

1. 证明下列级数收敛, 并求其和:

(1) $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 6} + \frac{1}{6 \cdot 11} + \frac{1}{11 \cdot 16} + \dots + \frac{1}{(5n-4)(5n+1)} + \dots$

(2) $\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2}\right) + \dots + \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n}\right) + \dots$

(3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)^2}$

(4) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - 2\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n})$

(5) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n}$

2. 证明: 若级数 $\sum a_n$ 发散, $c \neq 0$, 则 $\sum ca_n$ 也发散.3. 设级数 $\sum a_n$ 与 $\sum b_n$ 都发散, 试问 $\sum (a_n + b_n)$ 一定发散吗? 又若 a_n 与 b_n ($n=1, 2, \dots$) 都是非负数, 则能得出什么结论?4. 证明: 若数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛于 a , 则级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n - a_{n+1}) = a_1 - a$.5. 证明: 若数列 $\{b_n\}$ 有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \infty$, 则(1) 级数 $\sum (b_{n+1} - b_n)$ 发散.(2) 当 $b_n \neq 0$ 时, 级数 $\sum \left(\frac{1}{b_n} - \frac{1}{b_{n+1}}\right) = \frac{1}{b_1}$.

6. 应用第 4, 5 题的结果求下列级数的和:

(1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+n-1)(n+n)^2}$

(2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)^2}$

(3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{(n^2+1)[(n+1)^2+1]}$

7. 应用柯西准则判别下列级数的敛散性:

(1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin 2^n}{2^n}$

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

(3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n}$

(4) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2}}$

8. 证明级数 $\sum a_n$ 收敛的充要条件是: 任给正数 ε , 存在某正整数 N , 对一切 $n > N$ 总有

$$\left| a_n + a_{n+1} + \dots + a_{n+p} \right| < \varepsilon.$$

9. 举例说明: 若级数 $\sum a_n$ 对每个固定的 p 满足条件

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_{n+1} + \dots + a_{n+p}) = 0,$$

此级数仍可能不收敛.

10. 设级数 $\sum a_n$ 满足: 加括号后级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_{n_1+1} + a_{n_1+2} + \dots + a_{n_2})$ 收敛 ($a_1 = 0$), 且在同一括号中的 $a_{n_1+1}, a_{n_1+2}, \dots, a_{n_2}$ 符号相同, 证明 $\sum a_n$ 亦收敛.

1.

(1) $S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{(5k-4)(5k+1)} = \frac{1}{5} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{5n+1}\right)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = \frac{1}{5} \Rightarrow S = \frac{1}{5}$$

(2) $\sum_{k=m+1}^{m+p} u_k = \sum_{k=m+1}^{m+p} \left(\frac{1}{2^k} + \frac{1}{3^k}\right) \leq \sum_{k=m+1}^{m+p} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3}\right)^k = \frac{5^{m+1}}{6^m} \cdot \left(1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^p\right) < 5 \cdot \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^m$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \log_{\frac{5}{6}} \frac{\varepsilon}{5} \text{ s.t. } \forall m > N, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \left| \sum_{k=m+1}^{m+p} u_k \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2^n} + \frac{1}{3^n}\right) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} = \frac{3}{2}$$

(3) $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)(n+2)} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2}\right) = \frac{1}{4}$

(4) $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (\sqrt{n+2} - 2\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+2} + \sqrt{n+1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}\right) = 1 - \sqrt{2}$

(5) $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} = 2$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = 3$$

2. $\sum u_n$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon_1 > 0$ s.t. $\forall N > 0$, s.t. $m_0 > N, p_0 \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ s.t. $\left| \sum_{n=m_0+1}^{m_0+p_0} u_n \right| \geq \varepsilon_1$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \sum_{n=m_0+1}^{m_0+p_0} cu_n \right| = |c| \left| \sum_{n=m_0+1}^{m_0+p_0} u_n \right| \geq |c| \varepsilon_1$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon_0 = |c| \varepsilon_1 > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall N > 0, \text{ s.t. } m_0 > N, p_0 \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ s.t. } \left| \sum_{n=m_0+1}^{m_0+p_0} cu_n \right| \geq \varepsilon_0$$

3.

(1) 不一定, 令 $u_n = n, v_n = -n$, 则 $\sum u_n, \sum v_n$ 均发散, $\sum (u_n + v_n) = 0$

(2) 一定

记 $\sum u_n, \sum v_n$ 的部分和分别为 S_n, T_n .假设 $\{S_n\}$ 存在上界

$$u_n \geq 0 \Rightarrow S_{n+1} \geq S_n$$

由单调有界定理可知, $\{S_n\}$ 收敛, 与 $\sum u_n$ 发散矛盾!

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = +\infty$

同理 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} T_n = +\infty$

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (S_n + T_n) = +\infty \Rightarrow \sum (u_n + v_n)$ 发散

4. $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (a_n - a_{n+1}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - a_{k+1}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (a_1 - a_{n+1}) = a_1 - a$

5.

(1) $\sum (b_{n+1} - b_n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (b_{k+1} - b_k) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (b_{n+1} - b_1) = \infty \Rightarrow \sum (b_{n+1} - b_n)$ 发散

(2) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} b_n = \infty \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{b_n} = 0$

$$\sum (\frac{1}{b_n} - \frac{1}{b_{n+1}}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (\frac{1}{b_k} - \frac{1}{b_{k+1}}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (\frac{1}{b_1} - \frac{1}{b_{n+1}}) = \frac{1}{b_1}$$

6.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (a+n-1) = +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(a+n-1)(a+n)} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (\frac{1}{a+n-1} - \frac{1}{a+n}) = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (2n-1) = +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2n+1}{n(n+1)} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (\frac{1}{2n-1} + \frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{2n+1}) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1}) = 1$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (n^2+1) = +\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2n+1}{(n^2+1)[(n+1)^2+1]} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (\frac{1}{n^2+1} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2+1}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

7.

$$(1) \left| \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} \frac{\sin 2^n}{2^n} \right| \leq \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} \left| \frac{\sin 2^n}{2^n} \right| \leq \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} \frac{1}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2^m} \cdot [1 - (\frac{1}{2})^p] < \frac{1}{2^m}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \log_2 \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \text{ s.t. } \forall m > N, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \left| \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} \frac{\sin 2^n}{2^n} \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \sum \frac{\sin 2^n}{2^n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(2) \sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1} n^2}{2n^2+1} = \sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2 + \frac{1}{n^2}}$$

$$\exists \varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{4} \text{ s.t. } \forall N > 0, \exists m = N+1, p=1 \text{ s.t. } \left| \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} n^2}{2n^2+1} \right| = \frac{1}{2 + \frac{1}{(N+1)^2}} > \frac{1}{2+1} > \varepsilon_0 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1} n^2}{2n^2+1} \text{ 发散}$$

$$(3) \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n} = \sum (\frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n}) = \sum -\frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n)}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \frac{1}{2\varepsilon} - 1 \text{ s.t. } \forall m > N, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \left| \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n)} \right| = \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n)} < \sum_{n=2m+2}^{2m+2p} \frac{1}{(n-1)n} = \frac{1}{2m+2} - \frac{1}{2m+2p} < \frac{1}{2m+2} < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(4) \exists \varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{2}, \forall N > 0, \exists m = 2^{\lfloor \log_2 N \rfloor + 1}, p = 2^{\lfloor \log_2 N \rfloor + 1} \text{ s.t. } \left| \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+n^2}} \right| > \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} \frac{1}{n} > p \cdot \frac{1}{m+p} = \frac{1}{2} \geq \varepsilon_0 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+n^2}} \text{ 发散}$$

8.

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, |S_n - S_{N-1}| = \left| \sum_{k=n}^N u_k \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \{S_n\} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\Leftarrow \sum u_n \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall m > N, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \text{ s.t. } \left| \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} u_n \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists N = N+1 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, \left| \sum_{k=N}^n u_k \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$9. \text{ 令 } u_n = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\text{则 } \forall p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \sum_{k=1}^p u_{n+k} < p \cdot u_n = \frac{p}{n} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^p u_{n+k} = 0$$

$$\text{而 } \sum \frac{1}{n} \text{ 发散}$$

$$10. \text{ 记 } \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \{S_{n_k}\} = S \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists K > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall k > K, |S_k - S| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{由题设易知, } \forall n, \exists k \text{ s.t. } n_k \leq n \leq n_{k+1} \text{ 且 } \min\{S_{n_k}, S_{n_{k+1}}\} \leq S_n \leq \max\{S_{n_k}, S_{n_{k+1}}\}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > n_{K+1} \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, |S_n - S| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 收敛}$$

习 题 12.2

10. 判别下列级数的敛散性:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n-\sqrt{n}}{2n-1}, \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+n^2} \{a>1\};$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \ln n}{2^n}, \quad (4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n! 2^n}{n^n};$$

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n! 3^n}{n^n}, \quad (6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^{n^2}};$$

$$(7) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(1+x)(1+x^2)\cdots(1+x^n)} \quad (x>0).$$

11. 设 $\{a_n\}$ 为递减正项数列, 证明: 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n a_{2^n}$ 同时收敛或同时发散.

12. 用拉贝判别法判别下列级数的敛散性:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n)} \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1}, \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(n+1)(n+2)\cdots(n+n)} \quad (x>0).$$

13. 用根式判别法证明级数 $\sum 2^{-n+(-1)^n}$ 收敛, 并说明比值判别法对此级数无效.14. 求下列极限 (其中 $p>1$):

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{1}{(n+1)^p} + \frac{1}{(n+2)^p} + \cdots + \frac{1}{(2n)^p} \right];$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{p^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{p^{n+2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{p^n} \right).$$

15. 设 $a_n>0$, 证明数列 $\{(1+a_n)(1+a_{n+1})\cdots(1+a_n)\}$ 与级数 $\sum a_n$ 同时收敛或同时发散.

1. 应用比较原则判别下列级数的敛散性:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+n^2}, \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n};$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+n^2}}, \quad (4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln n)^{n^2}};$$

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \cos \frac{1}{n}\right), \quad (6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 n!};$$

$$(7) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt[n]{n}-1) \quad (a>1); \quad (8) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n (\ln n)^{n+1}};$$

$$(9) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a^{\frac{1}{n}} + a^{\frac{1}{n-2}} - 2) \quad (a>0); \quad (10) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 (\ln n)^{\frac{1}{n-2}}}.$$

2. 用比值判别法或根式判别法讨论下列级数的敛散性:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdot \cdots \cdot (2n-1)}{n!}, \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)!}{10^n};$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{n}{2n+1} \right)^n, \quad (4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{n^n};$$

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{2^n};$$

$$(6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{a_n} \right)^n \quad (\text{其中 } a_n \rightarrow \infty \quad (n \rightarrow \infty), a_n, b_n > 0, \text{ 且 } a_n \neq b_n).$$

3. 设 $\sum a_n$ 和 $\sum b_n$ 为正项级数, 且存在正数 N_0 , 对一切 $n>N_0$, 有

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \leq \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n}.$$

证明: 若级数 $\sum b_n$ 收敛, 则级数 $\sum a_n$ 也收敛; 若 $\sum a_n$ 发散, 则 $\sum b_n$ 也发散.4. 设正项级数 $\sum a_n$ 收敛, 证明 $\sum a_n^2$ 亦收敛. 试问反之是否成立?5. 设 $a_n \geq 0, n=1, 2, \dots$ 且 $\{na_n\}$ 有界, 证明 $\sum a_n^2$ 收敛.6. 设级数 $\sum a_n^2$ 收敛, 证明 $\sum \frac{a_n}{n^2}$ ($a_n > 0$) 也收敛.7. 设正项级数 $\sum a_n$ 收敛, 证明级数 $\sum \sqrt{a_n a_{n+1}}$ 也收敛.

8. 利用级数收敛的必要条件, 证明下列等式:

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^n}{(n+1)^n} = 0; \quad (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n)!}{n^n} = 0 \quad (n>1).$$

9. 用积分判别法讨论下列级数的敛散性:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+n^2}, \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2+1};$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n[(\ln n)^{-1} (\ln \ln n)^{-1}], \quad (4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n[(\ln n)^n (\ln \ln n)^n].$$

1.

$$(1) \frac{1}{n^2} \geq \frac{1}{n^2+a^2} > 0$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n^2+a^2} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(2) \pi \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n = 2^n \cdot \frac{\pi}{3^n} \geq 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n} > 0$$

$$\sum \pi \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^n \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum 2^n \sin \frac{\pi}{3^n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(3) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+n^2}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2n+1}} = \frac{1}{n+1} > 0$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n+1} \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+n^2}} \text{ 发散}$$

$$(4) \text{ 当 } n > e^e \text{ 时, } (\ln n)^n = e^{n \ln(\ln n)} > e^n \Rightarrow \frac{1}{e^n} > \frac{1}{(\ln n)^n} > 0$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{e^n} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{(\ln n)^n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(5) \frac{1}{2n^2} = 1 - (1 - \frac{1}{2n}) \geq 1 - \cos \frac{1}{n} > 0$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{2n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum (1 - \cos \frac{1}{n}) \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(6) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{n} = 1 \Rightarrow \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, \sqrt[n]{n} < 2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{n}} > \frac{1}{2n} > 0$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{n}} \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n\sqrt[n]{n}} \text{ 发散}$$

$$(7) a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \geq (1 + \frac{\ln a}{n}) - 1 = \frac{\ln a}{n} > 0$$

$$\sum \frac{\ln a}{n} \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \sum (a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1) \text{ 发散}$$

$$(8) \text{ 当 } n > e^3 \text{ 时 } (\ln n)^{\ln n} = e^{\ln n \ln(\ln n)} = n^{\ln(\ln n)} > n^3 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^3} = \frac{n}{n^3} > \frac{n}{(\ln n)^{\ln n}} > 0$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^3} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{n}{(\ln n)^{\ln n}} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(9) a^{\frac{1}{n}} + a^{-\frac{1}{n}} - 2 = a^{-\frac{1}{n}} (a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)^2$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}} (a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)^2}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a^{-\frac{1}{n}} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{a^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{\frac{1}{n}} \right)^2 = (\ln a)^2$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum (a^{\frac{1}{n}} + a^{-\frac{1}{n}} - 2) \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(10) \frac{\sin \frac{1}{n}}{\frac{1}{n}} < 1 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^{2 \sin \frac{1}{n}}} < \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n^{2 \sin \frac{1}{n}}} \text{ 收敛}$$

2.

$$(1) \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \frac{(2n+1)n}{(2n-1)(n+1)} = \frac{2n^2+n}{2n^2+n-1} > 1 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{(2n-1)!!}{n!} \text{ 发散}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n+2}{10} = +\infty \Rightarrow \sum \frac{(n+1)!}{10^n} \text{ 发散}$$

$$(3) \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \frac{n}{2n+1} < \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sum \left(\frac{n}{2n+1} \right)^n \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1} \right)^n = \frac{1}{e} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{n!}{n^n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{2} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{n^2}{2^n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(6) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{b}{a_n} = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{当 } a > b \text{ 时, } \frac{b}{a} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum \left(\frac{b}{a_n} \right)^n \text{ 收敛}$$

当 $a < b$ 时, $\frac{b}{a} > 1 \Rightarrow \sum (\frac{b}{a})^n$ 发散

$$3. \exists N_0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N_0, \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \leq \frac{u_n}{u_{n-1}} \Rightarrow \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_{n-1}} \leq \frac{u_n}{u_{n-1}} \leq \dots \leq \frac{u_1}{u_0} \Rightarrow u_n \leq \frac{u_1}{u_0} \cdot u_0, \quad \forall n \geq \frac{u_1}{u_0} \cdot u_0$$

若 $\sum u_n$ 收敛, 则 $\sum \frac{u_1}{u_0} \cdot u_n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum u_n$ 收敛

若 $\sum u_n$ 发散, 则 $\sum \frac{u_1}{u_0} \cdot u_n$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum u_n$ 发散

4.

$$(1) \sum a_n \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N > 0, \forall m > N, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \left| \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} a_n \right| < \sqrt{\epsilon}$$

$$\left| \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} a_n^2 \right| \leq \left| \sum_{n=m+1}^{m+p} a_n \right|^2 < \epsilon, \text{ 即证.}$$

(2) 反之不成立, 令 $a_n = \frac{1}{n}$, 则 $\sum a_n^2$ 收敛, $\sum a_n$ 发散

$$5. \{n a_n\} \text{ 有界} \Rightarrow \exists M > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+, n a_n < M \Rightarrow a_n < \frac{M}{n} \Rightarrow a_n^2 < \frac{M^2}{n^2}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{M^2}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum a_n^2 \text{ 收敛}$$

$$6. \sum a_n^2 \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{2} (a_n^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}) \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (a_n^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}) \geq \frac{a_n}{n} > 0 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{a_n}{n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$7. \sum u_n \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{2} (u_n + u_{n+1}) \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (u_n + u_{n+1}) \geq \sqrt{u_n u_{n+1}} \Rightarrow \sum \sqrt{u_n u_{n+1}} \text{ 收敛}$$

8.

$$(1) \text{ 设 } u_n = \frac{n^n}{(n!)^2}, \text{ 则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^n = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \frac{n^n}{(n!)^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^n}{(n!)^2} = 0$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } u_n = \frac{(2n)!}{a^{n!}}, \text{ 则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4n^2 + 6n + 2}{a^{n+1}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \frac{(2n)!}{a^{n!}} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(2n)!}{a^{n!}} = 0$$

9.

$$(1) \text{ 令 } f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+1}, \text{ 则 } f \text{ 在 } [1, +\infty) \searrow$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^u \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} (\arctan u - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n^2+1} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1}, \text{ 则 } f \text{ 在 } [\sqrt{2}, +\infty) \searrow$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^u \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u}{2} \right| = +\infty \Rightarrow \sum \frac{n}{n^2+1} \text{ 发散}$$

$$(3) \text{ 令 } f(x) = \frac{1}{x(\ln x)(\ln \ln x)}, \text{ 则 } f \text{ 在 } [3, +\infty) \searrow$$

$$\int_3^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \int_3^u \frac{1}{x(\ln x)(\ln \ln x)} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln \ln \ln u - \ln \ln \ln 3) = +\infty \Rightarrow \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)(\ln \ln n)} \text{ 发散}$$

$$(4) (i) \text{ 当 } p > 1 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^p(\ln \ln n)^q} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(ii) \text{ 当 } p < 1 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^p(\ln \ln n)^q} \text{ 发散}$$

$$(iii) \text{ 当 } p = 1, q \leq 1 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^p(\ln \ln n)^q} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(iv) \text{ 当 } p = 1, q > 1 \text{ 时, } \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^p(\ln \ln n)^q} \text{ 收敛}$$

10.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n - \sqrt{n}}{2n-1} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{n - \sqrt{n}}{2n-1} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{a^n} > \frac{1}{1+a^n} > 0$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{a^n} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{1+a^n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(3) \text{ 令 } u_n = \frac{n^2}{2^n}, \text{ 则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left(\frac{n+1}{n}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{n^2}{2^n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\frac{n^2}{2^n} > \frac{n \ln n}{2^n} > 0 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{n \ln n}{2^n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(4) \text{ 令 } u_n = \frac{n! 2^n}{n^n}, \text{ 则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n = \frac{2}{e} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{n! 2^n}{n^n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(5) \text{ 令 } u_n = \frac{n! 3^n}{n^n}, \text{ 则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 3 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^n = \frac{3}{e} > 1 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{n! 3^n}{n^n} \text{ 发散}$$

$$(6) \frac{1}{3^{\ln n}} = \frac{1}{n^{\ln 3}}$$

$$\ln 3 > 1 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n^{\ln 3}} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{3^{\ln n}} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(7) \text{ 令 } u_n = \frac{x^n}{\prod_{k=1}^n (1+x^k)}, \text{ 则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^{n+1}} = \begin{cases} x, & 0 < x < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}, & x = 1 \\ 0, & x > 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{x^n}{\prod_{k=1}^n (1+x^k)} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$11. \text{ 记 } b_n = 2^n a_n, S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k, T_n = \sum_{k=1}^n b_k$$

(1) 若 $\sum a_n$ 收敛, 则 $\{S_{2^n}\}$ 收敛

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+, a_{n+1} \leq a_n \Rightarrow S_{2^n} \geq \frac{1}{2} T_n \quad a_1 + a_2 + (a_3 + a_4) + (a_5 + a_6 + a_7 + a_8) \geq a_1 + a_2 + 2a_4 + 4a_8 \geq a_2 + 2a_4 + 4a_8 = \frac{1}{2} T_2$$

$\Rightarrow \sum b_n$ 收敛

由逆否命题可知: 若 $\sum b_n$ 发散, 则 $\sum a_n$ 发散

(2) 若 $\sum a_n$ 发散, 则 $\{S_{2^n}\}$ 发散

不妨令 $b_1 = a_1 + a_2 + 2a_3$

$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^+, a_{n+1} \leq a_n \Rightarrow S_{2^{n+1}} \leq T_n \quad a_1 + a_2 + (a_3 + a_4) + (a_5 + a_6 + a_7 + a_8) \leq a_1 + a_2 + 2a_3 + 4a_4 = T_2$$

$\Rightarrow \sum b_n$ 发散

由逆否命题可知: 若 $\sum b_n$ 收敛, 则 $\sum a_n$ 收敛

12. 略

13. 记 $u_n = 2^{-n - (-1)^n}$

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} 2^{-1 - \frac{(-1)^n}{n}} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sum 2^{-n - (-1)^n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$(2) \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = 2^{(-1)^n - (-1)^{n+1} - 1}, \text{ 其极限不存在.}$$

故无法用比式判别法判别.

14.

(1) 当 $p > 1$ 时, $\sum \frac{1}{n^p}$ 收敛.

$$\text{记 } S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^p}, \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = S$$

$$\text{故厚式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (S_{2n} - S_n) = S - S = 0$$

(2) 当 $p > 1$ 时, $\sum \frac{1}{p^n}$ 收敛.

$$\text{记 } S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{p^k}, \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n = S$$

$$\text{故厚式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} (S_{2n} - S_n) = S - S = 0$$

15.

(1) 若 $\sum a_k$ 发散, 则 $\{\prod_{k=1}^n a_k\}$ 发散

$$\prod_{k=1}^n (1+a_k) > \prod_{k=1}^n a_k \Rightarrow \{\prod_{k=1}^n (1+a_k)\} \text{ 发散}$$

由逆否命题可知: 若 $\{\prod_{k=1}^n (1+a_k)\}$ 收敛, 则 $\sum a_n$ 收敛

(2) 若 $\sum a_k$ 收敛

$$a_n \geq \ln(1+a_n) \Rightarrow \sum \ln(1+a_n) \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \ln(1+a_k) = \ln\left(\prod_{k=1}^n (1+a_k)\right) \Rightarrow \{\prod_{k=1}^n (1+a_k)\} \text{ 收敛}$$

1. 下列级数哪些是绝对收敛、条件收敛或发散的：

- (1) $\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n!}$; (2) $\sum (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1}$;
 (3) $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n^{n-\frac{1}{2}}}$; (4) $\sum (-1)^n \sin \frac{2}{n}$;
 (5) $\sum \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n} \right)$; (6) $\sum \frac{(-1)^n \ln(n+1)}{n+1}$;
 (7) $\sum (-1)^n \left(\frac{2n+100}{3n+1} \right)^n$; (8) $\sum n! \left(\frac{n}{2} \right)^n$;
 (9) $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \dots$; (10) $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{6} + \dots$.

2. 应用阿贝尔判别法或狄利克雷判别法判断下列级数的敛散性：

- (1) $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \frac{x^n}{1+x^n}$ ($x>0$);
 (2) $\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^s}$, $s \in (0, 2\pi)$ ($n>0$);
 (3) $\sum (-1)^n + \frac{\cos n}{n}$.

3. 设 $a_n > 0$, $a_n > a_{n+1}$ ($n=1, 2, \dots$) 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$. 证明级数

$$\sum (-1)^{n-1} \frac{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n}{n}$$

是收敛的.

4. 设 p_n, q_n 如 (8) 式所定义. 证明: 若 $\sum a_n$ 条件收敛, 则级数 $\sum p_n$ 与 $\sum q_n$ 都是发散的.

5. 写出下列级数的乘积.

(1) $\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} \right) \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} nx^{n-1} \right)$; (2) $\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \right) \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n!} \right)$.

6. 证明级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{n!}$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^n}{n!}$ 绝对收敛, 且它们的乘积等于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n+k)!}{n!}$.

7. 重排级数 $\sum (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}$, 使它成为发散的级数.

8. 证明: 级数 $\sum \frac{(-1)^n (n!)^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n}$ 收敛.

1.

(1) 当 $n \geq 4$ 时, $n! > n^2 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{n^2} > \frac{1}{n!} > 0$

$$\sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n!} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\frac{1}{n!} \geq \left| \frac{\sin nx}{n!} \right| > 0 \Rightarrow \sum \left| \frac{\sin nx}{n!} \right| \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{故 } \sum \frac{\sin nx}{n!} \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

(2) 记 $a_n = (-1)^{2n-1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n} \right) + (-1)^{2n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{(2n)(2n+1)}$

$$\frac{1}{n^2} > \frac{1}{(2n)(2n+1)} > 0 \text{ 且 } \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum a_n \text{ 收敛, 即 } \sum (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1} \right| = 1 \Rightarrow \sum \left| (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1} \right| \text{ 发散}$$

$$\text{综上, } \sum (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1} \text{ 条件收敛.}$$

(3) (i) 当 $p < 0$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n^{p+\frac{1}{2}}} = +\infty \Rightarrow \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n^{p+\frac{1}{2}}} \text{ 发散}$

(ii) 当 $p = 0$ 时, $u_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n^{p+\frac{1}{2}}} \text{ 发散}$

(iii) 当 $p > 0$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|u_n|}{n^{-p}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1$

(a) 当 $p > 1$ 时, $\sum \frac{1}{n^p}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum |u_n|$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum u_n$ 绝对收敛

(b) 当 $0 < p \leq 1$ 时, $\sum \frac{1}{n^p}$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum |u_n|$ 发散

$$u_n = (-1)^n \cdot n^{-p} \cdot n^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \{n^{-p}\} \text{ 单减且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} n^{-p} = 0, \sum n^{-\frac{1}{2}} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{由 Dirichlet 判别法, } \sum u_n \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{综上, } \sum u_n \text{ 条件收敛}$$

(4) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{2}{n}}{\frac{2}{n}} = 1$, $\sum \frac{2}{n}$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum |u_n| = \sum \sin \frac{2}{n}$ 发散

$$\{\sin \frac{2}{n}\} \text{ 单减, } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sin \frac{2}{n} = 0$$

$$\text{由 Leibniz 判别法, } \sum u_n = \sum (-1)^n \sin \frac{2}{n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{综上, } \sum (-1)^n \sin \frac{2}{n} \text{ 条件收敛}$$

(5) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n} > \frac{1}{n} > 0$, $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum |u_n| = \sum \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n} \right)$ 发散

$$\left\{ \frac{\sqrt{n}-1}{n} \right\} \text{ 单减, } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}-1}{n} = 0$$

$$\text{由 Leibniz 判别法, } \sum u_n = \sum (-1)^n \cdot \frac{\sqrt{n}-1}{n} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{综上, } \sum \left(\frac{\sqrt{n}}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \right) \text{ 条件收敛}$$

(6) $\frac{\ln(n+1)}{n+1} > \frac{1}{n+1} > 0$, $\sum \frac{1}{n+1}$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum |u_n| = \sum \frac{\ln(n+1)}{n+1}$ 发散

$$\left\{ \frac{\ln(n+1)}{n+1} \right\} \text{ 单减, } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(n+1)}{n+1} = 0$$

$$\text{由 Leibniz 判别法, } \sum u_n = \sum \frac{(-1)^n \ln(n+1)}{n+1} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{综上, } \sum \frac{(-1)^n \ln(n+1)}{n+1} \text{ 条件收敛}$$

(7) $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|u_n|}{(\frac{2}{3})^n} = 1$, $\sum (\frac{2}{3})^n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum |u_n| = \sum \left(\frac{2n+100}{3n+1} \right)^n$ 收敛

$$\text{故 } \sum (-1)^n \left(\frac{2n+100}{3n+1} \right)^n \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

$$(8) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|x|}{(1+\frac{1}{n})^n} = \frac{|x|}{e}$$

(i) 当 $x \in (-e, e)$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum |u_n|$ 收敛

故 $\sum n! (\frac{x}{n})^n$ 绝对收敛

(ii) 当 $x \in (-\infty, -e) \cup (e, +\infty)$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} > 1 \Rightarrow \sum |u_n|$ 发散

由保号性, $\exists N > 0$ s.t. $\forall n > N, \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} > 1 \Rightarrow \{ |u_n| \}$ 单增 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |u_n| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n \neq 0$

故 $\sum n! (\frac{x}{n})^n$ 发散

(iii) 当 $x = \pm e$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = 1$

$\{ (1+\frac{1}{n})^n \}$ 单增 $\Rightarrow \{ \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} \}$ 单减 $\Rightarrow \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} > 1$

由(ii)可知, $\sum n! (\frac{x}{n})^n$ 发散

(9) $\sum |u_n| = \sum \frac{1}{n}$ 发散

记 $v_n = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+3} = \frac{3}{n^2+3n}$

$\frac{3}{n^2} > \frac{3}{n^2+3n} > 0$, $\sum \frac{3}{n^2}$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum v_n$ 收敛

$\forall k \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, $\sum_{i=6k-5}^{6k} u_i = \sum_{i=6k-5}^{6k-3} v_i \Rightarrow \sum u_n$ 收敛

故 $\sum u_n$ 条件收敛

(10) 记 $u_n = u_{3n-2} + u_{3n-1} + u_{3n} = \frac{n^2+4n+2}{n^2+3n^2+2n}$, 则 $\sum u_n = \sum v_n$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{v_n}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$, $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum u_n$ 发散

故 $\sum u_n$ 发散

2.

(1) $\{ \frac{1}{n} \}$ 单减, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$

由Leibniz判别法, $\sum \frac{1}{n}$ 收敛

(i) 当 $x \geq 1$ 时, $\{ \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} \}$ 单增, 且 $\frac{x^n}{1+x^n} \leq 1$

由Abel判别法, $\sum \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{x^n}{1+x^n}$ 收敛

(ii) 当 $x < 1$ 时, $\{ \frac{x^n}{1+x^n} \}$ 单减, 且 $\frac{x^n}{1+x^n} < 1$

由Abel判别法, $\sum \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{x^n}{1+x^n}$ 收敛

(2) $\{ \frac{1}{n^2} \}$ 单减, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = 0$

$\sum \sin nx = \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{(2n+1)x}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} \leq \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2} + 1}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}}$

由Dirichlet判别法, $\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^2}$ 收敛

(3) $(-1)^n \cdot \frac{\cos^2 n}{n} = (-1)^n \frac{1+\cos 2n}{2n} = \frac{1}{2n} + (-1)^n \frac{\cos 2n}{2n}$

$\{ \frac{1}{2n} \}$ 单减, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2n} = 0$

由Leibniz判别法, $\sum \frac{1}{2n}$ 收敛

$\sum (-1)^n \cos 2n = \frac{(-1)^n \cos(2n+1) - \cos 1}{2 \cos 1} \leq \frac{1 - \cos 1}{2 \cos 1}$

由Dirichlet判别法, $\sum (-1)^n \frac{\cos 2n}{2n}$ 收敛

综上, $\sum (-1)^n \frac{\cos^2 n}{n}$ 收敛

3. $a_n > a_{n+1} \Rightarrow \{ \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k \}$ 单减

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k = 0$

由Leibniz判别法, $\sum (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k$ 收敛

4. $\sum p_n = \frac{1}{2} \sum |u_n| + \frac{1}{2} \sum u_n$, $\sum q_n = \frac{1}{2} \sum |u_n| - \frac{1}{2} \sum u_n$

$\sum u_n$ 条件收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum u_n = S$, $\sum |u_n|$ 发散

故 $\sum p_n, \sum q_n$ 均发散.

5.

(i) (i) 当 $x \in (-\infty, -1] \cup [1, +\infty)$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n = +\infty \Rightarrow \sum u_n$ 发散

(ii) 当 $x \in (-1, 1)$ 时, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n+1}{n} |x| = |x| < 1$

$\Rightarrow \sum |u_n|$ 收敛, 即 $\sum u_n$ 绝对收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum (-1)^n u_n$ 绝对收敛

$$\text{此时, } a_n = \begin{cases} 0, & n=2k \\ k \cdot 2^{k-2}, & n=2k-1 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n!}, \sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

$$(\sum u_n)(\sum |u_n|) = \sum a_n = u_0 v_0 = 1$$

$$6. \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|a|}{n+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{a^n}{n!} \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

同理 $\sum \frac{b^n}{n!}$ 绝对收敛

$$\text{则 } a_n = \sum_{k=0}^n u_k u_{n-k} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{a^k b^{n-k}}{k!(n-k)!} = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k a^k b^{n-k} = \frac{(a+b)^n}{n!}$$

$$(\sum \frac{a^n}{n!})(\sum \frac{b^n}{n!}) = \sum a_n = \sum \frac{(a+b)^n}{n!}$$

$$7. \sum (-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{n} \text{ 重排得 } 1 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{4} + \dots$$

$$\text{则 } u_n = \frac{1}{4n-3} + \frac{1}{4n-1} - \frac{1}{2n} = \frac{32n^2 - 24n + 3}{32n^3 - 32n^2 + 6n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u_n}{\frac{1}{n}} = 1, \sum \frac{1}{n} \text{ 发散} \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 发散}$$

$$8. \text{则 } a_k = \sum_{i=k^2}^{k^2+k} \frac{1}{i}$$

$$a_k = \sum_{i=k^2}^{k^2+k-1} \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=k^2+k}^{k^2+2k} \frac{1}{i} < \frac{k}{k^2} + \frac{k+1}{k^2+k} = \frac{2}{k}$$

$$a_k = \sum_{i=k^2}^{k^2+k-1} \frac{1}{i} + \sum_{i=k^2+k}^{k^2+2k} \frac{1}{i} > \frac{k}{k^2+k-1} + \frac{k+1}{k^2+2k} > \frac{k}{k^2+k} + \frac{k+1}{k^2+k+1} = \frac{2}{k+1}$$

$$\Rightarrow a_k > \frac{2}{k+1} > a_{k+1}$$

$$\text{又由迫敛性得 } \lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} a_k = 0$$

$$\text{故由 Leibniz 判别法得 } \sum \frac{(-1)^{[k]}}{n} = \sum (-1)^n a_k \text{ 收敛}$$

第十二章总练习题

1. 证明:若正项级数 $\sum u_n$ 收敛,且数列 $\{u_n\}$ 单调,则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nu_n = 0$.
2. 若级数 $\sum a_n$ 与 $\sum c_n$ 都收敛,且成立不等式

$$a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots),$$

证明级数 $\sum b_n$ 也收敛.若 $\sum a_n, \sum c_n$ 都发散,试问 $\sum b_n$ 一定发散吗?

3. 讨论 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^p} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^x$ ($0 < x < 2\pi, p > 0$) 的收敛性.
4. 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = k \neq 0$,且级数 $\sum b_n$ 绝对收敛,证明级数 $\sum a_n$ 也收敛.若上述条件中只知道 $\sum b_n$ 收敛,能推得 $\sum a_n$ 收敛吗?

5. (1) 设 $\sum a_n$ 为正项级数,且 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < 1$,能否断定 $\sum a_n$ 收敛?

- (2) 对于级数 $\sum a_n$ 有 $\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| > 1$,能否断定级数 $\sum a_n$ 不绝对收敛,但可能条件收敛?

- (3) 设 $\sum a_n$ 为收敛的正项级数,能否存在一个正数 ϵ ,使得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n^{\frac{1}{n+1}}} = \epsilon > 0?$$

6. 证明:若级数 $\sum a_n$ 收敛, $\sum (a_{n+1} - a_n)$ 绝对收敛,则级数 $\sum a_n, b_n$ 也收敛.
7. 设 $a_n > 0$,证明级数

$$\sum \frac{a_n}{(1+a_n)(1+a_{n+1}) \cdots (1+a_n)}$$

是收敛的.

8. 证明:若级数 $\sum a_n^2$ 与 $\sum b_n^2$ 收敛,则级数 $\sum a_n b_n$ 和 $\sum (a_n + b_n)^2$ 也收敛,且

$$(\sum a_n b_n)^2 \leq \sum a_n^2 \cdot \sum b_n^2,$$

$$(\sum (a_n + b_n)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq (\sum a_n^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (\sum b_n^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

1. $\sum u_n$ 收敛, $\{u_n\}$ 单调 $\Rightarrow \{u_n\}$ 单调 $\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{\frac{1}{n}} = 0$, 否则 $\sum a_n$ 发散, 即证.

2.

