

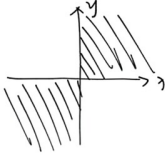
习题 7-1

2. 已知  $f(x, y) = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}$ , 求  $f(1, \frac{y}{x})$ .

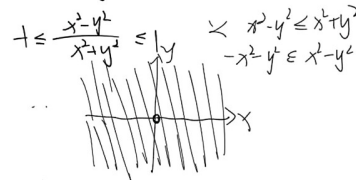
$$f(1, \frac{y}{x}) = \frac{2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{y}{x}}{1^2 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} = \frac{\frac{2y}{x}}{\frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2}} = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}$$

4. 求下列函数的定义域, 并画出定义域的图形:

(2)  $f(x, y) = \ln(xy)$ ;  
 $xy > 0$



(4)  $f(x, y, z) = \arcsin \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2}$ ;  
 $x^2 - y^2 \neq 0$

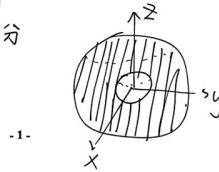


(6)  $f(x, y, z) = \sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - r^2}}$  ( $R > r > 0$ ):

$$R^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2 \geq 0 \text{ 且 } x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - r^2 > 0$$

$$\therefore \text{定义域 } \{(x, y, z) \mid r^2 < x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2\}$$

表示两球中间部分



班级 \_\_\_\_\_

号 \_\_\_\_\_

5. 求下列各极限:

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

(3)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\sqrt{xy+1}-1}{xy}$ ;  
 $= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy}{x+y}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2}$

(5)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{1 - \cos(x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$ ;  
 $= \lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2}$

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

6. 证明下列极限不存在:

(1)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x+y}{x-y}$ ;

当点沿直线  $y = kx$  趋近于  $(0,0)$  时

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{x+y}{x-y} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y = kx}} \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

$$= \frac{1+k}{1-k}$$

此极限值随  $k$  变化而变化  
 $\therefore$  不存在

(2)  $\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4}$ .

当点沿  $x = ky^2$  趋近  $(0,0)$  时

$$\lim_{(x,y) \rightarrow (0,0)} \frac{xy^2}{x^2 + y^4} = \frac{k}{1+k^2}$$

此极限随  $k$  变化而变化  
 $\therefore$  不存在

1. 求下列函数的偏导数:

(2)  $z = \sin(xy) + y^2$ ;

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \cos(xy)$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \cos(xy) + 2y$$

(6)  $z = (1+xy)^y$ ;

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y(1+xy)^{y-1} \cdot y = y^2(1+xy)^{y-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{d}{dy} e^{y \ln(1+xy)}$$

$$= e^{y \ln(1+xy)} \left( \ln(1+xy) + \frac{xy}{1+xy} \right)$$

$$= (1+xy)^y \left( \ln(1+xy) + \frac{xy}{1+xy} \right)$$

3. 设函数  $f(x, y) = e^{xy} \sin(x^2 y) + (x-1) \arctan \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}}$ , 求  $f'_x(1, 1)$ ,  $f'_y(1, 1)$ .

$$f'_x = y e^{xy} \sin(x^2 y) + x^2 y \cos(x^2 y) + \arctan \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x-1)$$

$$f'_y = x e^{xy} \sin(x^2 y) + \pi \cos(x^2 y) \cdot e^{xy} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{x}{y}} \sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2}) y^{-\frac{3}{2}} (x-1)$$

$$f'_x(1, 1) = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad f'_y(1, 1) = -\pi e$$

5. 设函数  $z = e^{-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}}$ , 求证:  $x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z$ .

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}} \cdot x^{-2}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}} \cdot y^{-2}$$

$$x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2z$$

7. 求下列函数的二阶偏导数:

(1)  $z = x^4 + y^4 - 4x^2 y^2$ ;

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 8xy^2$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 8x^2 y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 12x^2 - 8y^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 12y^2 - 8x^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -16xy$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = -16xy$$

(4)  $z = y^x$ ;

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y^x \ln y$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x y^{x-1}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = (\ln y)^2 y^x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x(x-1) y^{x-2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = x y^{x-1} \ln y + \frac{1}{y} y^x$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = y^{x-1} + x y^{x-1} \ln y$$

9. 验证  $z = \ln(e^x + e^y)$ , 满足  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2$ .

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{e^x}{e^x + e^y}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{e^y}{e^x + e^y}$$

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

$$= \frac{e^x e^y}{(e^x + e^y)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{e^y e^x}{(e^x + e^y)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{e^x e^y}{(e^x + e^y)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \left( \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2$$

班级 \_\_\_\_\_ 学号 \_\_\_\_\_

习题 7-3

1. 求下列函数的全微分:

(2)  $z = e^{\frac{x}{y}}$ :  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{\frac{x}{y}} \cdot \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{y} e^{\frac{x}{y}}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2} e^{\frac{x}{y}}$   
 $dz = \frac{1}{y} e^{\frac{x}{y}} dx - \frac{x}{y^2} e^{\frac{x}{y}} dy$

(4)  $u = x^y$ :  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y x^{y-1} = y x^{y-1} \ln x^y$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x$   
 $du = y x^{y-1} dx + x^y \ln x dy$

(5)  $u = \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2}$ :  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{-2xz}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{-2yz}{(x^2+y^2)^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{x^2+y^2}$   
 $du = \frac{-2xz}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dx - \frac{2yz}{(x^2+y^2)^2} dy + \frac{1}{x^2+y^2} dz$

3. 求函数  $z = \frac{1}{y} + \frac{x}{y}$  在  $x_0 = 1, y_0 = 2, \Delta x = 0.2, \Delta y = 0.1$  时的全增量与全微分.

$\Delta z = f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) = (\frac{1}{2.1} + \frac{1.2}{2.1}) - (\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{2.2}{2.1} - 1 = \frac{1.1}{2.1} \approx 0.524$   
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{y^2} - \frac{x}{y^2}$   
 $dz = \frac{1}{y} dx + (-\frac{1}{y^2} - \frac{x}{y^2}) dy$  在  $(1, 2)$  处  $dz = 0.5 dx - 0.125 dy = 0.05$

7. 设一无盖圆柱形容器, 容器的壁与底的厚度均为 0.1cm, 内高 20cm, 内半径为 4cm, 求容器外体积的近似值.

$V = \pi r^2 h$ ,  $\Delta V \approx dV = \frac{\partial V}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial V}{\partial h} dh$   
 $= 2\pi r h dr + \pi r^2 dh$   
 $= \pi r (2h dr + r dh)$  其中  $r = 4 \text{ cm}, h = 20 \text{ cm}, dr = 0.1 \text{ cm}$   
 $\therefore \Delta V \approx 2.14 \times 4 \times (20 \times 0.1 + 4 \times 0.1) = 5.53 \text{ cm}^3$   
 容器的外体积的近似值为  $5.53 \text{ cm}^3$ .

班级 \_\_\_\_\_ 学号 \_\_\_\_\_

习题 7-4

(1) 设  $z = e^{x-y}$ , 而  $x = \sin t, y = t^2$ , 求  $\frac{dz}{dt}$ :  
 $\frac{dz}{dt} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dt} = e^{x-y} \cos t - e^{x-y} 2t = e^{\sin t - t^2} (\cos t - 2t^2)$

(2) 设  $u = \frac{e^{xy}(y-z)}{a^2+1}$ , 而  $y = a \sin x, z = \cos x$ , 求  $\frac{du}{dx}$ :  
 $\frac{du}{dx} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{dz}{dx}$   
 $= \frac{e^{ax}(y-z)}{a^2+1} + \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2+1} \cdot a \cos x - \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2+1} \cdot (-\sin x)$   
 $= \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2+1} (a^2 \sin x + a \cos x + \sin x) = e^{ax} \sin x$

(3) 设  $z = u^2 - v^2$ , 而  $u = x+y, v = x-y$ , 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ :  
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 2u \cdot 1 - 2v \cdot 1 = 2u - 2v = 4y$   
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 2u \cdot 1 + 2v \cdot 1 = 2u + 2v = 4x$

(4) 设  $z = e^u, u = \ln \sqrt{x^2+y^2}, v = \arctan \frac{x}{y}$ , 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ :  
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = e^u \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} + e^u \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x^2}{y^2}} \cdot \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}$   
 $= \frac{e^u}{x^2+y^2} (x + \frac{y^2}{x}) = \frac{e^u}{x^2+y^2} (x^2 + y^2) = e^u = z$   
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = e^u \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} + e^u \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x^2}{y^2}} \cdot (-\frac{x}{y^2}) = \frac{e^u}{x^2+y^2} (y - \frac{x^2}{y}) = \frac{-x}{x^2+y^2} e^u$

班级 \_\_\_\_\_ 学号 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 序号 \_\_\_\_\_

4. 求下列函数的一阶偏导数(其中  $f$  具有一阶连续偏导数):

班级 \_\_\_\_\_ 学号 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 序号 \_\_\_\_\_

4. 求下列函数的一阶偏导数(其中  $f$  具有一阶连续偏导数):

(2)  $u = f(\frac{xz}{y})$ :

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f' \cdot \frac{z}{y} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f' \left( -\frac{xz}{y^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = f' \cdot \frac{x}{y}$$

(4)  $u = f(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z})$ :

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot \frac{1}{y} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'_1 \left( -\frac{x}{y^2} \right) + f'_2 \cdot \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = f'_2 \left( -\frac{y}{z^2} \right)$$

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

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cdot 2x + f'_2 \cdot 2x + f'_3 \cdot 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'_1 \cdot 2y - f'_2 \cdot 2y + f'_3 \cdot 2x$$

7. 设  $z = f(x^2 + y^2)$ , 其中  $f$  具有二阶导数, 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ ,  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$ .

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f' \cdot 2x \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f' \cdot 2y$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f'' \cdot 2x \cdot 2x + 2f' = 4f''x^2 + 2f'$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'' \cdot 2y \cdot 2x = 4f''xy$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f'' \cdot 2y \cdot 2y + 2f' = 4f''y^2 + 2f'$$

班级 \_\_\_\_\_

号 \_\_\_\_\_

8. 求下列函数的二阶偏导数(其中  $f$  具有二阶连续偏导数):

(1)  $z = f(x, \frac{x}{y})$ :

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 + f'_2 \cdot \frac{1}{y} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'_2 \left( -\frac{x}{y^2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f''_{11} + f''_{12} \cdot \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{y} \cdot f''_{21} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2x}{y^3} f'_2 + \frac{x^2}{y^4} f''_{22}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f''_{12} \left( -\frac{x}{y^2} \right) + f''_{22} \left( -\frac{x}{y^2} \right) - \frac{1}{y^2} f'_2$$

(2)  $z = f(\sin x, \cos x, e^{x+y})$ .

