

# 数学分析（甲）II（H）2021 - 2022 春夏期末试答

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## 一、一致收敛定义

对于函数列  $\{f_n(x)\}$ ,  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ , 其取值与  $x$  无关, 当  $n > N$  时,  $\forall x \in D$ , 有  $|f_n(x) - f(x)| < \varepsilon$ , 则称  $\{f_n(x)\}$  在  $D$  上一致收敛于  $f(x)$ , 记作  $f_n(x) \xrightarrow{D} f(x)$ .

$$f_n(x) = \frac{\sin nx}{n^2}, f(x) = 0, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \lceil \varepsilon^{-\frac{1}{2}} \rceil, \text{当 } n > N \text{ 时, } \forall x \in \mathbb{R},$$

$$|f_n(x) - f(x)| = \left| \frac{\sin nx}{n^2} - 0 \right| \leq \frac{1}{n^2} < \frac{1}{N^2} = \varepsilon.$$

故  $\left\{ \frac{\sin nx}{n^2} \right\}$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上一致收敛于 0.

## 二、可偏导与可微

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

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} f(x, y) = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho^2 |\sin \theta \cos \theta|}{\rho} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \rho |\sin \theta \cos \theta| = 0 = f(0, 0),$$

所以  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处连续. 而

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

故  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处可偏导. 但是

$$\lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x, y) - (f'(0, 0)x + f'(0, 0)y)}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{\rho \rightarrow 0} \frac{\rho^2 |\sin \theta \cos \theta|}{\rho^2} = |\sin \theta \cos \theta|,$$

取值与  $\theta$  有关, 故  $f(x, y)$  在  $(0, 0)$  处不可微.

## 三、隐函数存在定理与隐函数求导

Warning: 图灵回忆卷此处回忆有误, 应为  $e^{x+y+1} + x^2y = e$  在  $(0, 0)$  的某邻域内唯一确定  $y$  关于  $x$  的函数.

记  $F(x, y) = e^{x+y+1} + x^2y - e$ ,  $F(0, 0) = 0$ .  $\exists \delta > 0$ , 使得  $F(x, y)$  在  $U(O, \delta)$  内连续, 且  $F'_y(x, y) = e^{x+y+1} + x^2$  在上述  $U(O, \delta)$  内连续, 并成立  $F'_y(x, y) > 0$ , 故由隐函数存在定理,  $F(x, y)$  在  $U(O, \delta)$  内可唯一确定  $y$  关于  $x$  的函数  $y = f(x)$ , 且  $F(x, f(x)) = 0$ .

等式  $e^{x+y+1} + x^2y - e = 0$  两边同时对  $x$  求导可得

$$\begin{aligned} e^{x+y+1}\left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) + 2xy + x^2\frac{dy}{dx} &= 0, \\ (e^{x+y+1} + x^2)\frac{dy}{dx} &= -e^{x+y+1} - 2xy, \end{aligned}$$

故  $\left.\frac{dy}{dx}\right|_{(0,0)} = -1$ . 继续对  $x$  求导可得

$$(e^{x+y+1} + x^2)\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + (e^{x+y+1}\left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) + 2x)\frac{dy}{dx} = -(e^{x+y+1}\left(1 + \frac{dy}{dx}\right) + 2(y + x\frac{dy}{dx})),$$

代入  $(0,0)$  可得  $\left.\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\right|_{(0,0)} = 0$ .

#### 四、多元函数积分计算

1.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^R \rho^2 \cos^2 \varphi \cdot \rho \cdot \rho^2 \sin \varphi d\rho \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^\pi \sin \varphi \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^R \rho^5 d\rho \\ &= -2\pi \times \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \varphi \Big|_0^\pi \times \frac{1}{6} \rho^6 \Big|_0^R = \frac{2}{9} \pi R^6. \end{aligned}$$

2. 设  $\Sigma$  为曲线在平面  $x - y + z = 2$  上围成的部分, 取上侧. 则

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} dy dz & dz dx & dx dy \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z - y & x - z & x - y \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} (-1 + 1) dy dz + (1 - 1) dz dx + (1 + 1) dx dy \\ &= 2 \iint_{\Sigma} dx dy = 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\vec{n}_0 = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$  为平面的单位法向量.

3. 添加  $L: y = 0, x$  从  $\pi$  到  $0$ .  $I = \int_{C+L} - \int_L = - \iint_D + \int_{L-}$ .

$\int_{L-} = e^x(1 - \cos y) dx - e^x(1 - \sin y) dy = 0$ . 故

$$\begin{aligned} I &= - \iint_D \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \\ P & Q \end{vmatrix} = - \iint_D (e^x(1 - \sin y) + e^x \sin y) dx dy \\ &= \iint_D e^x dx dy = \int_0^\pi dx \int_0^{\sin x} e^x dy = \int_0^\pi e^x \sin x dx. \end{aligned}$$

进而运用分部积分

$$I = e^x \sin x \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi e^x \cos x dx = -e^x \cos x \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi e^x \sin x dx = (e^\pi + 1) - I,$$

$$I = \frac{e^\pi + 1}{2}.$$

4. 添加平面  $D = \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \\ z = 0 \end{cases}$ , 取下侧.  $I = \iint_{\Sigma+D} - \iint_D = \iiint_{\Omega} + \iint_{D^-}$ .

$$\iint_{D^-} = \iint_{D^-} dx dy = \pi$$

$$\iiint_{\Omega} = \iiint_{\Omega} 2y + 2z + (1 - 2y - 2z) dV = \iiint_{\Omega} dV = \frac{2}{3}\pi.$$

$$I = \frac{5}{3}\pi.$$

## 五、有条件极值

讨论点在内部还是在边缘.  $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 5, f(x, y) = xy + x - y$ .

