ 发散.

另一方面, $\int_2^a \sin x dx$ ($a > 2$) 有界且 $\frac{1}{x \ln x}$ 单调递减趋于 0, 由 Dirichlet 判别法知, $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x \ln x} dx$ 收敛.

综上, 原积分条件收敛.

(4)

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2(1+x^p)} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2(1+x^p)} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2(1+x^p)} dx,$$

注意到

$$0 < \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2(1+x^p)} < \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2} < \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad x \rightarrow +\infty,$$

由比较判别法知, $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2(1+x^p)} dx$ 收敛;

又

$$\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2(1+x^p)} \sim \frac{x}{x^2(1+x^p)} \sim \frac{1}{x}, \quad x \rightarrow 0,$$

由 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$ 发散及比较判别法知, $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2(1+x^p)} dx$ 发散, 从而原积分发散.

(5)

(6)

□

13.1.3 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上单调、连续, $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛, 求证: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$.

证明 不妨设 $f(x)$ 单调递减.

先证: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = b$ 存在.

只需证 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上有界. 用反证法. 假设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上无界, 则 $\exists X > a$, 使得当 $x > X$ 时, 有 $f(x) < -1$, 从而 $\int_X^{+\infty} f(x) dx < \int_X^{+\infty} (-1) dx$, 原积分发散, 与题设矛盾. 故 $f(x)$ 有界. 又 $f(x)$ 单调, 从而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = b$ 存在.

下证: $b = 0$.

用反证法. 假设 $b \neq 0$, 不妨 $b > 0$, 从而对 $\varepsilon = \frac{b}{2}$, $\exists X' > a$, 使得当 $x > X'$ 时, 有

$$|f(x) - b| < \frac{b}{2} \iff \frac{b}{2} < f(x) < \frac{3}{2}b,$$

从而

$$\int_{X'}^{+\infty} f(x) dx > \int_{X'}^{+\infty} \frac{b}{2} dx \rightarrow +\infty,$$

故原积分发散, 与题设矛盾. 因此 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = b = 0$. □

说明 此处的“连续”条件并不是必需的.

13.1.4 设 $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上非负, $\int_0^{+\infty} g(x) dx$ 收敛, 且当 $0 < x < y$ 时, 有

$$f(y) \leq f(x) + \int_x^y g(t) dt.$$

求证: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ 存在.

证明 先证: $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上有界.

取 $x = 1$, 对 $\forall y > x = 1$, 有

$$0 \leq f(y) \leq f(1) + \int_1^y g(t) dt \leq f(1) + \int_1^{+\infty} g(t) dt,$$

由 $\int_0^{+\infty} g(t) dt$ 收敛知, $f(x)$ 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上有界, 又 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上有界, 从而 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上有界.

再证: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ 存在.

由 $f(x)$ 有界及 Bolzano-Weierstrass 定理知, 存在数列 $\{a_n\}$ 满足 $a_n \rightarrow +\infty$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$) 且 $\{f(a_n)\}$ 收敛. 记 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(a_n) = l (\geq 0)$.

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N_1 \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 使得当 $n > N_1$ 时, 有

$$|f(a_n) - l| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

由 $\int_0^{+\infty} g(t) dt$ 收敛及 Cauchy 收敛准则知, $\exists X > 0$, 使得当 $x, y > X$ 时, 有

$$\left| \int_x^y g(t) dt \right| = \int_x^y g(t) dt < \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

又 $a_n \rightarrow +\infty$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$), 从而 $\exists N_2 \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 使得当 $n > N_2$ 时, 有 $a_n > X$.

取 $N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$, 当 $x > a_{N+1} (> X)$ 时, $\exists n_1, n_2 > N$, 满足 $a_{n_1} \leq x \leq a_{n_2}$, 从而

$$\begin{cases} f(x) \leq f(a_{n_1}) + \int_{a_{n_1}}^x g(t) dt < l + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \\ l - \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < f(a_{n_2}) \leq f(x) + \int_x^{a_{n_2}} g(t) dt < f(x) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \end{cases} \implies |f(x) - l| < \varepsilon,$$

这就证明了 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = l$ 存在. □

13.1.5 设 $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上非负, $g(x)$ 单调递减趋于 0, 且 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x)g(x) dx$ 收敛. 求证: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) \int_0^x f(t) dt = 0$.

提示 考虑 Cauchy 收敛准则.

证明 由 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x)g(x) dx$ 收敛及 Cauchy 收敛准则知, 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists X_1 > 0$, 使得当 $x > A > X_1$ 时, 有

$$\int_A^x f(t)g(t) dt < \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

又 $g(x)$ 单调递减, 从而

$$g(x) \int_A^x f(t) dt \leq \int_A^x f(t)g(t) dt < \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

由 $g(x) \rightarrow 0 (x \rightarrow +\infty)$ 知, $\exists X_2 > A$, 使得当 $x > X_2$ 时, 有

$$g(x) < \frac{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}{\int_0^A f(t) dt} \implies g(x) \int_0^A f(t) dt < \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

从而当 $x > X_2$ 时, 有

$$g(x) \int_0^x f(t) dt = g(x) \left(\int_0^A f(t) dt + \int_A^x f(t) dt \right) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

□

13.1.6 设 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 绝对收敛, 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = 0$. 求证: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^x f(t)g(x-t) dt = 0$.