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'_1 \cos x + f'_2 (-\sin x) + f'_3 e^{x+y} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'_3 e^{x+y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = (f''_{11} \cos x - f''_{12} \sin x + f''_{33} e^{x+y}) \cos x - (f''_{21} \cos x - f''_{22} \sin x + f''_{33} e^{x+y}) \sin x + (f''_{31} \cos x - f''_{32} \sin x + f''_{33} e^{x+y}) e^{x+y} - f'_1 \sin x - f'_2 \cos x + f'_3 e^{x+y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f''_{33} e^{1(x+y)} + f''_{33} e^{x+y}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = (f''_{13} \cos x - f''_{23} \sin x + f''_{33} e^{x+y} + f''_{33}) e^{x+y}$$

(3) 设  $z = f(x + \varphi(y))$ , 其中  $\varphi$  是可微函数,  $f$  是二次可微, 证明  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f' \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f' \varphi'(y) \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = f'' \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = f'' [\varphi'(y)]^2 + f''(\varphi''(y))$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = f'' \varphi'(y) \quad \text{左} = f' \cdot f'' \varphi'(y) \quad \text{右} = f' \varphi'(y) \cdot f'' = \text{左}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$$

班级

习题 7-5

1. 对由下列各方程所定义的函数  $y=y(x)$ , 求  $y'$ .

(2)  $\ln\sqrt{x^2+y^2} = \arctan\frac{y}{x}$ ;

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \cdot (2x+x'y') = \frac{1}{1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} + \frac{y'}{x}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{dy}{dx} = y' = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$

2. 对由下列方程所定义的函数  $y=y(x)$ , 求  $y''$ .

(2)  $y = 2x \arctan\frac{y}{x}$ .

$$dy = 2dx \arctan\frac{y}{x} + 2x \frac{1}{1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{y dy - y dx}{x^2}$$

$$y' = \frac{2(x^2+y^2) \arctan\frac{y}{x} - 2xy}{y^2-x^2}$$

$$y'' = \frac{[2(2x+2yy') \arctan\frac{y}{x} + \frac{2(x^2+y^2)}{1+\frac{y^2}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{2y'y' - (-y-2xy')(y'-x')}{x^2}] (y^2-x^2) - (2yy'-2x)[2(x^2+y^2) \arctan\frac{y}{x} - 2xy]}{(y^2-x^2)^2} = 0$$

3. 对由下列方程所定义的函数  $z=z(x,y)$ , 求  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ .

(2)  $2\sin(x+2y-3z) = x+2y-3z$ ;  $F(x,y,z) = 2\sin(x+2y-3z) - (x+2y-3z)$

$F_x = 2\cos(x+2y-3z) - 1$   $F_y = 4\cos(x+2y-3z) - 2$

$F_z = -6\cos(x+2y-3z) + 3$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F_x}{F_z} = \frac{-2\cos(x+2y-3z)+1}{-6\cos(x+2y-3z)+3} = \frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{-4\cos(x+2y-3z)+2}{-6\cos(x+2y-3z)+3} = \frac{2}{3}$

班级

(4) 设  $z=z(x,y)$  是由方程  $F(x+\frac{z}{y}, y+\frac{z}{x})=0$  所确定的隐函数, 其中  $F$  具有一阶连续偏导数, 求证:  $x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z - xy$ .

续偏导数, 求证:  $x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z - xy$ .

$F_x = F'_1 + F'_2 \cdot (-\frac{z}{y^2}) = F'_1 - \frac{z}{y^2} F'_2$

$F_y = F'_1(-\frac{z}{y^2}) + F'_2 = -\frac{z}{y^2} F'_1 + F'_2$

$F_z = \frac{1}{y} F'_1 + \frac{1}{x} F'_2$   $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 F'_2 - x^2 F'_1}{x^2 F'_1 + xy F'_2}$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F_y}{F_z} = \frac{\frac{z}{y^2} F'_1 - F'_2}{\frac{1}{y} F'_1 + \frac{1}{x} F'_2}$   $F'_1 x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z - xy$

8. 设  $e^z - xyz = 0$ , 求  $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$ .

视为  $x, y$  的隐函数, 对  $x$  求二阶偏导数.

$e^z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - (yz + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot xy) = 0$   $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz}{e^z - xy}$

$e^z \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - yz - xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} (e^z - xy) - (e^z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y) yz}{(e^z - xy)^2} = \frac{y^2 z - (e^z yz - y) yz}{(e^z - xy)^2} = \frac{y^2 z e^z - 2xy^2 z - y^2 z^2}{(e^z - xy)^2}$

9. 求由下列方程组所确定的函数的导数或偏导数.

(2)  $\begin{cases} xu - yv = 0 \\ yu + xv = 1 \end{cases}$  求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$

$\begin{cases} d(xu) - d(yv) = 0 \\ d(yu) + d(xv) = 0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} u dx + x du - v dy - y dv = 0 \text{ ①} \\ u dy + y du + v dx + x dv = 0 \text{ ②} \end{cases}$

$x \text{①} + y \text{②}$   $xu dx + x^2 du - v x dy = x y dy + y^2 du + y v dx + x y dv = 0$

$du = (\frac{xv+vy}{x^2+xy}) dx + (\frac{yx-uy}{x^2+xy}) dy$

$y \text{①} - x \text{②}$   $xy dx + xy^2 dy - y^2 dy - y^2 dv - vx dy + x^2 dx - v x dx - x^2 dv = 0$

$dv = (\frac{xy-vx}{x^2+xy}) dx - (\frac{xy+vy}{x^2+xy}) dy$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{xv+vy}{x^2+xy}$   $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{yx-uy}{x^2+xy}$   $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{xy-vx}{x^2+xy}$   $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{-xy-uy}{x^2+xy}$

班级 \_\_\_\_\_

(4)  $\begin{cases} u = f(u, v, y) \\ v = g(u, x, y^2) \end{cases}$  其中  $f, g$  具有一阶连续偏导数, 求  $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ ;  
 确定  $u = u(x, y), v = v(x, y)$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1(u + x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}) + f'_2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = g'_1 \cdot (\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - 1) + g'_2 (2y) \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$$

$$(x f'_1 - 1) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + f'_2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -u f'_1 \quad \text{当 } D = \begin{vmatrix} x f'_1 - 1 & f'_2 \\ g'_1 & 2y g'_2 - 1 \end{vmatrix} = (x f'_1 - 1)(2y g'_2 - 1) - f'_2 g'_1 \neq 0$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{D} \begin{vmatrix} -u f'_1 & f'_2 \\ g'_1 & 2y g'_2 - 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{-u f'_1 (2y g'_2 - 1) - f'_2 g'_1}{(x f'_1 - 1)(2y g'_2 - 1) - f'_2 g'_1}$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{D} \begin{vmatrix} x f'_1 - 1 & -u f'_1 \\ g'_1 & g'_1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{g'_1 (x f'_1 + u f'_1 - 1)}{(x f'_1 - 1)(2y g'_2 - 1) - f'_2 g'_1}$$

11. 设  $z = f(u)$  且  $u = \varphi(u) + \int_0^x p(t) dt$ , 其中  $f, u$  可微,  $p$  连续, 且  $\varphi'(u) \neq 1$ . 求

$$p(x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + p(y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi'(u) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + p(x) \quad \text{所以 } \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{p(x)}{1 - \varphi'(u)}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{p(y)}{1 - \varphi'(u)}$$

$$\therefore p(y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + p(x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(u) \left[ \frac{p(x)p(y)}{1 - \varphi'(u)} + \frac{-p(x)p(y)}{1 - \varphi'(u)} \right] = 0$$

12. 设  $y = f(x, t)$ , 而  $t$  是由方程  $F(x, y, t) = 0$  所确定的  $x, y$  的函数, 其中  $f, F$  都具有

一阶连续偏导数, 试证明:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 0$$

$t = t(x, y)$  代入  $y = f(x, t)$  得  $y = f(x, t(x, y))$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \left( \frac{dt}{dx} + \frac{dt}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx} \right)$$

解得  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dx}}{1 - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dy}}$   $\because t = t(x, y)$  是由  $F(x, y, t) = 0$  所确定的函数

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dy}{dx}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dy} \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \frac{dy}{dx}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{dx} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}}$$

班级 \_\_\_\_\_

习题 7-6

1. 求下列曲线在指定点的切线和法平面方程:

(3) 曲线  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 6 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$  在点  $M_0(1, -2, 1)$  处.

两边求导  $2x + 2y \cdot \frac{dy}{dx} + 2z \cdot \frac{dz}{dx} = 0 \quad \text{且 } 1 + \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{dz}{dx} = 0$

解  $x=1, y=-2, z=1 \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{dx} = 0, \frac{dz}{dx} = -1$

$\therefore$  切线方向向量是  $(1, \frac{dy}{dx}, \frac{dz}{dx}) = (1, 0, -1)$

$\therefore$  切线方程是  $x-1 = \frac{y+2}{0} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$

法平面方程是  $(x-1) + 0(y+2) - (z-1) = 0$  即  $x-z=0$

2. 在曲线  $x = 2t, y = 3t^2, z = \frac{1}{3}t^3$  上求一点, 使在此点的切线平行于平面

$$-2x + \frac{1}{6}y + 3z = 5.$$

$r'(t) = (2, y'(t) = 6t, z'(t) = t^2)$

设  $t = t_0$  时切线平行于  $-2x + \frac{1}{6}y + 3z = 5$  则有  $(2, 6t_0, t_0^2) \cdot (-2, \frac{1}{6}, 3) = 0$

解得  $-4 + t_0 + 3t_0^2 = 0 \quad t_0 = 1 \text{ 或 } -\frac{5}{3}$

$\therefore$  点为  $(2, 3, \frac{1}{3})$  或  $(-\frac{10}{3}, \frac{10}{3}, -\frac{125}{27})$

4. 求下列曲面在指定点的切平面和法线方程:

(1)  $e^z - z + xy = 3$  在点  $(2, 1, 0)$  处.