1.  $(x, y) \in D^\circ$ . 令

$$\begin{cases} f'_x(x, y) = y + 1 = 0, \\ f'_y(x, y) = x - 1 = 0, \end{cases}$$

解得  $(x, y) = (1, -1)$ , 设为点  $P$ . 因为  $x_p^2 + y_p^2 = 2 < 5$ , 故  $P \in D^\circ$ . 但  $A = f''_{xx}(P) = 0, C = f''_{yy}(P) = 0, B = f''_{xy}(P) = 1$ , 有  $B^2 - AC = 1 > 0$ , 所以  $f(P)$  不是极值.

2.  $(x, y) \in \partial D$ . 利用拉格朗日乘法, 设  $L(x, y, \lambda) = xy + x - y - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 5)$ , 令

$$\begin{cases} L'_x(x, y, \lambda) = y + 1 - 2\lambda x = 0, \\ L'_y(x, y, \lambda) = x - 1 - 2\lambda y = 0, \\ L'_\lambda(x, y, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 - 5 = 0, \end{cases}$$

联立  $\begin{cases} y + 1 - 2\lambda x = 0, \\ x - 1 - 2\lambda y = 0, \end{cases}$  可得  $(1 - 2\lambda)(x + y) = 0$ .

- 当  $\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$  时, 解得  $(x, y) = (2, 1)$  或  $(x, y) = (-1, -2)$ , 分别设为  $Q_1, Q_2$ . 代入得  $f(Q_1) = f(Q_2) = 3$ .
- 当  $x + y = 0$  时, 代入解得  $(x, y) = (-\sqrt{5}, \sqrt{5})$  或  $(x, y) = (\sqrt{5}, -\sqrt{5})$ , 分别设为  $Q_3, Q_4$ . 代入得  $f(Q_3) = f(Q_4) = -5 - 2\sqrt{5}$ .

故  $f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上的最大值为 3, 最小值为  $-5 - 2\sqrt{5}$ .  
(其实也可以三角函数代换来解, 说明起来更充分些)

## 六、函数项级数的基本计算

设  $u = \frac{1}{3}x$ , 则  $I = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{u^n}{n+1}$ .  $u = -1$  时,  $I$  收敛;  $u = 1$  时,  $I$  发散. 故  $I$  的收敛域为  $[-3, 3)$ ,  $r = 3$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 uI &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{u^{n+1}}{n+1} \\
 (uI)' &= \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} u^n = \frac{1}{1-u}, \quad u \in [-1, 1) \\
 uI &= -\ln(1-u), \quad u \in [-1, 1) \\
 I &= -\frac{\ln(1-u)}{u} = -\frac{3\ln(1-\frac{1}{3}x)}{x}, \quad x \in [-3, 3).
 \end{aligned}$$

## 七、Fourier 级数

进行周期延拓, 其为偶函数, 故  $b_n = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned}
 a_n &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4}x(2\pi-x) \cos nx \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left( \frac{\pi}{2}x \cos nx - \frac{1}{4}x^2 \cos nx \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} x \cos nx \, dx - \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \cos nx \, dx = \frac{1}{2n} \int_0^{2\pi} x \, d(\sin nx) - \frac{1}{4n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \, d(\sin nx) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2n} x \sin nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{2n} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin nx \, dx - \frac{1}{4n\pi} x^2 \sin nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin nx \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2n\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} x \sin nx \, dx = -\frac{1}{2n^2\pi} x \cos nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} + \frac{1}{2n^2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx \, dx = -\frac{1}{n^2}, n \geq 1. \\
 a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4}x(2\pi-x) \, dx = \frac{1}{4\pi} \left( \pi x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \times \frac{4\pi^3}{3} = \frac{\pi^2}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(x) &= \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}. \\
 \frac{1}{4}x(2\pi-x) &= \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

当  $x=0$  时,  $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$ .

## 八、复杂函数列一致收敛的证明

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(x) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} f_n(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 f(x+t) \, dt = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(x+t) \, dt. \\
 f_n(x) &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) \, dt. \\
 |f_n(x) - F(x)| &= \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \left( f\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) - f(x+t) \right) \, dt \right|.
 \end{aligned}$$

$f(x)$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上连续, 则  $\forall [\alpha, \beta] \subset \mathbb{R}$ ,  $f(x)$  在其上一致连续. 即  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, x', x'' \in [\alpha, \beta]$  时, 若  $|x' - x''| < \delta$ , 则  $|f(x') - f(x'')| < \varepsilon$ .

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N = \left\lceil \frac{1}{\delta} \right\rceil + 1$ , 当  $n > N$  时,  $\left| \left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) - (x+t) \right| \leq \frac{1}{n} < \delta$ , 故

$$|f_n(x) - F(x)| \leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \left| f\left(x + \frac{k}{n}\right) - f(x+t) \right| \, dt = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \varepsilon \, dt = \varepsilon.$$

即有  $\{f_n(x)\}$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  上内闭一致收敛.