证明 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = 0$ 知, $g(x)$ 有界, 即 $\exists M > 0$, 使得 $|g(x)| \leq M$ 对 $\forall x \in [0, +\infty)$ 成立.

对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 由 $\int_0^{+\infty} |f(t)| dt := l$ 收敛及 Cauchy 收敛准则知, $\exists X_1 > 0$, 使得当 $y > X_1$ 时, 有

$$\int_y^{+\infty} |f(t)| dt < \frac{\varepsilon}{2M},$$

对上述取定的 y , 由 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = 0$ 知, $\exists X_2 > y$, 使得当 $x > X_2$ 时, 有

$$|g(x-y)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2l},$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_0^x f(t)g(x-t) dt \right| &= \left| \int_0^y f(t)g(x-t) dt + \int_y^x f(t)g(x-t) dt \right| \\ &\leq \int_0^y |f(t)| |g(x-t)| dt + \int_y^x |f(t)| |g(x-t)| dt \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2l} \int_0^y |f(t)| dt + M \int_y^x |f(t)| dt \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2l} \cdot l + M \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} = \varepsilon, \end{aligned}$$

此即

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^x f(t)g(x-t) dt = 0.$$

□

13.2 反常多重积分

13.2.1 计算反常积分:

- (1) $\iint_D \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy$, 其中 D 是单位圆内部;
 (2) $\iint_D \frac{dx dy}{(1+x+y)^\alpha}$, 其中 D 是第一象限, $\alpha > 2$ 为常数;
 (3) $\iint_D \max\{x, y\}e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$, 其中 D 是第一象限;
 (4) $\iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2-2xy \cos \alpha} dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$, $0 < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

解 (1)

(2) 注意到, $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{(1+x+y)^\alpha} > 0$, 记 $x+y=t$,

$$S(t) = \{(x, y) | x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x+y \leq t\},$$

选取 D 的竭尽递增列 $\{S(n)\}$, 由于 $\sigma(S(t)) = \frac{1}{2}t^2 \implies d\sigma = t dt$, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{D_n} \frac{dx dy}{(1+x+y)^\alpha} &= \int_0^n \frac{t dt}{(1+t)^\alpha} = \int_0^n t d\left(\frac{1}{1-\alpha}(1+t)^{1-\alpha}\right) \\ &= t \cdot \frac{1}{1-\alpha}(1+t)^{1-\alpha} \Big|_0^n - \int_0^n \frac{1}{1-\alpha}(1+t)^{1-\alpha} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \frac{n}{(1+n)^{\alpha-1}} - \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \cdot \frac{1}{2-\alpha}(1+t)^{2-\alpha} \Big|_0^n \\ &= \frac{1}{1-\alpha} \frac{n}{(1+n)^{\alpha-1}} - \frac{1}{(1-\alpha)(2-\alpha)(1+n)^{\alpha-2}} + \frac{1}{(1-\alpha)(2-\alpha)}, \end{aligned}$$

从而

$$\iint_D \frac{dx dy}{(1+x+y)^\alpha} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \iint_{D_n} \frac{dx dy}{(1+x+y)^\alpha} = \frac{1}{(1-\alpha)(2-\alpha)}$$

(3) 由对称性知,

$$\iint_D \max\{x, y\}e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = 2 \iint_{D'} xe^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy,$$

其中 $D' = \{(x, y) | x, y \geq 0, y \leq x\}$.

由 $f(x, y) = xe^{-(x^2+y^2)} \geq 0$, 取 D' 的竭尽递增列

$$D_n = B_n(\mathbf{O}) \cap D',$$

其中 $B_n(\mathbf{O}) = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq n^2\}$.

记 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 则 $D_n = \left\{ (r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq n, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \right\}$, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{D_n} x e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^n r \cos \theta \cdot e^{-r^2} \cdot r dr \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_0^n r^2 e^{-r^2} dr \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} r e^{-r^2} \Big|_0^n + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^n e^{-r^2} dr \right), \end{aligned}$$

由 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ 知,

$$\iint_{D'} f(x, y) dx dy = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \iint_{D_n} f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{8},$$

从而

$$\iint_D \max\{x, y\} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{4}.$$

(4) 注意到,

$$-(x^2 + y^2 + 2xy \cos \alpha) = -[(x + y \cos \alpha)^2 + (y \sin \alpha)^2],$$

记

$$\begin{cases} u = x + y \cos \alpha, \\ v = y \sin \alpha \end{cases} \implies \begin{cases} x = u - v \cot \alpha \geq 0, \\ y = v \csc \alpha \geq 0, \end{cases}$$

从而积分区域化为 $D' = \{(u, v) \mid v \geq 0, u \geq v \cot \alpha\}$, 且

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & -\cot \alpha \\ 0 & \csc \alpha \end{vmatrix} = \csc \alpha,$$

从而

$$\iint_D e^{-x^2-y^2-2xy \cos \alpha} dx dy = \iint_{D'} e^{-(u^2+v^2)} \cdot \csc \alpha du dv = \csc \alpha \iint_{D'} e^{-(u^2+v^2)} du dv,$$

注意到 $f(u, v) = e^{-(u^2+v^2)} > 0$, 取 D' 的竭尽递增列

$$D_n = B_n(\mathbf{O}) \cap D',$$

记 $u = r \cos \theta, v = r \sin \theta$, 从而 D_n 等价于 $D'_n = \{(r, \theta) \mid 0 \leq r \leq n, 0 \leq \theta \leq \alpha\}$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_{D_n} e^{-(u^2+v^2)} du dv &= \int_0^\alpha d\theta \int_0^n e^{-r^2} \cdot r dr \\ &= \alpha \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} \Big|_0^n \right) \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{2} (1 - e^{-n^2}), \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\csc \alpha \iint_{D'} e^{-(u^2+v^2)} du dv = \csc \alpha \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \iint_{D_n} e^{-(u^2+v^2)} du dv = \frac{\alpha \csc \alpha}{2}.$$

□

13.2.2 利用 Fresnel 积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x^2 dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos x^2 dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ 验证下列累次积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin(x^2 + y^2) dy = \pi.$$

并证明函数 $\sin(x^2 + y^2)$ 在定义 13.14 意义下在 \mathbb{R}^2 上的反常二重积分发散.