$F(x, y, z) = e^z - z + xy$  则  $F_x(x, y, z) = y$

$F_y(x, y, z) = x \quad F_z(x, y, z) = e^z - 1$

$(2, 1, 0)$  处的法向量为  $n = (1, 2, 0)$

$\therefore$  切平面为  $x - 2 + 2y - 2 = 0$  即  $x + 2y - 4 = 0$

法线方程  $\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z}{0}$

班级 \_\_\_\_\_

学号 \_\_\_\_\_

5. 求曲面  $x^2 + 4y^2 + z^2 = 36$  的切平面, 使它平行于平面  $x + y - z = 0$ .  
 设点  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  处切平面平行  $x + y - z = 0$ .

$$F_x(x, y, z) = 2x \quad F_y(x, y, z) = 8y \quad F_z(x, y, z) = 2z$$

$$2x_0(x - x_0) + 8y_0(y - y_0) + 2z_0(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{2x_0}{1} = \frac{8y_0}{1} = \frac{2z_0}{-1} \quad \therefore 2x_0 = 8y_0 = -2z_0$$

$$\text{代入曲面方程得: } (4y_0)^2 + 4y_0^2 + (-4y_0)^2 = 36 \quad y_0 = \pm 1$$

$\therefore$  点  $(4, 1, -4)$  或  $(-4, 1, 4)$  为切点

$$8(x - 4) + 8(y - 1) - 8(z + 4) = 0$$

$$\text{或 } -8(x + 4) - 8(y + 1) + 8(z - 4) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } x + y - z - 9 = 0 \text{ 或 } -x - y + z - 9 = 0$$

8. 设直线  $L: \begin{cases} x + y + b = 0 \\ x + ay - z - 3 = 0 \end{cases}$  在平面  $\pi$  上, 而平面  $\pi$  与曲面  $z = x^2 + y^2$  相切于点

$(1, -2, 5)$ , 求  $a, b$  的值.

$$\text{令 } F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 - z, \text{ 则平面 } \pi \text{ 的法向量 } \vec{n} = (F_x', F_y', F_z') \Big|_{(1, -2, 5)}$$

$$= (2, -4, -1)$$

$$\therefore \text{平面 } \pi \text{ 的方程为: } 2(x - 1) - 4(y + 2) - (z - 5) = 0 \text{ 即 } 2x - 4y - z - 5 = 0$$

$$\text{又由直线方程得 } y = -x + b, z = x - a(x + b) - 3 \text{ 代入}$$

$$\text{平面 } \pi \text{ 方程得 } 2x + 4(x + b) - x + a(x + b) - 3 = 0$$

$$\therefore \text{得 } 5 + a = 0, 4b + ab - 3 = 0 \text{ 解方程得 } a = -5, b = 2$$

班级 \_\_\_\_\_

9. 试证曲面  $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{a} (a > 0)$  上任何点处的切平面在各坐标轴上的截距之和等于  $a$ .

$$\text{设曲面在点 } (x_0, y_0, z_0) \text{ 处切平面的法向量为 } \vec{n} = \left\{ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_0}}, \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z_0}} \right\}$$

$$\text{切平面为 } \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}(x - x_0) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_0}}(y - y_0) + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{z_0}}(z - z_0) = 0$$

$$\text{该切平面在坐标轴上的截距为 } \sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0}.$$

$$\text{截距和为 } \sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0} + \sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0} = 2(\sqrt{x_0} + \sqrt{y_0} + \sqrt{z_0}) = a.$$

11. 求球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 14$  与椭球面  $3x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 16$  在点  $(-1, -2, 3)$  处的交角(两曲面在交点处的切平面的交角定义为两曲面的交角).

$$F(x, y, z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 14 \quad Q(x, y, z) = 3x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 16$$

$$F_x' = 2x \quad F_y' = 2y \quad F_z' = 2z \quad Q_x' = 6x \quad Q_y' = 2y \quad Q_z' = 2z$$

在点  $(-1, -2, 3)$  处两曲面切平面的法向量为

$$\{-1, -2, 3\} \text{ 和 } \{-3, -2, 3\}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{-3 + 4 + 9}{\sqrt{1+4+9} \sqrt{9+4+9}} = \frac{5}{\sqrt{37}}$$

$$\theta = \arccos \frac{5}{\sqrt{37}}$$

班级 \_\_\_\_\_

### 习题 7-7

1. 求函数  $z = x^2 + y^2$  在点 (1,2) 处沿从点 (1,2) 到点 (2,1) 的方向的方向导数.

在  $P_0(1,2)$  处方向  $l$  为  $(1, -1)$ ,  $\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ ,  $\cos \beta = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$   $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x$   $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y$  在点 (1,2) 处  
有  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2$ ,  $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 4$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial z}{\partial l} \Big|_{P_0} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - 4 \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = -\sqrt{2}$$

4. 求函数  $u = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}$  在点  $M(x, y, z)$  沿此点向径  $\vec{r} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$  方向的方向导数.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{a^2}x \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{b^2}y \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{2}{c^2}z$$

$$\text{grad } u = \left( \frac{2}{a^2}x, \frac{2}{b^2}y, \frac{2}{c^2}z \right)$$

$$\vec{r} = (x, y, z)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \Big|_{(x, y, z)} = \frac{\text{grad } u \cdot \vec{r}}{|\vec{r}|} = \frac{2u}{|\vec{r}|}$$

6. 设  $n$  是曲面  $2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 = 6$  在点  $P(1,1,1)$  处的指向外侧的法向量, 求函数

$u = \frac{\sqrt{6x^2 + 8y^2}}{z}$  在点  $P(1,1,1)$  处沿方向  $\vec{n}$  的方向导数.

$$F(x, y, z) = 2x^2 + 3y^2 + z^2 - 6$$

$$F_x \Big|_P = 4x = 4 \quad F_y \Big|_P = 6y = 6 \quad F_z \Big|_P = 2z = 2$$

$$\vec{n} = \{F_x, F_y, F_z\} \Big|_P = \{4, 6, 2\} \quad |\vec{n}| = 2\sqrt{14}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{14}} \quad \cos \beta = \frac{3}{\sqrt{14}} \quad \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big|_P = \frac{6x}{z\sqrt{6x^2 + 8y^2}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{14}} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \Big|_P = \frac{8y}{z\sqrt{6x^2 + 8y^2}} \Big|_P = \frac{8}{\sqrt{14}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \Big|_P = -\frac{\sqrt{6x^2 + 8y^2}}{z^2} \Big|_P = -\sqrt{14}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} \Big|_P = \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma \right) \Big|_P = \frac{11}{7}$$



班级

学号

学号

7. 设  $f(x, y, z) = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + xy + 3x - 2y - 6z$ , 求  $\text{grad } f(0, 0, 0), \text{grad } f(1, 1, 1)$ .

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

$$\text{grad } f(x, y, z) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \vec{i} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \vec{j} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \vec{k}$$

$$\text{grad } f(0, 0, 0) = 3\vec{i} - 2\vec{j} - 6\vec{k}$$

$$\text{grad } f(1, 1, 1) = 6\vec{i} + 3\vec{j}$$

8. 求函数  $u = xy^2z$  在点  $P_0(1, -1, 2)$  处变化最快的方向, 并求沿这个方向的方向导数.

$$\text{grad } u = y^2z \vec{i} + 2xy z \vec{j} + xy^2 \vec{k}$$

$$\text{grad } u|_{P_0} = 2\vec{i} - 4\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}$$

$$\vec{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} (2\vec{i} - 4\vec{j} + 2\vec{k}) \text{ 为增加最快方向, 方向导数为 } \sqrt{2}$$

$$\vec{m} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{17}} (-2\vec{i} + 4\vec{j} - 2\vec{k}) \text{ 为减少最快方向, 方向导数为 } -\sqrt{2}$$

12. 求常数  $a, b, c$  的值, 使  $f(x, y, z) = axy^2 + byz + cx^3z^2$  在点  $(1, 2, -1)$  沿  $Oz$  轴正方向的方向导数有最大值 64.

$$\text{grad } f(x, y, z) = (ay^2 + 3z^2cx^2) \vec{i} + (2axy + bz) \vec{j} + (by + 2cx^3z) \vec{k}$$

$$\text{grad } f(1, 2, -1) = (4a + 3c) \vec{i} + (4a - b) \vec{j} + (2b - 2c) \vec{k}$$

∵ 方向导数在点  $(1, 2, -1)$  处沿  $z$  轴正方向, 则知

$$4a + 3c = 0 \quad 4a - b = 0 \quad \therefore 2b - 2c = 64$$

$$\text{解得 } a = 6, \quad b = 24, \quad c = -8$$

班级

学

号

习题 7-8

1. 求下列函数的极值:

(2)  $z = \sin x + \cos y + \cos(x-y), (0 \leq x, y \leq \frac{\pi}{2}); f(x,y) = \sin x + \cos y + \cos(x-y)$

$f'_x = \cos x - \sin(x-y) = 0$       $f'_y = -\sin y + \sin(x-y) = 0$

则驻点为  $(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3})$

$A = f''_{xx} = -\sin x - \cos(x-y)$       $B = f''_{xy} = \cos(x-y)$       $C = f''_{yy} = -\cos y - \cos(x-y)$

$A = -\sqrt{3}$       $B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$       $C = -\sqrt{3}$       $B^2 - AC = -\frac{9}{4} < 0$       $\therefore (\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3})$  为  $f(x,y)$  的极大值

$f(\frac{\pi}{3}, \frac{\pi}{3}) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{2}$

(4)  $z = e^{-x^2-xy-y^2} (5x+7y-25)$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = (-2x-y)e^{-x^2-xy-y^2} (5x+7y-25) + e^{-x^2-xy-y^2} \cdot 5 = 0$

$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (-x-2y)e^{-x^2-xy-y^2} (5x+7y-25) + e^{-x^2-xy-y^2} \cdot 7 = 0$

解得  $\begin{cases} x=1 \\ y=3 \end{cases}$       $P_0(1,3)$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -2e^{-x^2-xy-y^2} (5x+7y-25) + (2x-y)^2 e^{-x^2-xy-y^2} (5x+7y-25) + (-2x-y)e^{-x^2-xy-y^2} \cdot 10$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -e^{-x^2-xy-y^2} (5x+7y-25) + (2x+y)(x+2y)e^{-x^2-xy-y^2} (5x+7y-25) + (-2x-y)e^{-x^2-xy-y^2} \cdot 7 + (-x-2y)e^{-x^2-xy-y^2} \cdot 7$

$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -2e^{-x^2-xy-y^2} (5x+7y-25) + (x+2y)^2 (5x+7y-25)e^{-x^2-xy-y^2} + (-x-2y)e^{-x^2-xy-y^2} \cdot 14$

$A = -27e^{-13} < 0$       $B = -50e^{-13}$       $C = -9e^{-13}$       $AC - B^2 = 11e^{-13} > 0$

$\therefore$  极大值  $= e^{-13}$

4. 从斜边之长为  $l$  的一切直角三角形中, 求最大周长的直角三角形.