(1) $\sum a_n, \sum c_n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum (c_n - a_n)$ 收敛

$$a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n \Rightarrow c_n - a_n \geq b_n - a_n \geq 0 \Rightarrow \sum (b_n - a_n) \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\sum b_n = \sum [(b_n - a_n) + a_n] \Rightarrow \sum b_n \text{ 收敛}$$

(2) $a_n = -\frac{1}{n}, b_n = 0, c_n = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \sum a_n, \sum c_n$ 发散, $\sum b_n$ 收敛

3. $\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^p}$ 收敛

$$\{(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n\} \text{ 单调}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n = e$$

由 Abel 判别法, $\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^p} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$ 收敛

4.

(1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_n|}{|b_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_n}{b_n} \right| = |k|, \sum |b_n|$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum |a_n|$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum a_n$ 收敛

(2) 令 $a_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}, b_n = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = 1$

$\sum a_n$ 收敛, $\sum b_n$ 收敛

5.

(1) 令 $u_n = \frac{1}{n}$, 则 $\frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \frac{n}{n+1} < 1$, $\sum u_n$ 收敛

(2) $\left| \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} \right| \geq 1 \Rightarrow |u_{n+1}| \geq |u_n| > 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |u_n| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum u_n$ 不收敛

(3) 令 $u_n = \frac{1}{n^2}$, 则 $\sum u_n$ 收敛

$$\text{但 } \forall \epsilon > 0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_n}{n^{-(1+\epsilon)}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{-n+1+\epsilon} = 0$$

6. $\sum a_n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N_1 > 0$ s.t. $\forall n > N_1, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} a_k \right| < \epsilon$

$$\sum (b_{n+1} - b_n) \text{ 绝对收敛} \Rightarrow \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n (b_{k+1} - b_k) \right\} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \{b_n\} \text{ 有界} \Rightarrow \exists M > 0, |b_n| < M$$

$$\text{由 Abel 变换, 令 } N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}, \forall n > N, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, \left| \sum_{k=n}^{n+p} a_k b_k \right| = \left| \sum_{i=n}^{n+p-1} (b_{i+1} - b_i) \sum_{j=n}^i a_j \right| + b_{n+p} \sum_{j=n}^{n+p} a_j \leq \sum_{i=n}^{n+p-1} (|b_{i+1} - b_i| \sum_{j=n}^i |a_j|) + |b_{n+p}| \sum_{j=n}^{n+p} |a_j| \leq (\epsilon + M)\epsilon$$

由 Cauchy 准则, $\sum a_n b_n$ 收敛

7. $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_n}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2) \cdots (1+a_n)} = \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\frac{1}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2) \cdots (1+a_{n-1})} - \frac{1}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2) \cdots (1+a_n)} \right] = \frac{1}{1+a_1} - \frac{1}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2) \cdots (1+a_n)} < 1$, $\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_n}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2) \cdots (1+a_n)} \right\}$ 单调

由单调有界定理, $\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{a_n}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2) \cdots (1+a_n)} \right\}$ 收敛

故 $\sum \frac{a_n}{(1+a_1)(1+a_2) \cdots (1+a_n)}$ 收敛

8.

(1) $|a_n b_n| \leq \frac{(a_n^2 + b_n^2)}{2}$, $\sum a_n^2, \sum b_n^2$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum |a_n b_n|$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \sum a_n b_n$ 收敛

$$(a_n + b_n)^2 = a_n^2 + b_n^2 + 2a_n b_n \Rightarrow \sum (a_n + b_n)^2 \text{ 收敛}$$

(2) 由 Cauchy-Schwarz 不等式得 $(\sum_{k=1}^n a_k b_k)^2 \leq (\sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2) (\sum_{k=1}^n b_k^2) \Rightarrow (\sum a_n b_n)^2 \leq (\sum a_n^2) (\sum b_n^2)$

$$\text{由 Minkowski 不等式得 } (\sum_{k=1}^n (a_k + b_k)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq (\sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (\sum_{k=1}^n b_k^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Rightarrow (\sum (a_n + b_n)^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq (\sum a_n^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + (\sum b_n^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

1. 讨论下列函数列在所示区间 D 上是否一致收敛或内闭一致收敛,并说明理由:

$$(1) f_n(x) = \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}}, \quad n=1,2,\cdots, \quad D=[-1,1];$$

$$(2) f_n(x) = \frac{x}{1+n^2x^2}, \quad n=1,2,\cdots, \quad D=[-\infty, +\infty];$$

$$(3) f_n(x) = \begin{cases} -(n+1)x+1, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{n+1}, \\ 0, & \frac{1}{n+1} < x < 1, \end{cases} \quad n=1,2,\cdots;$$

$$(4) f_n(x) = \frac{x}{n}, \quad n=1,2,\cdots, \quad D=[0, +\infty);$$

$$(5) f_n(x) = \sin \frac{x}{n}, \quad n=1,2,\cdots, \quad D=[-\infty, +\infty).$$

2. 证明: 设 $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$, $x \in D$, $u_n \rightarrow 0$ ($n \rightarrow \infty$) ($u_n > 0$). 若对每一个正整数 n 有 $|f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq u_n$, $x \in D$, 则 $\{f_n\}$ 在 D 上一致收敛于 f .

3. 判断下列函数项级数在所示区间上的一致收敛性:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{[n-1]^n}, x \in [-r, r]; \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} x^n}{(1+x^n)^2}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty);$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{x^n}, |x| > 1; \quad (4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2}, x \in [0, 1];$$

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{x^2 + n}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty); \quad (6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{(1+x^2)^{n+1}}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

4. 设函数项级数 $\sum u_n(x)$ 在 D 上一致收敛于 $S(x)$, 函数 $g(x)$ 在 D 上有界. 证明级数 $\sum g(x)u_n(x)$ 在 D 上一致收敛于 $g(x)S(x)$.

5. 若在区间 I 上, 对任何正整数 n ,

$$|u_n(x)| \leq v_n(x),$$

证明当 $\sum v_n(x)$ 在 I 上一致收敛时, 级数 $\sum u_n(x)$ 在 I 上也一致收敛.

6. 设 $u_n(x)$ ($n=1,2,\cdots$) 是 $[a,b]$ 上的单调函数. 证明: 若 $u_n(a)$ 与 $\sum u_n(b)$ 都绝对收敛, 则 $\sum u_n(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上绝对一致收敛.

7. 证明: $\{f_n\}$ 在区间 I 上内闭一致收敛于 f 的充分且必要条件是: 对任意 $x_0 \in I$, 存在 x_0 的一个邻域 $U(x_0)$, 使得 $\{f_n\}$ 在 $U(x_0) \cap I$ 上一致收敛于 f .

8. 在 $[0,1]$ 上定义函数列

$$u_n(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n}, & x = \frac{1}{n}, \\ 0, & x \neq \frac{1}{n}, \end{cases} \quad n=1,2,\cdots,$$

证明级数 $\sum u_n(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上一致收敛, 但它不存在优级数.

9. 讨论下列函数列或函数项级数在所示区间 D 上的一致收敛性:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1-2n}{[x^2+n^2][x^2+(n-1)^2]}, D=[-1,1];$$

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n \sin \frac{x}{3^n}, D=(0, +\infty);$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{[1+(n-1)x^2][1+nx^2]}, D=[0, +\infty);$$

$$(4) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{n}}, D=[-1,0];$$

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, D=[-1,1];$$

$$(6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{x}{n}}{n}, D=(0,2\pi].$$

10. 证明: 级数 $\sum (-1)^n x^n (1-x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上绝对收敛并一致收敛, 但由其各项绝对值组成的级数在 $[0,1]$ 上却不一致收敛.

11. 设 f 为定义在区间 (a,b) 内的任一函数, 记

$$f_n(x) = \frac{[nf(x)]}{n}, \quad n=1,2,\cdots,$$

证明函数列 $\{f_n\}$ 在 (a,b) 内一致收敛于 f .

12. 设 $\{u_n(x)\}$ 为 $[a,b]$ 上正的递减且收敛于零的函数列, 每一个 $u_n(x)$ 都是 $[a,b]$ 上的单调函数, 则级数

$$u_1(x) - u_2(x) + u_2(x) - u_3(x) + \cdots$$

在 $[a,b]$ 上不仅收敛, 而且一致收敛.

13. 证明: 若 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在区间 I 上一致收敛于 0, 则存在子列 $\{f_{n_k}\}$, 使得 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} f_{n_k}(x)$ 在 I 上一致收敛.

1.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}} = \sqrt{x^2}$$

$$\text{证 } f(x) = \sqrt{x^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in (-1,1)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in (-1,1)} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{\sqrt{x^2 + \frac{1}{n^2}} - \sqrt{x^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{n^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n^2}}} = 0$$

$$\text{故 } f_n(x) \Rightarrow f(x) \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$(2) \forall x \in [2, \frac{1}{2}] \subseteq D, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{1+n^2x^2} = 0$$

$$\text{证 } f(x) = 0, \text{ 则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [2, \frac{1}{2}]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [2, \frac{1}{2}]} \left| \frac{x}{1+n^2x^2} \right| = 0$$

$$\text{故 } f_n(x) \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上内闭一致收敛}$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x=0 \\ 0, & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x=0 \\ 0, & 0 < x < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0,1]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty, x \rightarrow 0^+} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 1$$

$$\text{故 } f_n(x) \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上不一致收敛, 不内闭一致收敛}$$

$$(4) \forall x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}], \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) = 0$$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0$$

$$\text{故 } f_n(x) \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上内闭一致收敛}$$

$$(5) \forall x \in [2, \frac{1}{2}], \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) = 0$$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [2, \frac{1}{2}]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \max \left\{ \left| \sin \frac{x}{n} \right|, \left| \sin \frac{1}{n} \right| \right\} = 0$$

$$\text{故 } f_n(x) \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上内闭一致收敛}$$

$$2. \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, |a_n - 0| < \varepsilon$$

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq a_n \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, x \in D, |f_n(x) - f(x)| \leq a_n < \varepsilon$$

故 f_n 在 D 上一致收敛于 f .

3.

$$(1) \text{ 令 } M_n = \frac{r^n}{(n-1)!}, \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{M_{n+1}}{M_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{r}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum M_n \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\forall x \in [-r, r], \left| \frac{x^n}{(n-1)!} \right| \leq M_n$$

由 Weierstrass 判别法得, $\sum \frac{x^n}{(n-1)!}$ 在 $[-r, r]$ 上一致收敛

$$(2) (i) \text{ 当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{(1)^{k-1} x^2}{(1+x)^k} \equiv 0$$

(ii) 当 $x \neq 0$ 时,

$$\text{令 } M_n = \frac{x^2}{(1+x)^n}, \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{M_{n+1}}{M_n} = \frac{1}{1+x} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum M_n \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\forall x \neq 0, \left| \frac{(1)^{n-1} x^2}{(1+x)^n} \right| \leq M_n$$

由 Weierstrass 判别法得, $\sum \frac{(1)^{n-1} x^2}{(1+x)^n}$ 在 $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛

综上, $\sum \frac{(1)^{n-1} x^2}{(1+x)^n}$ 在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上一致收敛

$$(3) \text{ 记 } M_n = \frac{n}{\left(\frac{r+1}{2}\right)^n}, \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{M_{n+1}}{M_n} = \frac{2}{r+1} < 1 \Rightarrow \sum M_n \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\forall x \text{ 满足 } |x| > r \geq 1, \left| \frac{x^n}{x^n} \right| \leq M_n$$

由 Weierstrass 判别法得, $\sum \frac{x^n}{x^n}$ 在 D 上一致收敛

$$(4) \text{ 令 } M_n = \frac{1}{n!}, \sum M_n \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\forall x \in [0, 1], \left| \frac{x^n}{n!} \right| \leq M_n$$

由 Weierstrass 判别法得, $\sum \frac{x^n}{n!}$ 在 D 上一致收敛

$$(5) \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \right\} \text{ 有界}$$

$$\forall x, \left\{ \frac{1}{x^2+n} \right\} \text{ 递减}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left| \frac{1}{x^2+n} - 0 \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x^2+n} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

由 Dirichlet 判别法得, $\sum \frac{(1)^n}{x^2+n}$ 在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上一致收敛

$$(6) \text{ 记 } S_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{x^k}{(1+x)^{k+1}}$$

$$(i) \text{ 当 } x=0 \text{ 时, } S_n \equiv 0$$

$$(ii) \text{ 当 } x \neq 0 \text{ 时, } S_n = \frac{x(1 - (\frac{1}{1+x})^{n+1})}{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}} = 1 + x - \frac{1}{(1+x)^{n+1}} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} S_n(x) = 1 + x$$

$$\text{令 } S(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x=0 \\ 1+x, & x \neq 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 则 } R_n(x) = S(x) - S_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x=0 \\ \frac{1}{(1+x)^{n+1}}, & x \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} R_n(x) = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{x^k}{(1+x)^{k+1}} \text{ 不一致收敛}$$

$$4. \sum u_n(x) \Rightarrow S(x) \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \quad x \in D \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, x \in D, |u_n(x) - S(x)| < \varepsilon$$

$$g(x) \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上有界} \Rightarrow \exists M > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in D, |g(x)| < M$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, x \in D, |g(x)u_n(x) - g(x)S(x)| = |g(x)[u_n(x) - S(x)]| \leq |g(x)| |u_n(x) - S(x)| < M\varepsilon$$

由 ε 的任意性得, $g(x)u_n(x) \Rightarrow g(x)S(x) \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \quad x \in D$

$$5. \sum u_n(x) \text{ 在 } I \text{ 上一致收敛} \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, x \in I, \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} u_k \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\sum \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, x \in I, \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} u_k \right| \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} |u_k| \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} \varepsilon_k \leq \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^{n+p} \varepsilon_k \right| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x) \text{ 在 } I \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$6. \text{ 不妨设 } u_n \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上单调} \Rightarrow \forall x \in [a, b], u_n(a) \leq u_n(x) \leq u_n(b) \Rightarrow 0 < |u_n(x)| \leq \max\{|u_n(a)|, |u_n(b)|\}$$

$$\sum |u_n(a)|, \sum |u_n(b)| \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \forall x \in [a, b], \sum |u_n(x)| \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{令 } M_n = |u_n(a)| + |u_n(b)|, \text{ 则 } \sum M_n \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\forall x \in [a, b], |u_n(x)| \leq M_n \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

7.

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \in I, \exists \delta_x > 0 \text{ s.t. } \{f_n\} \text{ 在 } U(x, \delta_x) \text{ 上一致收敛于 } f$$

$$\forall [a, b] \subseteq I, \text{ 令 } H = \{U(x, \delta_x) \mid x \in [a, b]\}, \text{ 则 } H \text{ 是 } [a, b] \text{ 的一个开覆盖}$$

由有限覆盖定理得, 存在有限个开区间 $\{U(x_i, \delta_{x_i}) \mid i=1, 2, \dots, n\}$ 覆盖 $[a, b]$

$$\forall i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_i > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N_i, x \in U(x_i; \delta_{N_i}) \cap I, |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \max\{N_1, N_2, \dots, N_n\} \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, x \in (\bigcup_{i=1}^n U(x_i; \delta_{N_i})) \cap I, |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \forall x \in [a, b], |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$$

故 $\{f_n\}$ 在 I 上内闭一致收敛于 f

$$\Leftrightarrow U(x_0) = (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \subseteq [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta], \text{ 由 } \delta \text{ 的任意性, 总是存在 } \delta > 0 \text{ 使得 } [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta] \subseteq I$$

$$\{f_n\} \text{ 在 } I \text{ 上内闭一致收敛} \Rightarrow \{f_n\} \text{ 在 } [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta] \text{ 上一致收敛} \Rightarrow \{f_n\} \text{ 在 } U(x_0) \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$8. \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, x \in [0, 1], |\sum_{k=1}^n u_k(x) - 0| < \varepsilon \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x) \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

假设存在优级数 M_n

$$\text{则 } M_n \geq \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |u_n(x)| = \frac{1}{n}$$

$\sum \frac{1}{n}$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \sum M_n$ 发散, 与 M_n 是优级数矛盾!

故不存在优级数 M_n

9.

$$(1) \forall x \in D, |u_n| < \frac{2}{(n-1)^2}$$

$$\sum \frac{2}{(n-1)^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x) \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$(2) \forall x \in D, |u_n| < (\frac{2}{3})^n x$$

$$\sum (\frac{2}{3})^n x \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x) \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$(3) (i) \text{ 当 } x \in (0, 1) \text{ 时, } \exists N = \frac{1}{x^2} \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, |u_n(x)| < \frac{1}{(n-1)^2}$$

$$(ii) \text{ 当 } x \geq 1 \text{ 时, } |u_n(x)| < \frac{1}{(n-1)^2}$$

$$\sum \frac{1}{(n-1)^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x) \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$(4) \sum \frac{x^n}{n!} = \sum (-1)^n \frac{1}{n!}$$

$$\{\sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k\} \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上不一致有界}$$

$$\forall x \in D, \{\frac{1}{n!}\} \text{ 递减}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in D} |\frac{1}{n!} - 0| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n!} \Rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \quad x \in D$$

由 Dirichlet 判别法得, $\sum \frac{x^n}{n!}$ 在 D 上一致收敛

$$(5) \{\sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k\} \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上不一致有界}$$

$$\forall x \in (-1, 0), \{\frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}\} \text{ 单调}, \forall x \in [0, 1], \{\frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}\} \text{ 递减}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in D} |\frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} - 0| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} \Rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \quad x \in D$$

由 Dirichlet 判别法得, $\sum (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$ 在 D 上一致收敛

$$(6) \exists \varepsilon_0 = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} \text{ s.t. } \forall N > 0, \exists n_0 = N+1, p_0 = n_0, x_0 = \frac{\pi}{4(n_0+1)} \text{ s.t. } |\sum_{k=p_0}^{n_0} u_k(x)| \geq n_0 \cdot \frac{\sin(n_0+1)x_0}{2n_0} = \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}}{2} = \varepsilon_0$$

故 $\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n}$ 在 D 上不一致收敛

$$10. \text{ 令 } u_n(x) = (-1)^n x^n (1-x)$$

$$\forall x \in [0, 1], \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}(x)|}{|u_n(x)|} = x < 1 \Rightarrow \sum |u_n(x)| \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\{\sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k\} \text{ 有界}$$

$$\forall x \in [0, 1], \{x^n(1-x)\} \text{ 递减}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |x^n(1-x) - 0| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x^n(1-x) \Big|_{x=\frac{n}{n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^n}{(n+1)^{n+1}} = 0$$

由 Dirichlet 判别法得, $\sum (-1)^n x^n (1-x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上一致收敛

$$\text{令 } S_n(x) = \sum_{k=1}^n x^k (1-x), S(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x \in [0, 1) \\ 0, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |S_n(x) - S(x)| = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \sum x^n (1-x) \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上不一致收敛}$$

$$11. \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in (a, b)} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} = 0 \Rightarrow \{f_n\} \text{ 在 } (a, b) \text{ 内一致收敛于 } f$$

$$12. u_n(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上单调} \Rightarrow \forall x \in [a, b], u_n(x) \leq \max\{u_n(a), u_n(b)\}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n(a) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n(b) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} u_n(x) = 0, \{u_n(x)\} \text{ 递减}$$

由 Leibniz 判别法得, $\sum (-1)^n u_n(x)$ 收敛

$$\forall x \in [a, b], u_n(x) \leq u_n(a) + u_n(b)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (u_n(a) + u_n(b)) = 0 \Rightarrow u_n(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad x \in [a, b]$$

$$\left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^k \right\} \text{ 有界, } \forall x \in [a, b], \{u_n(x)\} \text{ 单调}$$

由 Dirichlet 判别法得, $\sum (-1)^k u_n(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛

$$13. f_i(x) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad x \in I \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, x \in I, |f_n(x)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{令 } \varepsilon_i = \frac{1}{i^2}, \text{ 则 } \forall i \in \mathbb{N}^+, \exists N_i > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N_i, x \in I, |f_n(x)| < \varepsilon_i = \frac{1}{i^2}$$

$$\text{令 } n_i = N_i + 1, \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum f_{n_i}(x) \text{ 在 } I \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

1. 讨论下列各函数列 $\{f_n\}$ 在所定义的区域上:

(a) $\{f_n\}$ 与 $\{f'_n\}$ 的一致收敛性;

(b) $\{f_n\}$ 是否有定理 13.9, 13.10, 13.11 的条件与结论.

(1) $f_n(x) = \frac{2x+n}{x+n}, x \in [0, b]$; (2) $f_n(x) = x \frac{x^n}{n}, x \in [0, 1]$;

(3) $f_n(x) = nxe^{-nx^2}, x \in [0, 1]$.

2. 证明: 若函数列 $\{f_n\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上满足定理 13.11 的条件, 则 $\{f_n\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛.

3. 证明定理 13.12 和定理 13.14.

4. 设 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n^2}, x \in [-1, 1]$, 计算积分 $\int_0^1 S(t) dt$.

5. 设 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2 \sqrt{n}}, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 计算积分 $\int_a^b S(x) dx$.

6. 设 $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ne^{-nx}, x > 0$, 计算 $\int_{a^+}^b S(x) dx$.

7. 证明: 函数 $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n^2}$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续, 且有连续的导函数.

8. 证明: 定义在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上的函数项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx$ ($0 < r < 1$) 满足定理 13.13 条件, 且

$$\int_a^b \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx \right) dx = 2\pi.$$

9. 讨论下列函数列在所定义区间上的一致收敛性及极限函数的连续性、可微性和可积性:

(1) $f_n(x) = xe^{-nx^2}, n=1, 2, \dots, x \in [-1, 1]$;

(2) $f_n(x) = \frac{nx}{n+1}, n=1, 2, \dots, \quad (i) x \in [0, +\infty), \quad (ii) x \in [a, +\infty) (a>0)$.

10. 设 f 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有任意阶导数, 记 $F_n = f^{(n)}$, 且在任有限区间内

$$F_n \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} \varphi \quad (n \rightarrow \infty),$$

试证 $\varphi(x) = ce^x$ (c 为常数).

1.

$$(1) f_n(x) = \frac{2x+n}{x+n}, f'_n(x) = \frac{n}{(x+n)^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0, b]} |f_n(x) - 1| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{b}{b+n} \right| = 0 \Rightarrow \{f_n\} \text{ 在 } [0, b] \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0, b]} |f'_n(x) - 0| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{1}{n} \right| = 0 \Rightarrow \{f'_n\} \text{ 在 } [0, b] \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f_n(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x), \int_0^b \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b f_n(x) dx, \frac{d}{dx} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{d}{dx} f_n(x) \right)$$

$$(2) f_n(x) = x - \frac{x^n}{n}, f'_n(x) = 1 - x^{n-1}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f_n(x) - x| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{1}{n} \right| = 0 \Rightarrow \{f_n\} \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f'_n(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \in [0, 1) \\ 0, & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f'_n(x) - g(x)| = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \{f'_n\} \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上不一致收敛}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f_n(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x), \int_0^1 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx, \frac{d}{dx} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{d}{dx} f_n(x) \right)$$

$$(3) f_n(x) = nx e^{-nx^2}, f'_n(x) = (1 - 2nx^2)ne^{-nx^2}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f_n(x) - 0| = +\infty \Rightarrow \{f_n\} \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上不一致收敛}$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f'_n(x) = \begin{cases} +\infty, & x = 0 \\ 0, & x \in (0, 1) \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f'_n(x) - g(x)| = +\infty \Rightarrow \{f'_n\} \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上不一致收敛}$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f_n(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x), \int_0^1 \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) dx \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx, \frac{d}{dx} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) \neq \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{d}{dx} f_n(x) \right)$$

$$2. f'_n(x) = f'_n(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^x f''_n(t) dt$$

$$\{f'_n\} \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上一致收敛, 由 Cauchy 准则得 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_1 > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall m, n > N_1, x \in [a, b], |f'_m(x) - f'_n(x)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\{f_n(x_0)\} \text{ 收敛, 由 Cauchy 准则得 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N_2 > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall m, n > N_2, |f_m(x_0) - f_n(x_0)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{故 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \max\{N_1, N_2\} \text{ s.t. } \forall m, n > N, x \in [a, b], |f_m(x) - f_n(x)| = |f_m(x_0) + \int_{x_0}^x f'_m(t) dt - f_n(x_0) - \int_{x_0}^x f'_n(t) dt| \leq |f_m(x_0) - f_n(x_0)| + \left| \int_{x_0}^x (f'_m(t) - f'_n(t)) dt \right| < (1+b-a)\varepsilon$$

$$\text{由 } \varepsilon \text{ 的任意性得, } \{f_n(x)\} \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

3. 略

$$4. \left| \frac{x^{n-1}}{n^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}, \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 收敛, 由 Weierstrass 判别法得, } \sum \frac{x^{n-1}}{n^2} \text{ 在 } [-1, 1] \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$\int_0^x S(t) dt = \int_0^x \sum \frac{t^{n-1}}{n^2} dt = \sum \int_0^x \frac{t^{n-1}}{n^2} dt = \sum \frac{x^n}{n^3}$$

$$5. \left| \frac{\cos nx}{n\sqrt{n}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \sum \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \text{ 收敛, 由 Weierstrass 判别法得, } \sum \frac{\cos nx}{n\sqrt{n}} \text{ 在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$\int_0^x S(t) dt = \int_0^x \sum \frac{\cos nt}{n\sqrt{n}} dt = \sum \int_0^x \frac{\cos nt}{n\sqrt{n}} dt = \sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$6. \forall x \in [b_2, b_3], \left| \frac{n}{e^{nx}} \right| \leq \frac{n}{e^{nb_2}}$$

$$\text{令 } u_n = \frac{n}{e^{nb_2}}, \text{ 则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n+1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{n}{e^{nb_2}} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{由 Weierstrass 判别法得, } \sum ne^{-nx} \text{ 在 } [b_2, b_3] \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$\int_{b_2}^{b_3} S(x) dx = \int_{b_2}^{b_3} \sum ne^{-nx} dx = \sum \int_{b_2}^{b_3} ne^{-nx} dx = \sum \left(\frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{b_2}}} - \frac{1}{3^{\frac{1}{b_2}}} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$7. \left| \frac{\sin nx}{n^3} \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^3}, \sum \frac{1}{n^3} \text{ 收敛}$$

由 Weierstrass 判别法得, $\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^3}$ 在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上一致收敛

显然, $\forall n, \frac{\sin nx}{n^3}$ 在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上连续

由函数项级数的连续性, $\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^3}$ 在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上连续

$\frac{d}{dx} \frac{\sin nx}{n^3} = \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$, 显然在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上连续

故 $\frac{d}{dx} (\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^3}) = \sum (\frac{d}{dx} \frac{\sin nx}{n^3}) = \sum \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$

$|\frac{\cos nx}{n^2}| \leq \frac{1}{n^2}$, $\sum \frac{1}{n^2}$ 收敛

由 Weierstrass 判别法得, $\sum \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$ 在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上一致收敛

显然, $\forall n, \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$ 在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上连续

由函数项级数的连续性, $\sum \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}$ 在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上连续

即 $\sum \frac{\sin nx}{n^3}$ 有连续的导函数

8. $|r^n \cos nx| \leq r^n$, $\sum r^n$ 收敛

由 Weierstrass 判别法得, $\sum r^n \cos nx$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上一致收敛

显然, $\forall n, r^n \cos nx$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上连续

故 $\int_0^{2\pi} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^n \cos nx \, dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} r^n \cos nx \, dx = \int_0^{2\pi} 1 \, dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} r^n \cos nx \, dx = 2\pi$

9.

(1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = 0$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in [-l, l]} |f_n(x) - 0| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{n}}}{\sqrt{n}} = 0 \Rightarrow f_n(x) \Rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \quad x \in [-l, l]$

又 $f_n(x) = 0$, 故 $f_n(x)$ 在 $[-l, l]$ 上连续、可微、可积

(2) (i) 令 $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f_n(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x=0 \\ 1, & x>0 \end{cases}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1+n]} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 1 \Rightarrow f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上不收敛

$f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上不连续, 可积, 不可微

(ii) 由 (i) 分析可知, $f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛

$f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续, 可积, 可微

10. $F_n \Rightarrow \varphi \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dx} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{d}{dx} F_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F_{n+1} \Rightarrow \varphi' = \varphi$

当 $\varphi(x) \neq 0$ 时, $\frac{\varphi'(x)}{\varphi(x)} = 1$, 两边积分得 $\ln |\varphi(x)| = x + C_1 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \pm e^{C_1} e^x = ce^x$

当 $\varphi(x) = 0$ 时, 令 $c = 0$ 即得.

综上, $\varphi(x) = ce^x$.

第十三章总练习题

- 试问 k 为何值时, 下列函数列 $\{f_n\}$ 一致收敛:
 - $f_n(x) = x^k e^{-nx}, 0 \leq x < +\infty$;
 - $f_n(x) = \begin{cases} nx^k, & 0 \leq x \leq \frac{1}{n}, \\ \left(\frac{2}{n}-x\right)^k, & \frac{1}{n} < x \leq \frac{2}{n}, \\ 0, & \frac{2}{n} < x \leq 1. \end{cases}$
- 证明: (1) 若 $f_n(x) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} f(x) (n \rightarrow \infty), x \in I$, 且 f 在 I 上有界, 则 $\{f_n\}$ 至多除有限项外在 I 上是一致有界的;
 (2) 若 $f_n(x) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} f(x) (n \rightarrow \infty), x \in I$, 且对每个正整数 n, f_n 在 I 上有界, 则 $\{f_n\}$ 在 I 上一致有界.
- 设 f 为 $\left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$ 上的连续函数. 证明:
 - $\{x^n f(x)\}$ 在 $\left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$ 上收敛;
 - $\{x^n f(x)\}$ 在 $\left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right]$ 上一致收敛的充要条件是 $f(1) = 0$.
- 若把定理 13.10 中一致收敛函数列 $\{f_n\}$ 的每一项在 $[a, b]$ 上连续改为在 $[a, b]$ 上可积, 试证 $\{f_n\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的极限函数在 $[a, b]$ 上也可积.
- 设级数 $\sum a_n$ 收敛. 证明

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{a_k}{2^k} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{a_k}{2^k}.$$
- 设可微函数列 $\{f_n\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上收敛, $\{f'_n\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致有界. 证明: $\{f_n\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛.
- 设连续函数列 $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛于 $f(x)$, 而 $g(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续. 证明: $\{g(f_n(x))\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛于 $g(f(x))$.

1.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0, +\infty)} |f_n(x) - 0| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n^{k+1}}{e}$$

故当 $k < 0$, 即 $k < -1$ 时 $f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} |f_n(x) - 0| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = n^{k-1}$$

故当 $k < 0$, 即 $k < -1$ 时 $f_n(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上一致收敛

2.

$$(1) f \text{ 在 } I \text{ 上有界} \Rightarrow \exists M > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in I, |f(x)| \leq M$$

假设 $\{f_n\}$ 有无限项在 I 上不一致有界

$$\text{则 } \forall N > 0, \exists n_0 > N, x_0 \in I \text{ s.t. } |f_{n_0}(x_0)| \geq M+1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{令 } \varepsilon_0 = 1, \forall N > 0, \exists n_0 > N, x_0 \in I \text{ s.t. } |f_{n_0}(x_0) - f(x_0)| \geq M+1 - M = 1 = \varepsilon_0, \text{ 与 } f_n(x) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{} f(x) \text{ 矛盾!}$$

故 $\{f_n\}$ 至多除有限项外在 I 上是一致有界的

$$(2) \text{ 记 } M_n = \sup_{x \in I} f_n(x)$$

假设 $\{M_n\}$ 无界

$$\text{则 } \forall M > 0, N > 0, \exists n_0 > N \text{ s.t. } M_{n_0} \geq M+1 \Rightarrow \exists x_0 \in I \text{ s.t. } |f_{n_0}(x_0)| > M$$

$$\text{故 } \{f_n(x)\} \text{ 不一致收敛, 与 } f_n(x) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{} f(x) \text{ 矛盾!}$$

故 $\{M_n\}$ 有界

$$\text{记 } M_0 = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} M_n$$

$$f_n(x) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{} f(x) \text{ 且 } x \in I \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sup_{x \in I} |f_n(x) - f(x)| = 0 \Rightarrow \sup_{x \in I} |f(x)| \leq M$$

3.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} x^n f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1) \\ f(x), & x = 1 \end{cases}$$

(2)

$\Rightarrow$ 显然

$\Leftarrow$ 假设 $f(1) \neq 0$

$$f \text{ 在 } [\frac{1}{2}, 1] \text{ 上连续} \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in U_\delta^+(1; \delta), f(x) > \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall N > 0, \exists n_0 = N+1, x_0 = \max\{1-\delta, \frac{1}{2}\} \text{ s.t. } x_0^n f(x_0) > \varepsilon_0, \text{ 与 } f \text{ 在 } [\frac{1}{2}, 1] \text{ 上一致收敛矛盾!}$$

故 $f(1) = 0$

$$4. \text{ 对于 } [a, b] \text{ 的任一分割 } T, f_n \text{ 在 } \Delta x_i \text{ 上的振幅为 } \omega_i = \sup_{x', x'' \in \Delta x_i} |f(x') - f(x'')|$$

$$f_n(x) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow +\infty]{} f(x) \text{ 且 } x \in [a, b] \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$$

$$f_n(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上可积} \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall \|T\| < \delta, \sum \omega_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x_i) - f(x_{i+1})| = |f(x_i) - f_N(x_i) + f_N(x_i) - f_N(x_{i+1}) + f_N(x_{i+1}) - f(x_{i+1})| \leq |f(x_i) - f_N(x_i)| + |f_N(x_i) - f_N(x_{i+1})| + |f_N(x_{i+1}) - f(x_{i+1})| < 2\varepsilon + \omega_i$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \omega_i \Delta x_i \leq \sum (2\varepsilon + \omega_i) \Delta x_i < 2(b-a)\varepsilon + \varepsilon = (2b-2a+1)\varepsilon$$

由 ε 的任意性即证

5. $\sum a_n$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow \{\sum_{k=1}^n a_k\}$ 有界

$\forall n, \{\frac{1}{n^2}\}$ 单调

$$\frac{1}{n^2} \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \quad x \in U_+^*(0)$$

由 Dirichlet 判别法得, $\sum \frac{a_n}{n^2}$ 在 $U_+^*(0)$ 上一致收敛

$$\text{故 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \sum \frac{a_n}{n^2} = \sum \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{a_n}{n^2} = \sum a_n$$

6. $\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致有界 $\Rightarrow \exists M > 0$ s.t. $\forall x \in [a, b], |f_n(x)| \leq M$

$\{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上收敛 $\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, x \in [a, b], \exists N > 0$ s.t. $\forall n > N, p \in \mathbb{Z}^+, |f_n(x) - f_{n+p}(x)| < \varepsilon$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2M}. \text{ 令 } \|T\| < \delta$$

$$\forall x \in \Delta x_i, |f_n(x) - f_{n+p}(x)| \leq |f_n(x) - f_{n+p}(x_i) - f_n(x_i) + f_{n+p}(x_i) + f_{n+p}(x_i) - f_{n+p}(x)| < \varepsilon + 2M \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} = 2\varepsilon$$

$$\text{令 } N = \max N_i, \text{ 则 } \forall n > N, x \in [a, b], |f_n(x) - f_{n+p}(x)| < \varepsilon$$

$\Rightarrow \{f_n(x)\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛

7. $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x) \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \quad x \in [a, b] \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0$ s.t. $\forall n > N, x \in [a, b], |f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$

$g(x)$ 在 $\mathbb{R}$ 上连续 $\Rightarrow \forall x_0 \in [a, b], \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = g(x_0) \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $\forall x \in U^*(x_0; \delta), |g(x) - g(x_0)| < \varepsilon$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, x \in [a, b], |g(f_n(x)) - g(f(x))| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow g(f_n(x)) \rightarrow g(f(x)) \quad (n \rightarrow +\infty) \quad x \in [a, b]$$

1. 求下列幂级数的收敛半径与收敛区域:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^n; \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2 \cdot 2^n}; \\
 (3) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} x^n; \quad (4) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} r^{2n} x^n \quad (0 < r < 1); \\
 (5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(x-2)^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!}; \quad (6) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n} [x+1]^n; \\
 (7) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}\right) x^n; \quad (8) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{2^n}.
 \end{aligned}$$

2. 应用逐项求导或逐项求积方法求下列幂级数的和函数(应用时指出它们的定义域):

$$(1) x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \cdots + \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \cdots; \quad (2) 1 + 2x + 2 \cdot 3x^2 + \cdots + n(n+1)x^n + \cdots;$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^n.$$

3. 证明: 设 $f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 当 $|x| < R$ 时收敛, 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} R^{n+1}$ 也收敛, 则

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n+1} R^{n+1}$$

〔注意: 这里不管 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 在 $x = R$ 是否收敛〕应用这个结果证明:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln 2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{n}.$$

4. 证明:

$$(1) y = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n}}{(4n)!} \text{ 满足方程 } y^{(4)} = y;$$

$$(2) y = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{(n!)^2} \text{ 满足方程 } xy'' + y' - y = 0.$$

5. 证明: 设 f 为幂级数 (2) 在 $(-R, R)$ 上的和函数, 若 f 为奇函数, 则级数 (2) 仅出现奇次幂的项, 若 f 为偶函数, 则 (2) 仅出现偶次幂的项.6. 证明: 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 的收敛半径是 R ($0 < R < +\infty$), 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^{2n}$ 的收敛半径是 $\sqrt{R}$.7. 设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n$ 的收敛半径是 R ($0 < R < +\infty$). 证明: 对给定的 $M > \frac{1}{R}$, 存在 $K > 0$, 使得 $|a_n| \leq KM^n$, $\forall n = 1, 2, \dots$.