提示 分别考虑 \mathbb{R}^2 的两个竭尽递增列 $D_n = \{(x, y) | |x| \leq n, |y| \leq n\}$ 和 $B_n = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 2n\pi\}$

证明

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (\sin x^2 \cos y^2 + \cos x^2 \sin y^2) dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \left(\cos y^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x^2 dx + \sin y^2 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos x^2 dx \right) \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos y^2 dy + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin y^2 dy \right) = \pi, \end{aligned}$$

同理可证得:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin(x^2 + y^2) dy = \pi.$$

另一方面, 取 \mathbb{R}^2 的竭尽递增列

$$D_n = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq n^2\}, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

记 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 则

$$D_n = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \leq r \leq n, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\},$$

则

$$\iint_{D_n} \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^n \sin r^2 \cdot r dr = 2\pi \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos r^2 \Big|_0^n \right) = \pi(1 - \cos n^2),$$

因此 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \iint_{D_n} \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx dy$ 不存在, 从而 $\iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} \sin(x^2 + y^2) dx dy$ 发散. \square

13.3 含参变量的积分

13.3.1 试用两种方法计算以下极限:

(1) $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} dx;$

(2)

解 (1) 由于 $f(x, \alpha) = \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2}$ 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上连续, 因此 $\varphi(\alpha) = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} dx$ 在 $\alpha = 0$ 处连续, 从而

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} dx = \varphi(0) = \int_{-1}^1 |x| dx = 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^1 \right) = 1.$$

另一方面,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2}(\alpha^2 \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2}) + x\sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2}) \Big|_{-1}^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}\alpha^2 \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1}}{-1 + \sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1}} + \sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1} \rightarrow 1, \quad \alpha \rightarrow 0,\end{aligned}$$

其中已用到

$$0 < \alpha^2 \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1}}{-1 + \sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1}} \leq \alpha^2 \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1}}{\alpha^2} \sim \alpha^2 \ln \frac{2}{\alpha^2} \rightarrow 0, \quad \alpha \rightarrow 0.$$

因此

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} dx = 1.$$

(2)

□

13.3.2 求 $F'(\alpha)$:

(1)

(2)

$$(3) F(\alpha) = \int_0^\alpha \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha x)}{x} dx;$$

(4) $F(\alpha) = \int f(x + \alpha, x - \alpha) dx$ ($f(u, v)$ 有连续偏导数).

解 (1)

(2)

(3)

$$F'(\alpha) = \int_0^\alpha \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{x}{1 + \alpha x} dx + \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha^2)}{\alpha} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln(1 + \alpha x) \Big|_0^\alpha + \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha^2)}{\alpha} = \frac{2 \ln(1 + \alpha^2)}{\alpha}.$$

(4)

$$F'(\alpha) = \int_0^\alpha (f'_1(x + \alpha, x - \alpha) - f'_2(x + \alpha, x - \alpha)) dx + f(2\alpha, 0).$$

□

13.3.3 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 证明:

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{k} \int_c^x f(t) \sin k(x - t) dt, \quad c, x \in [a, b]$$

满足常微分方程

$$y'' + k^2 y = f(x),$$

其中 c 与 k 为常数.

证明

$$\begin{aligned}
 y(x) &= \frac{1}{k} \int_c^x f(t) \sin k(x-t) dt, \\
 y'(x) &= \int_c^x f(t) \cos k(x-t) dt, \\
 y''(x) &= -k \int_c^x f(t) \sin k(x-t) dt + f(x), \\
 &\implies y'' + k^2 y = f(x).
 \end{aligned}$$

□

13.3.4 应用对参数进行微分或积分的方法, 计算下列积分:

(1) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx$ ($a > 0, b > 0$);

(2) $\int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2) dx$ ($0 \leq a < 1$);

(3)

(4) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos x}$ ($0 \leq a < 1$).

解 (1) 显然 $f(x, a, b) = \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x)$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \times \mathbb{R}^2$ 上连续, 因此 $\varphi(a, b) =$

$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx$ ($a > 0, b > 0$) 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上连续, 且