$L = x+y+l$       $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2=l^2 \\ x>0 \\ y>0 \end{cases}$

$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 1$       $\frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = 1$

$L_0 = x+y = x + \sqrt{l^2-x^2}$

$L'_0 = 1 + \frac{-x}{\sqrt{l^2-x^2}} = 0$

$x = \frac{l}{\sqrt{2}}$

$\therefore x=y = \frac{l}{\sqrt{2}}$  时 周长最小

班级 \_\_\_\_\_

学号 \_\_\_\_\_

号 \_\_\_\_\_

5. 求原点到曲面  $z^2 = xy + x - y + 4$  的最短距离.

$$L(x, y, z, \lambda) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda(xy - x - y + 4 - z^2)$$

$$L_x = 2x + \lambda y - \lambda = 0 \quad L_y = 2y + \lambda x - \lambda = 0 \quad L_z = 2z - 2\lambda z = 0$$

$$L_\lambda = xy - x - y + 4 - z^2 = 0$$

解得  $z=0 \quad xy = x+y \quad x-y=2$

$$\text{则 } d_{\min} = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{2}$$

9. 在第一卦限内作椭球面  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$  的切平面, 使该切平面与三坐标面所围成的四面体的体积最小, 求这切平面的切点, 并求此最小体积.

设切点为  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$  则切平面为  $\frac{x_0 x}{a^2} + \frac{y_0 y}{b^2} + \frac{z_0 z}{c^2} = 1$

$$V = \frac{1}{6} \frac{a^2 b^2 c^2}{x_0 y_0 z_0} \quad V_{\min} \text{ 等价于 } f(x, y, z) = xyz \text{ 最大}$$

故取拉格朗日函数

$$F = xyz + \lambda \left( \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right)$$

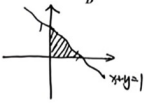
用拉格朗日乘数法可求出  $(x_0, y_0, z_0)$

$$\therefore \text{切点为 } \left( \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}} \right), \quad V_{\min} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} abc$$

习题 8-1

1. 根据二重积分的性质, 比较下列积分的大小:

(2)  $\iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma$  与  $\iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  为  $x$  轴、 $y$  轴及直线  $x+y=1$  所围成;



积分区域  $D$  是由  $x$  轴、 $y$  轴与直线  $x+y=1$  围成

$\therefore$  点  $(x,y)$  在  $x+y=0$  和  $x+y=1$  之间

即  $0 \leq x+y \leq 1$

$\therefore (x+y)^2 \geq (x+y)^3$

即  $\iint_D (x+y)^2 d\sigma \geq \iint_D (x+y)^3 d\sigma$

(3)  $\iint_D \ln(x+y) d\sigma$  与  $\iint_D [\ln(x+y)]^2 d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  为三角形闭区域, 三角形的三个顶点分别为  $(1,0), (1,1), (2,0)$ .

$\times$  积分区域  $D$  位于条形区域  $1 \leq x+y \leq 2$  内

$\therefore D$  上各点满足  $0 \leq \ln(x+y) \leq 1$ , 从而有  $[\ln(x+y)]^2 \leq \ln(x+y)$

$\therefore \iint_D [\ln(x+y)]^2 d\sigma \leq \iint_D \ln(x+y) d\sigma$

2. 利用二重积分的性质, 估计下列积分值的范围:

(2)  $I = \iint_D (x^2+2y^2+1) d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  为:  $x^2+y^2 \leq 1$ .

设  $f(x,y) = (x^2+y^2)+2y^2+1$

在  $(0,1)$  和  $(0,-1)$  处取得最大值

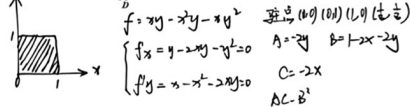
在  $(0,0)$  处取得最小值

$M=4$     $m=1$

$\sigma = \pi$

$\therefore \pi \leq \iint_D (x^2+2y^2+1) d\sigma \leq 4\pi$

(3)  $I = \iint_D xy(1-x-y) d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  为:  $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$ .



$f = xy - x^2y - xy^2$  驻点  $(0,0), (1,0)$  (注意)  
 $f_x = y - 2xy - y^2 = 0 \quad A = -2y \quad B = 1 - 2x - 2y$   
 $f_y = x - x^2 - 2xy = 0 \quad C = -2x$   
 $\Delta C = B^2$

在  $(0,0)$  有极大值  $\frac{1}{6}$

$(1,0)$  有极小值  $-\frac{1}{6}$

$\therefore -\frac{1}{6} \leq I \leq \frac{1}{6}$

3. 设  $f(x,y)$  在  $D$  上连续, 证明  $\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = f(x_0, y_0)$ , 其中

$D = \{(x,y) | (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 \leq r^2\}$ .

由积分中值定理得:

$\exists \xi, \eta \in D$ , 使  $\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \pi r^2 f(\xi, \eta)$

$\therefore \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\pi r^2} \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} f(\xi, \eta) = f(x_0, y_0)$ .

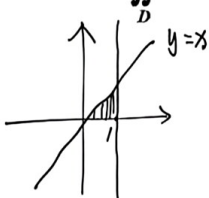
班级 \_\_\_\_\_ 学 \_\_\_\_\_

序号 \_\_\_\_\_

习题 8-2

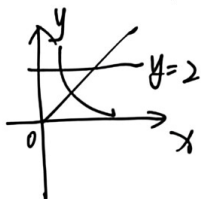
1. 计算下列二重积分:

(1)  $\iint_D (x-y)d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  是由两条直线  $y=x$ 、 $x=1$  及  $x$  轴所围成的闭区域;



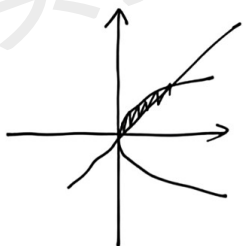
$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (x-y)d\sigma &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x (x-y) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \left( xy - \frac{1}{2}y^2 \right) \Big|_0^x dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left( x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3}x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6} \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $\iint_D (x+1)y^2 dx dy$ , 其中  $D$  是由两条直线  $y=x$ 、 $y=2$  及双曲线  $xy=1$  所围成的闭区域;



$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D (x+1)y^2 dx dy &= \int_1^2 dy \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^y (x+1)y^2 dx \\ &= \int_1^2 \left( \frac{1}{2}y^4 + y^3 - \frac{1}{2}y \right) dy \\ &= \frac{97}{20} \end{aligned}$$

(4)  $\iint_D xy dx dy$ , 其中  $D$  是由抛物线  $y^2=x$  及直线  $y=x$  所围成的闭区域.



$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D xy dx dy &= \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^y xy dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}xy^2 \Big|_{y^2}^y dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}y(y^1 - y^4) dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{y^2}{2} dy - \int_0^1 \frac{y^5}{2} dy \\ &= \frac{y^3}{6} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{y^6}{12} \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{12} \end{aligned}$$

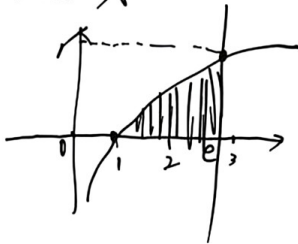
班级 \_\_\_\_\_ 学 \_\_\_\_\_

序号 \_\_\_\_\_

2. 交换下列二次积分的积分次序:

(2)  $\int_1^e dx \int_0^{\ln x} f(x,y) dy;$

画积分区域



$$\begin{cases} 1 \leq x \leq e \\ 0 \leq y \leq \ln x \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$  原式 =  $\int_0^1 dy \int_{e^y}^e f(x,y) dx$

(4)  $\int_0^1 dy \int_0^{2y} f(x,y) dx + \int_1^3 dy \int_0^{3-y} f(x,y) dx.$

$$D_1: \begin{cases} 0 \leq y \leq 1 \\ 0 \leq x \leq 2y \end{cases} \quad D_2: \begin{cases} 1 \leq y \leq 3 \\ 0 \leq x \leq 3-y \end{cases}$$

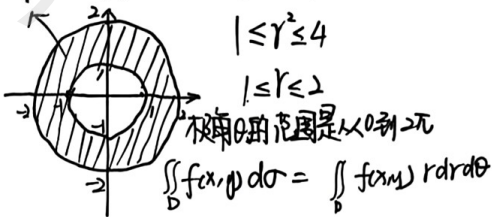
$D = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \leq x \leq 2, \frac{1}{2}x \leq y \leq 3-x\}$

$\therefore$  原式 =  $\int_0^2 dx \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^{3-x} f(x,y) dy$

3. 画出积分区域  $D$  的图形, 将二重积分  $\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma$  化为极坐标系下的二次积分,

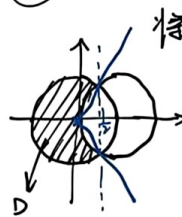
其中积分区域  $D$  为:

(1)  $1 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 4;$



$\iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = \iint_D f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr d\theta$   
 $= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_1^2 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$

(4)  $2x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1;$



将圆方程  $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$  化为极坐标方程  $r = 2 \cos \theta$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{3} \leq \theta_1 \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \theta_2 \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} \\ \frac{3\pi}{2} \leq \theta_3 \leq \frac{5\pi}{3} \end{cases}$$

原式 =  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{2 \cos \theta}^1 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$   
 $+ \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^1 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$   
 $+ \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{\frac{5\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{2 \cos \theta}^1 f(r \cos \theta, r \sin \theta) r dr$

班级

号

序号

4. 将下列二次积分化为极坐标系下的二次积分, 并计算积分值.