8. 求下列幂级数的收敛域:

$$(1) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{a^n + b^n} \quad (a > 0, b > 0); \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} x^n.$$

9. 证明定理 14.3 并求下列幂级数的收敛半径:

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{[3 + (-1)^n]^n}{n} x^n; \quad (2) a + be + a^2 e^2 + b^2 e^2 + \cdots \quad (0 < a < b).$$

10. 求下列幂级数的收敛半径及其和函数.

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)}; \quad (2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)(n+2)}.$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n-1)^2}{n+1} x^n \quad \text{〔提示: } (n-1)^2 = [(n+1)-2]^2 = (n+1)^2 - 4(n+1) + 4 \text{〕}.$$

11. 设 $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots$ 为等差数列 ($a_0 \neq 0$). 试求:

$$(1) \text{ 幂级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n x^n \text{ 的收敛半径}; \quad (2) \text{ 数项级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{2^n} \text{ 的和}.$$

1.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1, \text{ 收敛区间为 } (-1, 1)$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{n}{n+1}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow R=2, \text{ 收敛区间为 } [-2, 2]$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{(2n+2)(2n+1)} = \frac{1}{4} \Rightarrow R=4, \text{ 收敛区间为 } (-4, 4)$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} r^{2n+1} = 0 \Rightarrow R=+\infty, \text{ 收敛区间为 } \mathbb{R}$$

$$(5) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+2)^2}{(2n+1)(2n)} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \{ \sum u_n(x) \} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\Rightarrow R=+\infty$$

$$(6) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = 3 \Rightarrow R = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 收敛区间为 } [-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$$

$$(7) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1, \text{ 收敛区间为 } (-1, 1)$$

$$(8) \sqrt[n]{|u_n|} = \frac{|x|}{2}$$

$$(i) x \in (-1, 1) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|u_n|} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 在 } (-1, 1) \text{ 上收敛}$$

$$(ii) x = \pm 1 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|u_n|} = 1 \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 在 } [-1, 1] \text{ 上收敛}$$

$$(iii) x \in (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt[n]{|u_n|} = +\infty \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 在 } (-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty) \text{ 上发散}$$

$$\text{综上, } \sum u_n \text{ 在 } [-1, 1] \text{ 上收敛}$$

2.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n+1}{2n-1} x^2 = x^2 \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 在 } (-1, 1) \text{ 上收敛} \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 在 } (-1, 1) \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sum u_n = \sum \frac{d}{dx} u_n = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^{2n} = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \Rightarrow \sum u_n = \int \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right| + C$$

$$\sum u_n(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0 \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right|, x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{n(n+1)} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1 \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x) \text{ 在 } (-1, 1) \text{ 上收敛} \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x) \text{ 在 } (-1, 1) \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$\int \sum u_n(x) dx = \sum \int u_n(x) dx = \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} nx^{n+1} + C = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - x + C$$

$$\sum u_n(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - x + C \right) = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3} - 1, x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1 \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x) \text{ 在 } (-1, 1) \text{ 上收敛} \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x) \text{ 在 } (-1, 1) \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sum u_n(x) = \sum \frac{d}{dx} u_n(x) = \sum 2nx^{n-1} = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$\sum u_n(x) = \int \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} dx = \frac{x^2+x}{(1-x)^2} + C$$

$$\sum u_n(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C = 0 \Rightarrow \sum u_n(x) = \frac{x^2+x}{(1-x)^2}$$

3. $f(x)$ 在 $(-R, R)$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 $(-R, R)$ 一致收敛

$$\int_0^R f(x) = \sum \int_0^R a_n x^n = \sum \frac{a_n}{n+1} R^{n+1}$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots \Rightarrow a_n = (-1)^n$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln 2 = \sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$$

4.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x^4}{(4n+1)(4n+2)(4n+3)(4n+4)} \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上收敛} \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$y^{(4)} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{4n}}{(4n)!} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{4n-4}}{(4n-4)!} = y$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上收敛} \Rightarrow \sum u_n \text{ 在 } \mathbb{R} \text{ 上一致收敛}$$

$$y' = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{x^n}{(n!)^2} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{n-1}}{n!(n-1)!}$$

$$y'' = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{x^n}{(n!)^2} \right)'' = \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{n-2}}{n!(n-2)!}$$

$$xy'' + y' - y = \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{x^{n-1}}{n!(n-2)!} + \frac{x^{n-1}}{n!(n-1)!} - \frac{x^{n-1}}{(n-1)!(n-1)!} \right) = 0$$

5. 证

$$6. \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n x^n \text{ 的收敛半径是 } R \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} x = \frac{x}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n x^n \text{ 在 } (-R, R) \text{ 上收敛}$$

$$7. \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} a_n x^n \text{ 的收敛半径是 } R \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = \frac{1}{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall K > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} < \sqrt[n]{KM}$$

$$\text{令 } K = \max \left\{ \frac{|a_1|}{M}, \frac{|a_2|}{M^2}, \dots, \frac{|a_N|}{M^N} \right\} \text{ 即可}$$

8.

$$(1) \text{ 令 } c = \max \{a, b\}, \text{ 则收敛域为 } (-c, c)$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{|a_n|} = e \Rightarrow \text{收敛域为 } (-\frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{e})$$

9. 证

10.

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

$$\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)} = \begin{cases} \frac{1-x}{x} \ln(1-x) + 1, & x \in [-1, 0) \cup (0, 1) \\ 0, & x=0 \\ 1, & x=1 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^n}{n(n+1)(n+2)} = \begin{cases} -\frac{(1-x)^2}{2x^2} \ln(1-x) - \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{3}{4}, & x \in [-1, 0) \cup (0, 1) \\ 0, & x=0 \\ \frac{1}{4}, & x=1 \end{cases}$$

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(n-1)^2}{n+1} x^n = \begin{cases} -\frac{4\ln(1-x)}{x} + \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - \frac{4}{1-x} - 1, & x \in (-1, 0) \cup (0, 1) \\ 0, & x=0 \end{cases}$$

11. 设 $a_n = a_0 + nd$

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

$$(2) \text{ 证 } S = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{a_n}{2^n}$$

$$\frac{S}{2} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{a_n}{2^{n+1}}$$

$$S - \frac{S}{2} = a_0 + d \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} = a_0 + d \Rightarrow S = 2a_0 + 2d$$

1. 设函数 f 在区间 (a, b) 上的各阶导数一致有界, 即存在正数 M , 对一切 $x \in (a, b)$, 有

$$|f^{(n)}(x)| \leq M, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

证明: 对 (a, b) 上任一点 x 与 x_0 有

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x - x_0)^n, \quad |f^{(n)}(x)| = f(x), 0 \leq 1.$$

2. 利用已知函数的幂级数展开式, 求下列函数在 $x=0$ 处的幂级数展开式, 并确定它收敛于该函数的区间:

- (1) e^x ; (2) $\frac{x^n}{1-x}$;
 (3) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1-2x}}$; (4) $\sin^2 x$;
 (5) $\frac{x^n}{1-x}$; (6) $\frac{x}{1+x-2x^2}$;
 (7) $\int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$; (8) $(1+x)e^{-x}$;
 (9) $\ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$.

3. 求下列函数在 $x=1$ 处的泰勒展开式:

- (1) $f(x) = 3+2x-4x^2+7x^3$; (2) $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$;
 (3) $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$.

4. 求下列函数的麦克劳林级数展开式:

- (1) $\frac{x}{(1-x)(1-x^2)}$; (2) $\arctan x - \ln \sqrt{1+x^2}$;
 5. 试将 $f(x) = \ln x$ 按 $\frac{x-1}{x+1}$ 的幂展开成幂级数.

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} |R_n(x)| &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|f^{(n+1)}(x)|}{(n+1)!} |(x-x_0)^{n+1}| \\ &= \frac{|f^{(n+1)}(x)|}{(n+1)!} |(x-x_0)^{n+1}| \leq \frac{M}{(n+1)!} \cdot (b-a)^{n+1}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{M}{(n+1)!} \cdot (b-a)^{n+1} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|f^{(n+1)}(x)|}{(n+1)!} |(x-x_0)^{n+1}| = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} R_n(x) = 0 \\ &\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0)}{n!} (x-x_0)^n \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) e^{x^2} &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n!} x^{2n}, \text{ 收敛域为 } \mathbb{R} \\ (2) \frac{1}{1-x} &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^n \Rightarrow \frac{x^{10}}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^{n+10}, \text{ 收敛域为 } (-1, 1) \\ (3) \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-2x}} &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} (2x)^n \Rightarrow \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-2x}} = x + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} 2^n x^{n+1}, \text{ 收敛域为 } [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \\ (4) \sin^2 x &= \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos 2x) \\ \cos 2x &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2x)^n}{(2n)!} \\ &\Rightarrow \sin^2 x = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2^{n-1} x^n}{(2n)!}, \text{ 收敛域为 } \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) e^x &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!}, \quad \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^n \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{e^x}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{x^{n-k}}{(n-k)!} \cdot x^k = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{k!} \right) x^n, \text{ 收敛域为 } (-1, 1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \frac{x}{1+x-2x^2} &= -\frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{1+2x} - \frac{1}{1-x} \right) \\ \frac{1}{1+2x} &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n (2x)^n, \quad \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^n \\ &\Rightarrow \frac{x}{1+x-2x^2} = -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} ((-2)^n - 1) x^n = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1-(-2)^n}{3} x^n, \text{ 收敛域为 } (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n t^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \int_0^x \frac{(-1)^n t^{2n}}{(2n+1)!} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)(2n+1)!}, \text{ 收敛域为 } \mathbb{R}$$

$$(8) e^{-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} x^n$$

$$(1+x)e^{-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} x^n + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} x^{n+1} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{n!} + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \right) x^n$$

$$(9) \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) = \int_0^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = \int_0^x \left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} (-1)^n t^{2n} \right) dt = x + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \int_0^x \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} (-1)^n t^{2n} dt = x + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!! (2n)!!} (-1)^n x^{2n+1}, \text{ 收敛域为 } [-1, 1]$$

3.

$$(1) f(1) = 8, f'(1) = 15, f''(1) = 34, f'''(1) = 42, f^{(n)}(1) = 0, n \geq 4$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(1)}{n!} (x-1)^n = 8 + 15(x-1) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot 34(x-1)^2 + \frac{1}{6} \cdot 42(x-1)^3, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(2) f^{(n)}(x) = (-1)^n n! x^{-n-1}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(1)}{n!} (x-1)^n = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n (x-1)^n, \quad x \in (0, 2)$$

$$(3) f(1) = 1, f'(1) = \frac{3}{2}, f''(1) = \frac{3}{4}, f^{(n)}(1) = (-1)^n \frac{3(2n-3)!!}{2^n}, n \geq 3$$

$$f(x) = 1 + \frac{3}{2}(x-1) + \frac{3}{8}(x-1)^2 + \sum_{n=3}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{2^n} \frac{3(2n-3)!!}{n!} (x-1)^n, \quad x \in [0, 2]$$

$$f(x) = x^{\frac{3}{2}} = (1+t)^{\frac{3}{2}} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} C_{\frac{3}{2}}^n t^n, \quad t \in [-1, 1]$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} C_{\frac{3}{2}}^n (x-1)^n, \quad x \in [0, 2]$$

4.

$$(1) \frac{x}{(1-x)(1-x^2)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} - \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (n+1) x^n, \quad \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1-x} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n x^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{(1-x)(1-x^2)} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{n+1}{2} - \frac{(-1)^n}{4} \right) x^n, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$(2) \quad x \arctan x = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+2}}{2n+1}$$

$$\ln \sqrt{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n}}{2n}$$

$$\Rightarrow x \arctan x - \ln \sqrt{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n-1)(2n)}, \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$5. \quad \text{令 } t = \frac{x-1}{x+1}, \quad \text{则 } x = \frac{1+t}{1-t}$$

$$\ln x = \ln(1+t) - \ln(1-t) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1+(-1)^{n-1}}{n} t^{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{2n-1} t^{2n-1}, \quad t \in (-1, 1)$$

第十四章总练习题

1. 证明: 当 $|x| < \frac{1}{2}$ 时,
$$\frac{1}{1-3x+2x^2} = 1 + 3x + 7x^2 + \cdots + (2^n - 1)x^{n-1} + \cdots$$
2. 求下列函数的幂级数展开式:
 - (1) $f(x) = (1+x)\ln(1+x)$;
 - (2) $f(x) = \sin^2 x$;
 - (3) $f(x) = \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt$.
3. 确定下列幂级数的收敛域, 并求其和函数:
 - (1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^{n-1}$;
 - (2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{2^{n+1}} x^n$;
 - (3) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n(x-1)^{n-1}$;
 - (4) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2^{n+1}}{(2n)^2 - 1}$.
4. 应用幂级数性质求下列级数的和:
 - (1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!}$;
 - (2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3n+1}$.
5. 设函数
$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^2}$$

1) 又在 $[0, 1]$ 上, 证明它在 $(0, 1)$ 上满足下述方程:

$$f(x) + f(1-x) + \ln x \ln(1-x) = f(1).$$

6. 利用函数的幂级数展开式求下列不定式极限:

- (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[x - x^2 \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right) \right]$;
- (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arcsin x}{\sin^3 x}$.

$$\begin{aligned} 1. \quad \frac{1}{1-3x+2x^2} &= \frac{2}{1-2x} - \frac{1}{1-x} \\ \frac{1}{1-x} &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^n, \quad \frac{1}{1-2x} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (2x)^n \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1-3x+2x^2} &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (2^{n+1}-1)x^n, \quad x \in (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \ln(1+x) &= \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^n}{n} \Rightarrow x \ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{n+1}}{n} \\ \Rightarrow f(x) &= (1+x) \ln(1+x) = x + \sum_{n=2}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{(n-1)n} x^n \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \sin^3 x &= \sin x (1 - \cos^2 x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin x (1 - \cos 2x) = \frac{1}{2} \sin x - \frac{1}{4} (\sin 3x - \sin x) = \frac{3}{4} \sin x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 3x \\ \sin x &= \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} \Rightarrow \sin 3x = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{(3x)^{2n-1}}{(2n-1)!} \\ \Rightarrow \sin^3 x &= \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{3-3^{2n-1}}{4(2n-1)!} x^{2n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \quad \int_0^x \cos^2 t dt &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \cos 2t dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x 1 dt \\ \int_0^x 1 dt &= x \\ \int_0^x \cos 2t dt &= \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{t^{2n}}{(2n)!} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{t^{2n+1}}{(2n)!} dt = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!} \\ \Rightarrow \int_0^x \cos^2 t dt &= \frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2(2n+1)!} \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} &= 1 \Rightarrow R=1, \text{收敛域为 } (-1, 1) \\ \int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 t^{n-1} dt &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x n^2 t^{n-1} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} \\ \int_0^x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n t^{n-1} dt &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x n t^{n-1} dt = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n = \frac{1}{1-x} \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} &= \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \Rightarrow x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 x^{n-1} &= \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1+x}{(1-x)^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2n+3}{4(2n+1)} \cdot x^2 = \frac{x^2}{4} \Rightarrow R=2, \text{收敛域为 } (-2, 2) \\ \sum x^n &= \frac{1}{1-x} \Rightarrow \sum \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n = \frac{2}{2-x^2} \\ \sum n x^n &= \frac{x}{(1-x)^2} \Rightarrow \sum n \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n = \frac{x^2}{2(1-\frac{x^2}{2})^2} \\ \Rightarrow \sum \frac{2n+1}{2^{n+1}} x^{2n} &= \sum n \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n + \frac{1}{2} \sum \left(\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n = \frac{2^{n-1} x^{2n} + (2-x^2)^{n-1}}{(2-x^2)^n} \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = 1 \Rightarrow R=1, \text{收敛域为 } (0, 2)$$

$$\sum n x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} \Rightarrow \sum n (x-1)^{n-1} = \frac{1}{(2-x)^2}$$

$$(4) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = x^2 \Rightarrow R=1, \text{收敛域为 } [-1, 1]$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n)^2-1} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dx} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n)^2-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n}}{2n-1} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} = x \arctan x \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n)^2-1} &= \int_0^x \arctan t dt = \frac{(x^2+1)\arctan x - x}{2} \end{aligned}$$

4.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \frac{d}{dx} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{n}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)!} x^n = x e^x \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!} x^{n+1} &= \int_0^x t e^t dt = (x-1)e^x + C, \quad \text{依 } \lambda = 0 \text{ 得 } C=1 \\ \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1)!} &= ((x-1)e^x + 1)|_{x=1} = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{3n+1} = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}$$

$$5. f'(x) = \sum \frac{d}{dx} \cdot \frac{x^n}{n!} = \sum \frac{x^{n-1}}{n!} = \frac{1}{x} \sum \frac{x^n}{n!}$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \sum \frac{x^n}{n!} = \sum \frac{d}{dx} \frac{x^n}{n!} = \sum x^{n-1} = \frac{1}{1-x}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum \frac{x^n}{n!} = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-t} dt = \ln(1-x)$$

$$\Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} \Rightarrow f(x) = f(0) + \int_0^x f'(t) dt = -\sum \frac{x^n}{n^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) + f(1-x) + \ln x \ln(1-x) = \sum \frac{1}{n^2} = f(1)$$

6.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x - x^2 \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x^2})] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [x - x^2(x - \frac{1}{2x^2} + \frac{1}{3x^3} + o(\frac{1}{x^2}))] = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3x} + o(\frac{1}{x})] = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \arcsin x}{\sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - [x + \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)]}{[x + o(x)]^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{6}x^3 + o(x^3)}{x^3 + o(x^3)} = -\frac{1}{6}$$

1. 在指定区间上把下列函数展开成傅里叶级数.

(1) $f(x) = x$, (i) $-\pi < x < \pi$, (ii) $0 < x < 2\pi$;

(2) $f(x) = x^2$, (i) $-\pi < x < \pi$, (ii) $0 < x < 2\pi$;

(3) $f(x) = \begin{cases} ax, & -\pi < x \leq 0, \\ bx, & 0 < x < \pi \end{cases} \quad [a \neq b, a \neq 0, b \neq 0].$

2. 设 f 是以 2π 为周期的可积函数, 证明对任何实数 c , 有

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

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{-\pi+2c} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{-\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx, n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

3. 把函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{\pi}{4}, & -\pi < x < 0, \\ \frac{\pi}{4}, & 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}$$

展开成傅里叶级数, 并由它推出

$$(1) \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots;$$

$$(2) \frac{\pi}{3} = 1 + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{11} - \frac{1}{13} + \frac{1}{17} - \dots;$$

$$(3) \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi = 1 - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{7} - \frac{1}{11} + \frac{1}{13} - \frac{1}{17} + \dots;$$

4. 设函数 $f(x)$ 满足条件 $f(x+\pi) = -f(x)$, 问此函数在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上的傅里叶级数具有什么特性.

5. 设函数 $f(x)$ 满足条件 $f(x+\pi) = f(x)$, 问此函数在 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上的傅里叶级数具有什么特性.

6. 试证函数系 $\cos nx, n=0, 1, 2, \dots$ 和 $\sin nx, n=1, 2, \dots$ 都是 $[0, \pi]$ 上的正交函数系, 但它们合起来的 (5) 式不是 $(0, \pi)$ 上的正交函数系.

7. 求下列函数的傅里叶级数展开式.

(1) $f(x) = \frac{\pi-x}{2}, 0 < x < 2\pi$;

(2) $f(x) = \sqrt{1-\cos x}, -\pi \leq x \leq \pi$;

(3) $f(x) = ax^2 + b \sin x, (i) 0 < x < 2\pi, (ii) -\pi < x < \pi$;

(4) $f(x) = \operatorname{ch} x, -\pi < x < \pi$;

(5) $f(x) = \sinh x, -\pi < x < \pi$.

8. 求函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{12} (3x^2 - 6\pi x + 2\pi^2), 0 < x < 2\pi$ 的傅里叶级数展开式, 并应用它推出 $\frac{\pi^2}{6} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$.

9. 设 f 为 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的光滑函数, 且 $f(-\pi) = f(\pi)$. a_n, b_n 为 f 的傅里叶系数, a'_n, b'_n 为 f 的导函数 f' 的傅里叶系数. 证明:

10. 证明: 若三角级数

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx]$$

中的系数 a_n, b_n 满足关系

$$\sup \{ |a'_n|, |b'_n| \} \leq M,$$

M 为常数, 则上述三角级数收敛, 且其和函数具有连续的导函数.

1.

$$(1) (i) a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{2 \cos n\pi}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum -\frac{2 \cos n\pi}{n} \sin nx, x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$(ii) a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{2}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum -\frac{2}{n} \sin nx, x \in (0, 2\pi)$$

$$(2) (i) a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = (-1)^n \frac{4}{n^2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{x^2}{3} + \sum (-1)^n \frac{4 \cos nx}{n^2}, x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$(iii) a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{4}{n^2}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{4\pi}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{4x^2}{3} + \sum \left(\frac{4}{n^2} \cos nx - \frac{4\pi}{n} \sin nx \right)$$

$$(3) a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{(b-a)(\cos n\pi - 1)}{n^2 \pi}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{(a+b)n\pi \cos n\pi}{n^2 \pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{a+b}{2\pi} + \sum \left(\frac{(b-a)(\cos n\pi - 1)}{n^2 \pi} \cos nx - \frac{(a+b)n\pi \cos n\pi}{n^2 \pi} \sin nx \right)$$

2. 设 $c = k\pi + c_0, k \in \mathbb{Z}, c_0 \in [0, \pi)$

$$\text{则} \forall g(x), \int_c^{c+2\pi} g(x) dx = \int_{k\pi+c_0}^{(k+2)\pi+c_0} g(x) dx = \int_{k\pi+c_0}^{(k+1)\pi} g(x) dx + \int_{(k+1)\pi}^{(k+2)\pi+c_0} g(x) dx = \int_{c_0}^{\pi} g(x) dx + \int_{-\pi}^{c_0} g(x) dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(x) dx$$

即 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(x) dx$.

$$3. a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1 - \cos n\pi}{2n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{2n-1}, x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{3} = \left(1 + \frac{1}{3}\right) \frac{\pi}{4} = \sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} + \frac{1}{3} \sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} = \sum \left(\frac{1}{12n-11} + \frac{1}{12n-7} - \frac{1}{12n-3} - \frac{1}{12n-1} \right)$$

$$\frac{\pi}{4} = f\left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \sum \left(\frac{1}{6n-5} - \frac{1}{6n-1} \right) \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi = \sum \left(\frac{1}{6n-5} - \frac{1}{6n-1} \right)$$

$$4. a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos nx dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[-\int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx (x+\pi) + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [(-1)^{n+1} + 1] f(x) \cos nx dx$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{2n} = 0$$

$$\text{证 } b_{2n} = 0$$

$$5. a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\int_{-\pi}^0 f(x) \cos nx \, dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx \right) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx \right] = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} [(-1)^n + 1] f(x) \cos nx \, dx$$

$$\Rightarrow a_{2n-1} = 0$$

$$\text{证 } b_{2n-1} = 0$$

$$6. \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2x \sin x \, dx = -\frac{2}{3} \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{不是奇函数}$$

7.

$$(1) a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \, dx = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum \frac{\sin nx}{n}, \quad x \in (0, 2\pi)$$

$$(2) a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \, dx = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = -\frac{4\sqrt{2}}{(4n^2-1)\pi}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \sum \frac{\cos nx}{4n^2-1}, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$f(\pm\pi) = \frac{f(\pi-0) + f(\pi+0)}{2} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{4\sqrt{2}}{\pi} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \sum \frac{\cos nx}{4n^2-1}, \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi]$$

$$(3) (i) a_0 = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \, dx = \frac{8}{3} a\pi^2 + 2b\pi + 2c$$

$$a_n = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = \frac{4a}{n^2}$$

$$b_n = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = -\frac{4a\pi + 2b}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{4}{3} a\pi^2 + b\pi + c + \sum \left(\frac{4a}{n^2} \cos nx - \frac{4a\pi + 2b}{n} \sin nx \right), \quad x \in (0, 2\pi)$$

$$(ii) a_0 = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \, dx = \frac{2}{3} a\pi^2 + 2c$$

$$a_n = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = (-1)^n \frac{4a}{n^2}$$

$$b_n = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2b}{n}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{3} a\pi^2 + c + \sum (-1)^n \frac{4a \cos nx - 2b \sin nx}{n^2}, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$(4) a_0 = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{sh} \pi$$

$$a_n = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = (-1)^n \frac{2}{(n^2+1)\pi} \operatorname{sh} \pi$$

$$b_n = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \operatorname{sh} \pi + \frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{sh} \pi \sum (-1)^n \frac{\cos nx}{n^2+1}, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$(5) a_0 = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \, dx = 0$$

$$a_n = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = 0$$

$$b_n = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = (-1)^{n-1} \frac{2n}{(n^2+1)\pi} \operatorname{sh} \pi$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \operatorname{sh} \pi \sum (-1)^{n-1} \frac{n}{n^2+1} \sin nx, \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$

$$8. a_0 = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \, dx = 0$$

$$a_n = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$b_n = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sum \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}, \quad x \in (0, 2\pi)$$

$$f(0) = \frac{f(0-0) + f(0+0)}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \Rightarrow \sum \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$9. a'_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} [f(\pi) - f(-\pi)] = 0$$

$$a'_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = \frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = n b_n$$

$$b'_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = -\frac{n}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = -n a_n$$

$$10. \sup |n^2 a_n|, |n^2 b_n| \leq M \Rightarrow |a_n| + |b_n| \leq \frac{2M}{n^2}$$

$$\sum \frac{2M}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum (|a_n| + |b_n|) \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum |a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx| \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \frac{G_0}{2} + \sum (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx) \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{记 } \sum u_n(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum u'_n(x) = \sum n(a_n \sin nx - b_n \cos nx)$$

$$n(|a_n| + |b_n|) \leq \frac{2M}{n^2}$$

$$\sum \frac{2M}{n^2} \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum n(|a_n| + |b_n|) \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \sum u'_n(x) \text{ 一致收敛}$$

$$\forall n, u_n(x) \text{ 连续} \Rightarrow \sum u'_n(x) \text{ 和函数连续, 即证}$$

1. 求下列周期函数的傅里叶级数展开式。

(1) $f(x) = |\cos x|$ (周期 π);

(2) $f(x) = x - [x]$ (周期 1);

(3) $f(x) = \sin^2 x$ (周期 π);

(4) $f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x)$ (周期 2π).

2. 求函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 1, & 1 < x < 2, \\ 3-x, & 2 \leq x \leq 3 \end{cases}$$

的傅里叶级数并讨论其收敛性.

3. 将函数 $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上展开成余弦级数.4. 将函数 $f(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2}$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上展开成正弦级数.

5. 把函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1-x, & 0 < x < 2, \\ x-3, & 2 < x < 4 \end{cases}$$

在 $(0, 4)$ 上展开成余弦级数.6. 把函数 $f(x) = (x-1)^2$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上展开成余弦级数, 并推出

$$\pi^3 = 6 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{3^3} + \cdots \right).$$

7. 求下列函数的傅里叶级数展开式.

(1) $f(x) = \arcsin(\sin x)$;

(2) $f(x) = \arcsin(\cos x)$.

8. 试问如何把定义在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上的可积函数 f 延拓到区间 $(-\pi, \pi)$ 上, 使它们的傅里叶级数为如下形式.

(1) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{2n-1} \cos(2n-1)x$;

(2) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_{2n-1} \sin(2n-1)x$.

1.

(1) $\ell = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) dx = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n=2k-1 \\ (-1)^{k+1} \frac{4}{\pi(4k^2-1)}, & n=2k \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{4k^2-1} \cos 2k\pi$$

(2) $\ell = \frac{1}{2}$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) dx = 1$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n=2k-1 \\ -\frac{2}{n\pi}, & n=2k \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \sum \frac{\sin 2n\pi x}{n}$$

(3) $\ell = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) dx = \frac{3}{4}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}, & n=2 \\ \frac{1}{8}, & n=4 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{3}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x + \frac{1}{8} \cos 4x$$

(4) $a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 0$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \begin{cases} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{4}{(2k-1)\pi}, & n=2k-1 \\ 0, & n=2k \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum (-1)^{k-1} \frac{\cos((2k-1)x)}{2k-1}$$

2. $\ell = 3$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n=2k-1 \\ \frac{3}{k^2\pi^2} \left[-1 + (-1)^k \cos \frac{k\pi}{3} \right], & n=2k \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\ell} \int_{-\ell}^{\ell} f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{\ell} dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{9}{2\pi^2} \sum \frac{1}{k^2} \cos \frac{2n\pi x}{3} + \frac{1}{2\pi^2} \sum \frac{1}{k^2} \cos 2n\pi x$$

3. $a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = 0$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{n^2 \pi}, & n = 2k-1 \\ 0, & n = 2k \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2}$$

$$4. b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = \frac{8n}{(4n^2-1)\pi}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{8}{\pi} \sum \frac{\pi}{4n^2-1} \sin nx$$

$$5. \ell = 4$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) \, dx = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = \begin{cases} \frac{8}{(2k-1)^2 \pi^2}, & n = 4k-2 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{32}{\pi^2} \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{4}$$

$$6. \ell = 1$$

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) \, dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\ell} \int_0^{\ell} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = \frac{4}{n^2 \pi^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum \frac{\cos n\pi x}{n^2}$$

$$f(0) = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum \frac{1}{n^2} \Rightarrow \pi^2 = 6 \sum \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$$7.$$

$$(1) a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \, dx = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = 0$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = \begin{cases} (-1)^{k-1} \frac{4}{n^2 \pi}, & n = 2k-1 \\ 0, & n = 2k \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \sum \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{(2n-1)^2} \sin(2n-1)x$$

$$(2) a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \, dx = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx \, dx = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{n^2 \pi}, & n = 2k-1 \\ 0, & n = 2k \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum \frac{\cos(2n-1)x}{(2n-1)^2}$$

$$8.$$

$$(1) \hat{f}(x) = \begin{cases} -f(x+\pi), & x \in (-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}) \\ f(-x), & x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \\ f(x), & x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ -f(\pi-x), & x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi) \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \hat{f}(x) = \begin{cases} -f(x+\pi), & x \in (-\pi, -\frac{\pi}{2}) \\ -f(-x), & x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \\ f(x), & x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ f(\pi-x), & x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi) \end{cases}$$

第十五章总练习题

1. 试求三角多项式

$$T_n(x) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (A_k \cos kx + B_k \sin kx)$$

的傅里叶级数展开式.

2. 设 f 为 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上的可积函数, a_k, a_k, b_k ($k=1, 2, \dots, n$) 为 f 的傅里叶系数. 试证明: 当

$$A_k = a_k, \quad A_k = a_k, \quad B_k = b_k \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, n)$$

时, 积分

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x) - T_n(x)]^2 dx$$

取最小值, 且最小值为

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x)]^2 dx - \pi \left[\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k^2 + b_k^2) \right].$$

上述 $T_n(x)$ 是第 1 题中的三角多项式, A_k, A_k, B_k 为它的傅里叶系数.

3. 设 f 是以 2π 为周期, 且具有二阶连续可微的函数.

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx, \quad b_n' = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) \sin nx dx.$$

若级数 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} b_k'$ 绝对收敛, 则

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sqrt{|b_k|} \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} |b_k'| \right).$$

4. 设周期为 2π 的可积函数 $\varphi(x)$ 与 $\psi(x)$ 满足以下关系:

(1) $\varphi(-x) = \varphi(x)$;

(2) $\varphi(-x) = -\varphi(x)$.

试问 φ 的傅里叶系数 a_n, b_n 与 ψ 的傅里叶系数 a_n, b_n 有什么关系?

5. 设定义在 $[a, b]$ 上的连续函数列 $\{\varphi_n\}$ 满足关系

$$\int_a^b \varphi_n(x) \varphi_m(x) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n \neq m, \\ 1, & n = m. \end{cases}$$

对于在 $[a, b]$ 上的可积函数 f , 定义

$$a_n = \int_a^b f(x) \varphi_n(x) dx, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots,$$

证明: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k^2$ 收敛, 且有不等式

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k^2 \leq \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx.$$

$$1. a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = A_0.$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = A_n$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = B_n$$

$$\Rightarrow T_n(x) = \frac{A_0}{2} + \sum (A_k \cos kx + B_k \sin kx)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x) - T_n(x)]^2 dx &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left\{ f(x) - \left[\frac{A_0}{2} + \sum (A_k \cos kx + B_k \sin kx) \right] \right\}^2 dx \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum (a_k \cos kx + b_k \sin kx) \right]^2 dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{A_0}{2} + \sum (A_k \cos kx + B_k \sin kx) \right]^2 dx - 2 \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \left[\frac{A_0}{2} + \sum (A_k \cos kx + B_k \sin kx) \right] dx \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum (a_k^2 + b_k^2) \right] + \pi \left[\frac{A_0^2}{2} + \sum (A_k^2 + B_k^2) \right] - 2\pi \left[\frac{a_0 A_0}{2} + \sum (a_k A_k + b_k B_k) \right] \\ &= \pi \left[\frac{1}{2} (a_0 - A_0)^2 + \sum (a_k - A_k)^2 + \sum (b_k - B_k)^2 \right] \end{aligned}$$

故当 $A_0 = a_0, A_k = a_k, B_k = b_k$ 时原式取得最小值, 即为 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [f(x)]^2 dx - \pi \left[\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum (a_k^2 + b_k^2) \right]$

$$3. b_n'' = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f'(x) \sin nx dx = -n^2 b_n$$

$$\frac{1}{2} (2 + \sum |b_n''|) \geq \frac{1}{2} \sum \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + |b_n''| \right) = \frac{1}{2} \sum \left[\frac{1}{n^2} + n^2 (\sqrt{|b_n|})^2 \right] \geq \sum \sqrt{|b_n|} \geq \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{|b_k|}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{|b_k|} \leq \frac{1}{2} (2 + \sum |b_k''|)$$

4.

$$(1) a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-t) \cos nt dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \psi(t) \cos nt dt = a_n$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \varphi(-t) \sin nt dt = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \psi(t) \sin nt dt = -b_n$$

(2) 与 (1) 类似可得 $a_n = -a_n, b_n = b_n$

5. 设 $S(x) = \sum a_n \varphi_n(x)$

$$\int_a^b [f(x) - S(x)]^2 dx = \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx + \int_a^b [S(x)]^2 dx - 2 \int_a^b f(x) S(x) dx$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) S(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) \sum a_n \varphi_n(x) dx = \sum a_n \int_a^b f(x) \varphi_n(x) dx = \sum a_n^2$$

$$\text{同理 } \int_a^b [S(x)]^2 dx = \sum a_n^2$$

$$\text{故 } 0 \leq \int_a^b [f(x) - S(x)]^2 dx = \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx - \sum a_n^2 \Rightarrow \sum a_n^2 \leq \int_a^b [f(x)]^2 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum a_n^2 \text{ 收敛}$$

1. 判断下列平面点集中哪些是开集、闭集、有界集、区域,并分别指出它们的聚点与界点:

$$(1) [a, b] \times [c, d]; \quad (2) \{(x, y) | xy \neq 0\};$$

$$(3) \{(x, y) | xy = 0\}; \quad (4) \{(x, y) | y > x^2\};$$

$$(5) \{(x, y) | x < 2, y < 2, x + y > 2\};$$

$$(6) \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ 或 } y = 0, 0 \leq x \leq 1\};$$

$$(7) \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \text{ 或 } y = 0, 1 \leq x \leq 2\};$$

$$(8) \{(x, y) | x, y \text{ 均为整数}\}; \quad (9) \{(x, y) | y = \sin \frac{1}{x}, x > 0\};$$

2. 试问集合 $\{(x, y) \mid 0 < |x - a| < \delta, 0 < |y - b| < \delta\}$ 与集合 $\{(x, y) \mid |x - a| < \delta, |y - b| < \delta, (x, y) \neq (a, b)\}$ 是否相同?