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial a} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a \sin^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a \tan^2 x}{a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2} dx \\ &\stackrel{\tan x \rightarrow t}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2at^2}{a^2 t^2 + b^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= \frac{2a}{a^2 - b^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(a^2 t^2 + b^2) - b^2(1+t^2)}{(a^2 t^2 + b^2)(1+t^2)} dt \\ &= \frac{2a}{a^2 - b^2} \left(\arctan t \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \frac{b}{a} \arctan \left(\frac{a}{b} t \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} \right) \\ &= \frac{2a}{a^2 - b^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \left(1 - \frac{b}{a} \right) = \frac{\pi}{a+b}, \\ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial b} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2b \cos^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2b}{a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2} dx \\ &\stackrel{\tan x \rightarrow t}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2b}{a^2 t^2 + b^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= \frac{2b}{b^2 - a^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(a^2 t^2 + b^2) - a^2(1+t^2)}{(a^2 t^2 + b^2)(1+t^2)} dt \\ &= \frac{2b}{b^2 - a^2} \left(\arctan t \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \frac{a}{b} \arctan \left(\frac{a}{b} t \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} \right) \\ &= \frac{2b}{b^2 - a^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \left(1 - \frac{a}{b} \right) = \frac{\pi}{a+b}, \\ &\implies \varphi(a, b) = \pi \ln(a+b) + C, \end{aligned}$$

$$\varphi(1, 1) = 0 \implies C = -\pi \ln 2 \implies \varphi(a, b) = \pi \ln \frac{a+b}{2}.$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi(a) &:= \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2) dx, \quad 0 \leq a < 1, \\ \varphi'(a) &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{-2 \cos x + 2a}{1 - 2a \cos x + a^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1-a^2}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - 2a \cos x + a^2} \right) dx, \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 - 2a \cos x + a^2} dx \stackrel{\tan \frac{x}{2} \rightarrow t}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1 - 2a \cdot \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} + a^2} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(a+1)^2 t^2 + (a-1)^2} dt \\ &= \frac{2}{a^2 - 1} \arctan \frac{a+1}{a-1} t \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{1-a^2}, \\ &\implies \varphi'(a) = 0 \implies \varphi(a) = \varphi(0) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

(3)

(4)

$$\begin{aligned}
\varphi(a) &:= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1+a \cos x}{1-a \cos x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos x}, \quad 0 \leq a < 1, \\
\varphi'(a) &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1-a^2 \cos^2 x} dx \\
&= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+\tan^2 x - a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx \\
&\stackrel{\tan x \rightarrow t}{=} 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+t^2-a} dt \\
&= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-a^2}} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{1-a^2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}, \\
&\implies \varphi(a) = \pi \arcsin a + C, \\
\varphi(0) = 0 &\implies C = 0 \implies \varphi(a) = \pi \arcsin a.
\end{aligned}$$

□

13.4 含参变量的反常积分

13.4.1 确定下列含参变量反常积分的收敛域:

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

$$(5) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha(1+x)} dx;$$

$$(6) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx.$$

解 (1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(5) 当 $\alpha \leq 2$ 时,

$$\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha(1+x)} \sim \frac{x^2}{x^\alpha} = x^{2-\alpha} \rightarrow 0, \quad x \rightarrow 0,$$

此时 $x = 0$ 不是瑕点.

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha(1+x)} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2x^\alpha(1+x)} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x^\alpha(1+x)} dx - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2x^\alpha(1+x)} dx,$$

注意到, 当 $\alpha \geq 0$ 时, $\int_1^A \cos 2x dx$ 有界, $\frac{1}{x^\alpha(1+x)}$ 单调递减趋于 0, 由 Dirichlet 判别法知,

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{x^\alpha(1+x)} dx \text{ 收敛};$$

当 $\alpha > 0$ 时, $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x^\alpha(1+x)} dx$ 收敛, 因此 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha(1+x)} dx$ 收敛.

(I) 当 $0 < \alpha \leq 2$ 时, $x=0$ 不是瑕点, 原积分与 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha(1+x)} dx$ 同收敛;

(II) 当 $\alpha > 2$ 时,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha(1+x)} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha(1+x)} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha(1+x)} dx,$$

$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha(1+x)} dx$ 收敛, 而

$$\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha(1+x)} \sim \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-2}}, \quad x \rightarrow 0,$$

(i) $\alpha - 2 \in (0, 1) \iff \alpha \in (2, 3)$ 时, $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha(1+x)} dx$ 与 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-2}} dx$ 同收敛, 因此原积分收敛;

(ii) $\alpha - 2 \in [1, +\infty) \iff \alpha \in [3, +\infty)$ 时, $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha(1+x)} dx$ 与 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-2}} dx$ 同发散, 因此原积分发散;

(III) 当 $\alpha = 0$ 时, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2(1+x)} dx$ 发散, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2(1+x)} dx$ 收敛, 由此 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2(1+x)} dx - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2(1+x)} dx$ 发散;

(IV) 当 $\alpha < 0$ 时,

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha(1+x)} dx \geq \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{1+x} dx \rightarrow +\infty,$$

因此原积分发散.

综上, 原积分的收敛域为 $(0, 3)$.

(6) 当 $\alpha \leq 2$ 时,

$$\frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} \sim \frac{x^2}{x^\alpha} = x^{2-\alpha} \rightarrow 0, \quad x \rightarrow 0,$$

因此 $x=0$ 不是瑕点.

注意到, 当 $\alpha > 1$ 时, 对充分大的 x , 有

$$0 < \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} \leq \frac{x^{\frac{\alpha-1}{2}}}{x^\alpha} = \frac{1}{x^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}},$$

由 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}} dx$ 收敛及比较判别法知, $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx$ 收敛.