(1)  $\int_0^{2a} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{2ax-x^2}} (x^2 + y^2) dy;$

极坐标系中  $D = \{(r, \theta) | 0 \leq r \leq 2a \cos \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2}\}$

$\therefore$  原式  $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} r^2 \cdot r dr$   
 $= 4a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta$   
 $= \frac{3}{4} \pi a^4$

(2)  $\int_0^a dx \int_0^x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dy.$

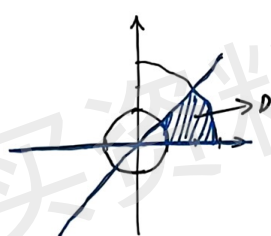
$\begin{cases} 0 \leq x \leq a \\ 0 \leq y \leq x \end{cases}$

$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{a}{\cos \theta}} r \cdot r dr$   
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{a^3}{3 \cos^3 \theta} d\theta$   
 $= \frac{a^3}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^3 \theta} d\theta$   
 $= \frac{1}{6} a^3 [\sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})]$



5. 计算下列二重积分:

(2)  $\iint_D \arctan \frac{y}{x} d\sigma$ , 其中  $D$  是由圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 = 9$  及直线  $y = x$ ,  $y = 0$  所围成的在第一象限内的闭区域;



$0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$   
 $1 \leq r \leq 3$   
 $x = r \cos \theta$   
 $y = r \sin \theta$

解  $\iint_D \arctan(\tan \theta) d\sigma$   
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_1^3 \theta \cdot r dr$   
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\theta r^2}{2} \Big|_1^3 d\theta$   
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 4\theta d\theta$   
 $= 2\theta^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$

班级

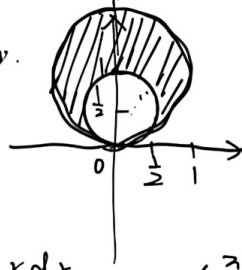
学号

序号

(4)  $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy$ , 其中  $D: y \leq x^2+y^2 \leq 2y$ .

$$y = x^2 + y^2 \Rightarrow x^2 + (y - \frac{1}{2})^2 = (\frac{1}{2})^2$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2y \Rightarrow x^2 + (y - 1)^2 = 1$$

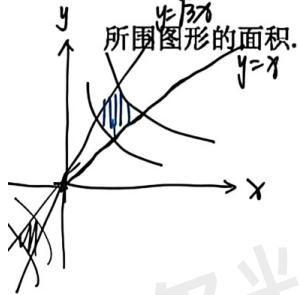


$$\iint_D \sqrt{x^2+y^2} dx dy = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{2\sin\theta}{3}}^{2\sin\theta} r \cdot r dr \quad (\frac{\pi}{2} \sim \pi \text{ 部分用 } t = \pi - \theta \text{ 代替})$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} r^3 \Big|_{\frac{2\sin\theta}{3}}^{2\sin\theta} \cdot d\theta = \frac{2}{3} \times 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3\theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{14}{3} \cdot \frac{2}{3} - 1 = \frac{28}{9}$$

6. 利用极坐标系下的二重积分, 求由双曲线  $xy=1$ ,  $xy=2$  和直线  $y=x$ ,  $y=\sqrt{3}x$



所围图形的面积.

$$r_1^2 = 2\csc 2\theta \quad r_2^2 = 4\csc 2\theta$$

$$S = 2 \iint_D d\sigma = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} d\theta \int_{\sqrt{2\csc 2\theta}}^{\sqrt{4\csc 2\theta}} r dr$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 2\csc 2\theta d\theta = \ln |\csc 2\theta - \cot 2\theta| \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$$

买资料+QQ: 173823650



班级 \_\_\_\_\_ 学 \_\_\_\_\_ 号 \_\_\_\_\_

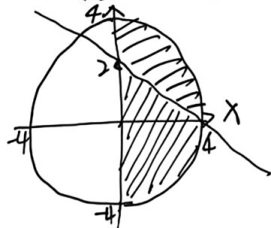
习题 8-3

1. 化三重积分  $\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dV$  为三次积分, 其中积分区域  $\Omega$  分别为:

(2) 由双曲抛物面  $z = xy$  及平面  $x + y - 1 = 0, z = 0$  围成的闭区域;

$$\iiint_{\Omega} f(x, y, z) dV = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{1-x} dy \int_0^{xy} f(x, y, z) dz$$

(3) 由  $x=0, z=0, z=3, x+2y=4$  及  $x^2+y^2=16$  围成的闭区域;



$$\text{原式} = \int_0^4 dx \int_{\frac{4-x}{2}}^{\sqrt{16-x^2}} dy \int_0^3 f(x, y, z) dz$$

(4) 由  $z = x^2 + y^2, x=0, y=0$  及  $z=1$  所围的第一卦限的闭区域.

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_{x^2+y^2}^1 f(x, y, z) dz$$

3. 计算  $\iiint_{\Omega} xz dx dy dz$ , 其中  $\Omega$  是由平面  $z=0, z=y, y=1$  以及抛物柱面  $y=x^2$  所围成.

$$\iiint_{\Omega} xz dx dy dz = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 dy \int_0^y xz dz$$

$$= \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{x^2}^1 \frac{1}{2} x y^2 dy$$

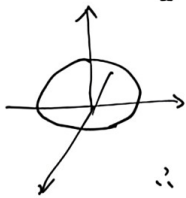
$$= \int_{-1}^1 (\frac{1}{6} x - \frac{1}{6} x^3) dx = 0$$

班级 \_\_\_\_\_

4. 计算  $\iiint_{\Omega} xy^2z^3 dx dy dz$ , 其中  $\Omega$  是由曲面  $z=xy$ , 平面  $y=x$ ,  $x=1$  以及  $z=0$  所围成.

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} xy^2z^3 dx dy dz &= \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x dy \int_0^{xy} xy^2z^3 dz \\ &= \int_0^1 x dx \int_0^x y^4 dy \int_0^{xy} z^3 dz \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{7} x^7 dx = \frac{1}{364} \end{aligned}$$

5. 计算  $\iiint_{\Omega} (x+y+z)^2 dx dy dz$ , 其中  $\Omega: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \leq 1$ .



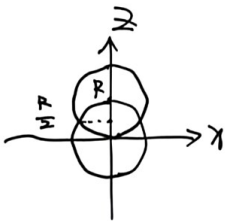
$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz &= \int_{-c}^c z^2 dz \iint_{D_z} dx dy \\ \text{即 } D_z: \frac{x^2}{(a\sqrt{1-\frac{z^2}{c^2}})^2} + \frac{y^2}{(b\sqrt{1-\frac{z^2}{c^2}})^2} &\leq 1 \quad \therefore \iint_{D_z} dx dy = \pi a \sqrt{1-\frac{z^2}{c^2}} \cdot b \sqrt{1-\frac{z^2}{c^2}} \\ &= \pi ab \left(1-\frac{z^2}{c^2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz = \int_{-c}^c \pi ab \left(1-\frac{z^2}{c^2}\right) z^2 dz = \frac{4}{15} \pi abc^3$$

$$\text{同理 } \iiint_{\Omega} x^2 dx dy dz = \frac{4}{15} \pi a^3 bc \quad \iiint_{\Omega} y^2 dx dy dz = \frac{4}{15} \pi ab^3 c$$

$$\text{由对称性: } \iiint_{\Omega} xy dv = \iiint_{\Omega} xz dv = \iiint_{\Omega} yz dv = 0 \quad \therefore \text{原式} = \frac{4}{15} \pi abc (a^2 + b^2 + c^2)$$

6. 计算  $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz$ , 其中  $\Omega$  为两个球  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$  和  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2Rz$  ( $R > 0$ ) 的公共部分.



$$\text{原式} = \int_0^R \pi [R^2 - (R-z)^2] z^2 dz + \int_R^{2R} \pi (R^2 - z^2) z^2 dz$$

$$= \pi \int_0^R (2Rz^3 - z^4) dz + \pi \int_R^{2R} (Rz^2 - z^4) dz$$

$$= \pi \left( \frac{1}{2} R^5 - \frac{R^5}{160} \right) + \pi \left( \frac{1}{15} R^5 - \frac{1}{24} R^5 + \frac{R^5}{160} \right)$$

$$= \frac{59}{480} \pi R^5$$

班级

学号

序号

习题 8-4

1. 利用柱面坐标计算下列三重积分:

(1)  $\iiint_{\Omega} z dV$ , 其中  $\Omega$  是由曲面  $z = \sqrt{2-x^2-y^2}$  和  $z = x^2+y^2$  所围成的闭区域;

$$(x^2+y^2)^2 = 2 - (x^2+y^2) \rightarrow x^2+y^2 = 1$$

$$D_{xy} = \{(x,y) | x^2+y^2 \leq 1\} \quad \rho^2 \leq z \leq \sqrt{2-\rho^2}, \quad 0 \leq \rho \leq 1, \quad 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} z dV &= \iint_D \int_{\rho^2}^{\sqrt{2-\rho^2}} \rho d\rho d\theta dz \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 \rho (2-\rho^2-\rho^4) d\rho \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\pi \left[ \rho^2 - \frac{\rho^4}{4} - \frac{\rho^6}{6} \right]_0^1 = \frac{7\pi}{12} \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\iiint_{\Omega} z\sqrt{x^2+y^2} dV$ , 其中  $\Omega$  是由  $x^2+y^2=2x$  和平面  $z=0, z=a (a>0)$  围成的立体的第一象限部分;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^a dz \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} z r dr \\ &= \int_0^a dz \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{8}{3} z \cos^3\theta d\theta \\ &= \int_0^a \frac{16}{9} z dz = \frac{8}{9} a^2 \end{aligned}$$

2. 利用球面坐标计算下列三重积分:

(1)  $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2+y^2+z^2) dV$ , 其中  $\Omega$  是由球面  $x^2+y^2+z^2=1$  所围成的闭区域;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iiint_{\Omega} r^2 \cdot r^2 \sin\phi dr d\phi d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin\phi d\phi \int_0^1 r^4 dr \\ &= 2\pi (-\cos\phi) \Big|_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{r^5}{5} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{4}{5} 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

班级 \_\_\_\_\_ 学号 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 序号 \_\_\_\_\_

(2)  $\iiint_{\Omega} z dV$ , 其中  $\Omega$  由不等式  $z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \geq 1$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 16$  所确定.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^2 r \cos\varphi \cdot r^2 \sin\varphi dr - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 r \cos\varphi r^2 \sin\varphi dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 64 \sin\varphi \cos\varphi d\varphi - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{4} \sin\varphi \cos\varphi d\varphi \\ &= 32\pi - \frac{1}{8}\pi = \frac{25\pi}{8} \end{aligned}$$

3. 选用适当的坐标计算下列三重积分:

(1)  $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2)^3 dx dy dz$ , 其中  $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1$ ;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_0^1 (r \sin\varphi)^6 r^2 \sin\varphi dr \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{9} \sin^7\varphi d\varphi \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{32}{315} d\theta = \frac{64}{315} \pi \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dx dy dz$ , 其中  $\Omega$  是两球体:  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$  及  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2Rz$  的公共部