3. 证明: 当且仅当存在各点互不相同的点列 $\{P_n\} \subset E, P_n \neq P_0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n = P_0$ 时, P_0 是 E 的聚点.

4. 证明: 闭域必为闭集, 单侧说明反之不真.

5. 对任何点集 $S \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, 导集 S' 亦为闭集.

6. 证明: 点列 $\{P_n\} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 收敛于 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的充要条件是 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0$ 和 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = y_0$.

7. 求下列各函数的函数值:

$$(1) f(x, y) = \left[\frac{\arctan \left(\frac{x+y}{x-y} \right)}{\arctan \left(\frac{x+y}{x-y} \right)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}, \text{ 求 } f\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right);$$

$$(2) f(x, y) = \frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2}, \text{ 求 } f\left(1, \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}\right);$$

$$(3) f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - xy \tan \frac{x}{y}, \text{ 求 } f(x, y);$$

8. 设 $F(x, y) = \ln x \ln y$, 证明: 若 $x > 0, y > 0$, 则

$$F(xy, ue) = F(x, u) + F(x, e) + F(y, u) + F(y, e).$$

9. 求下列各函数的定义域, 画出定义域的图形, 并说明是何种点集:

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

$$(3) f(x, y) = \sqrt{xy}; \quad (4) f(x, y) = \sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{y^2-1};$$

$$(5) f(x, y) = \ln x + \ln y; \quad (6) f(x, y) = \sqrt{\sin [x^2 + y^2]};$$

$$(7) f(x, y) = \ln (y-x); \quad (8) f(x, y) = e^{-i(x^2+y^2)};$$

$$(9) f(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2 + 1}; \quad (10) f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2}} \quad (R > 0).$$

10. 证明: 开集与闭集具有对称性——若 E 为开集, 则 E' 为闭集; 若 E 为闭集, 则 E' 为开集.

11. 证明:

(1) 若 E_1, E_2 为闭集, 则 $E_1 \cup E_2$ 与 $E_1 \cap E_2$ 都为闭集;

(2) 若 E_1, E_2 为开集, 则 $E_1 \cup E_2$ 与 $E_1 \cap E_2$ 都为开集;

(3) 若 F 为闭集, A 为开集, 则 $F \cap A$ 为闭集, $E \cap F$ 为开集.

12. 试把闭域套定理推广为闭集套定理, 并证明之.

13. 证明定理 16.4 (有限覆盖定理).

14. 证明: 设 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, 则 f 在 D 上无界的充要条件是存在 $\{P_n\} \subset D$, 使 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(P_n) = \infty$.

1.

(1) 开集、有界集、区域

聚点: $[a, b] \times [c, d]$

界点: $\{a, b\} \times [c, d] \cup [a, b] \times \{c, d\}$

(2) 开集

聚点: $\mathbb{R}^2$

界点: $\{(x, y) \mid x=0 \text{ 或 } y=0\}$

(3) 闭集

聚点: $\{(x, y) \mid x=0 \text{ 或 } y=0\}$

界点: $\{(x, y) \mid x=0 \text{ 或 } y=0\}$

(4) 开集、区域

聚点: $\{(x, y) \mid y \geq x^2\}$

界点: $\{(x, y) \mid y = x^2\}$

(5) 开集、有界集

聚点: $\{(x, y) \mid x \leq 2, y \leq 2, x+y \geq 2\}$

界点: $\{2\} \times [0, 2] \cup [0, 2] \times \{2\} \cup \{(x, y) \mid x+y=2, x \in [0, 2]\}$

(6) 闭集、有界集

聚点: $\{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ 或 } y=0, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$

界点: $\{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ 或 } y=0, 0 \leq x \leq 1\}$

(7) 闭集、有界集

聚点: $\{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \text{ 或 } y=0, 1 \leq x \leq 2\}$

界点: $\{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1 \text{ 或 } y=0, 1 \leq x \leq 2\}$

(8) 闭集

聚点: $\emptyset$

界点: $\{(x, y) \mid x, y \in \mathbb{Z}\}$

(9) 非开非闭的无界集

聚点: $\{(0, 0)\} \cup \{(x, y) \mid y = \sin \frac{1}{x}\}$

界点: $\{(0, 0)\} \cup \{(x, y) \mid y = \sin \frac{1}{x}\}$

2. 不同

$$\{(x, y) \mid |x-a| < \delta, |y-b| < \delta, (x, y) \neq (a, b)\} \setminus \{(x, y) \mid 0 < |x-a| < \delta, 0 < |y-b| < \delta\} = \{(x, y) \mid x \in (a-\delta, 0) \cup (0, a+\delta), y=0\} \cup \{(x, y) \mid x=0, y \in (b-\delta, 0) \cup (0, b+\delta)\}$$

$$3. \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n = P_0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, \rho(P_0, P_n) < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall m, n > N, P_m \neq P_n \neq P_0 \Rightarrow P_0 \text{ 是聚点}$$

$$\Leftarrow \text{令 } \varepsilon_1 = 1, P_0 \text{ 是聚点} \Rightarrow \exists P_1 \in E \text{ s.t. } P_1 \neq P_0, \rho(P_0, P_1) < \varepsilon_1$$

$$\text{令 } \varepsilon_n = \min\{\frac{1}{n}, \rho(P_0, P_{n-1})\}, n=2, 3, \dots, P_0 \text{ 是聚点} \Rightarrow \exists P_n \in E \text{ s.t. } P_n \neq P_0, \rho(P_0, P_n) < \varepsilon_n$$

即得 $\{P_n\}$ 满足要求

4. 闭域为开域及其边界, 故必包含所有内点与界点

又聚点只可能为内点或界点, 故闭域必包含所有聚点

故闭域必为闭集

反之, $\{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$ 是闭集, 但不是闭域.

$$5. \forall P \in S^d, \forall \varepsilon > 0, U(P, \frac{\varepsilon}{2}) \text{ 中存在无限个点}$$

设 T 为 $U(P, \frac{\varepsilon}{2})$ 的界点集, 则 $\forall Q \in T, U(Q, \frac{\varepsilon}{2})$ 中存在无限个点, 否则与 $U(P, \frac{\varepsilon}{2})$ 中存在无限个点矛盾!

故 T 中任意一点均为聚点 $\Rightarrow U(P, \varepsilon)$ 内存在无限个聚点 $\Rightarrow P$ 是 S^d 的聚点

故 S^d 的所有聚点均包含于 $S^d \Rightarrow S^d$ 是闭集

$$6. \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = x_0, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = y_0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, |x_n - x_0| < \varepsilon, |y_n - y_0| < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho(P_n, P_0) < \sqrt{2} \varepsilon$$

由 ε 的任意性即证

$$\Leftarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} P_n = P_0 \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, \rho(P_n, P_0) < \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow |x_n - x_0| \leq \rho(P_n, P_0) < \varepsilon, |y_n - y_0| \leq \rho(P_n, P_0) < \varepsilon$$

即证

7.

$$(1) f\left(\frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2}, \frac{1-\sqrt{3}}{2}\right) = \frac{9}{16}$$

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

$$(3) f(tx, ty) = t^2(x^2+y^2 - xy \tan \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$8. \text{LHS} = \ln xy \ln uv = \ln x \ln u + \ln x \ln v + \ln y \ln u + \ln y \ln v = \text{RHS}$$

9.

$$(1) D = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(x, y) \mid x^2 = y^2\}$$

开集

$$(2) D = \mathbb{R}^2$$

开集, 闭集, 区域

$$(3) D = \{(x, y) \mid xy \geq 0\}$$

闭集, 区域

$$(4) D = \{(x, y) \mid |x| \leq 1, |y| \geq 1\}$$

闭集

$$(5) D = \{(x, y) \mid x > 0, y > 0\}$$

开集, 区域

$$(6) D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \in [2k\pi, (2k+1)\pi], k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$$

闭集

$$(7) D = \{(x, y) \mid x < y\}$$

开集, 区域

(8) $D = \mathbb{R}^2$

开集, 闭集, 区域

(9) $D = \mathbb{R}^3$

开集, 闭集, 区域

(10) $D = \{(x, y, z) \mid r^2 < x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2\}$

开集, 区域

10. 设 E 为开集

假设 E^c 不为闭集, 则 $\exists P \notin E^c$ s.t. P 是 E^c 的聚点

$$P \notin E^c \Rightarrow P \in E$$

E 为开集 $\Rightarrow P$ 为 E 的内点 $\Rightarrow \exists \varepsilon$ s.t. $U(P, \varepsilon) \subseteq E \Rightarrow U(P, \varepsilon) \cap E^c = \emptyset$, 与 P 是 E^c 的聚点矛盾!

故 E^c 为闭集

反之同理

11. 略

12. 略

13. 略

14. $\Rightarrow$ 显然

$$\Leftarrow \text{令 } N_1 = 1, f \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上无界} \Rightarrow \exists P_1 \text{ s.t. } f(P_1) > N_1 = 1$$

$$\text{令 } N_k = \max\{f(P_1), \dots, f(P_{k-1}), k\}, f \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上无界} \Rightarrow \exists P_k \text{ s.t. } f(P_k) > N_k \geq k$$

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(P_n) = +\infty$, 即证

1. 试求下列极限 (包括非正常极限):

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2}; & \quad (2) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1 + x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2}; \\ (3) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 + y^3}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} - 1}; & \quad (4) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy + 1}{x^2 + y^2}; \\ (5) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} \frac{1}{2x - y}; & \quad (6) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x + y) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}; \\ (7) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2}. \end{aligned}$$

2. 讨论下列函数在点 (0,0) 的重极限与累次极限:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) f(x,y) &= \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}; & (2) f(x,y) &= [x + y] \sin \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{y}; \\ (3) f(x,y) &= \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x - y)^2}; & (4) f(x,y) &= \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2}; \\ (5) f(x,y) &= y \sin \frac{1}{x}; & (6) f(x,y) &= \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2}; \\ (7) f(x,y) &= \frac{x^2 - xy}{\sin xy}. \end{aligned}$$

3. 证明: 若 $1^\circ \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y)$ 存在且等于 A ; $2^\circ y$ 在 δ 的某邻域内, 有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = \varphi(y)$, 则

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = A.$$

4. 试应用 ε - δ 定义证明

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} = 0.$$

5. 叙述并证明: 二元函数极限的唯一性定理、局部有界性定理与局部保号性定理.

6. 试写出下列类型极限的精确定义:

$$(1) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (+\infty, +\infty)} f(x,y) = A; \quad (2) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (+\infty, +\infty)} f(x,y) = A.$$

7. 试求下列极限:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (+\infty, +\infty)} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2}; & \quad (2) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (+\infty, +\infty)} (x^2 + y^2)^{\sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}}; \\ (3) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (+\infty, +\infty)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{xy}\right)^{xy}; & \quad (4) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (+\infty, +\infty)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{y}{x}}. \end{aligned}$$

8. 试作一函数 $f(x,y)$, 使当 $x \rightarrow +\infty, y \rightarrow +\infty$ 时,

- (1) 两个累次极限存在而重极限不存在;
- (2) 两个累次极限不存在而重极限存在;
- (3) 重极限与累次极限都不存在;
- (4) 重极限与一个累次极限存在, 另一个累次极限不存在.

9. 证明定理 16.5 及其推论 3.

10. 设 $f(x,y)$ 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的某邻域 $U^\circ(P_0)$ 上有定义, 且满足:

- (i) 在 $U^\circ(P_0)$ 上, 对每个 $y \neq y_0$, 存在极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x,y) = \varphi(y)$;
- (ii) 在 $U^\circ(P_0)$ 上, 关于 x 一致地存在极限 $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0} f(x,y) = \varphi(x)$ (即对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |y - y_0| < \delta$ 时, 对所有的 x , 只要 $(x,y) \in U^\circ(P_0)$, 都有 $|f(x,y) - \varphi(x)| < \varepsilon$ 成立).

试证明

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

1.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = 2\sqrt{\varepsilon} \text{ s.t. } \forall P \in U^\circ(P_0; \delta), \quad \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2} &\leq \frac{\left(\frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}\right)^2}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4} < \frac{\delta^2}{4} = \varepsilon \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 + y^2} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \forall M > 0, \exists \delta = \frac{1}{M} \text{ s.t. } \forall P \in U^\circ(P_0; \delta), \quad \frac{1 + x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2} &= 1 + \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} > 1 + \frac{1}{\delta^2} = M + 1 > M \\ \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1 + x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^2} &= +\infty \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} - 1} = \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{\sqrt{1 + x^2 + y^2} + 1} = 2$$

$$(4) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy + 1}{x^2 + y^2} = +\infty$$

$$(5) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (1,2)} \frac{1}{2x - y} = +\infty$$

$$(6) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} (x + y) \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

$$(7) \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sin(x^2 + y^2)}{x^2 + y^2} = 1$$

2.

$$(1) \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = 0$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$(2) \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$$

$$(3) \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = 0$$

$$y = x, \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$(4) \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = 0$$

$$y = x^2 - x^2, \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = +\infty \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$(5) \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) \text{ 不存在}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x,y) = 0$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x,y) = 0$$

6) $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = 0$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = 0$
 $y^2 = x^2 - x^2, (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0) f(x, y) = 1 \neq 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y)$ 不存在

(7) $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x, y)$ 不存在
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y)$ 不存在
 $y = 0, (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0) f(x, y)$ 不存在 $\Rightarrow \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y)$ 不存在

3. $y = 0, (x, y) \rightarrow (0, 0) f(x, y) = A \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \varphi(x) = A \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} f(x, y) = A$

4. $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \varepsilon$ s.t. $\forall P \in U^*(P_0; \delta), \left| \frac{x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} \right| = |x| \left| \frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} |x| \leq \frac{1}{2} \rho(P, P_0) < \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon = \frac{1}{2} \varepsilon$
 $\Rightarrow \lim_{(a, b) \rightarrow (0, 0)} f(x, y) = 0$

5.
 (1) 唯一性定理: 若 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (a, b)} f(x, y)$ 存在, 则其极限唯一.

证: 设 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (a, b)} f(x, y) = A, \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (a, b)} f(x, y) = B$
 则 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $\forall P \in U^*(P_0; \delta), |f(x, y) - A| < \varepsilon, |f(x, y) - B| < \varepsilon$
 $\Rightarrow |A - B| \leq |f(x, y) - A| + |f(x, y) - B| < 2\varepsilon$
 由 ε 的任意性得, $A = B$

(2) 局部有界性定理: 若 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (a, b)} f(x, y)$ 存在, 则在 P_0 的某邻域 $U^*(P_0; \delta)$ 上, $f(x, y)$ 有界.

证: 设 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (a, b)} f(x, y) = A$.
 令 $\varepsilon = 1$, 则 $\exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $\forall P \in U^*(P_0; \delta), |f(x, y) - A| < 1 \Rightarrow A - 1 < f(x, y) < A + 1$, 即证.

(3) 局部保号性: 若 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (a, b)} f(x, y) = A > 0$, 则 $\forall r \in (0, A), \exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $\forall P \in U^*(P_0; \delta), f(x, y) > r > 0$.
 证: 令 $\varepsilon = A - r$ 即证.

6.
 (1) $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N > 0$ s.t. $\forall x > N, y > N, |f(x, y) - A| < \varepsilon$
 (2) $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, N > 0$ s.t. $\forall 0 < |x - 0| < \delta, y > N, |f(x, y) - A| < \varepsilon$

7.
 (1) $\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^4} \leq \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2x^2 y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right)$
 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (+\infty, +\infty)} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (+\infty, +\infty)} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^4} = 0$
 (2) 当 $x > 2$ 时, $e^x > x^2 \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 + y^2}{e^{xy}} < \frac{e^x + e^y}{e^{xy}} = \frac{1}{e^x} + \frac{1}{e^y}$
 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (+\infty, +\infty)} \frac{1}{e^x} + \frac{1}{e^y} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (+\infty, +\infty)} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{e^{xy}} = 0$
 (3) $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (+\infty, +\infty)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{xy}\right)^{xy} = \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (+\infty, +\infty)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{xy}\right)^{xy} \frac{xy}{xy} = e^1 = e$
 (4) $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (+\infty, 0)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x}{xy}} = \lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (+\infty, 0)} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^x \frac{x}{xy} = e^1 = e$

8.
 (1) $f(x, y) = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2}$
 $\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x, y) = 1$
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} f(x, y) = 0$
 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (+\infty, +\infty)} f(x, y)$ 不存在

(2) $f(x, y) = \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right) \sin x \sin y$
 $\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x, y)$ 不存在
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} f(x, y)$ 不存在
 $\lim_{(x, y) \rightarrow (+\infty, +\infty)} f(x, y) = 0$

(3) $f(x, y) = \sin x \sin y$
 $\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x, y)$ 不存在
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} f(x, y)$ 不存在

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (+\infty, +\infty)} f(x,y)$ 不存在

(4) $f(x,y) = \frac{1}{y} \sin x$

$\lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x,y)$ 不存在

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} f(x,y) = 0$

$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (+\infty, +\infty)} f(x,y) = 0$

9. 略

10. 略

- 讨论下列函数的连续性:
 (1) $f(x, y) = \tan(x^2 + y^2)$;
 (2) $f(x, y) = [x + y]$;
 (3) $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin xy}{y}, & y \neq 0, \\ 0, & y = 0; \end{cases}$
 (4) $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0; \end{cases}$
 (5) $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \text{ 为无理数}, \\ y, & x \text{ 为有理数}; \end{cases}$
 (6) $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} y^2 \ln(x^2 + y^2), & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0; \end{cases}$
 (7) $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\sin x \sin y}$;
 (8) $f(x, y) = e^{-\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}}$.
- 叙述并证明二元连续函数的局部保号性.
- 设

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)^p}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases} \quad (p > 0),$$

试讨论它在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的连续性.

- 设 $f(x, y)$ 定义在闭矩形域 $S = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ 上. 若 f 对 y 在 $[c, d]$ 上处处连续, 对 x 在 $[a, b]$ 上 (且关于 y) 一致连续, 证明 f 在 S 上处处连续.
- 证明: 若 $D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 是有界区域, f 为 D 上连续函数, 且 f 不是常数函数, 则 $f(D)$ 不仅有界 (定理 16.8), 而且是闭区间.
- 设 $f(x, y)$ 在 $[a, b] \times [c, d]$ 上连续, 又有函数列 $\{\varphi_k(x)\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛, 且 $c \leq \varphi_k(x) \leq d$, $x \in [a, b]$, $k = 1, 2, \dots$.

试证 $\{F_k(x)\} = \{f(x, \varphi_k(x))\}$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上也一致收敛.

- 设 $f(x, y)$ 在区域 $G \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 上对 x 连续, 对 y 满足利普希茨条件:
 $|f(x, y') - f(x, y'')| \leq L |y' - y''|$,

其中 $(x, y'), (x, y'') \in G$, L 为常数. 试证明 f 在 G 上处处连续.

- 若一元函数 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 令

$$f(x, y) = \varphi(x), \quad (x, y) \in D = [a, b] \times (-\infty, +\infty).$$

试讨论 f 在 D 上是否连续, 是否一致连续?

- 设

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{1 - xy}, \quad (x, y) \in D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1].$$

证明 f 在 D 上连续, 但不一致连续.

- 设 f 在 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 上分别对每一自变量 x 和 y 是连续的, 并且每当固定 x 时 f 对 y 是单调的, 证明 f 是 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 上的二元连续函数.

1.

(1) 在 $\{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \neq \frac{2k-1}{2}\pi, k \in \mathbb{N}^+\}$ 上连续

(2) 在 $\{(x, y) | x + y \neq k, k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ 上连续

(3) 在 $\{(x, y) | y \neq 0\}$ 上连续

(4) 在 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 上连续

(5) 在 $\{(x, y) | y = 0\}$ 上连续

(6) 在 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 上连续

(7) 在 $\{(x, y) | x, y \neq n\pi, n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ 上连续

(8) 在 $\{(x, y) | y \neq 0\}$ 上连续

2. 局部保号性: 若 $f(x, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 连续, 且 $f(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$. 则 $\exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $f(x, y)$ 在 $U(P_0; \delta)$ 内与 $f(x_0, y_0)$ 同号. 且存在 $r > 0$ s.t. $\forall (x, y) \in U(P_0; \delta), |f(x, y)| \geq r > 0$.

证 令 $\varepsilon = \frac{1}{2}|f(x_0, y_0) - r|$ 即证.

3. 设 $x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta$, 则 $|\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)^p}| = |\frac{r \cos \theta}{r^{2p}}| \leq \frac{1}{r^{2p-1}}$

当 $p < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{r^{2p-1}} = 0$

当 $p \geq \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $\lim_{y=0, (x, y) \rightarrow (x_0, 0)} \frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)^p} = \begin{cases} 1, & p = \frac{1}{2} \\ +\infty, & p > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$

综上, 当 $p < \frac{1}{2}$ 时, $f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 连续

4. 设 $(x_0, y_0) \in S$.

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0$ s.t. $\forall |y - y_0| < \delta_1, |f(x_0, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$\exists \delta_2 > 0$ s.t. $\forall |x - x_0| < \delta_2, |f(x, y) - f(x_0, y)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$ s.t. $\forall P \in U^0(P_0; \delta), |f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow f$ 在 S 上连续

5. 由最大、最小值定理与介值性定理即证.

6. 设 $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} \varphi_k(x) = \varphi(x)$, $\lim_{k \rightarrow +\infty} F_k(x) = F(x) = f(x, \varphi(x))$

$\forall \delta > 0, \exists K > 0$ s.t. $\forall k > K, x \in [a, b], |\varphi_k(x) - \varphi(x)| < \delta$

设 $P_0(x_0, \varphi(x_0)) \in [a, b] \times [c, d]$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $\forall x \in U^0(x_0; \delta), |F_k(x) - F_k(x_0)| < \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists K > 0$ s.t. $\forall k > K, x \in [a, b], |F_k(x) - F(x)| < \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow F_k$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致收敛

7. 设 $P_0(x_0, y_0) \in G$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0$ s.t. $\forall |x - x_0| < \delta_1, |f(x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

令 $\delta_2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{2L}$, 则 $\forall |y - y_0| < \delta_2, |f(x, y_0) - f(x, y)| < L\delta_2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$ s.t. $\forall P \in U^\circ(P_0; \delta), |f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$

$\Rightarrow f$ 在 G 上处处连续

8. $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续 $\Rightarrow \varphi(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上一致连续

易知, f 在 D 上

9. 显然 f 在 D 上连续.

令 $P_1 = (\frac{n}{n+1}, \frac{n}{n+1}), P_2 = (\frac{n-1}{n}, \frac{n-1}{n})$

显然, $\forall \delta > 0, \exists n > 0$ s.t. $\rho(P_1, P_2) < \delta$

又 $|f(P_1) - f(P_2)| = \frac{2n^2-1}{4n^2-1} > \frac{1}{2}$

故 f 在 D 上不一致连续

10. $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0$ s.t. $\forall |y - y_0| < \delta_1, |f(y_0, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

$\exists \delta_2 > 0$ s.t. $\forall |x - x_0| < \delta_2, |f(x, y_0 - \delta_1) - f(x_0, y_0 - \delta_1)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, |f(x, y_0 + \delta_1) - f(x_0, y_0 + \delta_1)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

又 $f(x, y)$ 对 y 单调, 故 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$ s.t. $\forall P \in U^\circ(P_0; \delta), |f(x, y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$

故 f 在 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 上连续.

第十六章总练习题

1. 设 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ 是有界闭集, $d(E)$ 为 E 的直径. 证明: 存在 $P_1, P_2 \in E$, 使得 $\rho(P_1, P_2) = d(E)$.
2. 设 $E \subset \mathbb{R}^2$. 试证 E 为闭集的充要条件是 $E = E \cup \partial E$ 或 $E' = \text{int } E$.
3. 设 $f(x, y) = \frac{1}{xy}$, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $k > 1$.

$$D_1 = \{(x, y) \mid \frac{1}{k} \leq x \leq kx\},$$

$$D_2 = \{(x, y) \mid x > 0, y > 0\}.$$

试分别讨论 $i=1, 2$ 时极限 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y)$ 是否存在, 为什么?

4. 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \varphi(x) = A$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \phi(x) = \phi(x_0) = 0$, 且在 (x_0, x_0) 附近有 $|f(x, y) - \varphi(x)| \leq \phi(x)$. 证明 $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (x_0, y_0)} f(x, y) = A$.

5. 设 f 为定义在 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 上的连续函数, α 是任一实数.

$$E = \{(x, y) \mid f(x, y) > \alpha, (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2\},$$

$$F = \{(x, y) \mid f(x, y) \geq \alpha, (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2\}.$$

证明 E 是开集, F 是闭集.

6. 设 f 在有界开集 E 上一致连续. 证明:

(1) 可将 f 连续延拓到 E 的边界;

(2) f 在 E 上有界.

7. 设 $u = \varphi(x, y)$ 与 $v = \phi(x, y)$ 在 xy 平面中的点集 E 上一致连续. φ 与 ϕ 把点集 E 映射为 uv 平面中的点集 D . $f(u, v)$ 在 D 上一致连续. 证明复合函数 $f(\varphi(x, y), \phi(x, y))$ 在 E 上一致连续.

8. 设 $f(x)$ 在区间 (a, b) 内连续可导, 函数

$$F(x, y) = \frac{f(x) - f(y)}{x - y} \quad (x \neq y), \quad F(x, x) = f'(x)$$

定义在区域 $D = (a, b) \times (a, b)$ 上. 证明: 对任何 $c \in (a, b)$, 有

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (c,c)} F(x, y) = f'(c).$$

$$1. d(E) = \sup_{P, Q \in E} \rho(P, Q) \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon_n = \frac{1}{n}, \exists P_n, Q_n \in E \text{ s.t. } \rho(P_n, Q_n) + \varepsilon_n > d(E)$$

由致密性定理得, $\{P_n\}, \{Q_n\}$ 存在收敛子列 $\{P_{n_k}\}, \{Q_{n_k}\}$, 设 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} P_{n_k} = P_1, \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} Q_{n_k} = P_2$

E 为有界闭集 $\Rightarrow P_1, P_2 \in E$

$$\text{故 } \rho(P_1, P_2) \leq d(E) \leq \rho(P_1, P_2) \Rightarrow \rho(P_1, P_2) = d(E)$$

2. 略

3. (i) $i=1$

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} x = \lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} y = +\infty \Rightarrow \lim_{(x,y) \in D_1, r \rightarrow +\infty} f(x, y) = 0$$

(ii) $i=2$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists x = \varepsilon, y = \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \text{ s.t. } (x, y) \in D_2, \lim_{r \rightarrow +\infty} f(x, y) = \varepsilon$$

故极限不存在

$$4. \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta_1 > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall |y - y_0| < \delta_1, |\varphi(y) - \varphi(y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\exists \delta_2 > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall |x - x_0| < \delta_2, |\psi(x) - \psi(x_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\} \text{ s.t. } \forall P(x, y) \in U^\circ(P_0; \delta), |f(x, y) - A| \leq |f(x, y) - \varphi(y)| + |\varphi(y) - A| \leq |\psi(x)| + |\varphi(y) - A| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

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

5.

$$(1) \forall P_0 = (x_0, y_0) \in E, f(x_0, y_0) > 2.$$

由保号性得, $\exists \delta > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall P = (x, y) \in U^\circ(P_0; \delta), f(x, y) > 2$

$\Rightarrow \text{int } E = E \Rightarrow E$ 为开集

(2) 设 $P_0 = (x_0, y_0)$ 为 F 的聚点

则存在一互异点列 $\{P_n\} \subseteq F \text{ s.t. } n \rightarrow \infty, P_n \rightarrow P_0$

$$f(x_n, y_n) \geq 2 \Rightarrow f(x_0, y_0) \geq 2 \Rightarrow P_0 \in F$$

故 F 为闭集

6. 略

$$7. \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall |u_1 - u_2| < \delta, |v_1 - v_2| < \delta, |f(u_1, v_1) - f(u_2, v_2)| < \varepsilon$$

$$\forall \delta > 0, \exists \eta > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall |x_1 - x_2| < \eta, |y_1 - y_2| < \eta, |u_1 - u_2| = |\varphi(x_1, y_1) - \varphi(x_2, y_2)| < \delta, |v_1 - v_2| = |\psi(x_1, y_1) - \psi(x_2, y_2)| < \delta$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \eta > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall |x_1 - x_2| < \eta, |y_1 - y_2| < \eta, |f(\varphi(x_1, y_1), \psi(x_1, y_1)) - f(\varphi(x_2, y_2), \psi(x_2, y_2))| < \varepsilon$$

故 f 在 E 上一致连续

$$8. \text{由Lagrange中值定理得, } \exists \xi \in (x, y) \text{ s.t. } F(x, y) = \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x} = f'(\xi)$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (c,c)} F(x, y) = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow c} f'(\xi) = f'(c)$$

1. 求下列函数的偏导数:

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

(3) $z = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$; (4) $z = \ln(x + y^2)$;

(5) $z = e^{xy}$; (6) $z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$;

(7) $z = xy e^{\sin(xy)}$; (8) $u = \frac{y}{x} + \frac{z}{y} - \frac{x}{z}$;

(9) $u = [xy]^x$; (10) $u = x^x$.

2. 设 $f(x, y) = x + (y-1) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$, 求 $f_x(x, 1)$.3. 设 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} y \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$ 考察函数 f 在原点 $(0, 0)$ 的偏导数.4. 证明函数 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 连续但偏导数不存在.5. 考察函数 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x y \sin \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, & x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 的可微性.6. 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.7. 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 $(0, 0)$ 不连续, 而 f 在点 $(0, 0)$ 可微.

8. 求下列函数在给定点的全微分.

(1) $z = x^2 + y^2 - 4x^2 y^2$ 在点 $(0, 0), (1, 1)$; (2) $z = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$ 在点 $(1, 0), (0, 1)$.

9. 求下列函数的全微分.

(1) $z = y \sin(x + y)$; (2) $u = x e^m + e^m + xy$.

10. 求曲面 $z = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$ 在点 $(1, 1, \frac{\pi}{4})$ 的切平面方程和法线方程.11. 求曲面 $3x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 27$ 在点 $(3, 1, 1)$ 的切平面与法线方程.12. 在曲面 $z = xy$ 上求一点, 使这点的切平面平行于平面 $x + 3y + z + 9 = 0$, 并写出此切平面方程和法线方程.

13. 计算近似值:

(1) $1.002 \times 2.003^3 \times 3.004^3$; (2) $\sin 29^\circ \tan 46^\circ$.

14. 设圆台上、下底的半径分别为 $R = 30$ cm, $r = 20$ cm, 高 $h = 40$ cm. 若 R, r, h 分别增加 3 mm, 4 mm, 2 mm, 求此圆台体积变化的近似值.15. 证明: 若二元函数 f 在点 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 的某邻域 $U(P)$ 上的偏导函数 f_x 与 f_y 有界, 则 f 在 $U(P)$ 上连续.16. 设二元函数 f 在区域 $D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ 上连续.(1) 若在 $\text{int } D$ 内有 $f_x = 0$, 试问 f 在 D 上有何特性?(2) 若在 $\text{int } D$ 内有 $f_x = f_y = 0$, f 又怎样?(3) 在 (1) 的讨论中, 关于 f 在 D 上的连续性假设可否省略? 长方形区域可否改为任意区域?17. 试证在原点 $(0, 0)$ 的充分小邻域内, 有

$$\arctan \frac{x + y}{1 + xy} = x + y.$$

18. 求曲面 $z = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{4}$ 与平面 $y = 4$ 的交线在 $x = 2$ 处的切线与 Ox 轴的交角.

19. 试证: (1) 乘积的相对误差限近似于各因子相对误差限之和;

(2) 商的相对误差限近似于分子和分母相对误差限之和.

20. 测得一物体的体积 $V = 4.45 \text{ cm}^3$, 其绝对误差限为 0.01 cm^3 , 又测得质量 $m = 30.80 \text{ g}$, 其绝对误差限为 0.01 g . 求由公式 $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$ 算出的密度 ρ 的相对误差限和绝对误差限.

1.

(1) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2xy, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2$

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

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

(4) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + y^2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x + y^2}$

(5) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y e^{xy}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x e^{xy}$

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

(7) $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y[1 + xy \cos(xy)] e^{\sin(xy)}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x[1 + xy \cos(xy)] e^{\sin(xy)}$

(8) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{z}{y^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{x}{z}$

(9) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = x^{z-1} y^z z, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x^z y^{z-1} z, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = (xy)^z \ln(xy)$

(10) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^2 x^{y^2-1}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x^{y^2} y^{2-1} z \ln x, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x^{y^2} y^2 (\ln x)(\ln y)$

2. $f(x, 1) = x, f_x(x, 1) = 1$

3. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)} = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,0)}$ 不存在

4. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0,0) \Rightarrow f$ 在 $(0,0)$ 连续

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,0)}$ 不存在

5. $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{(0,0)} = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{(0,0)} = 0$

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

故 f 在 $(0,0)$ 处可微

6. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0,0) \Rightarrow f$ 在 $(0,0)$ 连续

$f_x(0,0) = 0, f_y(0,0) = 0$

$$x=y, \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f_x(0,0) \Delta x - f_y(0,0) \Delta y}{\rho} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}, y=0, \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{f(x,y) - f_x(0,0) \Delta x - f_y(0,0) \Delta y}{\rho} = 0$$

故 f 在 $(0,0)$ 不可微

7. $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f(x, y) = 0 = f(0,0) \Rightarrow f$ 在 $(0,0)$ 连续

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f_x(x,y) \neq f_x(0,0) \Rightarrow f_x \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 不连续}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} f_y(x,y) \neq f_y(0,0) \Rightarrow f_y \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 不连续}$$

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\Delta f - f_x(0,0)\Delta x - f_y(0,0)\Delta y}{\rho} = 0 \Rightarrow f \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 可微}$$

8.

$$(1) f_x(x,y) = 4x^3 - 8xy^2, f_y(x,y) = 4y^3 - 8x^2y$$

$$dz|_{(0,0)} = f_x(0,0)dx + f_y(0,0)dy = 0$$

$$dz|_{(1,1)} = f_x(1,1)dx + f_y(1,1)dy = -4dx - 4dy$$

$$(2) f_x(x,y) = y^2(x^2+y^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}}, f_y(x,y) = -xy(x^2+y^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$dz|_{(1,0)} = f_x(1,0)dx + f_y(1,0)dy = 0$$

$$dz|_{(0,1)} = f_x(0,1)dx + f_y(0,1)dy = dx$$

9.

$$(1) dz = z_x dx + z_y dy = y \cos(x+y) dx + [\sin(x+y) + y \cos(x+y)] dy$$

$$(2) du = u_x dx + u_y dy + u_z dz = e^{xy} dx + (xz e^{yz} + 1) dy + (xy e^{yz} - e^{-z}) dz$$

$$10. z_x(1,1) = -\frac{1}{2}, z_y(1,1) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Pi: z - \frac{x}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}(y-1) \Rightarrow x-y+2z = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$L_1: \frac{x-1}{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{y-1}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{z-\frac{x}{2}}{-1}$$

$$11. z(x,y) = \sqrt{3x^2 + y^2 - 2}$$

$$z_x(3,1) = 9, z_y(3,1) = 1$$

$$\Pi: z-1 = 9(x-3) + (y-1) \Rightarrow 9x+y-z-27=0$$

$$L_1: \frac{x-3}{9} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$$

$$12. z_x=1, z_y=3 \Rightarrow x=-3, y=-1 \Rightarrow z=3, P(-3,-1,3)$$

$$\Pi: z-3 = (x+3) + 3(y+1) \Rightarrow x+3y-z+3=0$$

$$L_1: \frac{x+3}{1} = \frac{y+1}{3} = \frac{z-3}{-1}$$

13. 略

14. 略

$$15. \text{ 设 } |f_x| < M, |f_y| < M$$

$$|\Delta z| = |f(x+\Delta x, y+\Delta y) - f(x,y)| = |f_x(x+\theta(\Delta x), y+\eta(\Delta y))\Delta x + f_y(x, y+\eta(\Delta y))\Delta y| \leq M|\Delta x| + M|\Delta y|$$

$$\text{故 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2M} \text{ s.t. } \forall (x,y) \in U(P;\delta), |\Delta z| \leq M|\Delta x| + M|\Delta y| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon$$

$$\Rightarrow f \text{ 在 } U(P) \text{ 上连续}$$

16.

$$(1) f(x,y) = \varphi(y)$$

$$(2) f(x,y) = \text{constant}$$

(3) 不可以

$$17. \text{ 令 } z(x,y) = \arctan \frac{x+y}{1+xy}$$

$$\Delta z = z_x(0,0)\Delta x + z_y(0,0)\Delta y = \Delta x + \Delta y \Rightarrow z \approx x+y$$

$$18. z_x(2,4) = \tan \alpha \Rightarrow \alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

19.

$$(1) \text{ 设 } z=xy, \text{ 则 } dz = ydx + xdy$$

$$\left| \frac{\Delta z}{z} \right| \approx \left| \frac{dz}{z} \right| = \left| \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{dy}{y} \right| \leq \left| \frac{dx}{x} \right| + \left| \frac{dy}{y} \right|$$

$$(2) \text{ 设 } z = \frac{x}{y}, \text{ 则 } dz = \frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2}$$

$$\left| \frac{\Delta z}{z} \right| \approx \left| \frac{dz}{z} \right| = \left| \frac{dx}{x} - \frac{dy}{y} \right| \leq \left| \frac{dx}{x} \right| + \left| \frac{dy}{y} \right|$$

20. 略

1. 求下列复合函数的偏导数或导数:

(1) 设 $z = \arctan(xy)$, $y = e^x$, 求 $\frac{dz}{dx}$;

(2) 设 $z = \frac{x^2+y^2-z^2}{xy-e^{-y}}$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$;

(3) 设 $z = x^2 + xy + y^2$, $x = t^2$, $y = t$, 求 $\frac{dz}{dt}$;

(4) 设 $z = u^2 \ln y$, $u = \frac{x}{y}$, $y = 3u - 2v$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$;

(5) 设 $u = f(x+y, xy)$, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$;

(6) 设 $u = f\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{x}\right)$, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$;

2. 设 $z = [x+y]^n$, 求 dz ;

3. 设 $z = \frac{y}{f(x^2-y^2)}$, 其中 f 为可微函数, 验证

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{z}{y^2}.$$

4. 设 $z = \sin y + f(\sin x - \sin y)$, 其中 f 为可微函数, 证明

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sec x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \sec y = 1.$$

5. 设 $f(x, y)$ 可微, 证明: 在坐标旋转变换

$$x = u \cos \theta - v \sin \theta, \quad y = u \sin \theta + v \cos \theta$$

之下, $(f_x)^2 + (f_y)^2$ 是一个形式不变量. 即若

$$g(u, v) = f(u \cos \theta - v \sin \theta, u \sin \theta + v \cos \theta),$$

则必有 $(f_x)^2 + (f_y)^2 = (g_u)^2 + (g_v)^2$ (其中旋转角 θ 是常数).