(I) $\alpha \in (1, 2]$, 此时 $x=0$ 不是瑕点, 原积分与 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx$ 同收敛;

(II) $\alpha \in (2, +\infty)$,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx,$$

而

$$\frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} \sim \frac{x^2}{x^\alpha} = \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-2}},$$

(i) 当 $\alpha - 2 \in (0, 1) \iff \alpha \in (2, 3)$ 时, $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-2}} dx$ 收敛, 从而 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx$ 收敛, 原积分收敛;

(ii) 当 $\alpha - 2 \in [1, +\infty) \iff \alpha \in [3, +\infty)$ 时, $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-2}} dx$ 发散, 从而 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx$ 发散, 原积分发散;

(III) $\alpha \in (-\infty, 1]$, 对充分大的 x , 有

$$\frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} \geq \frac{1}{x^\alpha} > 0,$$

由 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx$ 发散及比较判别法知, 原积分发散.

综上, 原积分的收敛域为 $(1, 3)$. □

13.4.2 研究下列积分在指定区间上的一致收敛性:

(1)

(2) $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x dx,$

(a) $0 < \alpha_0 \leq \alpha < +\infty;$

(b) $0 < \alpha < +\infty.$

(3)

(4) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx$ ($1 < \alpha < +\infty$);

(5)

(6)

解 (1)

(2) (a) 当 $0 < \alpha_0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$ 时,

$$|e^{\alpha x} \sin \beta x| \leq e^{-\alpha_0 x},$$

由 $\int_1^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha_0 x} dx$ 收敛及 Weierstrass 判别法知, 原积分在 $[\alpha_0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛.

(b) 当 $\beta = 0$ 时, 原积分 = 0, 固然在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛;

当 $\beta \neq 0$ 时, 由于 $\alpha = 0$ 时,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \sin \beta x dx$$

发散, 由习题 13.4.3 的结论知, 原积分在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上不一致收敛.

(3)

(4) 由于 $\alpha = 1$ 时,

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x} dx$$

发散, 由习题 13.4.3 的结论知, 原积分不一致收敛.

(5)

(6) □

13.4.3 设 $f(x, u)$ 在 $a \leq x < +\infty$, $\alpha \leq u \leq \beta$ 上连续, 又对于 $[\alpha, \beta)$ 上每一 u , 积分 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx$ 收敛, 而当 $u = \beta$ 时, $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, \beta) dx$ 发散, 试证: 积分 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx$ 在 $[\alpha, \beta)$ 上必不一致收敛.

证明 用反证法. 假设其在 $[\alpha, \beta)$ 上一致收敛, 从而对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists X > a$, 使得当 $A_1, A_2 > X$ 时, 有

$$\left| \int_{A_1}^{A_2} f(x, u) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \quad \forall u \in [\alpha, \beta),$$

令 $u \rightarrow \beta^-$, 又由 $f(x, u)$ 在 $u \in [\alpha, \beta]$ 上连续知,

$$\left| \int_{A_1}^{A_2} f(x, \beta) dx \right| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon,$$

这与 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, \beta) dx$ 发散矛盾. 因此积分 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx$ 在 $[\alpha, \beta)$ 上必不一致收敛. \square

13.4.4

13.4.5 验证:

$$\int_0^1 du \int_0^{+\infty} (2 - xu)xue^{-xu} dx \neq \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^1 (2 - xu)xue^{-xu} du,$$

并说明理由.

证明

$$\begin{aligned} LHS &= \int_0^1 du \cdot \frac{1}{u} \int_0^{+\infty} (2t - t^2)e^{-t} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 du \cdot \frac{1}{u} \left(t^2 e^{-t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \right) = 0, \\ RHS &= \int_0^{+\infty} dx \cdot \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x (2 - t)te^{-t} dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} dx \cdot \frac{1}{x} \left(t^2 e^{-t} \Big|_0^x \right) \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-x} dx \\ &= -(1 + x)e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1, \end{aligned}$$

其原因是 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上不一致收敛, 其中 $f(x, u) = (2 - xu)xue^{-xu}$.

事实上,

$$\int_A^{+\infty} f(x, u) dx = \frac{1}{u} (xu)^2 e^{-xu} \Big|_{x=A}^{+\infty} = -A^2 u e^{-Au},$$

则

$$\begin{aligned}\beta(A) &= \sup_{u \in [0,1]} \left| \int_A^{+\infty} f(x,u) dx \right| = \sup_{u \in [0,1]} |A^2 u e^{-Au}| \\ &\geq \sup_{u \in [0,1]} |A^2 u(1-Au)| = \sup_{u \in [0,1]} |-A^3 u^2 + A^2 u| = \frac{A}{4} \rightarrow +\infty, \quad A \rightarrow +\infty,\end{aligned}$$

其中已用到 $e^x \geq 1+x$ 及 $g(u) = -A^3 u^2 + A^2 u$ 当且仅当 $u = \frac{1}{2A}$ 时取得最大值 $\frac{A}{4}$.

因此 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x,u) dx$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上不一致收敛. □

13.4.6 证明: $F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2} dx$ 在 $0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$ 上连续且可微的函数.

证明 注意到,

$$\left| \frac{\cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \quad x, \alpha \geq 0,$$

由 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$ 收敛及 Weierstrass 判别法知, $F(\alpha)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛, 从而 $F(\alpha)$ 连续.