分;  $V_1 = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 2Rz, z \leq \frac{R}{2}\}$ ,  $V_2 = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2, z \geq \frac{R}{2}\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_{\Omega} z^2 dV &= \iiint_{V_1} z^2 dV + \iiint_{V_2} z^2 dV = \int_0^{\frac{R}{2}} z^2 dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq 2Rz-z^2} dx dy + \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^R z^2 dz \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq R^2-z^2} dx dy \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{R}{2}} z^2 (2Rz - z^2) dz + \pi \int_{\frac{R}{2}}^R z^2 (R^2 - z^2) dz \\ &= \pi \left[ \frac{R}{2} z^4 - \frac{1}{5} z^5 \right]_0^{\frac{R}{2}} + \pi \left[ \frac{R^2}{3} z^3 - \frac{1}{5} z^5 \right]_{\frac{R}{2}}^R = \frac{5\pi}{480} R^5 \end{aligned}$$

班级 \_\_\_\_\_ 学号 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 序号 \_\_\_\_\_

(3)  $\iiint_{\Omega} (x^2 + y^2) dx dy dz$ , 其中  $\Omega: a^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$ ;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= 4 \int_0^a x^2 \pi (R^2 - a^2) dx + 4 \int_a^R x^2 \pi (R^2 - x^2) dx \\ &= \frac{4}{3} a^3 \pi (R^2 - a^2) + \frac{8}{15} R^5 - \frac{4}{3} \pi R^2 a^3 + \frac{4}{3} \pi a^5 \\ &= \frac{8}{15} \pi (R^5 - a^5) \end{aligned}$$

(4)  $\iiint_{\Omega} \frac{z \ln(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1)}{x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 1} dx dy dz$ , 其中  $\Omega: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1 (z \geq 0)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \sin \varphi \cos^2 \varphi d\varphi \int_0^{\sqrt{2} \cos \varphi} r^3 \frac{\ln(r^2 + 1)}{r^2 + 1} dr \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (r^2 + 1) \frac{\ln(r^2 + 1)}{r^2 + 1} d(r^2 + 1) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ \int_0^1 \ln(r^2 + 1) d(r^2 + 1) - \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(r^2 + 1)}{r^2 + 1} d(r^2 + 1) \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ (r^2 + 1) \ln(r^2 + 1) - r^2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2(r^2 + 1) \right]_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} (2 \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2 - 1) \end{aligned}$$

4. 利用三重积分求下列曲面所围立体的体积:

(2)  $z = \sqrt{5 - x^2 - y^2}$  及  $4z = x^2 + y^2$ .

$$V = \int_0^1 \pi (z - z^2) dz = \frac{1}{8} \pi$$

班级

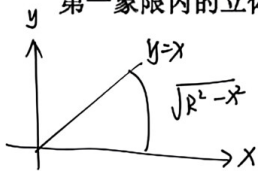
学号

姓名

序号

习题 8-5

2. 求由平面  $y=0, y=x, z=0$  以及球心在原点、半径为  $R$  的上半球面所围成的在第一象限内的立体体积.



$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \int_0^{\arctan 1} d\theta \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2-r^2} r dr \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\arctan 1} d\theta \int_0^R \sqrt{R^2-r^2} d(R^2-r^2) \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\arctan 1} (-R^3) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{R^3}{3} \arctan 1
 \end{aligned}$$

3. 用二重积分求半径为  $R$  的球的表面积.

取上半球面方程  $z=\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}$  则在  $xoy$  面投影  $D = \{(x,y) | x^2+y^2 \leq R^2\}$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{-x}{\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}}, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{-y}{\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}} \quad \text{得 } \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} = \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}}$$

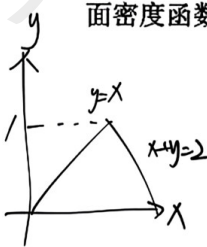
$$\text{先取 } D_1 = \{(x,y) | x^2+y^2 \leq b^2\} \Rightarrow S_1 = \iint_{D_1} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}} dx dy \quad (0 < b < R)$$

$$S_1 = \iint_{D_1} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2-x^2-y^2}} dx dy$$

$$\text{极坐标} \quad S_1 = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^b \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2-r^2}} r dr = 2\pi R \int_0^b \frac{r dr}{\sqrt{R^2-r^2}} = 2\pi R (R - \sqrt{R^2-r^2}) \Big|_0^b$$

$$\therefore \lim_{b \rightarrow R} S_1 = \lim_{b \rightarrow R} 2\pi R (R - \sqrt{R^2-r^2}) = 2\pi R^2 \quad \therefore \text{球面积 } S = 4\pi R^2$$

4. 设平面薄片在  $xOy$  面上占有闭区域  $D$ , 其中  $D$  由  $x+y=2, y=x$  和  $x$  轴所围, 面密度函数  $\rho(x,y)=x^2+y^2$ , 求此平面薄片的质量.



$$M = \iint_D \rho(x,y) d\sigma = \int_0^1 dy \int_y^{2-y} (x^2+y^2) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{3} x^3 + x y^2 \right]_y^{2-y} dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{3} (2-y)^3 + 2y^2 - \frac{1}{3} y^3 \right] dy$$

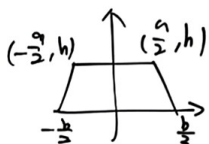
$$= \left[ -\frac{1}{12} (2-y)^4 + \frac{2}{3} y^3 - \frac{1}{12} y^4 \right]_0^1 = \frac{4}{3}$$

班级 \_\_\_\_\_ 学号 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 序号 \_\_\_\_\_

5. 设均匀平面薄片占有闭区域  $D$  如下, 求此平面薄片的重心:

(1)  $D: \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \leq 1, y \geq 0.$

设重心坐标  $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ ,  $\bar{x} = 0$



$$\bar{y} = \frac{\iint_D y \, dx \, dy}{\iint_D 1 \, dx \, dy} = \frac{2}{ab^2} \int_0^b y \, dy$$

$$= \frac{2}{ab^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{ab^2 \sin^2 \theta} r^2 \sin \theta \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$= \frac{4b}{3a}$$

$\therefore$  重心为  $(0, \frac{4b}{3a})$ .

6. 设均匀平面薄片 (面密度为 1) 所占闭区域  $D$  如下, 求指定的转动惯量:

(1)  $D$  由直线  $y=x$ 、 $x^2+y^2=1$  及  $x$  轴所围成的第一象限部分, 求  $I_x$ 、 $I_y$ ;



$$I_x = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} xy^2 \, dx \, dy$$

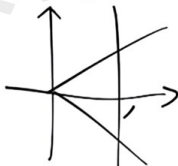
$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} y^2 \sqrt{1-y^2} - y^3 \, dy = \frac{1}{16} (\frac{\pi}{2} - 1)$$

$$I_y = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^x x^2 \, dy + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} x^2 \, dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^3 \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{16} (\frac{\pi}{2} + 1)$$

(2)  $D: |y| \leq x \leq 1$ , 直线  $L: x=1$ , 求  $I_L$ .



$$I_L = \iint_D (x-1)^2 \, dx \, dy = 2 \iint_D (x-1)^2 \, dx \, dy$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x (x-1)^2 \, dy = \frac{1}{8}$$

班级 \_\_\_\_\_ 学号 \_\_\_\_\_ 姓名 \_\_\_\_\_ 序号 \_\_\_\_\_

8. 球体  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$  内各点处的密度大小等于该点到点  $(R, 0, 0)$  距离的平方, 求此球体的重心.

重心坐标  $(\bar{x}, 0, 0)$

密度  $\rho(x, y, z) = (x-R)^2 + y^2 + z^2$

球面方程  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$

$$M = \iiint_V \rho(x, y, z) dV = \iiint_V [(x-R)^2 + y^2 + z^2] dV$$

$$= \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + R^2) dV$$

$$= \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV + R^2 \iiint_V dV$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^R r^4 dr + R^2 \frac{4}{3}\pi R^3$$

$$= \frac{4}{5}\pi R^5 + \frac{4}{3}\pi R^5 = \frac{32}{15}\pi R^5$$

$$M_x = \iiint_V \rho(x, y, z) x dV = \iiint_V [(x-R)^2 + y^2 + z^2] x dV$$

$$= -2R \frac{1}{3} \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV = -\frac{8\pi R^6}{15}$$

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_x}{M} = -\frac{R}{4} \therefore \text{重心坐标 } (-\frac{R}{4}, 0, 0)$$

9. 求半径为  $R$  高为  $H$  的均匀圆柱体 (密度为 1) 对于过中心而平行母线的轴的转动惯量.

$$J = \int_0^R R^2 \cdot 2\pi R H dR$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \pi H R^4$$

买资料+QQ173823650



班级

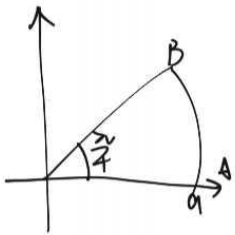
学号

姓名

序号

### 习题 9-1

3. 计算  $\int_L e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds$ , 其中  $L$  为圆周  $x^2+y^2=a^2$ 、直线  $y=x$  及  $x$  轴在第一象限内所围成扇形区域的边界.



$\overline{AB}: x = a \cos t \quad y = a \sin t \quad 0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$      $OA: y=0 \quad (0 \leq x \leq a)$   
 $OB: y=x \quad (0 \leq x \leq \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}})$

$$\int_{OA} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds = \int_0^a e^x dx = e^a - 1$$

$$\int_{AB} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{a \sqrt{(\cos t)^2 + (\sin t)^2}} a dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a e^a dt = \frac{\pi}{4} a e^a$$

$$\int_{OB} e^{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds = \int_0^{\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}} e^{\sqrt{2}x} \sqrt{1+1} dx = e^a - 1$$

4. 计算  $\int_{\Gamma} x^2 ds$ , 其中  $\Gamma$  为圆周  $\begin{cases} x^2+y^2+z^2=a^2 \\ x+y+z=0 \end{cases}$ .

$$\int_{\Gamma} x^2 ds = \int_{\Gamma} y^2 ds = \int_{\Gamma} z^2 ds$$

$$\therefore \int_{\Gamma} x^2 ds = \frac{1}{3} \int_{\Gamma} (x^2+y^2+z^2) ds = \frac{a^2}{3} \int_{\Gamma} ds = \frac{2\pi a^3}{3}$$

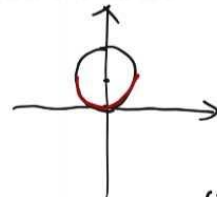
$$\frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 4\theta d4\theta = \frac{1}{4} \sin 4\theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \frac{1+\cos 8\theta}{2} \right)^\vee$$

7. 求曲线形物体  $x^2+y^2=2y$  ( $y \leq 1$ ) 对  $x$  轴和  $y$  轴的转动惯量, 设其线密度为

$\mu=1$ .