6. 设 $f(u)$ 是可微函数, $F(x, t) = f(x+2t) - f(3t-2t)$. 试求:

$$F_x(0, 0) \text{ 与 } F_t(0, 0).$$

7. 若函数 $u = F(x, y, z)$ 满足恒等式 $F(x, y, z) = t^k F(x, y, z)$ ($t > 0$), 则称 $F(x, y, z)$ 为 k 次齐次函数. 试证下述关于齐次函数的欧拉定理: 可微函数 $F(x, y, z)$ 为 k 次齐次函数的充要条件是

$$xF_x(x, y, z) + yF_y(x, y, z) + zF_z(x, y, z) = kF(x, y, z).$$

并证明 $u = \frac{xy^2}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} - xy$ 为 2 次齐次函数.

8. 设 $f(x, y, z)$ 具有性质 $f(tx, ty, tz) = t^k f(x, y, z)$ ($t > 0$), 证明:

(1) $f(x, y, z) = x^k f\left(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{z}{x}\right)$;

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

9. 设由行列式表示的函数

$$D(x) = \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(x) & \cdots & a_{1n}(x) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1}(x) & \cdots & a_{nn}(x) \end{vmatrix},$$

其中 $a_{ij}(x)$ ($i, j=1, 2, \dots, n$) 的导数都存在, 证明

$$\frac{dD(x)}{dx} = \sum_{i=1}^n \begin{vmatrix} a_{11}(x) & \cdots & a_{1n}(x) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a'_{i1}(x) & \cdots & a'_{in}(x) \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1}(x) & \cdots & a_{nn}(x) \end{vmatrix}.$$

1.

$$(1) \frac{dz}{ds} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{ds}$$

$$= \frac{y}{1+x^2y^2} + \frac{\pi}{1+x^2y^2} \cdot e^x$$

$$= \frac{(x+1)e^x}{1+x^2e^{2x}}$$

$$(2) \text{ 记 } u = \frac{x^2+y^2}{xy}, \text{ 则 } z = ue^u, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{y}{x^2}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{dz}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{x^2+y^2}{xy} + 1 \right) e^{\frac{x^2+y^2}{xy}} \left(\frac{1}{y} - \frac{y}{x^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{dz}{du} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{x^2+y^2}{xy} + 1 \right) e^{\frac{x^2+y^2}{xy}} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{y^2} \right)$$

$$(3) \frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt}$$

$$= (2x+y)(2t) + (2y+x)$$

$$= (2t^2+t)(2t) + 2t+t^2$$

$$= 4t^3+3t^2+2t$$

$$(4) \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}$$

$$= (2x \ln y) \left(\frac{1}{v} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{y} \right) \cdot 3$$

$$= \left(\frac{2u}{v} \ln(3u-2v) \right) \cdot \frac{1}{v} + \frac{3u^2}{v^2(3u-2v)}$$

$$= \frac{2u \ln(3u-2v)}{v^2} + \frac{3u^2}{v^2(3u-2v)}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}$$

$$= (2x \ln y) \left(-\frac{y}{v^2} \right) + \left(\frac{x^2}{y} \right) (-2)$$

$$= \left(\frac{2u}{v} \ln(3u-2v) \right) \left(-\frac{y}{v^2} \right) - \frac{2u^2}{v^2(3u-2v)}$$

$$= -\frac{2u^2 \ln(3u-2v)}{v^3} - \frac{2u^2}{v^2(3u-2v)}$$

$$(5) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial(x+y)} \frac{\partial(x+y)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial(xy)} \frac{\partial(xy)}{\partial x} = f_1(x+y, xy) + y f_2(x+y, xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial(x+y)} \frac{\partial(x+y)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial(xy)} \frac{\partial(xy)}{\partial y} = f_1(x+y, xy) + x f_2(x+y, xy)$$

$$(6) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \frac{x}{y}} \frac{\partial \frac{x}{y}}{\partial x} = f_1\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \frac{x}{y}} \frac{\partial \frac{x}{y}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \frac{y}{x}} \frac{\partial \frac{y}{x}}{\partial y} = f_1\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{y^2}\right) + f_2\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \frac{x}{y}} \frac{\partial \frac{x}{y}}{\partial z} = f_1\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{x}\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{z^2}\right)$$

$$2. \ln z = xy \ln(x+y)$$

$$\frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \ln z}{\partial x} = y \ln(x+y) + \frac{xy}{x+y} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (x+y)^{xy} \left(y \ln(x+y) + \frac{xy}{x+y} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial \ln z}{\partial y} = x \ln(x+y) + \frac{xy}{x+y} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (x+y)^{xy} (x \ln(x+y) + \frac{xy}{x+y})$$

$$\text{d}z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy = (x+y)^{xy} (y \ln(x+y) + \frac{xy}{x+y}) dx + (x+y)^{xy} (x \ln(x+y) + \frac{xy}{x+y}) dy$$

$$3. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y(2xf'(x^2-y^2))}{(f(x^2-y^2))^2}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{f(x^2-y^2) - y(-2yf'(x^2-y^2))}{(f(x^2-y^2))^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{yf(x^2-y^2)} = \frac{z}{y^2}$$

$$4. \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cos x f(\sin x - \sin y), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \cos y - \cos y f(\sin x - \sin y)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \sec x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \sec y = f'(\sin x - \sin y) + 1 - f'(\sin x - \sin y) = 1$$

$$5. g_u = f_x(x, y) \cos \theta + f_y(x, y) \sin \theta$$

$$g_v = f_x(x, y) (-\sin \theta) + f_y(x, y) \cos \theta$$

$$\Rightarrow (g_u)^2 + (g_v)^2 = (f_x)^2 + (f_y)^2 = (f_x)^2 + (f_y)^2$$

$$6. F_x(x, t) = f'(x+2t) + 3f'(3x-2t) \Rightarrow F_x(0, 0) = 4f'(0)$$

$$F_t(x, t) = 2f'(x+2t) - 2f'(3x-2t) \Rightarrow F_t(0, 0) = 0$$

7.

$$(1) \Rightarrow \text{if } \Phi(x, y, z, t) = t^k F(tx, ty, tz)$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} = t^{k-1} [\sum x F_{tx}(tx, ty, tz) - k F(tx, ty, tz)] = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi(x, y, z) = \Phi(x, y, z, t), \quad t^k \psi(x, y, z) = F(tx, ty, tz)$$

$$\text{令 } t=1, \text{ 则 } \psi(x, y, z) = F(x, y, z), \quad \text{即证.}$$

$$\Leftarrow F(tx, ty, tz) = t^k F(x, y, z)$$

$$\text{两边对 } t \text{ 求导得 } \sum x F_{tx}(tx, ty, tz) = k t^{k-1} F(x, y, z)$$

$$\text{令 } t=1 \text{ 即证.}$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{xy^k}{x^2+y^2} (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}) - y, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xy^k}{x^2+y^2} (\frac{2}{y} - \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}) - x$$

$$x F_x(x, y) + y F_y(x, y) = \frac{2xy^k}{x^2+y^2} - 2xy = 2z$$

8.

$$(1) \text{ 令 } t=x, \quad x=1, \quad y=\frac{y}{x^k}, \quad z=\frac{z}{x^n} \text{ 即证.}$$

$$(2) f(tx, t^k y, t^m z) = t^n f(x, y, z)$$

$$\text{两边对 } t \text{ 求导得 } x f_{tx}(tx, t^k y, t^m z) + k t^{k-1} y f_{ty}(tx, t^k y, t^m z) + m t^{m-1} z f_{tz}(tx, t^k y, t^m z) = n t^{n-1} f(x, y, z)$$

$$\text{令 } t=1 \text{ 即证.}$$

$$9. \text{ 记 } x_{ij} = a_{ij}(t), \text{ 则 } D(t) = f(x_{11}, x_{12}, \dots, x_{nn})$$

$$D'(t) = \sum \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{ij}} \frac{dx_{ij}}{dt}$$

$$\text{又 } f(x_{11}, \dots, x_{ij}, \dots, x_{nn}) = \sum x_{ij} A_{ij}, \text{ 则 } \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_{ij}} = A_{ij}$$

$$\text{故 } D'(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}'(t) A_{ij}(t) = \sum_{i=1}^n \begin{vmatrix} a_{i1}(t) & a_{i2}(t) & \dots & a_{in}(t) \\ a_{1i}(t) & a_{2i}(t) & \dots & a_{ni}(t) \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ a_{mi}(t) & a_{ni}(t) & \dots & a_{nn}(t) \end{vmatrix}$$

1. 求函数 $u=xy^2+z^2-xyz$ 在点 $(1,1,2)$ 沿方向 l (l 的方向角分别为 $60^\circ, 45^\circ, 60^\circ$) 的方向导数.
2. 求函数 $u=xyz$ 在沿点 $A(5,1,2)$ 到点 $B(9,4,14)$ 的方向 $\overrightarrow{AB}$ 上的方向导数.
3. 求函数 $u=x^2+2y^2+3z^2+xy-4x+2y-4z$ 在 $A=(0,0,0)$ 及 $B=(5,-3,\frac{2}{3})$ 的梯度以及它们的模.
4. 设函数 $u=\ln\left(\frac{1}{r}\right)$, 其中 $r=\sqrt{(x-a)^2+(y-b)^2+(z-c)^2}$, 求 u 的梯度, 并指出在空间哪些点上

成立等式 $|\text{grad } u|=1$.

5. 设函数 $u=\frac{x^2}{r^2}+\frac{y^2}{r^2}+\frac{z^2}{r^2}$, 求它在点 (a,b,c) 的梯度.

6. 证明:

- (1) $\text{grad}(u+c)=\text{grad } u$ (c 为常数);
- (2) $\text{grad}(\alpha u+\beta v)=\alpha \text{grad } u+\beta \text{grad } v$ (α, β 为常数);

- (3) $\text{grad}(uv)=u \text{grad } v+v \text{grad } u$;
- (4) $\text{grad } f(u)=f'(u) \text{grad } u$.

7. 设 $r=\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}$, 试求:

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

8. 设 $u=x^2+y^2+z^2-3xyz$, 试问在怎样的点上 $\text{grad } u$ 分别满足:

- (1) 垂直于 x 轴;
- (2) 平行于 x 轴;
- (3) 恒为零向量.

9. 设 $f(x,y)$ 可微, l 是 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 上的一个确定向量. 倘若处处有 $f'_x(x,y)=0$, 试问此函数 f 有何特征?

10. 设 $f(x,y)$ 可微, l_1 与 l_2 是 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 上的一组线性无关向量. 试证明: 若 $f'_i(x,y)=0$ ($i=1,2$), 则 $f(x,y)=\text{常数}$.

$$1. u_x(1,1,2)=-1, u_y(1,1,2)=0, u_z(1,1,2)=1$$

$$u_l = u_x \cos \alpha + u_y \cos \beta + u_z \cos \gamma = 5$$

$$2. u_x(5,1,2)=2, u_y(5,1,2)=10, u_z(5,1,2)=5$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{x}{\|\overrightarrow{AB}\|} = \frac{4}{13}, \cos \beta = \frac{y}{\|\overrightarrow{AB}\|} = \frac{4}{13}, \cos \gamma = \frac{z}{\|\overrightarrow{AB}\|} = \frac{12}{13}$$

$$u_l = u_x \cos \alpha + u_y \cos \beta + u_z \cos \gamma = 5$$

$$3. u_x=2x-4, u_y=4y+2, u_z=6z-4$$

$$\text{grad } u(0,0,0)=(-4, 2, -4) \quad |\text{grad } u(0,0,0)|=6$$

$$\text{grad } u(5,-3,\frac{2}{3})=(3, -5, 0), |\text{grad } u(5,-3,\frac{2}{3})|=\sqrt{34}$$

$$4. \text{grad } u = (\frac{a-x}{r^3}, \frac{b-y}{r^3}, \frac{c-z}{r^3})$$

$$|\text{grad } u|=r=1 \Rightarrow x^2+y^2+z^2=1$$

$$5. \text{grad } u(a,b,c)=(-\frac{2}{a}, -\frac{2}{b}, -\frac{2}{c})$$

$$6. \text{无解}$$

$$7.$$

$$(1) \text{grad } r = (\frac{x}{r}, \frac{y}{r}, \frac{z}{r})$$

$$(2) \text{grad } \frac{1}{r} = (-\frac{x}{r^3}, -\frac{y}{r^3}, -\frac{z}{r^3})$$

$$8.$$

$$(1) u_z=0 \Rightarrow 2z=3xy$$

$$(2) u_x=0, u_y=0 \Rightarrow 2x=3yz, 2y=3xz$$

$$(3) u_x=0, u_y=0, u_z=0 \Rightarrow x^2=y^2=z^2$$

$$9. f_x(x,y)=f_x \cos \alpha + f_y \cos \beta = 0 \Rightarrow (f_x, f_y) \perp l$$

$$10. f_{l_1}(x,y)=0, f_{l_2}(x,y)=0 \Rightarrow \begin{vmatrix} \cos \alpha_1 & \cos \alpha_2 \\ \cos \beta_1 & \cos \beta_2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Rightarrow f_x=f_y=0 \Rightarrow f(x,y)=\text{constant}$$

16. 设函数 $u = \varphi(x + \varphi(y))$, 证明

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

17. 设 f_x, f_y 和 f_{xy} 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的某邻域上存在, f_{xy} 在点 (x_0, y_0) 连续, 证明 $f_{xy}(x_0, y_0)$ 也存在, 且 $f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = f_{yx}(x_0, y_0)$.18. 设 f_x, f_y 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的某邻域上存在且在点 (x_0, y_0) 可微, 则有

$$f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = f_{yx}(x_0, y_0).$$

19. 设

$$u = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ x & y & z \\ x^2 & y^2 & z^2 \end{vmatrix}.$$

求: (1) $u_x + u_y + u_z$; (2) $u_{xx} + y u_{xy} + z u_{xz}$; (3) $u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz}$.20. 设 $f(x, y, z) = Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + Dxy + Eyz + Fxz$, 试按 h, k, l 的正数幂展开 $f(x+h, y+k, z+l)$.

1. 求下列函数的高阶偏导数:

(1) $z = x^2 + y^2 - 4xz^2$, 所有二阶偏导数;(2) $z = e^x(\cos y + \sin y)$, 所有二阶偏导数;(3) $z = \arctan(xy)$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x^2}$;(4) $u = xyz e^{xyz}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y \partial z}$;(5) $z = f(xy^2, x^2y)$, 所有二阶偏导数;(6) $u = f(x^2 + y^2, z^2)$, 所有二阶偏导数;(7) $z = f(x + y, xy, \frac{x}{y})$, z_{xz}, z_{zy} .2. 设 $u = f(x, y)$, $x = r \cos \theta$, $y = r \sin \theta$. 证明:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}.$$

3. 设 $u = f(r)$, $r^2 = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2$. 证明:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_2^2} + \cdots + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_n^2} = \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \frac{n-1}{r} \frac{du}{dr}.$$

4. 设 $v = \frac{1}{r} e^{\left(t - \frac{r^2}{c}\right)}$, c 为常数, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$. 证明:

$$v_{xx} + v_{yy} + v_{zz} = \frac{1}{c^2} v.$$

5. 证明定理 17.8 的推论.

6. 通过对 $F(x, y) = \sin x \cos y$ 应用中值定理, 证明对某 $\theta \in (0, 1)$, 有

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{\pi}{3} \cos \frac{\pi \theta}{3} \cos \frac{\pi \theta}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6} \sin \frac{\pi \theta}{3} \sin \frac{\pi \theta}{6}.$$

7. 求下列函数在指定点处的泰勒公式:

(1) $f(x, y) = \sin(x^2 + y^2)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ (到二阶为止);(2) $f(x, y) = \frac{x}{y}$ 在点 $(1, 1)$ (到三阶为止);(3) $f(x, y) = \ln(1 + x + y)$ 在点 $(0, 0)$;(4) $f(x, y) = 2x^2 - xy + y^2 - 6x - 3y + 5$ 在点 $(1, -2)$.

8. 求下列函数的极值点

(1) $z = 3axy - x^2 - y^2$ ($a > 0$);(2) $z = x^2 - xy + y^2 - 2x + y$;(3) $z = e^{2x}(x + y^2 + 2y)$.

9. 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) $z = \sin x \sin y - \sin(x + y), (x, y) | x \geq 0, y \geq 0, x + y \leq 2\pi$.10. 在已知周长为 $2p$ 的一切三角形中, 求出面积为最大的三角形.11. 在 xy 平面上求一点, 使它到三直线 $x=0, y=0$ 及 $x+2y-16=0$ 的距离平方和最小.12. 已知平面上 n 个点的坐标分别是

$$A_1(x_1, y_1), A_2(x_2, y_2), \dots, A_n(x_n, y_n),$$

试求一点, 使它与这 n 个点距离的平方和最小.13. 证明: 函数 $u = \frac{1}{2\alpha \sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x-y)^2}{4\alpha^2 t}}$ (α, k 为常数) 满足热传导方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \alpha^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

14. 证明: 函数 $u = \ln \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}$ (a, b 为常数) 满足拉普拉斯方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

15. 证明: 若函数 $u = f(x, y)$ 满足拉普拉斯方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0,$$

则函数 $v = f\left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}\right)$ 也满足此方程.

1.

$$(1) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (4x^3 - 8xy^2) = 12x^2 - 8y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (4x^3 - 8xy^2) = -16xy$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (4y^3 - 8x^2y) = -16xy$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (4y^3 - 8x^2y) = 12y^2 - 8x^2$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^x(\cos y + x \sin y + \sin y)) = e^x(\cos y + x \sin y + 2 \sin y)$$

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

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

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

$$(3) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} (-\ln(xy) + 1) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} (-\ln(xy) + 1) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{1}{y}\right) = -\frac{1}{y^2}$$

$$(4) \frac{\partial^{r_1+r_2+r_3} u}{\partial x^r \partial y^s \partial z^t} = \frac{\partial^{r+s+t} u}{\partial y^s \partial z^t} ((x+p)y z e^{xy+yz}) = \frac{\partial^{r+s+t} u}{\partial z^t} ((x+p)(y+q) z e^{xy+yz}) = (x+p)(y+q)(z+r) e^{xy+yz}$$

$$(5) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (y^2 f_1 + 2xy f_2) = y^2 f_{11} + 2xy^2 f_{12} + 2y f_2 + 2xy^2 f_{21} + 4x^2 y^2 f_{22}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^2 f_1 + 2xy f_2) = 2y f_1 + 2xy^2 f_{11} + x^2 y^2 f_{12} + 2x f_2 + 4x^2 y^2 f_{21} + 2x^2 y f_{22}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (2xy f_1 + x^2 f_2) = 2y f_1 + 2xy^2 f_{11} + 4x^2 y^2 f_{12} + 2x f_2 + x^2 y^2 f_{21} + 2x^2 y f_{22}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (2xy f_1 + x^2 f_2) = 2x f_1 + 4x^2 y^2 f_{11} + 2x^2 y f_{12} + 2x^2 y f_{21} + x^2 f_{22}$$

(6) 同(5)

$$(7) z_x = f_1 + y f_2 + \frac{1}{y} f_3$$

$$z_{xx} = f_{11} + y f_{12} + \frac{1}{y} f_{13} + y f_{21} + y^2 f_{22} + f_3 + \frac{1}{y} f_{31} + f_{32} + \frac{1}{y^2} f_{33}$$

$$z_{xy} = f_{11} + x f_{12} - \frac{x}{y^2} f_{13} + f_2 + y f_{21} + x y f_{22} - \frac{x}{y} f_{23} - \frac{1}{y^2} f_{31} + \frac{1}{y} f_{32} - \frac{x}{y^2} f_{33}$$

$$2. \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \cos \theta f_1 + \sin \theta f_2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\cos \theta f_1 + \sin \theta f_2) = \cos^2 \theta f_{11} + \sin \theta \cos \theta f_{12} + \sin \theta \cos \theta f_{21} + \sin^2 \theta f_{22}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (-r \sin \theta f_1 + r \cos \theta f_2) = -r \cos \theta f_1 + r^2 \sin^2 \theta f_{11} - r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta f_{12} - r \sin \theta f_2 - r^2 \sin \theta \cos \theta f_{21} + r^2 \cos^2 \theta f_{22}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f_1 = f_{11}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f_2 = f_{22}$$

代入即证

$$3. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = \frac{du}{dr} \cdot \frac{\partial r}{\partial x_i} = \frac{du}{dr} \cdot \frac{x_i}{r}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i^2} = \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} \cdot \frac{x_i^2}{r^2} + \frac{du}{dr} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{x_i^2}{r^3} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x_i^2} = \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \frac{n-1}{r} \cdot \frac{du}{dr}$$

$$4. v_x = -\frac{x}{r^3} g - \frac{x}{cr^3} g', \quad v_{xx} = \frac{3x^2-r^2}{r^5} g + \frac{3x^2-r^2}{cr^4} g' + \frac{x^2}{c^2 r^3} g''$$

$$\text{同理 } v_{yy} = \frac{3y^2-r^2}{r^5} g + \frac{3y^2-r^2}{cr^4} g' + \frac{y^2}{c^2 r^3} g'', \quad v_{zz} = \frac{3z^2-r^2}{r^5} g + \frac{3z^2-r^2}{cr^4} g' + \frac{z^2}{c^2 r^3} g''$$

$$v_{xx} = \frac{1}{r} g', \quad v_{zz} = \frac{1}{r} g''$$

$$LHS = v_{xx} + v_{yy} + v_{zz} = \frac{1}{c^2 r} g'' = \frac{1}{c^2} v_{zz} = RHS$$

即证

5. 略

$$6. \text{由中值定理得, } \exists \theta \in (0, 1) \text{ s.t. } F\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right) = F(0, 0) + F_x\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\theta, \frac{\pi}{6}\theta\right) \frac{\pi}{2} + F_y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\theta, \frac{\pi}{6}\theta\right) \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cos \frac{\pi\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\pi\theta}{6} - \frac{\pi}{6} \sin \frac{\pi\theta}{2} \sin \frac{\pi\theta}{6}$$

7.

$$(1) \sin(x^2+y^2) = x^2+y^2 - 2\theta(x^2+y^2)^2 \sin(\theta^2 x^2 + \theta^2 y^2) + \frac{4}{3} \theta^3 (x^2+y^2)^3 \cos(\theta^2 x^2 + \theta^2 y^2)$$

$$(2) \frac{x}{y} = 1 + (x-1) - (y-1) - (x-1)(y-1) + (y-1)^2 + (x-1)(y-1)^2 - (y-1)^3 - \frac{(x-1)(y-1)^3}{[1+\theta(y-1)]^4} + \frac{1+\theta(x-1)}{[1+\theta(y-1)]^5} (y-1)^4$$

$$(3) \ln(1+x+y) = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k-1} \frac{(x+y)^k}{k} + (-1)^n \frac{(x+y)^{n+1}}{(n+1)(1+\theta x+\theta y)^{n+1}}$$

$$(4) 2x^2 - xy - 6x - y^2 - 3y + 5 = 5 + 2(x-1)^2 - (x-1)(y+2) - (y+2)^2$$

8.

$$(1) z_x = 3ay - 3x^2, \quad z_y = 3ax - 3y^2$$

$$z_{xx} = -6x, \quad z_{xy} = 3a, \quad z_{yx} = 3a, \quad z_{yy} = -6y$$

$$z_x = z_y = 0 \Rightarrow P = (a, a)$$

$$f_{xx}(P) = -6a < 0, \quad (f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2)(P) = 27a^2 > 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$ 在 (a, a) 取极大值

$$(2) z_x = 2x - y - 2, \quad z_y = -x + 2y + 1$$

$$z_{xx} = 2, \quad z_{xy} = -1, \quad z_{yx} = -1, \quad z_{yy} = 2$$

$$z_x = z_y = 0 \Rightarrow P = (1, 0)$$

$$f_{xx}(P) = 2 > 0, \quad (f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2)(P) = 3 > 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$ 在 $(1, 0)$ 取极小值

$$(3) z_x = e^{2x}(2x+2y^2+4y+1), \quad z_y = 2e^{2x}(y+1)$$

$$z_{xx} = 4e^{2x}(x+y^2+y+1), \quad z_{xy} = 4e^{2x}(y+1), \quad z_{yx} = 4e^{2x}(y+1), \quad z_{yy} = 2e^{2x}$$

$$z_x = z_y = 0 \Rightarrow P = \left(\frac{1}{2}, -1\right)$$

$$f_{xx}(P) > \frac{1}{2}, \quad (f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2)(P) > 0$$

$\Rightarrow f$ 在 $(\frac{1}{2}, -1)$ 取极小值

9.

$$(1) z_x = 2x, \quad z_y = -2y$$

$$z_{xx} = 2, \quad z_{xy} = 0, \quad z_{yx} = 0, \quad z_{yy} = -2$$

$$z_x = z_y = 0 \Rightarrow P = (0, 0)$$

$$f_{xx}(P) > 0, \quad (f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2)(P) < 0 \Rightarrow P \text{ 不是极值点}$$

$$\text{故 } f_{\max} = f(\pm 2, 0) = 4, \quad f_{\min} = f(0, \pm 2) = -4$$

$$(2) z_x = 2x - y, \quad z_y = 2y - x$$

$$z_{xx} = 2, \quad z_{xy} = -1, \quad z_{yx} = -1, \quad z_{yy} = 2$$

$$z_x = z_y = 0 \Rightarrow P = (0, 0)$$

$$f_{xx}(P) > 0, (f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2)(P) > 0 \Rightarrow P \text{ 为极小值点}$$

$$\text{故 } f_{\min} = f(P) = 0, f_{\max} = f(\pm 1, 0) = f(0, \pm 1) = 1$$

$$(3) z_x = \cos x - \cos(x+y), z_y = \cos y - \cos(x+y)$$

$$z_{xx} = -\sin x + \sin(x+y), z_{xy} = \sin(x+y), z_{yx} = \sin(x+y), z_{yy} = -\sin y + \sin(x+y)$$

$$z_x = z_y = 0 \Rightarrow P = (\frac{2\pi}{3}, \frac{2\pi}{3})$$

$$f_{xx}(P) > 0, (f_{xx}f_{yy} - f_{xy}^2)(P) < 0 \Rightarrow P \text{ 为极大值点}$$

$$\text{故 } f_{\max} = f(P) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}, f_{\min} = f|_{x=0, y=0, x+y=2\pi} = 0$$

$$10. x+y+z=2p, S = \sqrt{p(p-x)(p-y)(p-z)} = \sqrt{p(p-x)(p-y)(x+y-p)}$$

$$S_x = S_y = 0 \Rightarrow (x_0, y_0) = (\frac{2p}{3}, \frac{2p}{3})$$

$$S_{xx}(x_0, y_0) > 0, (S_{xx}S_{yy} - S_{xy}^2)(x_0, y_0) < 0 \Rightarrow S_{\max} = S(x_0, y_0) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}p^2$$

$$11. S = x^2 + y^2 + \frac{(x+2y-16)^2}{5}$$

$$S_x = S_y = 0 \Rightarrow P = (\frac{8}{5}, \frac{16}{5})$$

$$S_{xx}(P) > 0, (S_{xx}S_{yy} - S_{xy}^2)(P) > 0 \Rightarrow S_{\min} = S(P)$$

$$12. S = \sum_{i=1}^n [(x-x_i)^2 + (y-y_i)^2]$$

$$S_x = S_y = 0 \Rightarrow P = (\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i, \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n y_i)$$

$$S_{xx}(P) > 0, (S_{xx}S_{yy} - S_{xy}^2)(P) > 0 \Rightarrow S_{\min} = S(P)$$

13. 略

14. 略

15. 略

16. 略

$$17. \text{由 Lagrange 中值定理得, } \exists \theta_1, \theta_2 \in (0, 1) \text{ s.t. } F(\Delta x, \Delta y) = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) + f(x_0, y_0) = f_{yx}(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta y) \Delta x \Delta y$$

$$\text{又 } f_{yx}(x_0 + \theta_1 \Delta x, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta y) = \left[\frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y)}{\Delta x} - \frac{f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta x} \right] \frac{1}{\Delta y}$$

$$\text{令 } \Delta x \rightarrow 0, \text{ 得 } f_{yx}(x_0, y_0 + \theta_2 \Delta y) = \frac{f_x(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) - f_x(x_0, y_0)}{\Delta y}$$

$$\text{令 } \Delta y \rightarrow 0, \text{ 得 } f_{yx}(x_0, y_0) = f_{xy}(x_0, y_0)$$

$$18. \text{设 } \varphi(x) = f(x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x, y_0)$$

$$\text{则由 Lagrange 中值定理得, } \exists \theta \in (0, 1) \text{ s.t. } F(\Delta x, \Delta y) = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0 + \Delta y) + f(x_0, y_0) = \varphi(x_0 + \Delta x) - \varphi(x_0) = \varphi'(x_0 + \theta \Delta x) \Delta x$$

$$= [f_x(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f_x(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0)] \Delta x$$

$$f_x \text{ 在 } (x_0, y_0) \text{ 处可微, 故 } F(\Delta x, \Delta y) = [f_x(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f_x(x_0, y_0)] \Delta x - [f_x(x_0 + \theta \Delta x, y_0) - f_x(x_0, y_0)] \Delta x = [f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) \theta \Delta x + f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) \Delta y + o(\rho) - f_{xx}(x_0, y_0) \theta \Delta x - o(\rho)] \Delta x$$

$$= f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) \Delta x \Delta y + o(\rho) \Delta x$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{F(\Delta x, \Delta y)}{(\Delta x)(\Delta y)} = f_{xy}(x_0, y_0)$$

$$(2) \text{ 同理 } \lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0, 0)} \frac{F(\Delta x, \Delta y)}{(\Delta x)(\Delta y)} = f_{yx}(x_0, y_0)$$

$$\text{故 } f_{xy}(x_0, y_0) = f_{yx}(x_0, y_0)$$

$$19. u_x = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & y & z \\ 2x & y^2 & z^2 \end{vmatrix} = (y-z)(-2x+y+z), u_{xx} = 2(z-y)$$

$$(2) \text{ 同理 } u_y = (z-x)(x-2y+z), u_{yy} = 2(x-z), u_z = (x-y)(x+y-2z), u_{zz} = 2(y-x)$$

$$(1) u_x + u_y + u_z = 0$$

$$(2) xu_x + yu_y + zu_z = 3(x-y)(y-z)(z-x)$$

$$(3) u_{xx} + u_{yy} + u_{zz} = 0$$

$$20. f(x+h, y+k, z+l) = f(x, y, z) + f_x h + f_y k + f_z l + \frac{1}{2} f_{xx} h^2 + \frac{1}{2} f_{yy} k^2 + \frac{1}{2} f_{zz} l^2 + \frac{1}{2} (f_{xy} + f_{yx}) hk + \frac{1}{2} (f_{xz} + f_{zx}) hl + \frac{1}{2} (f_{yz} + f_{zy}) kl \\ = f(x, y, z) + (2Ax + Dy + Fz)h + (2By + D_x + Ez)k + (2Cz + E_y + F_z)l + f(h, k, l)$$

第十七章总练习题

1. 设 $f(x,y,z)=x^2y+y^2z+z^2x$, 证明

$$f_x + f_y + f_z = (x+y+z)^2.$$

2. 求函数

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

在原点的偏导数 $f_x(0,0)$ 与 $f_y(0,0)$, 并考察 $f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 的可微性.

3. 设

$$u = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & \cdots & x_n \\ x_1^2 & x_2^2 & \cdots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & \cdots & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}.$$

证明: (1) $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = 0$; (2) $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} u$.

4. 设函数 $f(x,y)$ 具有连续的 n 阶偏导数, 试证函数 $g(t) = f(a+bt, b+kt)$ 的 n 阶导数

$$\frac{d^n g(t)}{dt^n} = \left(b \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^n f(a+bt, b+kt).$$

5. 设

$$\varphi(x,y,z) = \begin{cases} a+x & b+y & c+z \\ d+x & e+x & f+y \\ g+y & h+x & k+x \end{cases}$$

求 $\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2}$

6. 设

$$\Phi(x,y,z) = \begin{vmatrix} f_1(x) & f_2(x) & f_3(x) \\ g_1(y) & g_2(y) & g_3(y) \\ h_1(z) & h_2(z) & h_3(z) \end{vmatrix}.$$

求 $\frac{\partial^3 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y \partial z}$

7. 设函数 $u=f(x,y)$ 在 $\mathbb{R}^2$ 上有 $u_{xx}=0$, 试求 u 关于 x,y 的函数式.