又

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{\cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2} \right) &= \cos x \left(-\frac{2(x+\alpha)}{(1+(x+\alpha)^2)^2} \right), \\ \Rightarrow \left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{\cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2} \right) \right| &\leq \frac{2(x+\alpha)}{1+(x+\alpha)^4} \leq \frac{3}{1+(x+\alpha)^3} \leq \frac{3}{1+x^3},\end{aligned}$$

其中已用到

$$3 + 3(x+\alpha)^4 \geq 2(x+\alpha)^4 + 4(x+\alpha) \geq 2(x+\alpha)^4 + 2(x+\alpha) = 2(x+\alpha)(1+(x+\alpha)^3).$$

由 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{3}{1+x^3} dx$ 收敛及 Weierstrass 判别法知, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{\cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2} \right) dx$ 一致收敛, 因此 $F'(\alpha)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上可微, 且

$$F'(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{\cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2} \right) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{-2 \cos x (x+\alpha)}{(1+(x+\alpha)^2)^2} dx.$$

□

13.4.7 计算下列积分:

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4) $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} dx;$

(5) $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax}{x(1+x^2)} dx;$

(6)

解 (1)

(2)

(3)

(4) 注意到,

$$\frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} = -\frac{1}{x} e^{-ux^2} \Big|_{\alpha}^{\beta} = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x e^{-ux^2} du,$$

考虑 $\varphi(u) = \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2 u} dx$.

$$x e^{-x^2 u} \leq x e^{-\alpha x^2},$$

由 $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx$ 收敛及 Weierstrass 判别法知, $\varphi(u)$ 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上一致收敛, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} x e^{-x^2 u} du &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} du \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2 u} dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} du \left(-\frac{1}{2u} e^{-x^2 u} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \right) \\ &= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{1}{2u} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\beta}{\alpha}. \end{aligned}$$

(5) 注意到,

$$\frac{\arctan ax}{x(1+x^2)} = \frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} \arctan xu \Big|_{u=0}^a = \int_0^a \frac{1}{(1+u^2 x^2)(1+x^2)} du,$$

考虑 $\varphi(u) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+u^2 x^2)(1+x^2)} dx$.

$$\frac{1}{(1+u^2 x^2)(1+x^2)} \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2},$$

由 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$ 收敛及 Weierstrass 判别法知, $\varphi(u)$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上一致收敛, 从而

$$\int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^a \frac{1}{(1+u^2 x^2)(1+x^2)} du = \int_0^a du \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+u^2 x^2)(1+x^2)} dx,$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+u^2 x^2)(1+x^2)} dx &= -\frac{u^2}{1-u^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+u^2 x^2} dx + \frac{1}{1-u^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{u}{1-u^2} \arctan ux \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{1-u^2} \arctan x \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{u}{1-u^2} + \frac{1}{1-u^2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{1+u}, \end{aligned}$$

因此原积分

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^a \frac{1}{1+u} du = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(a+1).$$

(6)

□

13.4.8 利用 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ 及 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 计算:

(1)

(2)

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax \cos bx}{x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0);$$

(4)

$$(5) \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^2} dx \quad (n \in \mathbb{N}^*);$$

$$(6) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^2} dx.$$

解 (1)

(2)

(3)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax \cos bx}{x} dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(a+b)x + \sin(a-b)x}{2x} dx \\ &\stackrel{\dagger}{=} \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}, & a \neq b, \\ \frac{\pi}{4}, & a = b. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

其中 \dagger 处已用到 Dirichlet 积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin Ax}{x} dx = \begin{cases} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin Ax}{Ax} d(Ax) = \frac{\pi}{2}, & A \neq 0, \\ 0, & A = 0. \end{cases}$$

(4)

(5) 记 $I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^2} dx$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$), 则有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^2} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n-1} d(e^{-x^2}) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \left[x^{2n-1} e^{-x^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} (2n-1)x^{2n-2} e^{-x^2} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{2n-1}{2} I_{n-1}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^*, \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$I_n = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^n} I_0 = \frac{(2n-1)!! \sqrt{\pi}}{2^{n+1}}, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^*.$$

(6)

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^2} dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\sin^2 x - \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2x \right) dx \\
&= \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} - \frac{\sin^2 2x}{(2x)^2} \right) dx \\
&= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 2x}{(2x)^2} d(2x) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin^2 x d \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{\sin^2 x}{x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} \cdot 2 \sin x \cos x dx \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} d(2x) = \frac{\pi}{4}.
\end{aligned}$$

□

13.5 Euler 积分

13.5.1

(1)

(2)

(1)

(2)

13.5.2

13.5.3 利用 Euler 积分计算:

(1)

(2) $\int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx;$

(3)

(4) $\int_0^1 x^{n-1} (1 - x^m)^{q-1} dx \quad (n, m, q > 0);$

(5)

(6) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^\alpha x dx \quad (|\alpha| < 1);$

(7)

(8) $\int_a^b \left(\frac{b-x}{x-a} \right)^p dx \quad (0 < p < 1);$

(9)

(10) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^n} dx.$

解 (1)

(2) 记 $x = a \sin \theta$, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 \sin^2 \theta \cdot a \cos \theta \cdot a \cos \theta d\theta \\ &= a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} a^4 B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} a^4 \frac{\Gamma^2\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(3)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} a^4 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right)^2}{2\Gamma(1)} = \frac{a^4 \pi}{16}. \end{aligned}$$

(3)

(4)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x^{n-1} (1-x^m)^{q-1} dx &\stackrel{x^m=t}{=} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{n-1}{m}} (1-t)^{q-1} \cdot \frac{1}{m} t^{\frac{1-m}{m}} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{m} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{n}{m}-1} (1-t)^{q-1} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{m} B\left(\frac{n}{m}, q\right). \end{aligned}$$