设  $L: r(\theta) = 2 \sin \theta$

$$ds = \sqrt{r^2 + r'^2} d\theta = \sqrt{4 \sin^2 \theta + 4 \cos^2 \theta} = 2 d\theta$$



$$I_x = 2 \int_L y^2 \mu ds = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 \sin \theta)^2 \cdot 2 d\theta = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 4 \sin^2 \theta \cdot 2 d\theta = 16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}\pi - 4$$

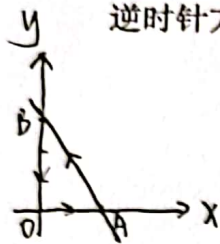
$$I_y = \int_L x^2 ds = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 \sin \theta \cos \theta)^2 \sqrt{(2 \sin \theta)^2 + (2 \cos \theta)^2} d\theta = 16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= 16 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta (1-\sin^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



习题 9-2

2. 计算  $\int_L x dy$ , 其中  $L$  是由坐标轴及直线  $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} = 1$  所构成的三角形周界, 方向为逆时针方向.

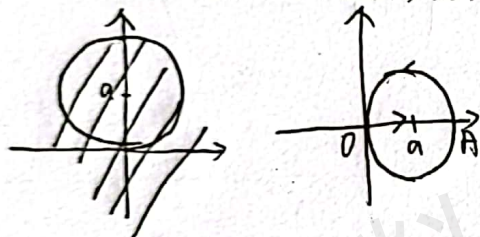


$y = 3 - \frac{3}{2}x$  化为对  $x$  的积分

$$\int_L x dy = \int_{BO} x dy + \int_{OA} x dy + \int_{AB} x (3 - \frac{3}{2}x)' dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_L x dy = \int_{BO} x dy + \int_{OA} x dy + \int_{AB} x (3 - \frac{3}{2}x)' dx \\ & = \int_0^3 (3 - \frac{3}{2}x) dx + \int_0^2 (\frac{3}{2}x) dx + \int_{BO} x dy + \int_{OA} x dy + \int_{AB} x (3 - \frac{3}{2}x)' dx \\ & = 0 + 0 + \int_{AB} \int_0^2 (\frac{3}{2}x) dx \\ & = -\frac{3}{4} x^2 \Big|_0^2 = 3. \end{aligned}$$

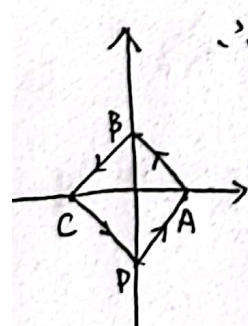
3. 计算  $\oint_L xy dx$ , 其中  $L$  为圆周  $(x-a)^2 + y^2 = a^2$  ( $a > 0$ ) 及  $x$  轴所围成的在第一象限内的区域的整个边界, 方向为逆时针方向.



$$\begin{aligned} \int_L xy dx &= \int_{L_1} xy dx + \int_{L_2} xy dx \\ \int_{L_1} xy dx & \text{ 设 } x = a \cos \theta, y = a \sin \theta, 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a^2 (\cos \theta) \sin \theta (-a \sin \theta) d\theta \\ &= -a^3 \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta d\theta + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 \theta \cos \theta d\theta \right) = -\frac{\pi}{2} a^3 \end{aligned}$$

$L_2 xy dx = 0 \quad \therefore \int_L xy dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} a^3$

6. 计算  $\int_L \frac{dx+dy}{|x|+|y|}$ , 其中  $L$  为以  $A(1,0), B(0,1), C(-1,0), D(0,-1)$  为顶点的正方形边界, 取逆时针方向.



$\therefore \int_L \frac{dx+dy}{|x|+|y|} = \int_L dx+dy = \int_{L_1} dx + \int_{L_2} dy$

由格林公式  $\int_L dx+dy = \iint_D (0-0) dx dy = 0$

$\therefore$  原式  $= 0$ .

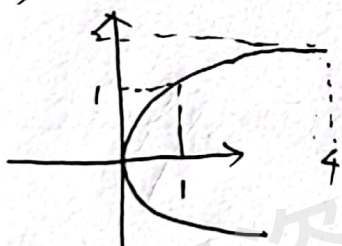
7. 计算  $\int_{\Gamma} x^2 dx + z dy - y dz$ , 其中  $\Gamma: x=k\theta, y=a\cos\theta, z=a\sin\theta$  上对应  $\theta$  从 0 到  $\pi$  的一段弧.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{\pi} [k^2\theta^2 k + a\cos\theta (-a\sin\theta) - a\cos\theta (a\cos\theta)] d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} (k^3\theta^2 - a^2) d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{3}k^3\pi^3 - a^2\pi \end{aligned}$$

10. 计算  $\int_L (x+y)dx + (y-x)dy$ , 其中  $L$  是:

- (1) 抛物线  $y^2 = x$  上从点 (1,1) 到点 (4,2) 的一段弧;
- (2) 从点 (1,1) 到点 (4,2) 的一段直线;
- (3) 先沿直线从点 (1,1) 到点 (1,2), 然后再沿直线到点 (4,2) 的折线;
- (4) 曲线  $x=2t^2+t+1, y=t^2+1$  上从点 (1,1) 到点 (4,2) 的一段弧.

(1)



$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_1^2 (y^2+y) \cdot 2y dy + (y-y^2) dy \\ &= \int_1^2 (2y^3 + y^2 + y) dy = \frac{34}{3} \end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned} y &= \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3} \quad \text{原式} = \int_1^4 (x + \frac{1}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}) + \frac{1}{3}(-\frac{2}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}) dx \\ &= \int_1^4 (\frac{10}{9}x + \frac{8}{9}) dx = 11 \end{aligned}$$

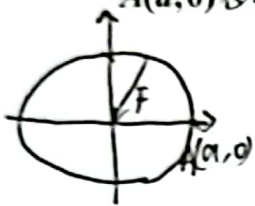
(3) 原式 =  $\int_1^2 (y-1) dy + \int_1^4 (x+2) dx = 14$

(4)  $(1,1) \rightarrow t=0$   
 $(4,2) \rightarrow t=1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^1 (3t^2+t+2) dt + (2t^2+t+1)' \\ &\quad + (t^2+1-2t^2-t-1)(t^2+1)' dt \\ &= \int_0^1 (10t^3+5t^2+9t+2) dt = \frac{32}{3} \end{aligned}$$



11. 在椭圆  $x = a \cos t, y = b \sin t$  上每一点  $M$  都有作用力  $F$ , 大小等于从点  $M$  到椭圆中心的距离, 而方向朝着椭圆中心, 求质点  $P$  沿椭圆位于第一象限中的弧从点  $A(a, 0)$  移动到点  $(0, b)$  时, 力  $F$  所做的功.



$$\int_L \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{s} = \int_L \vec{F}_x dx + \vec{F}_y dy$$

$$\vec{F}_x = |\vec{F}| \cos \theta = r \cdot \frac{x}{r} = x \quad \vec{F}_y = y$$

$$\therefore \int_L \vec{F}_x dx + \vec{F}_y dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \cos t (-a \sin t) + b \sin t (b \cos t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (-a^2 \sin t \cos t) + b^2 (\sin t \cos t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (b^2 - a^2) \sin t \cos t dt$$

$$= \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2t dt = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2}$$

$$\therefore W = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2}$$

13. 把对坐标的曲线积分  $\int_L P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy$  化成对弧长的曲线积分, 其中  $L$  为:

(1) 在  $xOy$  面内沿直线从点  $(0, 0)$  到点  $(1, 1)$ ;

~~沿直线从 (0, 0) 到 (1, 1) 直线方程为 y = x~~

切向量方向余弦满足  $\cos \alpha = \cos \beta = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

$$\int_L P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy = \int_L [P(x, y) \cos \alpha + Q(x, y) \cos \beta] ds$$

$$= \int_L \frac{P(x, y) + Q(x, y)}{\sqrt{2}} ds$$

(3) 沿上半圆周  $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$  从点  $(0, 0)$  到点  $(1, 1)$ .

$$x = x, y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$$

$$\cos \alpha = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + y'^2(x)}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1-x}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}}\right)^2}} = \sqrt{2x-x^2}$$

$$\cos \beta = \frac{y'(x)}{\sqrt{1 + y'^2(x)}} = \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} \cdot \sqrt{2x-x^2} = 1-x$$

$$\therefore \int_L P(x, y) dx + Q(x, y) dy = \int_L [\sqrt{2x-x^2} P(x, y) + (1-x) Q(x, y)] ds$$



习题 9-3

1. 利用格林公式计算下列积分:

(2)  $\oint_L (x^2 y \cos x + 2xy \sin x - y^2 e^x) dx + (x^2 \sin x - 2ye^x) dy$ , 其中  $L$  为正向星形线

$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}} (a > 0);$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_D (2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x - 2y e^x - x^2 \cos x - 2x \sin x + 2y e^x) dx dy$$

$$= 0$$

(4)  $\oint_L (x+y) dx + (y-x) dy$ , 其中  $L$  为椭圆  $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$  取逆时针方向;

$$p = x+y \quad q = y-x \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 1 \quad \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} = -1$$

$$\text{原式} = \iint_D (-1-1) dx dy = -2\pi ab$$

(5)  $\int_L (2xy^3 - y^2 \cos x) dx + (1 - 2y \sin x + 3x^2 y^2) dy$ , 其中  $L$  为在抛物线  $2x = \pi y^2$  上

由点  $(0, 0)$  到  $(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)$  的一段弧;

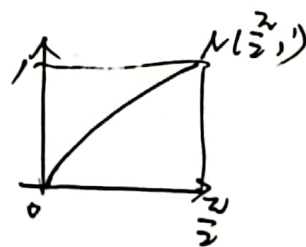
$$\frac{\partial q}{\partial x} = -2y \cos x + 6xy^2 = \frac{\partial p}{\partial y}$$

$\therefore$  所给曲线积分与路径无关

$$O(0,0) \quad R(\frac{\pi}{2}, 0) \quad N(\frac{\pi}{2}, 1)$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 0 \cdot dx + \int_0^1 (1 - 2y \sin \frac{\pi}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{4} y^2) dy$$

$$= \int_0^1 (1 - 2y + \frac{3}{4} \pi^2 y^2) dy = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$



(6)  $\int_L (x^2 - y)dx - (x + \sin^2 y)dy$ , 其中  $L$  是圆周  $y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$  上由点  $O(0, 0)$  到点  $A(1, 1)$  的一段弧;

$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = -1 = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$   $\therefore$  所给曲线积分与路径无关

$O(0, 0)$      $B(1, 0)$      $A(1, 1)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{OA} &= \int_0^1 x^2 dx - \int_0^1 (x + \sin^2 y) dy = \frac{1}{3} - 1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1 - \cos 2y}{2} dy \\ &= -\frac{2}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2 = -\frac{7}{6} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2 \end{aligned}$$

2. 计算曲线积分  $\oint_L \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + 2y^2}$ , 其中  $L$  为不经过坐标原点的简单闭曲线, 且方向为顺时针方向.