8. 设 f 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 可微, 且在 P_0 给定了 n 个向量 $l_i, i=1, 2, \dots, n$, 相邻两个向量之间的夹角为 $\frac{2\pi}{n}$. 证明

$$\sum_{i=1}^n f_{l_i}(P_0) = 0.$$

$$1. f_x = 2xy + z^2, f_y = 2yz + x^2, f_z = 2zx + y^2$$

$$f_x + f_y + f_z = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2xy + 2yz + 2zx = (x+y+z)^2$$

$$2. f_x(0,0) = \lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(0+\Delta x, 0) - f(0,0)}{\Delta x} = 1$$

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

$$\lim_{(\Delta x, \Delta y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\Delta z - dz}{\sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2}} \neq 0 \Rightarrow f(x,y) \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 不可微}$$

3.

$$(1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} = \begin{vmatrix} 0 & 1 & & 1 \\ 1 & x_2 & & x_n \\ & x_2^2 & \dots & x_n^2 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ (n-1)x_2^{n-2} & x_2^{n-1} & & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\sum_i \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 & & 1 \\ x_1 & x_2 & & x_n \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{j-1} & x_2^{j-1} & \dots & x_n^{j-1} \\ x_1^{j-1} & x_2^{j-1} & & x_n^{j-1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ x_1^{n-1} & x_2^{n-1} & & x_n^{n-1} \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(2) u \text{ 是 } \frac{n(n-1)}{2} \text{ 次齐次函数 } \Rightarrow \sum x_i f_{x_i} = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} u$$

$$4. \text{ 当 } n=1 \text{ 时, } \frac{dg(t)}{dt} = (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y}) f(a+ht, b+kt)$$

$$\text{假设当 } n=m \text{ 时, } \frac{d^m g(t)}{dt^m} = (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^m f(a+ht, b+kt)$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{d^{m+1} g(t)}{dt^{m+1}} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{d^m g(t)}{dt^m} \right) = (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y}) (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^m f(a+ht, b+kt) = (h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y})^{m+1} f(a+ht, b+kt)$$

即证:

$$5. \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = \begin{vmatrix} 1 & b+y & c+z \\ 0 & e+x & f+y \\ 0 & h+z & k+x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a+x & 0 & c+z \\ d+z & 1 & f+y \\ g+y & 0 & k+x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a+x & b+y & 0 \\ d+z & e+x & 0 \\ g+y & h+z & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} e+x & f+y \\ h+z & k+x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a+x & c+z \\ g+y & k+x \end{vmatrix} + \begin{vmatrix} a+x & b+y \\ d+z & e+x \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = k+x + e+x + k+x + a+x + e+x + a+x = 6x + 2a + 2e + 2k$$

$$6. \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = \begin{vmatrix} f'_1(x) & f'_1(y) & f'_1(z) \\ g'_1(y) & g'_1(z) & g'_1(x) \\ h'_1(z) & h'_1(x) & h'_1(y) \end{vmatrix}$$

$$7. u_{xy}=0 \Rightarrow u_x = \varphi(x) \Rightarrow u = \int \varphi(x) dx + \psi(y)$$

$$8. f_2(P_0) = f_x(P_0) \cos \frac{2\pi x}{n} + f_y(P_0) \sin \frac{2\pi x}{n}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \cos \frac{2\pi x}{n} = \frac{\sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{n}}{2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{n}} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{2\pi x}{n} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sin \frac{(2n+1)\pi x}{n}}{2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{n}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n f_2(P_0) = 0$$

- 方程 $\cos x + \sin y = e^z$ 能否在原点的某邻域上确定隐函数 $y=f(x)$ 或 $x=g(y)$?
- 方程 $xy + \ln y + e^z = 1$ 在点 $(0, 1, 1)$ 的某邻域上能否确定出某一个变量为另外两个变量的函数?
- 求由下列方程所确定的隐函数的导数:
 - $x^2y + 3x^4y^3 - 4 = 0$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$;
 - $\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$;
 - $e^{-x} + 2z - e^z = 0$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$;
 - $u + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} = ye^z$, $a = \frac{x + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{u}$ ($a > 0$), 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$;
 - $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 2y - 4z - 5 = 0$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$;
 - $z = f(x + y + z, xyz)$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial z}$;
- 设 $z = x^2 + y^3$, 其中 $y = f(x)$ 为由方程 $x^2 - xy + y^3 = 1$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 $\frac{dz}{dx}$ 及 $\frac{d^2z}{dx^2}$;
- 设 $u = x^2 + y^3 + z^2$, 其中 $z = f(x, y)$ 是由方程 $x^3 + y^3 + z^3 = 3xyz$ 所确定的隐函数, 求 u_x 及 u_{xx} ;
- 设 $F(x, y, z) = 0$ 可以确定连续可微隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$, $y = y(x, z)$, $x = x(y, z)$, 试证 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1$ (偏导数不再是偏微分的商!).

7. 求由下列方程所确定的隐函数的偏导数:

(1) $xyz + z = e^{xyz}$, 求 z 对于 x, y 的一阶与二阶偏导数;

(2) $F(x, y, z) = 0$, 求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$;

8. 证明: 设方程 $F(x, y) = 0$ 所确定的隐函数 $y = f(x)$ 具有二阶导数, 则当 $F_y \neq 0$ 时, 有

$$F_x'' y' = \begin{vmatrix} F_{xx} & F_{xy} & F_x \\ F_{xy} & F_{yy} & F_y \\ F_x & F_y & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

9. 设 f 是一元函数, 试问应对 f 提出什么条件, 方程

$$2f(xy) = f(x) + f(y)$$

在点 $(1, 1)$ 的邻域上就能确定出唯一的 y 为 x 的函数?

$$1. F(x, y) = e^{xy} - \cos x - \sin y = 0$$

(i) F 在 $U(0, 0)$ 上连续

$$(ii) F(0, 0) = 0$$

$$(iii) F_y(x, y) = xe^{xy} - \cos y, \text{ 在 } U(0, 0) \text{ 上连续}$$

$$(iv) F_y(0, 0) = -1 \neq 0$$

故能确定 $y = f(x)$.

$$2. F(x, y, z) = xy + z \ln y + e^{xz} - 1 = 0, \text{ 记 } P = (0, 1, 1)$$

(i) F 在 $U(P)$ 上连续

$$(ii) F(P) = 0$$

$$(iii) F_x(x, y, z) = y + ze^x, \text{ 在 } U(P) \text{ 上连续}$$

$$F_y(x, y, z) = x + \frac{z}{y}, \text{ 在 } U(P) \text{ 上连续}$$

$$(iv) F_x(P) = 2 \neq 0, F_y(P) = 1 \neq 0$$

故能确定 $z = f(x, y)$

3.

$$(1) F = x^2y + 3x^4y^3 - 4$$

$$F_x = 2xy + 12x^3y^3, F_y = x^2 + 9x^4y^2$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{2y + 12x^3y^3}{x^2 + 9x^4y^2}$$

$$(2) F = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

$$F_x = \frac{x + y}{x^2 + y^2}, F_y = \frac{y - x}{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = \frac{x + y}{x - y}$$

$$(3) F = e^{-xy} + 2z - e^z$$

$$F_x = -ye^{-xy}, F_y = -xe^{-xy}, F_z = 2 - e^z$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{ye^{-xy}}{2 - e^z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{xe^{-xy}}{2 - e^z}$$

$$(4) F = a + \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} - ye^y$$

$$F_x = -\frac{ye^y}{a}, F_y = \frac{y}{a} - \frac{a}{y} - \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}{y}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{a^2 - y^2}}, \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{a^2y}{(a^2 - y^2)^2}$$

$$(5) F = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 2y - 4z - 5$$

$$F_x = 2x - 2, F_y = 2y + 2, F_z = 2z - 4$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{x-1}{z-2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{y+1}{z-2}$$

$$(6) F = f(x + y + z, xyz) - z$$

$$F_z = f_1 + yzf_2, F_y = f_1 + xzf_2, F_x = f_1 + xzf_2 - 1$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{f_1 + yzf_2}{f_1 + xzf_2 - 1}, \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_x} = -\frac{f_1 + xzf_2}{f_1 + yzf_2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{f_1 + xzf_2}{f_1 + yzf_2 - 1}$$

$$4. F = x^2 - xy + y^2 - 1$$

$$F_x = 2x - y, F_y = -x + 2y$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{F_x}{F_y} = \frac{2x-y}{x-2y}$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 2x + \frac{4xy - 2y^2}{x-2y}$$

$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = \frac{4x-2y}{x-2y} + \frac{6x^2(2x-y)}{(x-2y)^2}$$

$$5. F = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$$

$$F_x = 3x^2 - 3yz, F_z = 3z^2 - 3xy$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{x^2 - yz}{z^2 - xy}$$

$$u_x = 2x + 2z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x - \frac{2x^2z - 2yz^2}{z^2 - xy}$$

$$u_{xx} = \frac{2xz(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3xyz)}{(zy - z^2)^2}$$

$$6. \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_x}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = -\frac{F_z}{F_y}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1$$

7.

$$(1) F = x + y + z - e^{-(x+y+z)}$$

$$F_x = 1 + e^{-(x+y+z)}, F_y = 1 + e^{-(x+y+z)}, F_z = 1 + e^{-(x+y+z)}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -1, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -1, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$(2) F_x = F_1 + F_2 + F_3, F_y = F_1 + F_2 + F_3, F_z = F_1 + F_2 + F_3$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = -\frac{F_1 + F_2 + F_3}{F_3}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = -\frac{F_1 + F_2 + F_3}{F_3}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{F_3^2(F_1 + 2F_2 + F_3) - 2(F_1 + F_2)F_1(F_1 + F_2) + (F_1 + F_2)^2 F_3}{F_3^3}$$

$$8. y' = -\frac{F_x}{F_y}$$

$$y'' = F_y^3 (2F_x F_y F_{xy} - F_y^2 F_{xx} - F_x^2 F_{yy})$$

$$\Rightarrow F_y^3 y'' = \begin{vmatrix} F_{xx} & F_{xy} & F_x \\ F_{xy} & F_{yy} & F_y \\ F_x & F_y & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$9. F_y(1,1) = -f'(1)$$

故只需 $f'(1) \neq 0$, f 在 $U(1)$ 上连续即可

1. 试讨论方程组

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 = \frac{z^2}{2}, \\ x + y + z = 2 \end{cases}$$

在点 $(1, -1, 2)$ 的附近能否确定形如 $z=f(x), y=g(x)$ 的隐函数组?

2. 求下列方程组所确定的隐函数组的导数:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) & \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, \\ x^2 + y^2 = ax, \end{cases} \text{ 求 } \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}; \\ (2) & \begin{cases} x - u^2 - yv = 0, \\ y - z^2 - xu = 0, \end{cases} \text{ 求 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}; \\ (3) & \begin{cases} u = f(x, y, z), \\ v = g(u, x, y), \end{cases} \text{ 求 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}. \end{aligned}$$

3. 求下列函数组所确定的反函数组的偏导数:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) & \begin{cases} x = e^u + u \sin v, \\ y = e^u - u \cos v, \end{cases} \text{ 求 } u_x, v_x, u_y, v_y; \\ (2) & \begin{cases} x = u + v, \\ y = u^2 + v^2, \\ z = u^3 + v^3, \end{cases} \text{ 求 } x_i. \end{aligned}$$

4. 设函数 $z=z(x, y)$ 是由方程组

$$x = e^{u+v}, y = e^{u-v}, z = uv$$

(u, v 为参量) 所定义的函数, 求当 $u=0, v=0$ 时的 dz .

5. 设以 u, v 为新的自变量变换下列方程:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) & (x+y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - (x-y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0, \text{ 设 } u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, v = \arctan \frac{y}{x}; \\ (2) & x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0, \text{ 设 } u = xy, v = \frac{x}{y}. \end{aligned}$$

6. 设函数 $u=u(x, y)$ 由方程组

$$u = f(x, y, z, t), \quad g(y, z, t) = 0, \quad h(z, t) = 0$$

所确定, 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$.

7. 设 $u=u(x, y, z), v=v(x, y, z)$ 和 $x=x(s, t), y=y(s, t), z=z(s, t)$ 都有连续的一阶偏导数. 证明

$$\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, t)} = \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(s, t)} + \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(y, z)} \frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(s, t)} + \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(z, t)} \frac{\partial(z, t)}{\partial(s, t)}.$$

8. 设 $u = \frac{y}{\tan x}, v = \frac{y}{\sin x}$. 证明: 当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, y > 0$ 时, u, v 可以用来作为曲线坐标, 解出 x, y 作为 u, v

的函数, 画出 xy 平面上 $u=1, v=2$ 所对应的坐标曲线, 计算 $\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)}$ 和 $\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)}$ 并验证它们互为倒数.

9. 将以下式中的 (x, y, z) 变换成球面坐标 (r, θ, φ) 的形式:

$$\Delta_1 u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right)^2,$$

$$\Delta_2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}.$$

10. 设 $u = \frac{x}{r}, v = \frac{y}{r}, w = \frac{z}{r}$, 其中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$.(1) 试求以 u, v, w 为自变量的反函数组:(2) 计算 $\frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)}$.

$$1. F = x^2 + y^2 - \frac{1}{2}z^2, \quad G = x + y + z - 2$$

(i) F, G 在 $U((1, -1, 2))$ 上连续

$$(ii) F(1, -1, 2) = G(1, -1, 2) = 0$$

(iii) F, G 在 $U((1, -1, 2))$ 有一阶偏导数

$$(iv) J|_P = \begin{vmatrix} F_x & F_y \\ G_x & G_y \end{vmatrix} \Big|_P = \begin{vmatrix} 2 & -2 \\ 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix} = 4 \neq 0$$

故能确定

2.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) & \begin{cases} 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{dx} + 2z \frac{dz}{ds} = 0 \\ 2x + 2y \frac{dy}{ds} = a \end{cases} \\ & \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{ds} = \frac{a-2x}{2y}, \quad \frac{dz}{ds} = -\frac{a}{2z} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) & \begin{cases} 1 - 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0 \\ -2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - u - x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases} \\ & \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2v+yu}{4uv-xy}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{2u^2+x}{xy-4uv} \\ & \begin{cases} -2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - v - y \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 0 \\ 1 - 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases} \\ & \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2v+y}{xy-4uv}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{2u+xy}{4uv-xy} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) & \begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x})f_1 + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}f_2 \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - 1)g_1 + 2vy \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}g_2 \end{cases} \\ & \Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{u(1-2vyg_2)f_1 - f_2g_2}{(1-xf_1)(1-2vyg_2) - f_2g_2}, \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{(xf_1-1)g_1 + u f_1 g_2}{(1-xf_1)(1-2vyg_2) - f_2g_2} \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$(1) \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} e^u + \sin v & u \cos v \\ e^u - \cos v & u \sin v \end{vmatrix} = u(e^u \sin v - e^u \cos v + 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} u_x &= \frac{\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}}{\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)}} = \frac{\sin v}{e^u \sin v - e^u \cos v + 1} \\ v_x &= \frac{-\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}}{\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)}} = \frac{-\cos v}{u(e^u \sin v - e^u \cos v + 1)} \\ u_y &= \frac{-\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}{\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)}} = \frac{-\cos v}{e^u \sin v - e^u \cos v + 1} \\ v_y &= \frac{\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}}{\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)}} = \frac{e^u + \sin v}{u(e^u \sin v - e^u \cos v + 1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} 1 = u_x + v_x \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 2u u_x + 2v v_x \\ z_x = 3u^2 u_x + 3v^2 v_x \\ \Rightarrow z_x = -3uv \end{cases}$$

4. $z_x = v u_x + u v_x$, $z_y = v u_y + u v_y$

$$dz = z_x dx + z_y dy \Rightarrow dz|_{u=v=0} = 0$$

5.

(1) $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2+y^2}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x}{x^2+y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$

$$\text{代} \lambda \text{ 得 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{x}{y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{x}{y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} - \frac{2x}{y^3} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{2x}{y^3} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$$

$$\text{代} \lambda \text{ 得 } 2u \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}$$

6. $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_x + f_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + f_t \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} \\ g_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + g_t \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = 0 \\ h_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + h_t \frac{\partial t}{\partial x} = 0 \end{cases}$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f_x$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f_y + f_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + f_t \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} \\ g_y + g_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + g_t \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = 0 \\ h_z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + h_t \frac{\partial t}{\partial y} = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f_y + \frac{\frac{\partial(h_t, f)}{\partial(z, h)}}{\frac{\partial(h_t, f)}{\partial(z, h)}} g_y$$

7. ~~求~~ $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 的表达式

8. $\frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} u_x & u_y \\ v_x & v_y \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{y}{\sin x}$

$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{y}{\tan x} \Rightarrow x = \arccos \frac{u}{v} \\ v = \frac{y}{\sin x} \end{cases} \Rightarrow y = \sqrt{v^2 - u^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = \begin{vmatrix} x_u & x_v \\ y_u & y_v \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{\sin x}{y}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial(u, v)}{\partial(x, y)} \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} = 1$$

9. $\Delta_r u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2$

$$\Delta_s u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta} + \frac{1}{r^2 \sin^2 \theta} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2}$$

10.

(1) $r^2 = \frac{1}{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}$

$$x = ur^2 = \frac{u}{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}, y = vr^2 = \frac{v}{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}, z = wr^2 = \frac{w}{u^2 + v^2 + w^2}$$

(2) $\frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)} = \begin{vmatrix} u_x & u_y & u_z \\ v_x & v_y & v_z \\ w_x & w_y & w_z \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{1}{r^6}$

1. 求平面曲线 $x^{2a} + y^{2a} = a^{2a}$ ($a > 0$) 上任一点处的切线方程, 并证明这些切线被坐标轴所截取的线段等长.
2. 求下列曲线在所示点处的切线与法平面:
 - (1) $x = a \sin^3 t, y = b \sin^3 t, z = c \cos^3 t$, 在点 $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$;
 - (2) $2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 9, z^2 = 3x^2 + y^2$, 在点 $(1, -1, 2)$.
3. 求下列曲面在所示点处的切平面与法线:
 - (1) $y = e^{x^2 - z^2} = 0$, 在点 $(1, 1, 2)$;
 - (2) $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$, 在点 $(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}})$.
4. 证明对任意常数 ρ, φ , 球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \rho^2$ 与锥面 $x^2 + y^2 = \tan^2 \varphi \cdot z^2$ 是正交的.
5. 求曲面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$ 的切平面, 使它平行于平面 $x + 4y + 6z = 0$.
6. 在曲线 $x = t, y = t^2, z = t^3$ 上求出一, 使曲线在此点的切线平行于平面 $x + 2y + z = 4$.

7. 求函数

$$u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$

在点 $M(1, 2, -2)$ 沿曲线

$$x = t, \quad y = 2t^2, \quad z = -2t^3$$

在该点切线的方向导数.

8. 试证明: 函数 $F(x, y)$ 在点 $P_0(x_0, y_0)$ 的梯度恰好是 F 的等值线在点 P_0 的法向量 (设 F 有连续一阶偏导数).

9. 确定正数 A , 使曲面 $xyz = A$ 与椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 在这一点相切 (即在该点有公共切平面).

10. 求 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = x$ 的切平面, 使其垂直于平面 $x - y - \frac{1}{2}z = 2$ 和 $x - y - z = 2$.

11. 求两曲面

$$F(x, y, z) = 0, \quad G(x, y, z) = 0$$

的交线在 xy 平面上的投影曲线的切线方程.

$$1. F_x(x_0, y_0) = \frac{2}{3}x_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}, \quad F_y(x_0, y_0) = \frac{2}{3}y_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\text{切线: } \frac{2}{3}x_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}(x - x_0) + \frac{2}{3}y_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}(y - y_0) = 0 \Rightarrow x_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}x + y_0^{-\frac{1}{3}}y = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$$

$$\text{交点: } A(x_0^{\frac{1}{3}}a^{\frac{2}{3}}, 0), \quad B(0, y_0^{\frac{1}{3}}a^{\frac{2}{3}})$$

$$|AB| = \sqrt{(x_0^{\frac{1}{3}}a^{\frac{2}{3}})^2 + (y_0^{\frac{1}{3}}a^{\frac{2}{3}})^2} = a$$

2.

$$(1) x(t) = \frac{1}{2}a, \quad x'(t) = a$$

$$y(t) = \frac{1}{2}b, \quad y'(t) = 0$$

$$z(t) = \frac{1}{2}c, \quad z'(t) = -c$$

$$\text{切线: } \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}a}{a} = \frac{z - \frac{1}{2}c}{-c}, \quad y = \frac{1}{2}b$$

$$\text{法平面: } a(x - \frac{1}{2}a) - c(z - \frac{1}{2}c) = 0$$

$$(2) F(x, y, z) = 2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 - 9, \quad G(x, y, z) = 3x^2 + y^2 - z^2$$

$$\left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \right|_P = 32, \quad \left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \right|_P = 40, \quad \left. \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(x, y)} \right|_P = 28$$

$$\text{切线: } \frac{x-1}{32} = \frac{y+1}{40} = \frac{z-2}{28}$$

$$\text{法平面: } 32(x-1) + 40(y+1) + 28(z-2) = 0$$

3.

$$(1) F = y - e^{2x-z}$$

$$F_x(P) = -2, \quad F_y(P) = 1, \quad F_z(P) = 1$$

$$\text{切平面: } -2(x-1) + (y-1) + (z-2) = 0$$

$$\text{法线: } \frac{x-1}{-2} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-2}{1}$$

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

$$F_x(P) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}a}, \quad F_y(P) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}b}, \quad F_z(P) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}c}$$

$$\text{切平面: } \frac{1}{a}(x - \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}) + \frac{1}{b}(y - \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}) + \frac{1}{c}(z - \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}) = 0$$

$$\text{法线: } a(x - \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}) = b(y - \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}) = c(z - \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}})$$

$$4. \vec{n}_1 = (2x, 2y, 2z), \quad \vec{n}_2 = (2x, 2y, -2z \tan^2 \varphi)$$

$$\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 4(x^2 + y^2 - z^2 \tan^2 \varphi) = 0$$

$$5. \Pi: 2x_0(x - x_0) + 4y_0(y - y_0) + 6z_0(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{2x_0}{1} = \frac{4y_0}{4} = \frac{6z_0}{6} \Rightarrow (x_0, y_0, z_0) = \pm(1, 2, 2) \\ x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21 \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \Pi_1: 2(x-1) + 8(y-2) + 12(z-2) = 0, \quad \Pi_2: -2(x+1) - 8(y+2) - 12(z+2) = 0$$

$$6. \ell: \frac{x-t}{1} = \frac{y-t^2}{2t} = \frac{z-t^3}{3t^2}$$

$$(1, 2t, 3t^2) \cdot (1, 2, 1) = 0 \Rightarrow t_1 = -\frac{1}{3}, \quad t_2 = -1$$

$$\Rightarrow l_1: \frac{x+\frac{1}{3}}{1} = \frac{y-\frac{1}{9}}{-\frac{2}{3}} = \frac{z+\frac{1}{27}}{\frac{1}{3}}, l_2: \frac{x+1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-2} = \frac{z+1}{3}$$

$$7. l = (1, 4, -8) \Rightarrow l_0 = (\frac{1}{4}, \frac{4}{4}, -\frac{8}{4})$$

$$\text{grad } u(1, 2, -2) = (\frac{8}{27}, -\frac{2}{27}, \frac{2}{27})$$

$$u_l(1, 2, -2) = \text{grad } u(1, 2, -2) \cdot l_0 = -\frac{16}{243}$$

$$8. \text{grad } F(P_0) = (F_x(P_0), F_y(P_0))$$

$$\text{等值线: } F(x, y) = c \Rightarrow \vec{n} = (F_x(P_0), F_y(P_0))$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{grad } F(P_0) = \vec{n}$$

$$9. \Pi_1: y_0 z_0 (x - x_0) + x_0 z_0 (y - y_0) + x_0 y_0 (z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\Pi_2: \frac{x_0}{a^2} (x - x_0) + \frac{y_0}{b^2} (y - y_0) + \frac{z_0}{c^2} (z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0 y_0 z_0 = \lambda \\ \frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} = 1 \Rightarrow \lambda = \frac{1abc}{3\sqrt{3}} \\ \Pi_1 = \Pi_2 \end{cases}$$

$$10. \vec{n} = (2x_0 - 1, 2y_0, 2z_0)$$

$$\vec{n}_1 = (1, -1, -\frac{1}{2}), \vec{n}_2 = (1, -1, -1)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 = x_0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}_1 = 0 \\ \vec{n} \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (x_0, y_0, z_0) = (\frac{2 \pm \sqrt{2}}{4}, \frac{2 \pm \sqrt{2}}{4}, 0)$$

$$\Rightarrow \Pi: x + y = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$11. \text{对 } z \text{ 求导得: } F_z \frac{dz}{dz} + F_y \frac{dy}{dz} + F_x = 0, G_x \frac{dx}{dz} + G_y \frac{dy}{dz} + G_z = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{dx}{dz} = \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(y, z)} \cdot \frac{\partial(z, y)}{\partial(F, G)}, \frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{\partial(F, G)}{\partial(z, x)} \cdot \frac{\partial(z, y)}{\partial(F, G)}$$

$$\text{切线: } \frac{x-x_0}{\frac{dx}{dz}|_{P_0}} - \frac{y-y_0}{\frac{dy}{dz}|_{P_0}} = 0$$

- 应用拉格朗日乘数法,求下列函数的条件极值
 - $f(x, y) = x^2 + y^2$, 若 $x + y - 1 = 0$;
 - $f(x, y, z, t) = x + y + z + t$, 若 $xyzt = c^4$ (其中 $x, y, z, t > 0, c > 0$);
 - $f(x, y, z) = xyz$, 若 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1, x + y + z = 0$.
- (1) 求表面和一定而体积最大的长方体;
(2) 求体和一定而表面积最小的长方体.
- 求空间一点 (x_0, y_0, z_0) 到平面 $Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$ 的最短距离.

- 证明: 在 n 个正数的和为定值条件

$$x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n = n$$

下, 这 n 个正数的乘积 $x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n$ 的最大值为 $\frac{n^n}{n^n}$, 并由此结果推出 n 个正数的几何平均值不大于算术

平均值

$$\sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \cdots x_n} \leq \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \cdots + x_n}{n}$$

- 设 $a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n$ 为已知的 n 个正数, 求

$$f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i$$

在限制条件

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2 \leq 1$$

下的最大值.

- 求函数

$$f(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2$$

在条件

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i x_i = 1 \quad (a_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$$

下的最小值.

- 利用条件极值方法证明不等式

$$xy^2 z^2 \leq 108 \left(\frac{x+y+z}{6} \right)^6, \quad x > 0, y > 0, z > 0.$$

提示: 取目标函数 $f(x, y, z) = xy^2 z^2$, 约束条件为 $x + y + z = n$ ($x > 0, y > 0, z > 0, n > 0$).

1.

$$(1) L(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda(x + y - 1)$$

$$L_x = L_y = L_\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y) = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right), \lambda = -1$$

$$\text{极小值: } f\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(2) L(x, y, z, t, \lambda) = x + y + z + t + \lambda(xyzt - c^4)$$

$$L_x = L_y = L_z = L_t = L_\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y, z, t) = (c, c, c, c)$$

$$\text{极小值: } f(c, c, c, c) = 4c$$

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

$$L_x = L_y = L_z = L_\lambda = L_\mu = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{极小值: } -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}, \text{ 极大值: } \frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}$$

2.

$$(1) f(x, y, z) = xyz, \quad 2(xy + yz + zx) = a^2$$

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = xyz - \lambda[2(xy + yz + zx) - a^2]$$

$$L_x = L_y = L_z = L_\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{a}{\sqrt{6}}\right), \text{ 即为正立方体}$$

$$(2) f(x, y, z) = 2(xy + yz + zx), \quad xyz = V$$

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = 2(xy + yz + zx) + \lambda(xyz - V)$$

$$L_x = L_y = L_z = L_\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (\sqrt[3]{V}, \sqrt[3]{V}, \sqrt[3]{V}), \text{ 即为正立方体}$$

$$3. f(x, y, z) = d^2 = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2, \quad Ax + By + Cz + D = 0$$

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = (x - x_0)^2 + (y - y_0)^2 + (z - z_0)^2 + \lambda(Ax + By + Cz + D)$$

$$L_x = L_y = L_z = L_\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = \left(x_0 - \frac{\lambda}{2}A, y_0 - \frac{\lambda}{2}B, z_0 - \frac{\lambda}{2}C\right)$$

$$d = \sqrt{f\left(x_0 - \frac{\lambda}{2}A, y_0 - \frac{\lambda}{2}B, z_0 - \frac{\lambda}{2}C\right)} = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}$$

$$4. f = \pi x_i, \quad \sum x_i = a$$

$$L = \pi x_i + \lambda(\sum x_i - a)$$

$$L_{x_i} = L_\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow x_i = \frac{a}{n}$$

$$\text{极大值: } f\left(\frac{a}{n}, \dots, \frac{a}{n}\right) = \frac{a^n}{n^n}$$

$$\Rightarrow (\pi x_i)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum x_i$$

$$5. f = \sum a_i x_i, \quad \sum x_i^2 = a^2$$

$$L = \sum a_i x_i - \lambda(\sum x_i^2 - a^2)$$

$$L_{x_i} = L_\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow x_i = \mp \frac{aa_i}{\sqrt{\sum a_i^2}}$$

$$\text{极大值: } f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = a\sqrt{\sum a_i^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_{\max} = \sup_{a \in (0, 1]} a\sqrt{\sum a_i^2} = \sqrt{\sum a_i^2}$$

$$6. L = \sum x_i^2 + \lambda (\sum a_i x_i - 1)$$

$$L_{x_i} = L_{\lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow x_i = -\frac{2}{\sum a_i^2}$$

$$\text{极小值: } f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \frac{1}{\sum a_i^2}$$

$$7. f(x, y, z) = xy^2z^3, \quad x+y+z=a$$

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = xy^2z^3 + \lambda(x+y+z-a)$$

$$L_x = L_y = L_z = L_{\lambda} = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = (\frac{1}{6}a, \frac{1}{3}a, \frac{1}{2}a)$$

$$\text{极大值: } f(x, y, z) = 108 \cdot \left(\frac{a}{6}\right)^6$$

$$\Rightarrow xy^2z^3 \leq 108 \left(\frac{x+y+z}{6}\right)^6$$

第十八章总练习题

1. 方程 $y^2 - x^2(1 - x^2) = 0$ 在哪些点的邻域上可唯一地确定连续可导的隐函数 $y = f(x)$?
2. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 (a, b) 上连续, 函数 $\varphi(y)$ 在区间 (c, d) 上连续, 而且 $\varphi'(y) > 0$. 问在怎样的条件下, 方程

$$\varphi(y) = f(x)$$

能确定函数

$$y = \varphi^{-1}(f(x)),$$

并研究例子: (i) $\sin y + \sin y = x_1$ (ii) $e^y = -\sin x_2$.

3. 设 $f(x, y, z) = 0, z = g(x, y)$, 试求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.
4. 已知 $G_1(x, y, z), G_2(x, y, z), f(x, y)$ 都是可微的,

$$g_i(x, y) = G_i(x, y, f(x, y)), i = 1, 2.$$

证明

$$\frac{\partial (g_1, g_2)}{\partial (x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} -f_x & -f_y & 1 \\ G_{1x} & G_{1y} & G_{1z} \\ G_{2x} & G_{2y} & G_{2z} \end{vmatrix}.$$

5. 设 $x = f(u, v, w), y = g(u, v, w), z = h(u, v, w)$, 求 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial x}{\partial w}$.

6. 试求下列方程所确定的函数的偏导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$.

- (1) $x^2 + u^2 = f(x, u) + g(x, y, w)$ (2) $u = f(x + u, yw)$.

7. 据理说明: 在点 $(0, 1)$ 处是否存在连续可微的 $f(x, y)$ 和 $g(x, y)$, 满足 $f(0, 1) = 1, g(0, 1) = -1$, 且

$$[f(x, y)]^2 + xg(x, y) - y = 0, [g(x, y)]^2 + yf(x, y) - x = 0.$$

8. 设 (x_0, y_0, z_0, u_0) 满足方程组

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) + f(y) + f(z) &= F(u), \\ g(x) + g(y) + g(z) &= G(u), \\ h(x) + h(y) + h(z) &= H(u), \end{aligned}$$

这里所有的函数假定有连续的导数.

- (1) 说出一个能在某点邻域上确定 x, y, z 为 u 的函数的充分条件;
- (2) 在 $f(x) = x, g(x) = x^2, h(x) = x^3$ 的情形下, 上述条件相当于什么?

9. 求由下列方程所确定的隐函数的微分:

$$(1) x^2 + 2xy + 2y^2 = 1, \quad (2) (x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2) \quad (a > 0).$$

10. 设 $y = F(x)$ 和一组函数 $x = \varphi(u, v), y = \phi(u, v)$, 那么由方程 $\phi(u, v) = F(\varphi(u, v))$ 可以确定函数 $v = v(u)$. 试用 $u, v, \frac{dx}{du}, \frac{d^2x}{du^2}$ 表示 $\frac{dy}{du}, \frac{d^2y}{du^2}$.

11. 试证明: 二次型

$$f(x, y, z) = Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dyz + 2Ex + 2Fxy$$

在单位球面

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$

上的最大值和最小值恰好是矩阵

$$\Phi = \begin{pmatrix} A & F & E \\ F & B & D \\ E & D & C \end{pmatrix}$$

的最大特征值和最小特征值.

12. 设 n 为正整数, $x, y > 0$. 用条件极值方法证明:

$$\frac{x^n + y^n}{2} \geq \left(\frac{x + y}{2}\right)^n.$$

提示: 参照 §4 例 3 的思想方法, 给出合适的约束条件.

13. 求出椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 在第一卦限中的切平面与三个坐标面所成四面体的最小体积.

14. 设 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 是曲面 $F(x, y, z) = 1$ 的非奇异点^①, F 在 $U(P_0)$ 可微, 且为 n 次齐次函数. 证明: 此曲面在 P_0 处的切平面方程为

$$xP_0'(P_0) + yP_0'(P_0) + zP_0'(P_0) = n.$$

$$1. F_y = 2y \neq 0 \Rightarrow y \neq 0 \Rightarrow x \neq 0, x \neq \pm 1$$

故 $D = \{(x, y) | 0 < |x| < 1, 0 < |y| \leq \frac{1}{2}\}$ 上有 $y = f(x)$.

2. 略

$$3. \begin{cases} f(x, y, z) = 0 \\ z = g(x, y) \end{cases}$$

$$\text{对 } x \text{ 求偏导得 } \begin{cases} f_x + \frac{dy}{dx} f_y + \frac{dz}{dx} f_z = 0 \\ \frac{dz}{dx} = g_x + \frac{dy}{dx} g_y \end{cases}$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{f_x + f_z g_x}{f_y + f_z g_y}, \quad \frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{f_y g_x - f_x g_y}{f_y + f_z g_y}$$

$$4. \frac{\partial (g_1, g_2)}{\partial (x, y)} = \begin{vmatrix} G_{1x} + G_{1z} f_x & G_{1y} + G_{1z} f_y \\ G_{2x} + G_{2z} f_x & G_{2y} + G_{2z} f_y \end{vmatrix} = f_x (G_{1z} G_{2y} - G_{1y} G_{2z}) + f_y (G_{1x} G_{2z} - G_{2x} G_{1z}) + (G_{1x} G_{2y} - G_{1y} G_{2x})$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} G_{1x} & G_{1y} & G_{1z} \\ G_{2x} & G_{2y} & G_{2z} \end{vmatrix} = f_x (G_{1z} G_{2y} - G_{1y} G_{2z}) + f_y (G_{1x} G_{2z} - G_{2x} G_{1z}) + (G_{1x} G_{2y} - G_{1y} G_{2x})$$

即证.

$$5. \text{对 } x \text{ 求偏导得 } \begin{pmatrix} f_u & f_v & f_w \\ g_u & g_v & g_w \\ h_u & h_v & h_w \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \\ \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{解得 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{\partial (f, h)}{\partial (u, w)}}{\frac{\partial (f, g, h)}{\partial (u, v, w)}}$$

$$\text{同理 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{\partial (f, h)}{\partial (u, w)}}{\frac{\partial (f, g, h)}{\partial (u, v, w)}}, \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\frac{\partial (f, g)}{\partial (u, v)}}{\frac{\partial (f, g, h)}{\partial (u, v, w)}}$$

6.

$$(1) \text{对 } x \text{ 求偏导得 } 2x + 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f_x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} f_u + g_x + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} g_u$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{f_x + g_x - 2x}{2u - f_u - g_u}$$

$$\text{同理 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{g_y}{2u - f_u - g_u}$$

$$(2) \text{对 } x \text{ 求偏导得 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (1 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) f_1 + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} f_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{f_1}{1 - f_1 - y f_2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{u f_2}{1 - f_1 - y f_2}$$

$$7. \text{令 } F(x, y, u, v) = u^2 + xv - y = 0, G(x, y, u, v) = v^2 + yu - x = 0$$

此时 $u = f(x, y), v = g(x, y)$ 即满足条件

8.

$$(1) \text{设 } F_0(x, y, z, u) = f(x) + f(y) + f(z) - F(u) = 0, \text{ 类似设出 } G_0, H_0.$$

$$\text{只需 } \frac{\partial (F_0, G_0, H_0)}{\partial (x, y, z)} \Big|_{P_0} \neq 0 \text{ 即可}$$

$$(2) \begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ x^2 & y^2 & z^2 \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow x_0, y_0, z_0 \text{ 两两互异.}$$

9.

$$(1) F_x = 2x + 2y, F_y = 2x + 4y$$

$$F_x = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm 1$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{x=1} = 1 > 0, \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \Big|_{x=-1} = -1 < 0$$

极小值 $y|_{x=1} = -1$, 极大值 $y|_{x=-1} = 1$

$$(2) F_x = 0 \Rightarrow x = 0 \text{ 或 } \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{8}} a$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{(x=\sqrt{\frac{1}{8}} a, \sqrt{\frac{1}{8}} a)} < 0, \left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{(x=-\sqrt{\frac{1}{8}} a, -\sqrt{\frac{1}{8}} a)} > 0$$

$$\text{极小值 } y = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{8}} a, \text{极大值 } y = \sqrt{\frac{1}{8}} a$$

$$10. \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \right)^{-1} = \frac{\psi_u + \frac{d\psi}{du} \varphi_v}{\varphi_u + \frac{d\varphi}{du} \varphi_v}$$

$$11. \text{设 } L(x, y, z, \lambda) = f(x, y, z) - \lambda (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$$

$$L_x = L_y = L_z = L_\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow f(x, y, z) = \lambda$$

故 λ 为极特征值

即证

$$12. \text{设 } L(x, y, \lambda) = \frac{x^n + y^n}{2} + \lambda(x + y - a)$$

$$L_x = L_y = L_\lambda = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y) = \left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2} \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{极小值 } f\left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}\right) = \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^n = \left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)^n$$

即证

$$13. f(x, y, z) = \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{6xyz}$$

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = f(x, y, z) + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right)$$

$$L_x = L_y = L_z = 0 \Rightarrow (x, y, z) = \left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$\text{极小值 } f\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} abc$$

$$14. F \text{ 是 } n \text{ 次齐次函数} \Rightarrow xF_x + yF_y + zF_z = nF = n$$

$$\text{切平面: } F_x(P_0)(x-x_0) + F_y(P_0)(y-y_0) + F_z(P_0)(z-z_0) = 0 \Rightarrow xF_x(P_0) + yF_y(P_0) + zF_z(P_0) = x_0 F_x(P_0) + y_0 F_y(P_0) + z_0 F_z(P_0) = n$$

即证

1. 设 $f(x, y) = \operatorname{sgn}(x - y)$ (这个函数在 $x = y$ 时不连续), 试证由含参量积分

$$F(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x, y) dx$$

所确定的函数在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续, 并作函数 $F(y)$ 的图像.