(5)

(6)

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^\alpha x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^\alpha x \cos^{-\alpha} x dx = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1+\alpha}{2}, \frac{1-\alpha}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1+\alpha}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1-\alpha}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(1)} = \frac{\pi}{2 \sin \frac{1+\alpha}{2} \pi} = \frac{\pi}{2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2} \pi}, \end{aligned}$$

其中已用到余元公式

$$\Gamma(s)\Gamma(1-s) = \frac{\pi}{\sin s\pi}, \quad 0 < s < 1.$$

(7)

(8) 当 $a = b$ 时,

$$\int_a^b \left(\frac{b-x}{x-a}\right)^p dx = 0,$$

当 $a \neq b$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_a^b \left(\frac{b-x}{x-a} \right)^p dx &\stackrel{x-a=t}{=} \int_0^{b-a} (b-a-t)^p t^{-p} dt \\
 &\stackrel{\frac{1}{b-a}t=u}{=} \int_0^1 (b-a)^p (1-u)^p (b-a)^{-p} u^{-p} (b-a) du \\
 &= (b-a) \int_0^1 u^{-p} (1-u)^p du = (b-a) B(1-p, 1+p) \\
 &= (b-a) \frac{\Gamma(1-p)\Gamma(1+p)}{\Gamma(2)} \\
 &= \frac{p(b-a)}{2} \Gamma(1-p)\Gamma(p) \\
 &= \frac{p(b-a)\pi}{2 \sin p\pi}, \quad a \neq b.
 \end{aligned}$$

(9)

(10) 记 $\frac{1}{1+x^n} = t$, 则有

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^n} dx &= \int_1^0 t \cdot \frac{1}{n} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2} \right) \left(\frac{1}{t}(1-t) \right)^{\frac{1}{n}-1} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 t^{-\frac{1}{n}} (1-t)^{\frac{1}{n}-1} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{n} B\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\Gamma\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)}{\Gamma(1)} \\
 &= \frac{\Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)\Gamma\left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)}{\Gamma(1)} \rightarrow \Gamma(1) = 1, \quad n \rightarrow \infty,
 \end{aligned}$$

其中已用到 Γ 函数的连续性. □

13.5.4 计算极限

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} \int_0^1 x^{\frac{3}{2}} (1-x^5)^\alpha dx.$$

解

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sqrt{\alpha} \int_0^1 x^{\frac{3}{2}} (1-x^5)^\alpha dx \stackrel{x^5=t}{=} \sqrt{\alpha} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{3}{10}} (1-t)^\alpha \cdot \frac{1}{5} t^{-\frac{4}{5}} dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{\alpha} \int_0^1 t^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1-t)^\alpha dt = \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{\alpha} B\left(\frac{1}{2}, 1+\alpha\right) = \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{\alpha} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\Gamma(1+\alpha)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}+\alpha\right)} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \alpha^{\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma(1+\alpha)}{5 \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}+\alpha\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{5} \frac{\alpha^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1+\alpha)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{(1+\alpha)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Gamma(1+\alpha)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}+\alpha\right)} \rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{5}, \quad \alpha \rightarrow +\infty,
 \end{aligned}$$

其中已用到

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^a \Gamma(x)}{\Gamma(x+a)} = 1, \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}.$$

□

13.5.5

13.5.6

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

(1)

(2)

(3)

(4)

13.6 第 13 章综合习题

13.6.1 设函数 $f(x) \geq 0$ 并在 $[a, +\infty)$ 的任何有限区间上可积, 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递增并且 $a_n \rightarrow +\infty$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$). 证明: 积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛于 l 当且仅当级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{a_{n-1}}^{a_n} f(x) dx$ 收敛于 l .

证明 充分性.

对 $\forall A > 0, \exists n \in \mathbb{N}$, 使得 $a_n \leq A < a_{n+1}$, 又 $f(x) \geq 0$, 因此

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} f(x) dx \leq \int_0^A f(x) dx \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} f(x) dx,$$

上式令 $A \rightarrow +\infty$, 从而 $a_n \rightarrow +\infty$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$), 由两边夹法则知,

$$\int_0^A f(x) dx \rightarrow l, \quad A \rightarrow +\infty.$$

必要性.

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \int_{a_{k-1}}^{a_k} f(x) dx = \int_{a_0}^{a_n} f(x) dx \rightarrow l, \quad a_n \rightarrow +\infty \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

□

13.6.2

13.6.3 设 φ 有二阶导数, ψ 由一阶导数. 证明:

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}[\varphi(x - at) + \varphi(x + at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(s) ds$$

满足弦振动方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

证明

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} &= \frac{1}{2}[\varphi'(x-at) \cdot (-a) + \varphi'(x+at) \cdot a] + \frac{1}{2a}[\psi(x+at) \cdot a - \psi(x-at) \cdot (-a)], \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} &= \frac{1}{2}a^2[\varphi''(x-at) + \varphi''(x+at)] + \frac{1}{2a}a^2[\psi'(x+at) - \psi'(x-at)], \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{2}[\varphi'(x-at) + \varphi'(x+at)] + \frac{1}{2a}[\psi(x+at) - \psi(x-at)], \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{1}{2}[\varphi''(x-at) + \varphi''(x+at)] + \frac{1}{2a}[\psi'(x+at) - \psi'(x-at)],\end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