2. 求下列极限:

(1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$; (2) $\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_a^1 x^2 \cos ax dx$.

3. 设 $F(x) = \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$, 求 $F'(x)$.

4. 应用对参量的微分法, 求下列积分:

(1) $\int_a^b \ln[a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x] dx$ ($a^2 + b^2 \neq 0$);

(2) $\int_a^b \ln[1 - 2a \cos x + a^2] dx$.

5. 应用积分号下的积分法, 求下列积分:

(1) $\int_x^{\frac{1}{x}} \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x' - x''}{\ln x} dx$ ($k > a > 0$);

(2) $\int_x^{\frac{1}{x}} \cos\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x' - x''}{\ln x} dx$ ($k > a > 0$).

6. 试求累次积分:

$$\int_a^1 dx \int_0^x \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} dy \quad \text{与} \quad \int_0^1 dy \int_0^x \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^3} dx,$$

并指出它们为什么与定理 19.6 的结果不符.

7. 研究函数 $F(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{y f(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx$ 的连续性, 其中 $f(x)$ 在闭区间 $[0, 1]$ 上是正的连续函数.

8. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续. 证明

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow b} \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b [f(t+k) - f(t)] dt = f(b) - f(a) \quad (a < x < b).$$

9. 设

$$F(x, y) = \int_0^1 (x - yz) f(z) dz,$$

其中 $f(z)$ 为可微函数, 求 $F_{xy}(x, y)$.

10. 设

$$E(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi} d\varphi, \quad F(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}},$$

其中 $0 < k < 1$ (这两个积分称为完全椭圆积分).

- (1) 试求 $E(k)$ 与 $F(k)$ 的导数, 并以 $E(k)$ 与 $F(k)$ 来表示它们.

- (2) 证明 $E(k)$ 满足方程

$$E''(k) + \frac{1}{k} E'(k) + \frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} = 0.$$

$$1. F(y) = \begin{cases} 1, & y < 0 \\ 1-2y, & 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ -1, & y > 1 \end{cases}$$

2.

$$(1) \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = 1$$

$$(2) \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_0^2 x^2 \cos ax dx = \int_0^2 \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cos ax dx = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$3. F'(x) = \int_x^{x^2} -y^2 e^{-xy^2} dy - e^{-x^3} + 2xe^{-x^3}$$

4.

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx = \pi \ln \frac{|a|+|b|}{2}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2) dx = \begin{cases} 0, & |a| \leq 1 \\ 2\pi \ln |a|, & |a| > 1 \end{cases}$$

5.

$$(1) I = \arctan(1+b) - \arctan(1+a)$$

$$(2) I = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{b^2 + 2b + 2}{a^2 + 2a + 2}$$

$$6. I_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}, I_2 = -\frac{\pi}{4}$$

$f(x, y)$ 在 $(0, 0)$ 不连续

7. $F(y)$ 在 $y=0$ 处不连续, 其余位置连续

8. 略

$$9. F_{xy}(x, y) = (2x - 3y^2)f(xy) + \frac{x^3}{y^2}f(\frac{x}{y}) + x^2y(1-y^2)f'(xy)$$

10.

$$(1) E'(k) = \frac{1}{k} [E(k) - F(k)]$$

$$F'(k) = \frac{E(k)}{k(1-k^2)} - \frac{F(k)}{k}$$

$$(2) E''(k) = -\frac{1}{k} F(k)$$

代入即证

1. 计算下列第一型曲线积分:

(1) $\int_L (x+y) ds$, 其中 L 是以 $O(0,0)$, $A(1,0)$, $B(0,1)$ 为顶点的三角形周界;(2) $\int_L (x^2+y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} ds$, 其中 L 是以原点为中心, R 为半径的右半圆周;(3) $\int_L xy ds$, 其中 L 为椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 在第一象限中的部分;(4) $\int_L |y| ds$, 其中 L 为单位圆 $x^2+y^2=1$;(5) $\int_L (x^2+y^2+z^2) ds$, 其中 L 为螺旋线 $x=a\cos t, y=a\sin t, z=bt$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$) 的一段;(6) $\int_L xyz ds$, 其中 L 是曲线 $x=t, y=\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{2}t, z=\frac{1}{2}t^2$ ($0 \leq t \leq 1$) 的一段;(7) $\int_L \sqrt{2y^2+z^2} ds$, 其中 L 是 $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$ 与 $x=y$ 相交的圆周.2. 求曲线 $x=au, y=au, z=\frac{1}{2}au^2$ ($0 \leq u \leq 1, a>0$) 的质量, 设其线密度为 $\rho=\frac{\sqrt{2}}{a}$.3. 求螺旋线 $\begin{cases} x=a(t+\sin t) \\ y=a(1-\cos t) \end{cases}$, ($0 \leq t \leq \pi$) 的质心, 设其质量分布是均匀的.4. 若曲线以极坐标 $\rho=\rho(\theta)$ ($\theta_1 \leq \theta \leq \theta_2$) 表示, 试给出计算 $\int f(x,y) ds$ 的公式, 并用此公式计算下列曲线积分:(1) $\int_L e^{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}} ds$, 其中 L 为曲线 $\rho=a$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$) 的一段;(2) $\int_L x ds$, 其中 L 为对数螺线 $\rho=ae^{kt}$ ($k>0$) 在圆 $r=a$ 内的部分.5. 证明 若函数 $f(x,y)$ 在光滑曲线 $L: x=x(t), y=y(t), t \in [a,b]$ 上连续, 则存在点 $(x_0, y_0) \in L$,

使得

$$\int_L f(x,y) ds = f(x_0, y_0) \Delta L,$$

其中 ΔL 为 L 的弧长.

1.

$$(1) \int_L (x+y) ds = \int_0^1 x ds + \int_0^1 \sqrt{2} ds + \int_0^1 y dy = \sqrt{2} + 1$$

$$(2) x = R \cos \theta, y = R \sin \theta$$

$$\int_L (x^2+y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} ds = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R d\theta = \pi R$$

$$(3) y = \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2-x^2}, \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{bx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}$$

$$\int xy ds = \int_0^a x \cdot \frac{b}{a} \sqrt{a^2-x^2} \cdot \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \frac{ab(a^2+ab+b^2)}{3(a+b)}$$

$$(4) x = \cos \theta, y = \sin \theta$$

$$\int |y| ds = \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin \theta d\theta = 4$$

$$(5) \int_L (x^2+y^2+z^2) ds = \int_0^{2\pi} (a^2+b^2t^2)\sqrt{a^2+b^2} dt = \frac{2(3a^2+4b^2\pi^2)\sqrt{a^2+b^2}\pi}{3}$$

$$(6) \int_L xy z ds = \int_0^1 t \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}t^2}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} t^2 \cdot \sqrt{1+2t+t^2} dt = \frac{16\sqrt{2}}{143}$$

$$(7) x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t, y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}} \sin t, z = a \cos t$$

$$\int \sqrt{2y^2+z^2} ds = \int_0^{2\pi} a \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 t + a^2 \cos^2 t} dt = 2a^2 \pi$$

$$2. m = \int_L \rho ds = \int_0^1 t \sqrt{a^2+a^2t^2} dt = \frac{2\sqrt{2}-1}{3} a$$

$$3. \bar{x} = \frac{\int_L x ds}{\int_L ds} = \frac{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2a^2 t (-\sin t) \sin \frac{t}{2} dt}{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2a \sin \frac{t}{2} dt} = \frac{4}{3} a$$

$$\vec{r} = \frac{4}{3} a$$

$$M(\frac{4}{3}a, \frac{4}{3}a)$$

$$4. x = \rho(\theta) \cos \theta, y = \rho(\theta) \sin \theta, ds = \sqrt{\left(\frac{d\rho}{d\theta}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{dy}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta = \sqrt{\rho'^2(\theta) + \rho^2(\theta)} d\theta$$

$$\int f(x,y) ds = \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta_2} f(\rho(\theta) \cos \theta, \rho(\theta) \sin \theta) \sqrt{\rho'^2(\theta) + \rho^2(\theta)} d\theta$$

$$(1) I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{a^2+0} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} a$$

$$(2) I = \int_{-\infty}^0 a e^{b\theta} \cos \theta \sqrt{a^2 e^{2b\theta} + a^2 k^2 e^{2b\theta}} d\theta = \frac{4a^2 k \sqrt{1+k^2}}{1+4k^2}$$

$$5. \int f(x,y) ds = \int_a^b f(x(t), y(t)) \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} dt$$

$$\text{由中值定理得, } \exists t_0 \in [a,b] \text{ s.t. } \int_a^b f(x(t), y(t)) \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} dt = f[x(t_0), y(t_0)] \int_a^b \sqrt{x'(t)^2 + y'(t)^2} dt = f[x(t_0), y(t_0)] (\Delta L)$$

$$\text{令 } x_0 = x(t_0), y_0 = y(t_0), \text{ 则 } \int_a^b$$

1. 计算第二型曲线积分:

(1) $\int_L xdy - ydx$, 其中 L 为本节例 2 中的三种情况;(2) $\int_L (2a - y)dx + dy$, 其中 L 为螺旋线 $x = a(t - \sin t)$, $y = a(1 - \cos t)$ ($0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$) 沿 t 增加方向的一段;(3) $\int_L \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dy$, 其中 L 为圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$, 依逆时针方向;(4) $\int_L \frac{y}{x} dx + \sin x dy$, 其中 L 为 $y = \sin x$ ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$) 与 x 轴所围的闭曲线, 依顺时针方向;(5) $\int_L xdx + ydy + zdz$, 其中 L 为从 $(1, 1, 1)$ 到 $(2, 3, 4)$ 的直线段.2. 设质点受力作用, 力的反方向指向原点, 大小与质点离原点的距离成正比. 若质点由 $(a, 0)$ 沿椭圆移动到 $(0, b)$, 求力所做的功.3. 设一质点受力作用, 力的方向指向原点, 大小与质点到 xy 平面的距离成正比. 若质点沿直线 $x = at, y = bt, z = ct$ ($c \neq 0$) 从 $M(a, b, c)$ 移动到 $N(2a, 2b, 2c)$, 求力所做的功.

4. 证明曲线积分的估计式

$$\left| \int_D Pdx + Qdy \right| \leq LM,$$

其中 L 为 $\overline{AB}$ 的弧长, $M = \max_{(x,y) \in \overline{AB}} \sqrt{P^2 + Q^2}$.

利用上述不等式估计积分

$$I_k = \int_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} \frac{ydx - xdy}{(x^2 + xy + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

并证明 $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} I_k = 0$.

5. 计算沿空间曲线的第二型曲线积分:

(1) $\int_L xyzdx$, 其中 L 为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 与 $y = z$ 相交的圆, 其方向按曲线依次经过 1, 2, 7, 8 补围;(2) $\int_L [(y^2 - z^2)dx + (z^2 - x^2)dy + (x^2 - y^2)dz]$, 其中 L 为球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 在第一卦限部分的边界曲线, 其方向按曲线依次经过 xy 平面部分, xz 平面部分和 yz 平面部分.

$$1. \int_L xdy - ydx$$

$$(1) (i) \int_L xdy - ydx = \int_0^1 (8 \cdot 4x - 2x^2) dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(ii) \int_L xdy - ydx = \int_0^1 (x \cdot 2 - 2x) dx = 0$$

$$(iii) \int_{OA} xdy - ydx = \int_0^1 0 dx = 0$$

$$\int_{AB} xdy - ydx = \int_0^2 (1 - 0) dy = 2$$

$$\int_{BO} xdy - ydx = 0$$

$$\int_L xdy - ydx = \left(\int_{OA} + \int_{AB} + \int_{BO} \right) xdy - ydx = 2$$

$$(2) \int_L (2a - y)dx + dy = \int_0^{2\pi} [2a - a(1 - \cos t)] [a(1 - \cos t) + a \sin t] dt = a^2 \pi$$

$$(3) x = a \cos t, y = a \sin t, 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

$$\oint_L \frac{-x}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dy = \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\left(-\frac{1}{a} \cos t \right) (-a \sin t) + \left(\frac{1}{a} \sin t \right) (a \cos t) \right] dt = 0$$

$$(4) A = (\pi, 0)$$

$$\int_{OA} ydx + \sin x dy = \int_0^\pi (\sin x + \sin x \cos x) dx = 2$$

$$\int_{AO} ydx + \sin x dy = 0$$

$$I = 2 + 0 = 2$$

$$(5) x = 1 + t, y = 1 + 2t, z = 1 + 3t, 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$\int_L xdz + ydy + zdz = \int_0^1 [(1+t) + 2(1+2t) + 3(1+3t)] dt = 13$$

$$2. x = a \cos t, y = b \sin t, 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$F = k\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right) = (kx, ky)$$

$$W = \int_L kx dx + ky dy = k \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-a^2 \sin t \cos t + b^2 \sin t \cos t) dt = \frac{1}{2} k(b^2 - a^2)$$

$$3. 1 \leq t \leq 2$$

$$F = \frac{k}{z} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}, \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right) = \frac{k}{c\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2} t^2} (x, y, z)$$

$$W = \frac{k}{c\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}} \int_1^2 \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{t} dt = \frac{k\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}{c} \ln 2$$

$$4. \left| \int_{AB} Pdx + Qdy \right| \leq \int_{AB} |Pdx + Qdy| = \int_{AB} |P \cos \langle \vec{r}, \vec{x} \rangle + Q \cos \langle \vec{r}, \vec{y} \rangle| ds \leq \int_{AB} \sqrt{(P^2 + Q^2)(\cos^2 \langle \vec{r}, \vec{x} \rangle + \cos^2 \langle \vec{r}, \vec{y} \rangle)} ds \leq LM$$

$$\sqrt{P^2 + Q^2} = \frac{R}{(R^2 + xy)^2} \Rightarrow M = \frac{4}{R^3}$$

$$L = 2\pi R$$

$$I \leq ML = \frac{8\pi}{R^2}$$

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{8\pi}{R^2} = 0 \Rightarrow \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} I_R = 0$$

$$5.$$

$$(1) x = \cos \theta, y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \theta, z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$$

$$\int xy z dz = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{16} \pi$$

(2) $I = -\frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{3} - \frac{4}{3} = -4$

1. 计算下列曲线积分:

(1) $\int_C y dx$, 其中 L 是由 $y^2 = x$ 和 $x+y=2$ 所围的闭曲线;

(2) $\int_C |y| dx$, 其中 L 为双曲线 $(x^2+y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2-y^2)$;

(3) $\int_C z dx$, 其中 L 为圆锥螺线
 $x = \cos t, y = \sin t, z = t, t \in [0, 4\pi]$;

(4) $\int_C xy^2 dy - x^2 y dx$, L 为以 a 为半径, 圆心在原点的右半圆从最上面一点 A 到最下面一点 B ;

(5) $\int_C \frac{dy - dx}{x - y^2}$, L 是抛物线 $y = x^2 - 4$, 从 $A(0, -4)$ 到 $B(2, 0)$ 的一段;

(6) $\int_C y^2 dx + x^2 dy + x^2 dz$, L 是维维安尼曲线 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2, x^2 + y^2 = ax$ ($x \geq 0, a > 0$), 若

从 x 轴正向看去, L 是沿逆时针方向进行的.

2. 设 $f(x, y)$ 为连续函数, 试就如下曲线:

(1) L_1 : 连接 $A(a, a), C(b, a)$ 的直线段 ($b > a$);

(2) L_2 : 连接 $A(a, a), C(b, a), B(b, b)$ 三点的三角形 (逆时针方向) ($b > a$),

计算下列曲线积分:

$$\int_{L_1} f(x, y) dx, \int_{L_2} f(x, y) dx, \int_{L_2} f(x, y) dy.$$

3. 设 $f(x, y)$ 为定义在平面曲线弧段 $\overline{AB}$ 上的非负连续函数, 且在 $\overline{AB}$ 上恒大于零.

(1) 试证明 $\int_{\overline{AB}} f(x, y) dx > 0$;

(2) 试问在相同条件下, 第二型曲线积分

$$\int_{\overline{AB}} f(x, y) dx > 0$$

是否成立? 为什么?

1.

$$(1) L_1: x=t^2, y=t, ds=\sqrt{1+4t^2} dt, -2 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$\int_{L_1} y ds = \int_{-2}^1 t \sqrt{1+4t^2} dt = \frac{5\sqrt{5}-17\sqrt{17}}{12}$$

$$L_2: x=t, y=2-t, ds=\sqrt{2t^2-4t+4} dt, 1 \leq t \leq 3$$

$$\int_{L_2} y ds = \int_1^3 (2-t) \sqrt{2t^2-4t+4} dt = -\frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\int_L y ds = \frac{5\sqrt{5}-17\sqrt{17}}{12} - \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$(2) x=r \cos \theta, y=r \sin \theta, r=a \sqrt{\cos 2\theta}, ds=\sqrt{r^2+r'^2} d\theta = \frac{a^2}{r^2} d\theta$$

$$\int_L |y| ds = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} r \sin \theta \frac{a^2}{r^2} d\theta = (4-2\sqrt{2}) a^2$$

$$(3) ds=\sqrt{x'^2+y'^2+z'^2} dt = \sqrt{t^2+2} dt$$

$$\int_L z ds = \int_0^{t_0} t \sqrt{t^2+2} dt = \frac{(t_0+2)^{\frac{3}{2}}-2\sqrt{2}}{3}$$

$$(4) x=a \cos \theta, y=a \sin \theta, -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int xy^2 dy - x^2 y dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [(a^3 \cos \theta \sin^2 \theta)(a \cos \theta) - (a^3 \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta)(-a \sin \theta)] d\theta = -\frac{a^4}{4} \pi$$

$$(5) \int_L \frac{dy-dx}{x-y} = \int_0^2 \frac{2x-1}{x-x^2+4} dx = \int_0^2 -\frac{1}{x-x^2+4} d(x-x^2+4) = \ln 2$$

$$(6) x=a \sin^2 t, y=a \sin t \cos t, z=a \cos t$$

$$\int y^2 dz + z^2 dy + x^2 dz = a^3 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 \sin^3 t \cos^3 t + \cos^4 t - \sin^2 t \cos^2 t - \sin^2 t) dt = -\frac{\pi}{4} a^3$$

2.

$$(1) y=a, a \leq x \leq b, ds=dx$$

$$\int_L f ds = \int_a^b f(x, a) dx$$

$$\int_L f dx = \int_a^b f(x, a) dx$$

$$\int_L f dy = 0$$

$$(2) \int_L f ds = \int_a^b f(x, a) dx + \int_a^b f(b, y) dy + \int_a^b \sqrt{2} f(t, t) dt$$

$$\int_L f dx = \int_a^b f(x, a) dx + \int_b^a f(t, t) dt$$

$$\int_L f dy = \int_a^b f(b, y) dy + \int_b^a f(t, t) dt$$

3.

$$(1) \exists (x_0, y_0) \in \widehat{AB} \text{ s.t. } \int_{\widehat{AB}} f(x, y) ds = f(x_0, y_0) \Delta L > 0$$

$$(2) \text{不一定. 令 } \widehat{AB} \text{ 为 } (0, 0) \rightarrow (0, 1) \text{ 的直线段, 则 } \int_{\widehat{AB}} f(x, y) dx = 0.$$

1. 把重积分 $\iint_D xy \, d\sigma$ 作为积分和的极限, 计算这个积分值, 其中 $D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$, 并用直线网

$$x = \frac{j}{n}, y = \frac{i}{n} \quad (i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n-1)$$

分割这个正方形为许多小正方形, 每个小正方形取其右上顶点作为其介点.

2. 证明: 若函数 $f(x, y)$ 在有界闭区域 D 上可积, 则 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上有界.

3. 证明二重积分中值定理(性质 7).

4. 若 $f(x, y)$ 为有界闭区域 D 上的非负连续函数, 且在 D 上恒不为零, 则

$$\iint_D f(x, y) \, d\sigma > 0.$$

5. 若 $f(x, y)$ 在有界闭区域 D 上连续, 且在 D 内任一子区域 $D' \subset D$ 上有

$$\iint_{D'} f(x, y) \, d\sigma = 0,$$

则在 D 上 $f(x, y) = 0$.

6. 设 $D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$, 证明函数

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & (x, y) \text{ 为 } D \text{ 内有理点 (即 } x, y \text{ 均为有理数)}, \\ 0, & (x, y) \text{ 为 } D \text{ 内非有理点} \end{cases}$$

在 D 上不可积.

7. 证明: 若 $f(x, y)$ 在有界闭区域 D 上连续, $g(x, y)$ 在 D 上可积且不变号, 则存在一点 $(\xi, \eta) \in D$, 使得

$$\iint_D f(x, y) g(x, y) \, d\sigma = f(\xi, \eta) \iint_D g(x, y) \, d\sigma.$$

8. 应用中值定理估计积分

$$I = \iint_{0 \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 100} \frac{d\sigma}{100 + \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y}$$

的值.

$$1. \iint_D xy \, d\sigma = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{j}{n} \cdot \frac{i}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{4n^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

2. 假设 f 在 D 上无界

则 $\forall I$, 总能构造出 T 使得 $|\sum f(P_i) \Delta \sigma_i| > |I| + 1$

与 f 可积矛盾!

故 f 在 D 上有界

3. f 在 D 上连续 $\Rightarrow f$ 在 D 上存在最大值 M , 最小值 m , 且 $\forall P \in D, m \leq f(P) \leq M$

$$\Rightarrow m(\Delta D) \leq \int_D f \leq M(\Delta D) \Rightarrow m \leq \frac{1}{\Delta D} \int_D f \leq M$$

$$\text{故 } \exists (\xi, \eta) \in D \text{ s.t. } f(\xi, \eta) = \frac{1}{\Delta D} \int_D f, \text{ 即 } \int_D f = f(\xi, \eta)(\Delta D)$$

4. 设 $(x_0, y_0) \in D, f(x_0, y_0) > 0$

$$f \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上连续} \Rightarrow \exists \eta > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall P \in D' = D \cap U(P_0; \eta), f(P) > 0 = \iint_{D'} f > 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \iint_D f = \iint_{D'} f + \iint_{D-D'} f > 0$$

5. 假设 $\exists P_0 = (x_0, y_0) \in D \text{ s.t. } f(P_0) \neq 0$, 不妨设 $f(P_0) > 0$

$$f \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上连续} \Rightarrow \exists \eta > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall P \in D' = D \cap U(P_0; \eta), f(P) > 0$$

$$\text{则 } \iint_{D'} f > 0, \text{ 与题设矛盾!}$$

$$\text{故 } f(x, y) \equiv 0$$

6. 取无理点: $\lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \sum f(P_i) \Delta \sigma = 0$

$$\text{取有理点: } \lim_{n \rightarrow 0} \sum f(P_i) \Delta \sigma = 1$$

故不可积

7. 不妨设 $g(x, y) \geq 0$

f 在 D 上连续 $\Rightarrow$ 设 f 在 D 上的最小值为 m , 最大值为 M

$$\text{则 } m \iint_D g(x, y) \, d\sigma \leq \iint_D f(x, y) g(x, y) \, d\sigma \leq M \iint_D f(x, y) \, d\sigma \Rightarrow m \leq \frac{\iint_D f(x, y) g(x, y) \, d\sigma}{\iint_D g(x, y) \, d\sigma} \leq M$$

$$f \text{ 在 } D \text{ 上连续} \Rightarrow \exists (\xi, \eta) \in D \text{ s.t. } f(\xi, \eta) = \frac{\iint_D f(x, y) g(x, y) \, d\sigma}{\iint_D g(x, y) \, d\sigma}$$

即证

8. 由中值定理得, $\exists (\xi, \eta) \in D \text{ s.t. } I = \frac{\Delta D}{100 + \cos^2 \xi + \cos^2 \eta} \Rightarrow I \in [\frac{100}{51}, 2]$

1. 设 $f(x, y)$ 在区域 D 上连续, 试将二重积分 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$ 化为不同顺序的累次积分:

- (1) D 是由不等式 $y \leq x, y \geq a, x \leq b$ ($0 < a < b$) 所确定的区域;
 (2) D 是由不等式 $y \leq x, y \geq 0, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 所确定的区域;
 (3) D 是由不等式 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 与 $x + y \geq 1$ 所确定的区域;
 (4) $D = \{(x, y) \mid |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$.

2. 在下列积分中改变累次积分的顺序:

- (1) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y) dy$; (2) $\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy$;
 (3) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dy \int_{\cos y}^{\sec y} f(x, y) dx$; (4) $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy + \int_1^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^1 f(x, y) dy$.

3. 计算下列二重积分:

- (1) $\iint_D xy^2 dx dy$, 其中 D 是由抛物线 $y^2 = 2px$ 与直线 $x = \frac{p}{2}$ ($p > 0$) 所围成

的区域:

- (2) $\iint_D [x^2 + y^2] dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1, \sqrt{x} \leq y \leq 2\sqrt{x}\}$;

- (3) $\iint_D \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{2a-x}}$ ($a > 0$), 其中 D 为图 21-10 中阴影部分;

- (4) $\iint_D \sqrt{x} dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq x\}$.

4. 求由坐标平面及 $x=2, y=3, x+yz=4$ 所围的圆柱体的体积.

5. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 证明不等式

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right|^2 \leq (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx,$$

其中等号仅在 $f(x)$ 为常函数时成立.

6. 设平面区域 D 在 x 轴和 y 轴的投影长度分别为 l_x 和 l_y , D 的面积为 S_D , (α, β) 为 D 内任一点.

证明:

- (1) $\left| \iint_D (x-\alpha)(y-\beta) dx dy \right| \leq l_x l_y S_D$;

- (2) $\left| \iint_D (x-\alpha)(y-\beta) dx dy \right| \leq \frac{1}{4} l_x^2 l_y^2$.

7. 设 $D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$,

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{q_n} + \frac{1}{q_n}, & \text{当 } (x, y) \text{ 为 } D \text{ 中有理点,} \\ 0, & \text{当 } (x, y) \text{ 为 } D \text{ 中非有理点,} \end{cases}$$

其中 q_n 表示有理数 x 化成既约分数后的分母. 证明 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上的二重积分存在而两个累次积分不存在.

8. 设 $D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$,

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{当 } (x, y) \text{ 为 } D \text{ 中有理点, 且 } q_n = q_m \text{ 时,} \\ 0, & \text{当 } (x, y) \text{ 为 } D \text{ 中其他点时,} \end{cases}$$

其中 q_n 意义同第 7 题. 证明 $f(x, y)$ 在 D 上的二重积分不存在而两个累次积分存在.

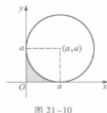


图 21-10

1.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_a^b dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy = \int_a^b dy \int_y^b f(x, y) dx \\ (2) \quad \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx \\ (3) \quad \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_{-y}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx \\ (4) \quad \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy &= \int_{-1}^0 dx \int_{-x-1}^{-x} f(x, y) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_{x-1}^{x+1} f(x, y) dy = \int_{-1}^0 dy \int_{-y-1}^{-y} f(x, y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_{y-1}^{y+1} f(x, y) dx \end{aligned}$$

2.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \int_0^1 dx \int_x^{2x} f(x, y) dy &= \int_0^2 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^{\frac{y}{2}} f(x, y) dx + \int_2^4 dy \int_{\frac{y}{2}}^2 f(x, y) dx \\ (2) \quad \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f(x, y) dy &= \int_{-1}^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} f(x, y) dx \\ (3) \quad \int_0^{2a} dx \int_{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}}^{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} f(x, y) dy &= \int_0^a dy \int_{\frac{x}{2a}}^{\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}{2a}} f(x, y) dx + \int_0^a dy \int_{\frac{a+\sqrt{a^2-y^2}}{2a}}^{\frac{2a}{2a}} f(x, y) dx + \int_a^{2a} dy \int_{\frac{x}{2a}}^{\frac{2a}{2a}} f(x, y) dx \\ (4) \quad \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(x, y) dy + \int_1^3 dx \int_0^{\frac{x^2-1}{2}} f(x, y) dy &= \int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{y}}^{\sqrt{3-y}} f(x, y) dx \end{aligned}$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \iint_D xy^2 d\sigma &= \int_{-p}^p dy \int_{\frac{x^2}{4y^2}}^{\frac{x^2}{4}} xy^2 dx = \frac{p^2}{24} \\ (2) \quad \iint_D (x^2+y^2) d\sigma &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{\sqrt{2x}} (x^2+y^2) dy = \frac{128}{105} \\ (3) \quad \iint_D \frac{d\sigma}{\sqrt{2a-x}} &= \int_0^a dx \int_0^{a-\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{2a-x}} = (2\sqrt{2}-\frac{8}{3})a^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ (4) \quad \iint_D \sqrt{x} d\sigma &= \int_0^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \sqrt{x} dy = \frac{8}{15} \end{aligned}$$

$$4. V = \iint_D (4-x-y) dx dy = \int_0^2 dy \int_0^{(4-y)} (4-x-y) dx + \int_2^4 dy \int_0^{(4-y)} (4-x-y) dx = \frac{37}{6}$$

$$5. \left[\int_a^b f(x) dx \right]^2 = \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b f(y) dy = \iint_D f(x)f(y) dx dy \leq \iint_D \frac{1}{2} [f^2(x) + f^2(y)] dx dy = \int_a^b dy \int_a^b f^2(x) dx = (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$$

6.

$$(1) \left| \iint_D (x-a)(y-p) dx dy \right| \leq \iint_D |x-a||y-p| dx dy \leq l_x l_y \iint_D dx dy = l_x l_y S_D$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } \frac{x-a}{l_x} = t, \text{ 设 } p = \frac{l_y}{2}(2-a)$$

$$|x-a| = |x-a+a-a| = |l_x t - l_x p| = l_x |t-p|$$

$$\int_a^b |x-a| dx = l_x \int_0^1 |t-p| dt = l_x^2 \int_0^1 |t-p| dt = l_x^2 \left[\frac{1}{2} - p(1-p) \right] \leq \frac{1}{2} l_x^2$$

$$\text{同理 } \int_a^b |y-p| dy \leq \frac{1}{2} l_y^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \iint_D (x-a)(y-p) dx dy \right| \leq \frac{1}{4} l_x^2 l_y^2$$

7. $f(x, y)$ 在 $x \in [0, 1]$ 上关于 x 的积分不存在 $\Rightarrow$ 先对 x 后对 y 的累次积分不存在

同理 先对 y 后对 x 的累次积分不存在

$$8. \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 f(x, y) dy = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx = 0$$

1. 应用格林公式计算下列曲线积分:

(1) $\oint_L (x+y)^2 dx - (x^2 + y^2) dy$, 其中 L 是以 $A(1,1), B(3,2), C(2,5)$ 为顶点的三角形, 方向取正向;

(2) $\int_{\partial D} (e^x \sin y - my) dx + (e^x \cos y - m) dy$, 其中 m 为常数, AB 为从 $(a,0)$ 到 $(0,0)$ 经过圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 上半部的弧线 ($a>0$).

2. 应用格林公式计算下列曲线所围的平面面积:

(1) 星形线: $x = a \cos^3 t, y = a \sin^3 t$;

(2) 双纽线: $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$.

3. 证明: 若 L 为平面上封闭曲线, $\hat{r}$ 为任意方向向量, 则

$$\oint_L \cos(\hat{r}, \hat{n}) ds = 0,$$

其中 $\hat{n}$ 为曲线 L 的外法线方向.

4. 求积分值 $I = \oint_L [\widehat{x \cos(\hat{n}, \hat{x})} + \widehat{y \cos(\hat{n}, \hat{y})}] ds$, 其中 L 为包围有界区域的封闭曲线, $\hat{n}$ 为 L 的外法线方向.

5. 验证下列积分与路线无关, 并求它们的值:

(1) $\int_{(a,b)}^{(c,d)} (x-y)(dx-dy)$;

(2) $\int_{(a,b)}^{(c,d)} (2a \cos y - y^2 \sin x) dx + (2y \cos x - x^2 \sin y) dy$;

(3) $\int_{(1,2)}^{(2,3)} y dx - x dy$, 沿在右半平面的路线;

(4) $\int_{(1,1)}^{(2,2)} \frac{x dy + y dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$, 沿不通过原点的路线;

(5) $\int_{(1,1)}^{(2,2)} \varphi(x) dx + \psi(y) dy$, 其中 $\varphi(x), \psi(y)$ 为连续函数.

6. 求下列全微分的原函数:

(1) $(x^2 + 2xy - y^2) dx + (x^2 - 2xy - y^2) dy$;

(2) $e^x [e^x(x-y+2) + y] dx + e^x [e^x(x-y)+1] dy$;

(3) $f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) x dx + f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) y dy$.

7. 为了使曲线积分

$$\int_C P(x,y)(y dx + x dy)$$

与积分路线无关, 可微函数 $P(x,y)$ 应满足怎样的条件?

8. 计算曲线积分

$$\int_{\overline{AB}} [\varphi(y)x^2 - my] dx + [\varphi'(y)x^2 - m] dy,$$

其中 $\varphi(y)$ 和 $\varphi'(y)$ 为连续函数, $\overline{AB}$ 为连接点 $A(x_1, y_1)$ 和点 $B(x_2, y_2)$ 的任何路线, 但与直线段 AB 围成已知大小为 S 的面积.

9. 设函数 $f(u)$ 具有一阶连续导数, 证明对任何光滑封闭曲线 L , 有

$$\oint_L f(xy)(y dx + x dy) = 0.$$

10. 设函数 $u(x,y)$ 在由封闭的光滑曲线 L 所围的区域 D 上具有二阶连续偏导数, 证明

$$\iint_D \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) dx dy = \oint_L \frac{\partial u}{\partial n} ds,$$

其中 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$ 是 $u(x,y)$ 沿 L 外法线方向 $\hat{n}$ 的方向导数.

1.

$$(1) \oint_L (x+y)^2 dx - (x^2+y^2) dy = \iint_D (-2x-2y-2y) d\sigma = \int_1^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{4}{x}-3} (-4x-2y) dy + \int_2^3 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{4}{x}+1} (-4x-2y) dy = -\frac{140}{3}$$

$$(2) \int_{\overline{AB}} P dx + Q dy = \int_L P dx + Q dy - \int_{BA} P dx + Q dy$$

$$\oint_L P dx + Q dy = \iint_D (e^x \cos y - e^x \cos y + m) d\sigma = \int_0^4 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{ax-x^2}} m dy = \frac{1}{8} m a^2 \pi$$

$$\int_{BA} P dx + Q dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\overline{AB}} P dx + Q dy = \frac{1}{8} m a^2 \pi$$

2.

$$(1) S = \frac{1}{2} \oint x dy - y dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} 3a^2 \sin^2 t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{3}{8} a^2 \pi$$

$$(2) r^2 = a^2 \cos(2\theta)$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \oint x dy - y dx = a^2$$

$$3. \oint \cos \langle \vec{r}, \vec{n} \rangle ds = \oint dy = \iint_D 0 dx dy = 0$$

$$4. I = \oint x dy - y dx = \iint_D 2 dx dy = 2\sigma$$

5.

$$(1) \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -1$$

$$x=t, y=t, 0 \leq t \leq 1$$

$$I = \int_0^1 0 dt = 0$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -2x \sin y - 2y \sin x$$

$$I = \int_0^\pi 2x ds + \int_0^y (2t \cos t - t^2 \sin t) dt = y^2 \cos y + x^2 \cos y$$

$$(3) \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$y=3-x, 1 \leq x \leq 2$$

$$I = \int_2^1 \frac{3-x+x}{x^2} dx = -\frac{3}{2}$$

$$(4) \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = d\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$

$$I = \int_{(1,0)}^{(6,8)} d\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = 9$$

$$(5) \varphi(x) dx + \psi(y) dy = d(F(x) + G(y))$$

$$I = \int_{(1,1)}^{(2,2)} d(F(x) + G(y)) = F(2) + G(2) - F(1) - G(1) = \int_1^2 \varphi(x) dx + \int_1^2 \psi(y) dy$$

6.

$$(1) (x_0, y_0) = (0, 0)$$

$$u(x, y) = \int_0^x s^2 ds + \int_0^y (s^2 - 2xt - t^3) dt = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2y - x^2y - \frac{1}{3}y^3 + C$$

$$(2) (x_0, y_0) = (0, 0)$$

$$u(x, y) = \int_0^x e^s(s+2) ds + \int_0^y e^x[e^x(x-t)+1] dt = e^x[e^y(x-y+1)+y] + C$$

$$(3) (x_0, y_0) = (0, 0)$$

$$du = \frac{1}{2} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) d(x^2+y^2)$$

$$u(x, y) = \int \frac{1}{2} f(\sqrt{x^2+y^2}) d(x^2+y^2) = \frac{1}{2} \int f(u) du$$

$$7. \frac{\partial F(x, y)}{\partial y} = x F_y(x, y), \quad \frac{\partial F(x, y)}{\partial x} = y F_x(x, y)$$

$$x F_y(x, y) = y F_x(x, y)$$

$$8. I = \oint P dx + Q dy + \int_{AB} P dx + Q dy$$

$$= \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) d\sigma + \int_{(x_1, y_1)}^{(x_2, y_2)} P dx + Q dy$$

$$= ms + \varphi(y_1) e^{x_1} - \varphi(y_1) e^{x_1} - m(y_2 - y_1) - \frac{m}{2} (y_2 - y_1) (x_2 - x_1)$$

$$9. \oint f(xy) y dx + f(xy) x dy = \iint_D [f(xy) + xy f'(xy) - f(xy) - xy f'(xy)] d\sigma = \iint_D 0 d\sigma = 0$$

$$10. \oint \frac{\partial u}{\partial s} ds = \oint \left(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy \right) = \iint_D \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \right) d\sigma$$

1. 对积分 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$ 进行极坐标变换并写出变换后不同顺序的累次积分:

- (1) 当 D 为由不等式 $a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq b^2, y \geq 0$ 所确定的区域;
 (2) $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq y, x \geq 0\}$;
 (3) $D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq x + y \leq 1\}$.

2. 用极坐标计算下列二重积分:

- (1) $\iint_D \sin \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | \pi^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\pi^2\}$;
 (2) $\iint_D (x + y) dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq x + y\}$;
 (3) $\iint_D |xy| dx dy$, 其中 D 为圆域 $x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2$;

- (4) $\iint_D (x^2 + y^2) dx dy$, 其中 D 为圆域 $x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2$.

3. 在下列积分中引入新变量 u, v 后, 试将它化为累次积分:

- (1) $\int_a^b dx \int_{c(x)}^{d(x)} f(x, y) dy$, 若 $u = x + y, v = x - y$;

- (2) $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} \leq \sqrt{a}, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$, 若 $x = u \cos^2 v, y = u \sin^2 v$;

- (3) $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x + y \leq a, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$, 若 $x = u, y = uv$.

4. 试作适当变换, 计算下列积分:

- (1) $\iint_D (x + y) \sin(x - y) dx dy, D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq x + y \leq \pi, 0 \leq x - y \leq \pi\}$;

- (2) $\iint_D e^{\frac{x^2 - y^2}{2}} dx dy, D = \{(x, y) | x + y \leq 1, x \geq 0, y \geq 0\}$.

5. 求由下列曲面所围立体 V 的体积:

- (1) V 是由 $z = x^2 + y^2$ 和 $z = x + y$ 所围的立体;

- (2) V 是由曲面 $z = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9}$ 和 $2z = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9}$ 所围的立体.

6. 求由下列曲线所围的平面图形面积:

- (1) $x + y = a, x + y = b, y = ax, y = bx$ ($0 < a < b, 0 < a < b$);

- (2) $\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)^2 = x^2 + y^2$;

- (3) $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = 2a^2(x^2 - y^2)$ ($x^2 + y^2 \geq a^2$).

7. 设 $f(x, y)$ 为连续函数, 且 $f(x, y) = f(y, x)$. 证明

$$\int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x, y) dy = \int_c^d dy \int_a^b f(x, y) dx.$$

8. 试作适当变换, 把下列二重积分化为单重积分:

- (1) $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$, 其中 D 为圆域 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$;

- (2) $\iint_D f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}) dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | |y| \leq |x|, |x| \leq 1\}$;

- (3) $\iint_D f(x + y) dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | |x| + |y| \leq 1\}$;

- (4) $\iint_D f(xy) dx dy$, 其中 $D = \{(x, y) | x \leq y \leq 4x, 1 \leq xy \leq 2\}$.

1.

$$(1) I = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_a^b r f(r \sin \theta, r \cos \theta) dr = \int_a^b dr \int_0^\pi r f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$(2) I = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{\sin \theta} r f(r \sin \theta, r \cos \theta) dr = \int_0^1 dr \int_{\arcsin r}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$(3) I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 d\theta \int_0^{\sec \theta} r f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} r f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) dr$$

2.

$$(1) I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_\pi^{2\pi} r \sin r dr = -6\pi^2$$

$$(2) I = \int_{-\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} r^2 (\sin \theta + \cos \theta) dr = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(3) I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a |r^3 \sin \theta \cos \theta| dr = \frac{1}{2} a^4$$

$$(4) I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R r f'(r^2) dr = \pi [f(R^2) - f(0)]$$

3.

$$(1) x = \frac{u+v}{2}, y = \frac{u-v}{2}, D = \{(u, v) | 1 \leq u \leq 2, -u \leq v \leq 4-u\}, |J| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$I = \iint_D f\left(\frac{u+v}{2}, \frac{u-v}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} du dv = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 du \int_{-u}^{4-u} f\left(\frac{u+v}{2}, \frac{u-v}{2}\right) dv$$

$$(2) D = \{(u, v) | 0 \leq u \leq a, 0 \leq v \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}, |J| = 4u \sin^3 v \cos^3 v$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dv \int_0^a 4u \sin^3 v \cos^3 v f(u \sin^4 v, u \cos^4 v) du = \int_0^a du \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4u \sin^3 v \cos^3 v f(u \sin^4 v, u \cos^4 v) dv$$

$$(3) x = u - uv, y = uv, D = \{(u, v) | 0 \leq u \leq a, 0 \leq v \leq 1\}, |J| = u$$

$$I = \int_0^1 dv \int_0^a u f(u - uv, uv) du = \int_0^a du \int_0^1 u f(u - uv, uv) dv$$

4.

$$(1) x = \frac{u+v}{2}, y = \frac{u-v}{2}, D = \{(x, y) | 0 \leq u \leq \pi, 0 \leq v \leq \pi\}, |J| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$I = \int_0^\pi dv \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{2} u \sin v du = \frac{1}{2} \pi^2$$

$$(2) x = u - v, y = u, D = \{(u, v) | 0 \leq u \leq v, 0 \leq v \leq 1\}, |J| = 1$$

$$I = \int_0^1 dv \int_0^v e^{-\frac{v}{u}} du = \frac{e-1}{2}$$

5.

$$(1) z = x^2 + y^2 = x + y \Rightarrow D = \{(x, y) | (x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + (y - \frac{1}{2})^2 \leq \frac{1}{2}\}$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} + r \cos \theta, y = \frac{1}{2} + r \sin \theta, D = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \leq r \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}, |J| = r$$

$$V = \iint_D [(x+y) - (x^2+y^2)] dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 (\frac{1}{2} - r^2) r dr = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$(2) z^2 = 2z = \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} \Rightarrow D = \{(x, y) | \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} \leq 4\}$$

$$x = 2r \cos \theta, y = 3r \sin \theta, D = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \leq r \leq 2, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}, |J| = 6r$$

$$V = \iint_D \left[\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9}} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} \right) \right] dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 \left(r - \frac{r^2}{2} \right) \cdot br dr = 8\pi$$

6.

$$(1) x = \frac{u}{1+v}, y = \frac{uv}{1+v}, D = \{(u, v) | a \leq u \leq b, a \leq v \leq \beta\}, |J| = \frac{u}{(1+v)^2}$$

$$S = \iint_D dx dy = \int_a^b du \int_a^\beta \frac{u}{(1+v)^2} dv = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+a} - \frac{1}{1+\beta} \right)$$

$$(2) x = ar \cos \theta, y = br \sin \theta, D = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \leq r \leq \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta}, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}, |J| = r$$

$$S = \iint_D dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta}} r dr = \frac{ab(a^2 + b^2)}{2} \pi$$

$$(3) x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, D' = \{(r, \theta) | a \leq r \leq a\sqrt{2 \cos 2\theta}, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}\}, |J| = r$$

$$S = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_a^{a\sqrt{2 \cos 2\theta}} r dr = (3 - \sqrt{3}) a^2$$

$$7. x = 1-u, y = 1-v, D = \{(u, v) | 0 \leq u \leq 1, 0 \leq v \leq u\}, |J| = 1$$

$$I = \int_0^1 du \int_0^u f(1-u, 1-v) dv = \int_0^1 du \int_0^u f(1-v, 1-u) dv = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x f(1-x, 1-y) dy$$

8.

$$(1) I = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 f(r) r dr = 2\pi \int_0^1 f(r) r dr$$

$$(2) I = \pi \int_0^{\sqrt{e}} f(r) dr - 4 \int_1^{\sqrt{e}} r \arccos \frac{1}{r} f(r) dr$$

$$(3) x = \frac{u+v}{2}, y = \frac{u-v}{2}, D = \{(u, v) | -1 \leq u \leq 1, -1 \leq v \leq 1\}, |J| = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 du \int_{-1}^1 f(u) dv = \int_{-1}^1 f(u) du$$

$$(4) x = \sqrt{\frac{u}{v}}, y = \sqrt{uv}, D = \{(u, v) | 1 \leq u \leq 2, 1 \leq v \leq 4\}, |J| = \frac{1}{2v}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 du \int_1^4 f(u) \frac{1}{v} dv = \ln 2 \int_1^2 f(u) du$$

1. 计算下列积分:

$$(1) \iiint (xy + z^2) dx dy dz, \text{ 其中 } V = [-2, 5] \times [-3, 3] \times [0, 1];$$

$$(2) \iiint \cos y \cos z dx dy dz, \text{ 其中 } V = [0, 1] \times \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \times \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right];$$

$$(3) \iiint \frac{dxdydz}{(1+x+y+z)^2}, \text{ 其中 } V \text{ 是由 } x+y+z=1 \text{ 与三个坐标面所围成的区域};$$

$$(4) \iiint \cos(x+z) dx dy dz, \text{ 其中 } V \text{ 是由 } y=\sqrt{x}, x=0, z=0 \text{ 及 } x+z=\frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 所围成的区域}.$$

2. 试改变下列累次积分的顺序:

$$(1) \int_a^b dx \int_x^b dy \int_0^y f(x, y, z) dz;$$

$$(2) \int_a^b dx \int_x^b dy \int_0^{b-y} f(x, y, z) dz.$$

3. 计算下列三重积分与累次积分:

$$(1) \iiint x^2 dx dy dz, \text{ 其中 } V \text{ 由 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq x^2 \text{ 和 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2xz \text{ 所确定};$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dx \int_{\sqrt{y^2+x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} z^2 dz.$$

4. 利用适当的坐标变换, 计算下列各曲面所围成的体积:

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

$$(2) \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^2 = 1 \quad (x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0, a > 0, b > 0, c > 0).$$

5. 设球体 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2x$ 上各点的密度等于该点到坐标原点的距离, 求该球体的质量.

6. 证明定理 21.16 及其推论.

7. 设 $V = \left\{ (x, y, z) \mid \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1 \right\}$, 计算下列积分:

$$(1) \iiint \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}} dx dy dz;$$

$$(2) \iiint x \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}} dx dy dz.$$

1.

$$(1) \iiint_V (xy + z^2) dx dy dz = \int_{-2}^5 dx \int_{-3}^3 dy \int_0^1 (xy + z^2) dz = 14$$

$$(2) \iiint_V x \cos y \cos z dx dy dz = \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos y dy \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos z dz = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(3) \iiint_V \frac{dx dy dz}{(1+x+y+z)^3} = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{1-x-y} \frac{dz}{(1+x+y+z)^3} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{5}{16}$$

$$(4) \iiint_V y \cos(x+z) dx dy dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dz \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} y dy \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-z} \cos(x+z) dx = \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{1}{2}$$

2.

$$(1) \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{x+y} f(x, y, z) dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dz \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy + \int_0^1 dx \int_x^1 dz \int_{z-x}^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy = \int_0^1 dz \int_0^z dx \int_{z-x}^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy + \int_0^1 dz \int_z^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} f(x, y, z) dy$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x^2} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} z^2 dz = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} f(x, y, z) dz = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} f(x, y, z) dz$$

3.

$$(1) \iiint_V z^2 dx dy dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dz \iint_S z^2 dx dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^r dz \iint_S z^2 dx dy = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} z^3 (2rz - z^2) dz + \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^r z^3 (r^2 - z^2) dz = \frac{39}{480} \pi r^5$$

$$(2) \text{应用柱面坐标变换 } V' = \{(r, \theta, z) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, r \leq z \leq \sqrt{z-r^2}\}$$

$$\int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x^2} dy \int_{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}^{\sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}} z^2 dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_r^{\sqrt{2-r^2}} z^2 dz = \frac{(2\sqrt{2}-1)\pi}{15}$$

4.

$$(1) V = \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz = \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{\sqrt{z}} (x^2 + y^2) dy dz = \frac{3}{35}$$

$$(2) \sqrt{z} = a \sin^2 \varphi \cos \theta, y = b r \cos^2 \varphi \cos \theta, z = c r \sin \theta$$

$$\text{则 } J(r, \varphi, \theta) = 2abc r^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \cos \theta, \Omega' = \{(r, \theta, \varphi) \mid 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$$

$$V = \iiint_{\Omega'} dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega'} 2abc r^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \cos \theta dr d\theta d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 2abc r^2 \cos \varphi \sin \varphi \cos \theta dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2\varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 abc r^2 dr = \frac{1}{3} abc$$

$$5. M = \iiint_{x^2+y^2+z^2 \leq 2x} \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} dx dy dz$$

$$\text{应用球坐标变换 } V' = \{(r, \theta, \varphi) \mid -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi, 0 \leq r \leq 2 \sin \varphi \cos \theta\}$$

$$M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{2 \sin \varphi \cos \theta} r^3 \sin \varphi dr = \frac{5\pi}{8}$$

6. 略

7.

(1) 应用球坐标变换

$$\iiint_V \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2}} dx dy dz = \iiint_V \sqrt{1-r^2} r^2 abc \sin \varphi dr d\theta d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin \varphi d\varphi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-r^2} r^2 abc dr = \frac{1}{4} abc \pi^2$$

(2) 应用球坐标变换

$$\iiint_V e^{\sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}}} dx dy dz = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} d\varphi \int_0^1 abc r^2 \sin \varphi e^{r^2} dr = 4abc\pi \int_0^1 r^2 e^{r^2} dr = 4abc(e-2)$$

1. 求曲面 $az=xy$ 包含在圆柱 $x^2+y^2=a^2$ 内部部分的面积.

2. 求柱面 $z=\sqrt{x^2+y^2}$ 被柱面 $z^2=2x$ 所载部分的曲面面积.

3. 求下列均匀密度的平面薄板质心:

(1) 半椭圆 $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}\leq 1, y\geq 0$;

(2) 高为 h , 底分别为 a 和 b 的等腰梯形.

(注:以梯形长为 a 的底边的中点为原点,该底所在直线为 x 轴建立平面直角坐标系,并使梯形位于 x 轴上方.)

4. 求下列均匀密度物体的质心:

(1) $z\leq 1-x^2-y^2, z\geq 0$;

(2) 由坐标面及平面 $x+2y-z=1$ 所围的四面体.

5. 求下列均匀密度的平面薄板的转动惯量:

(1) 半径为 R 的圆关于其切线的转动惯量;

(2) 边长为 a 和 b , 夹角为 φ 的平行四边形, 关于底边 b 的转动惯量.

6. 计算下列引力:

(1) 均匀薄片 $x^2+y^2\leq R^2, z=0$ 对于轴上一点 $(0,0,c)$ ($c>0$) 处的单位质量的引力;

(2) 均匀柱体 $x^2+y^2\leq a^2, 0\leq z\leq h$ 对于点 $P(0,0,c)$ ($c>h$) 处的单位质量的引力;

(3) 均匀密度的正圆锥体(高为 h , 底面半径为 R) 对于在它的顶点处质量为 m 的质点的引力.

(注:以圆锥底面圆心为原点, 底面所在平面为 xy 平面建立空间直角坐标系, 圆锥顶点在 $(0,0,h)$.)

7. 求曲面

$$\begin{cases} x = (b + a \cos \phi) \cos \varphi, \\ y = (b + a \cos \phi) \sin \varphi, \\ z = a \sin \phi, \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \phi \leq 2\pi$$

的面积, 其中常数 a, b 满足 $0 \leq a \leq b$.

8. 求螺旋面

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi, \\ y = r \sin \varphi, \\ z = h\varphi, \end{cases} \quad 0 \leq r \leq a, 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi$$

的面积.

9. 求边长为 a , 密度均匀的立方体关于其任一棱边的转动惯量.

$$1. S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{a}\right)^2} dx dy$$

$$x = a \cos \theta, y = a \sin \theta, D = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi\}$$

$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 a^2 r \sqrt{1+r^2} dr = \frac{4\sqrt{2}-2}{3} a^2 \pi$$

$$2. D = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x\}$$

$$S = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy = \sqrt{2} \iint_D dx dy = \sqrt{2} \pi$$

3.

$$(1) \bar{x} = 0$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\iint_D y dx dy}{\iint_D dx dy} = \frac{2}{ab\pi} \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^1 ab^2 r^2 \sin \theta dr = \frac{4b}{3\pi}$$

$$M(0, \frac{4b}{3\pi})$$

$$(2) \bar{x} = 0$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\iint_D y dx dy}{\iint_D dx dy} = \frac{2}{(a+b)h} \int_0^h y dy \int_{\frac{bh}{a+b}(\ln+\frac{a}{2})+h}^{\frac{2b}{a+b}(x-\frac{a}{2})+h} dx = \frac{2a+b}{3(a+b)} h$$

$$M(0, \frac{2a+b}{3(a+b)} h)$$

4.

$$(1) \bar{x} = 0, \bar{y} = 0$$

$$\bar{z} = \frac{\iiint_D z dx dy dz}{\iiint_D dx dy dz} = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^{1-r^2} z dz}{\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r dr \int_0^{1-r^2} dz} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(2) V = \iiint_D dx dy dz = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{V} \iiint_D x dx dy dz = \frac{1}{V} \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{2}x} y dy \int_{x+y-1}^0 dz = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(2) \bar{y} = \frac{1}{8}, \bar{z} = -\frac{1}{4}$$

$$M(\frac{1}{8}, -\frac{1}{4})$$

5.

$$(1) J = \mu_0 \iint_D (R-x)^2 dx dy = \mu_0 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R r (R^2 - 2Rr \cos \theta + r^2 \cos^2 \theta) dr = \frac{5}{4} \mu_0 \pi R^4$$

$$(2) J = \mu_0 \iint_D y^2 dx dy = \mu_0 \int_0^{a \sin \varphi} y^2 dy \int_{y \cot \varphi}^{b+y \cot \varphi} dx = \frac{1}{3} \mu_0 a^3 b \sin^3 \varphi$$

6.

$$(1) F_x = 0, F_y = 0$$

$$F_z = k\mu \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2} \frac{C}{(x^2+y^2+c^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy = k\mu C \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \frac{r}{(r^2+c^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dr = 2k\mu \pi \left[1 - \frac{C}{\sqrt{R^2+c^2}}\right]$$

$$(2) F_x = F_y = 0$$

$$F_z = k\mu \iiint_V \frac{\bar{z}-c}{[x^2+y^2+(\bar{z}-c)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx dy dz = k\mu \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a r dr \int_0^h \frac{\bar{z}-c}{[r^2+(\bar{z}-c)^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} dz = 2k\mu \pi [\sqrt{a^2+c^2} - \sqrt{a^2+(h-c)^2} - h]$$

$$(3) \vec{F} = 0$$

$$7. E = x\dot{p} + y\dot{p} + z\dot{p} = (a \cos \varphi + b)^2$$

$$F = x p x + y p y + z p z = 0$$

$$G = x\dot{y}^2 + y\dot{x}^2 + z\dot{z}^2 = a^2$$

$$S = \iint_S \sqrt{EG-F} \, d\varphi \, d\psi = a \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} (a \cos \varphi + b) \, d\psi = 4ab\pi^2$$

$$8. \, E = x_r^2 + y_r^2 + z_r^2 = 1$$

$$F = x_r x_\theta + y_r y_\theta + z_r z_\theta = 0$$

$$G = x_\theta^2 + y_\theta^2 + z_\theta^2 = r^2 + b^2$$

$$S = \int_S \sqrt{EG-F} \, dr \, d\theta = \int_0^a dr \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^2 + b^2} \, d\theta = \pi \left[a \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} + b^2 \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{b} \right]$$

$$9. \, J = \mu \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) \, dz \, dy \, dx = \mu \int_0^a dx \int_0^a dy \int_0^a (x^2 + y^2) \, dz = \frac{2}{3} \mu a^5$$

1. 计算下列第一型曲面积分:

(1) $\iint_S (x+y+z) dS$, 其中 S 为上半球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2, z \geq 0$;

(2) $\iint_S (x^2+y^2) dS$, 其中 S 为立体 $\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \leq z \leq 1$ 的边界曲面;

(3) $\iint_S \frac{dS}{x^2+y^2}$, 其中 S 为柱面 $x^2+y^2=R^2$ 被平面 $z=0, z=H$ 所截取的部分;

(4) $\iint_S xyz dS$, 其中 S 为平面 $x+y+z=1$ 在第一卦限中的部分.

2. 求均匀曲面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2, x \geq 0, y \geq 0, z \geq 0$ 的质心.3. 求密度为 ρ 的均匀球面 $x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2$ ($a > 0$) 对于 z 轴的转动惯量.4. 计算 $\iint_S z^2 dS$, 其中 S 为圆锥表面的一部分

$$S: \begin{cases} x = r \cos \varphi \sin \theta, \\ y = r \sin \varphi \sin \theta, \\ z = r \cos \theta, \end{cases} \quad D: \begin{cases} 0 \leq r \leq a, \\ 0 \leq \varphi \leq 2\pi, \end{cases}$$

这里 θ 为常数 $\left(0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$.

1.

$$(1) z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}, \quad z_x = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}, \quad z_y = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}}$$

$$I = \iint_D (x+y+\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} dz dy = \int_{-a}^a dx \int_{-\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}^{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} (x+y+\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}) \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2-y^2}} dy = \pi a^3$$

$$(2) z_1 = \sqrt{x^2+y^2}, \quad z_{1x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}, \quad z_{1y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$I_1 = \iint_D (x^2+y^2) \sqrt{2} dz dy = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r dr = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi$$

$$z_2 = 1, \quad z_{2x} = 0, \quad z_{2y} = 0$$

$$I_2 = \iint_D (x^2+y^2) \cdot 1 dz dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^2 \cdot r dr = \frac{1}{2} \pi$$

$$I = I_1 + I_2 = \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2} \pi$$

$$(3) I = \frac{1}{R^5} \iint_S dS = \frac{1}{R^5} \cdot 2\pi R H = \frac{2\pi H}{R^4}$$

$$(4) z = 1-x-y, \quad z_x = -1, \quad z_y = -1$$

$$I = \iint_D xy(1-x-y) \cdot \sqrt{3} dz dy = \sqrt{3} \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} xy(1-x-y) dy = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{120}$$

2. $(0, 0, 0)$

$$3. I = \frac{2}{3} ma^2$$

$$4. E = x_r^2 + y_r^2 + z_r^2 = 1, \quad F = x_r x_\varphi + y_r y_\varphi + z_r z_\varphi = 0, \quad G = x_\varphi^2 + y_\varphi^2 + z_\varphi^2 = r^2 \sin^2 \theta$$

$$\iint_S z^2 dS = \iint_D r^2 \cos^2 \theta \cdot r \sin \theta dr d\varphi = \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^a r^3 dr = \frac{1}{2} a^2 \pi \sin \theta \cos^2 \theta$$

1. 计算下列第二型曲面积分:

(1) $\iint_S (x-z) dydz + x^2 dzdx + (y^2 + xz) dxdy$, 其中 S 是由 $x = y = z = 0, x = y = z = a$ 六个平

面所围的立方体表面并取外侧为正向;

(2) $\iint_S (x+y) dydz + (y+z) dzdx + (z+x) dxdy$, 其中 S 是以原点为中心, 边长为 2 的立方体表面

并取外侧为正向;

(3) $\iint_S xy dydz + yz dzdx + xz dxdy$, 其中 S 是由平面 $x = y = z = 0$ 和 $x + y + z = 1$ 所围的四面体表面并取外侧为正向;

(4) $\iint_S yz dzdx$, 其中 S 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的上半部分并取外侧为正向;

(5) $\iint_S x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy$, 其中 S 是球面 $(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = R^2$ 并取外侧为

正向.

2. 设某流体的流速为 $w = (k, y, 0)$, 求单位时间内从球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4$ 的内部流过球面的流量.

3. 计算第二型曲面积分

$$I = \iint_S f(x) dydz + g(y) dzdx + h(z) dxdy,$$

其中 S 是平行六面体 $0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b, 0 \leq z \leq c$ 的表面并取外侧为正向, $f(x), g(y), h(z)$ 为 S 上的连续函数.

4. 设磁场强度为 $E(x, y, z) = (x^2, y^2, z^2)$, 求从球内出发通过上半球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2, z \geq 0$ 的磁通量.

1.

$$(1) \iint_S y(1-z) dy dz = \iint_{D_{yz}} (y(a-z) + yz) dy dz = \int_0^a dy \int_0^a ay dz = \frac{1}{2} a^4$$

$$\iint_S x^2 dz dx = \iint_{D_{xz}} (x^2 - x^2) dz dx = 0$$

$$\iint_S (y^2 + xz) dz dy = \iint_{D_{yz}} (y^2 + xa - y^2) dz dy = \int_0^a dz \int_0^a ay dy = \frac{1}{2} a^4$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} a^4 + \frac{1}{2} a^4 = a^4$$

$$(2) \iint_S (1+y) dy dz = \iint_{D_{yz}} ((1+y) - (1+y)) dy dz = \int_{-1}^1 dz \int_{-1}^1 z dy = 8$$

$$(2) \iint_S (y+z) dz dx = \iint_{D_{xz}} (z+x) dz dx = 8$$

$$I = 8 + 8 + 8 = 24$$

$$(3) \iint_S xy dy dz = \iint_{D_{yz}} ((1-y-z)y - 0) dy dz = \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{1-z} (1-y-z)y dy = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$(2) \iint_S yz dz dx = \iint_{D_{xz}} z^2 dz dx = \frac{1}{24}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{24} = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$(4) x = \cos \theta \sin \varphi, y = \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = \cos \varphi, \frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(u, v)} = \sin \theta \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$I = \iint_D \sin \theta \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\theta d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} \sin \theta \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\theta = \frac{1}{4} \pi$$

$$(5) I = \frac{8}{3} \pi R^2 (a+b+c)$$

$$2. I = \iint_S k dy dz + y dz dx = 0 + \iint_S y dz dx = \frac{32}{3} \pi$$

$$3. I = \iint_{D_{yz}} (f(a) - f(0)) dy dz + \iint_{D_{xz}} (g(b) - g(0)) dz dx + \iint_{D_{xy}} (h(c) - h(0)) dx dy = [f(a) - f(0)] bc + [g(b) - g(0)] ca + [h(c) - h(0)] ab$$

$$4. \oint_C x^2 dy dz + y^2 dz dx + z^2 dx dy = 3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} a^3 \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi d\theta = \frac{2}{3} \pi a^3$$

1. 应用高斯公式计算下列曲面积分:

(1) $\oint_S xydz + xzdx + ydydz$, 其中 S 是单位球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的外侧;

(2) $\oint_S x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy$, 其中 S 是立方体 $0 \leq x, y, z \leq a$ 表面的外侧;

(3) $\oint_S x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy$, 其中 S 是锥面 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ 与平面 $z = h$ 所围空间区域

$(0 \leq z \leq h)$ 的表面, 方向取外侧;

(4) $\oint_S x^2 dydz + y^2 dzdx + z^2 dxdy$, 其中 S 是单位球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的外侧;

(5) $\oint_S xdydz + ydzdx + xzdy$, 其中 S 是上半球面 $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 的外侧.

2. 应用高斯公式计算三重积分

$$\iiint_V (xy + yz + zx) dx dy dz,$$

其中 V 是由 $x \geq 0, y \geq 0, 0 \leq z \leq 1$ 与 $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ 所确定的空间区域.

3. 应用斯托克斯公式计算下列曲线积分:

(1) $\oint_L (y^2 + z^2) dx + (x^2 + z^2) dy + (x^2 + y^2) dz$, 其中 L 为 $x + y + z = 1$ 与三坐标面的交线, 它的走向使所围平面区域上侧在曲线的左侧;

(2) $\oint_L x^2 y^2 dx + dy + xdz$, 其中 L 为 $y^2 + z^2 = 1, x = y$ 所交的椭圆的正向;

(3) $\oint_L (z - y) dx + (x - z) dy + (y - x) dz$, 其中 L 为以 $A(a, 0, 0), B(0, a, 0), C(0, 0, a)$ 为顶点的三角形沿 $ABCA$ 的方向.

4. 求下列全微分的原函数:

(1) $yxdx + xzdy + xyzdz$;

(2) $(x^2 - 2yz)dx + (y^2 - 2xz)dy + (z^2 - 2xy)dz$.

5. 验证下列线积分与路线无关, 并计算其值:

(1) $\int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,2,2)} xdx + y^2 dy - z^2 dz$;

(2) $\int_{(x_1, y_1, z_1)}^{(x_2, y_2, z_2)} \frac{x dx + y dy + z dz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$, 其中 $(x_1, y_1, z_1), (x_2, y_2, z_2)$ 在球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ 上.

6. 证明: 由曲面 S 所包围的立体 V 的体积 ΔV 为

$$\Delta V = \frac{1}{3} \oint_S (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) dS,$$

其中 $\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma$ 为曲面 S 的外法线方向余弦.

7. 证明: 若 S 为封闭曲面, L 为任何固定方向, 则

$$\oint_S \cos(\mathbf{n}, L) dS = 0,$$

其中 $\mathbf{n}$ 为曲面 S 的外法线方向.

8. 证明公式

$$\iiint_V \frac{dxdydz}{r} = \frac{1}{2} \oint_S \cos(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{n}) dS,$$

其中 S 是包围 V 的曲面, $\mathbf{n}$ 是 S 的外法线方向, $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}, \mathbf{r} = (x, y, z)$.

9. 若 L 是平面 $x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma - p = 0$ 上的闭曲线, 它所包围区域的面积为 S , 求

$$\oint_L \begin{vmatrix} dx & dy & dz \\ \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix}.$$

其中 L 依正向进行.

1.

$$(1) I = \iiint_V 0 dx dy dz = 0$$

$$(2) I = \iiint_V (2x + 2y + 2z) dx dy dz = 2 \int_0^a dx \int_0^a dy \int_0^a (x + y + z) dz = 3a^4$$

$$(3) I = \iiint_V (2x + 2y + 2z) dx dy dz$$

$$x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, z = z, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq r \leq h, r \leq z \leq h$$

$$I = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^h dr \int_r^h (r \cos \theta + r \sin \theta + z) \cdot r dz = \frac{\pi}{2} h^4$$

$$(4) I = \iiint_V (3x^2 + 3y^2 + 3z^2) dx dy dz$$

$$x = r \cos \theta \sin \varphi, y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi, z = r \cos \varphi, 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \pi$$

$$I = 3 \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r^4 \sin \varphi dr = \frac{12}{5} \pi$$

$$(5) I = \iiint_V (1 + 1 + 1) dx dy dz = 3 \iiint_V dx dy dz = 2a^3 \pi$$

$$2. x = r \cos \theta, y = r \sin \theta, z = z, 0 \leq r \leq 1, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq z \leq 1$$

$$I = \int_0^1 dz \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 (r^3 \sin \theta \cos \theta + r^2 z \sin \theta + r^2 z \cos \theta) dr = \frac{11}{24}$$

$$I = \oint_S xyz dy dz + xyz dz dx + xyz dx dy$$

$$\oint_S xyz dx dy = \iint_{D_{xy}} xy \cdot 1 dx dy - \iint_{D_{xy}} xy \cdot 0 dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 r^3 \sin \theta \cos \theta dr = \frac{1}{8}$$

$$\oint_S xyz dy dz = \iint_{D_{yz}} yz \sqrt{1 - y^2} dy dz = \int_0^1 z dz \int_0^1 y \sqrt{1 - y^2} dy = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(2) \oint_S xyz dz dx = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{11}{24}$$

3.

$$(1) I = \iint_S (2y - 2z) dy dz + (2z - 2x) dz dx + (2x - 2y) dx dy$$

$$\iint_S (2x - 2y) dx dy = 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} (x - y) dy = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow I = 3 \times 0 = 0$$

$$(2) I = \iint_S -3x^2 y^2 dz dy = -3 \iint_{D_{yz}} x^2 y^2 dz dy = 0$$

$$(3) I = \iint_S 2dy dz + 2dz dx + 2dx dy = 2 \left(\iint_{D_{yz}} dy dz + \iint_{D_{xz}} dy dz + \iint_{D_{xy}} dx dy \right) = 3a^2$$

4.

$$(1) d(xyz) = yz dx + zx dy + xy dz$$

$$\Rightarrow u = xyz + C$$

$$(2) d\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}y^3 + \frac{1}{3}z^3 - 2xyz\right) = (x^2 - 2yz)dx + (y^2 - 2zx)dy + (z^2 - 2xy)dz$$

$$\Rightarrow u = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \frac{1}{2}z^2 - 2xyz + C$$

5.

$$(1) d(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{4}z^4) = xdx + y^2dy - z^3dz$$

$$I = \int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,2,2)} d(\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{4}z^4) = (\frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{3}y^3 - \frac{1}{4}z^4) \Big|_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,2,2)} = -\frac{64}{12}$$

$$(2) d(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}) = \frac{xdx+ydy+zdz}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}}$$

$$I = \int_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,2,2)} d(\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}) = \sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2} \Big|_{(1,1,1)}^{(2,2,2)} = 0$$

$$6. \oint_S (x \cos \alpha + y \cos \beta + z \cos \gamma) dS = \oint_S x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy = \iiint_V (1+1+1) dx dy dz = 3(\Delta V)$$

7. 设 $\vec{n}, \vec{e}$ 的方向余弦分别为 $(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma), (\cos \alpha', \cos \beta', \cos \gamma')$

$$\text{则 } |\cos \langle \vec{n}, \vec{e} \rangle| = \cos \alpha \cos \alpha' + \cos \beta \cos \beta' + \cos \gamma \cos \gamma'$$

$$\oint_S (\cos \alpha \cos \alpha' + \cos \beta \cos \beta' + \cos \gamma \cos \gamma') dS = \oint_S \cos \alpha' dy dz + \cos \beta' dz dx + \cos \gamma' dx dy = \iiint_V (\frac{\partial \cos \alpha'}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \cos \beta'}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \cos \gamma'}{\partial z}) dx dy dz = 0$$

$$8. \cos \langle \vec{r}, \vec{n} \rangle = \cos \langle \vec{r}, \vec{x} \rangle \cos \langle \vec{n}, \vec{x} \rangle + \cos \langle \vec{r}, \vec{y} \rangle \cos \langle \vec{n}, \vec{y} \rangle + \cos \langle \vec{r}, \vec{z} \rangle \cos \langle \vec{n}, \vec{z} \rangle = \frac{x}{r} \cos \langle \vec{n}, \vec{x} \rangle + \frac{y}{r} \cos \langle \vec{n}, \vec{y} \rangle + \frac{z}{r} \cos \langle \vec{n}, \vec{z} \rangle$$

$$I = \oint_S \frac{1}{r^2} [x \cos \langle \vec{n}, \vec{x} \rangle + y \cos \langle \vec{n}, \vec{y} \rangle + z \cos \langle \vec{n}, \vec{z} \rangle] dS = \oint_S \frac{x}{r^2} dy dz + \frac{y}{r^2} dz dx + \frac{z}{r^2} dx dy = \iiint_V [\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{x}{r^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \frac{y}{r^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \frac{z}{r^2}] dx dy dz = 3 \iiint_V \frac{1}{r^3} dx dy dz$$

$$9. I = \oint_S \cos \alpha dy dz + \cos \beta dz dx + \cos \gamma dx dy = 2 \iiint_V (\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma) dS = 2S$$