□

13.6.4

13.6.5 证明: 对任意实数 u , 有

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{u \cos x} \cos(u \sin x) dx = 1.$$

证明 (1) 记 $\varphi(u) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{u \cos x} \cos(u \sin x) dx$, 往证 $\varphi'(u) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi'(u) &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{u \cos x} (\cos x \cos(u \sin x) - \sin(u \sin x) \sin x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\int_0^{2\pi} e^{u \cos x} d \left(\frac{1}{u} \sin(u \sin x) \right) - \int_0^{2\pi} e^{u \cos x} \sin(u \sin x) \sin x dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{u} \sin(u \sin x) e^{u \cos x} \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \int_0^{2\pi} \sin(u \sin x) \sin x \cdot e^{u \cos x} dx \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \int_0^{2\pi} e^{u \cos x} \sin(u \sin x) \sin x dx \right] \\ &= 0,\end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\varphi(u) \equiv \varphi(0) = 1, \quad u \in \mathbb{R}.$$

□

提示 (2) 考虑 $\varphi(u)$ 在 $u = 0$ 处的 Taylor 展开.

证明 (2) 仿照上述证明, 易得:

$$\varphi^{(n)}(u) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{u \cos x} \cos(u \sin x + nx) dx, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^*,$$

则对 $\forall u, \exists M > 0$, 使得 $|u| \leq M$, 从而

$$\varphi^{(n)}(u) \leq e^M,$$

有界, 因此在 $(-M, M)$ 上, 有

$$\varphi(u) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\varphi^{(n)}(0)}{n!} u^n = 1, \quad u \in (-M, M),$$

由 M 的任意性知, 上式在 \mathbb{R} 上成立. □

13.6.6 证明: 积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 3x}{x+u} e^{-ux} dx$ 关于 u 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛.

证明 注意到,

$$\frac{1}{x+u} \leq \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow 0, \quad x \rightarrow +\infty,$$

因此 $\frac{1}{x+u}$ 单调递减且一致趋于 0, 又

$$\int_0^A \sin 3x e^{-ux} dx = \left. \frac{-u e^{-ux} \sin 3x - 3e^{-ux} \cos 3x}{u^2 + 9} \right|_0^A \leq \frac{u+3}{u^2+6+3} \leq \frac{u+3}{2\sqrt{6}u+3} \leq 1,$$

一致有界, 由 Dirichlet 一致收敛判别法知, 积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 3x}{x+u} e^{-ux} dx$ 关于 u 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛. □

13.6.7

13.6.8

13.6.9

13.6.10

13.6.11 证明: $\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx = \ln \sqrt{2\pi}$.

提示 考虑余元公式.

证明

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx &= \left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \right) \ln \Gamma(x) dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln \Gamma(x) dx + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln \Gamma(1-t) dt \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln \frac{\pi}{\sin x\pi} dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \pi - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln(\sin \pi x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \pi - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin u du \\
 &\stackrel{\dagger}{=} \frac{1}{2} (\ln \pi + \ln 2) = \ln \sqrt{2\pi},
 \end{aligned}$$

其中 † 处已用到引理 12.1

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin u) du = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2.$$

□

13.6.12

13.6.13

13.6.14

13.6.15

13.6.16

13.7 第 13 章补充习题

13.7.1 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty]$ 上连续可导, 且 $f(0) > 0$, $f'(x) \geq 0$ ($x > 0$). 若无穷积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{f(x) + f'(x)} dx$ 收敛, 则 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$ 也收敛.

出处 第四届大学生数学竞赛预赛数学类.

13.7.2 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 讨论

$$F(t) = \int_0^1 \frac{tf(x)}{x^2 + t^2} dt$$

的连续性.

13.7.3 设 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上单调递减趋于 0, 且 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛, $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx$ 发散. 证明: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$.

分析 即, 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists A > a$, 使得当 $x > A$ 时, 有

$$f(x) < \varepsilon g(x).$$

引理 设 $g(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上单调递减趋于 0, 且 $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx$ 发散. 求证: 对于任意单调递增且趋于 $+\infty$ 的数列 $\{x_n\}$, 有

$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} g(x_{k+1})(x_{k+1} - x_k)$$

发散.

13.7.4 设 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上单调递减趋于 0, 且 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛, $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx$ 发散. 证明或证伪: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = 0$. 若为伪命题, 请对连续函数 $f(x), g(x)$ 再次讨论.

13.7.5 设 $g(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上单调递减趋于 0, 且 $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx$ 发散. 证明或证伪: 对于任意单调递增且趋于 $+\infty$ 的数列 $\{x_n\}$, 有

$$\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} g(x_{k+1})(x_{k+1} - x_k)$$

发散. 若为伪命题, 请对连续函数 $g(x)$ 再次讨论.

证明 上述命题为伪命题, 对连续函数存在反例.

取 $g(x) = \frac{1}{x \ln x}$ ($x > 1$), $x_k = e^{k^2}$, 则 $\int_2^{+\infty} g(x) dx$ 发散, 而

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} g(x_{k+1})(x_{k+1} - x_k) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{(k+1)^2} - e^{k^2}}{e^{(k+1)^2} \cdot (k+1)^2} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{2k+1} - 1}{e^{2k+1}(k+1)^2} \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k+1)^2},$$

因此上式收敛. □

13.7.6

13.7.7

13.7.8

13.7.9

13.7.10

13.7.11

13.7.12

13.7.13