$P = \frac{y}{x^2 + 2y^2}$      $Q = \frac{-x}{x^2 + 2y^2}$      $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{x^2 - 2y^2}{(x^2 + 2y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$

① 若原点不在  $L$  所围区域  $D$  上 用格林公式

$$\oint_L \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + 2y^2} = - \iint_D \left( \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \right) dx dy = 0$$

② 若原点在  $D$  内, 以原点为圆心作  $l: x^2 + y^2 = \varepsilon^2$ ,  $\varepsilon$  适当小 逆时针方向.

则  $L$  和  $l$  所围区域  $D$ , 满足格林公式条件  $\oint_L \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + 2y^2} = \oint_{l+L} \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + 2y^2} - \oint_{\varepsilon} \frac{ydx - xdy}{x^2 + 2y^2}$

$$= - \iint_D dx dy - \varepsilon \oint_{\varepsilon} ydx - xdy = \sqrt{2}\pi.$$

3. 利用曲线积分求椭圆  $9x^2 + 16y^2 = 144$  所围成图形的面积.

参数方程  $x = 4\cos\theta$      $y = 3\sin\theta$      $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$

$$\therefore A = \frac{1}{2} \oint_L xdy - ydx$$

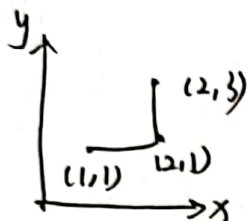
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [4\cos\theta \cdot 3\cos\theta - 3\sin\theta \cdot (-4\sin\theta)] d\theta$$

$$= 6 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta = 12\pi$$



4. 证明曲线积分  $\int_{(1,1)}^{(2,3)} (x+y)dx + (x-y)dy$  在整个  $xOy$  面内与路径无关, 并计算积分的值.

$P = x+y$     $Q = x-y$     $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = 1 = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$   $\therefore$  曲线积分与路径无关



原式 =  $\int_1^2 (x+1)dx + \int_1^3 (2-y)dy$   
 $= (\frac{1}{2}x^2 + x) \Big|_1^2 + (2y - \frac{1}{2}y^2) \Big|_1^3 = \frac{5}{2}$

8. 验证下列各式在整个  $xOy$  平面内是某一函数  $u(x,y)$  的全微分, 并求出  $u(x,y)$ :

(1)  $4\sin x \sin 3y \cos x dx - 3\cos 3y \cos 2x dy$ ;

$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 6\cos 3y \sin 2x = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$   $\therefore P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy$  是某个定义在  $xOy$  平面内函数  $u(x,y)$  的全微分.

$u(x,y) = \int_{(0,0)}^{(x,y)} 4\sin x \sin 3y \cos x dx - 3\cos 3y \cos 2x dy$   
 $= \int_0^x 4\cos x dx + \int_0^y -3\cos 3y \cos 2x dy + C = -4\sin x \sin 3y + C$

(2)  $(2x \cos y + y^2 \cos x)dx + (2y \sin x - x^2 \sin y)dy$ .

$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = 2y \cos x - 2x \sin y = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$   
 $\therefore P(x,y)dx + Q(x,y)dy$  是某个函数  $u(x,y)$  的全微分.

$u(x,y) = \int_0^x (2x \cos y + y^2 \cos x) dx + \int_0^y (2y \sin x - x^2 \sin y) dy$   
 $= y^2 \sin x + x^2 \cos y + C$



习题 9-4

1. 计算曲面积分  $\iint_{\Sigma} f(x, y, z) dS$ , 其中  $\Sigma$  为抛物面  $z = 2 - (x^2 + y^2)$  在  $xOy$  面上方的部分,  $f(x, y, z)$  分别如下:

(3)  $f(x, y, z) = 3z$ ;

$$\iint_{\Sigma} 3z ds = 3 \iint_{D_{xy}} [2 - (x^2 + y^2)] \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy$$

极坐标

$$3 \iint_{D_{xy}} (2 - \rho^2) \sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \rho d\rho d\theta = 3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} (2 - \rho^2) \sqrt{1 + 4\rho^2} \rho d\rho$$

$\rho = \frac{1}{2} \tan t$

$$6\pi \left[ \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\arctan 2\sqrt{2}} \sec^2 t d \sec t - \frac{1}{16} \int_0^{\arctan 2\sqrt{2}} \sec^2 t (\sec^2 t - 1) d \sec t \right]$$

$$= 6\pi \left( \frac{13}{3} - \frac{149}{60} \right) = \frac{111}{10} \pi.$$

4. 计算  $\iint_{\Sigma} (x + y + z) dS$ ,  $\Sigma$  为上半球面  $z = \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ .

上半球面  $\Sigma$  关于  $x=0$  和  $y=0$  对称, 由对称奇偶性

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x + y + z) ds = 0 + 0 + \iint_{\Sigma} z ds$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + z_x^2 + z_y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2} \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_{D_{xy}} a dx dy = \pi a^3$$





5. 计算  $\iint_{\Sigma} (xy + yz + zx) dS$ ,  $\Sigma$  为锥面  $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$  被柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = 2ax$  所截得的有限部分.

$\Sigma$  关于  $xOz$  面对称, 且被积函数  $xy$  及  $yz$  是关于  $y$  的奇函数

$$\therefore \iint_{\Sigma} xy dS = 0 \quad \iint_{\Sigma} yz dS = 0$$

$$\therefore \iint_{\Sigma} (xy + yz + zx) dS = \iint_{\Sigma} zx dS = \sqrt{2} \iint_{D_{xy}} x \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$$

极坐标  $\sqrt{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_0^{2a \cos \theta} \rho \cos \theta \cdot \rho \cdot \rho d\rho$

$$= 8\sqrt{2} a^4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta = 8\sqrt{2} a^4 \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{64}{15} \sqrt{2} a^4$$

7. 设质量均匀的薄壳形状的抛物面  $z = \frac{3}{4} - (x^2 + y^2)$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{3}{4}$ , 求此薄壳状物体的重心.

$$D_{xy} = \{(x, y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq \frac{3}{4}\} \quad ds = \sqrt{1 + 2x^2 + 2y^2} dx dy = \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy$$

$$M = \iint_{\Sigma} \rho ds = \rho \iint_{D_{xy}} ds = \rho \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2} dx dy$$

$$= \rho \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} \cdot r dr = 2\pi \rho \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{1}{8} \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} d(1 + 4r^2) = \frac{7}{8} \pi \rho$$

$$x_G = y_G = 0$$

$$z_G = \frac{\iint_{\Sigma} \rho z ds}{M} = \frac{\rho}{\frac{7}{8} \pi \rho} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} (\frac{3}{4} - r^2) \cdot r \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} dr$$

$$= \frac{12}{7} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} (\frac{3}{4} - r^2) r \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} dr$$

$$= \frac{12}{7} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} r \sqrt{1 + 4r^2} dr - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} (1 + 4r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} r dr \right]$$

$$= \frac{12}{7} \left( \frac{7}{12} - \frac{31}{80} \right) = \frac{47}{140}$$

$$\text{重心} (0, 0, \frac{47}{140})$$



习题 9-5

1. 计算  $\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 y^2 z dx dy$ , 其中  $\Sigma$  是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 (R > 0)$  的下半部分的下侧.

$\Sigma$  在  $xOy$  面上的投影区域  $D_{xy} = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq R^2\}$ ,

在  $\Sigma$  上,  $z = -\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}$

$$\iint_{D_{xy}} x^2 y^2 z dx dy = - \iint_{D_{xy}} x^2 y^2 (-\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}) dx dy$$

极坐标  $\iint_{D_{xy}} \rho^4 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} \rho d\rho d\theta$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{4} \sin^2 2\theta d\theta \cdot \int_0^R \rho^5 \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2} d\rho$$

$\rho = R \sin t$   $\frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} R^5 \sin^5 t \cdot R \cos t \cdot R \cos t dt$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} R^7 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^5 t - \sin^7 t) dt$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} R^7 \cdot \left( \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} - \frac{6}{7} - \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} \right) = \frac{2}{105} \pi R^7$$

2. 计算  $\oiint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dy dz$ , 其中  $\Sigma$  是球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2 (R > 0)$  的外表面.

设  $\Sigma = \Sigma_1 + \Sigma_2$ , 其中  $\Sigma_1: x = \sqrt{R^2 - y^2 - z^2}$ , 方向指向  $x$  轴正向

$\Sigma_2: x = -\sqrt{R^2 - y^2 - z^2}$ , 方向

$D_{yz}: y^2 + z^2 \leq R^2$

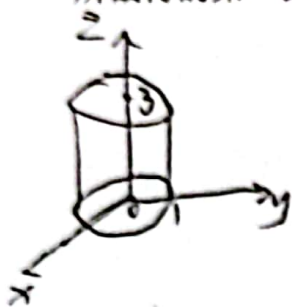
$$\oiint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dy dz = \iint_{\Sigma_1} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dy dz + \iint_{\Sigma_2} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dy dz$$

$$= \iint_{D_{yz}} R^2 dy dz - \iint_{D_{yz}} R^2 dy dz = 0.$$

$$= 0.$$



4.  $\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 - yz) dx dy + x^2 y dz + yz dx$ , 其中  $\Sigma$  是柱面  $x^2 + y^2 = 1$  被平面  $z = 0$  及  $z = 3$  所截得的第一卦限内的部分的前侧.



$$\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 - yz) dx dy = 0$$

$$x = \sqrt{1 - y^2} \quad D_{yz}: 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 3$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} x^2 y dz = \iint_{D_{yz}} \sqrt{1 - y^2} y dz = \int_0^3 dz \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - y^2} dy = 3 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - y^2} dy = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$y = \sqrt{1 - x^2} \quad D_{xz}: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 3$$

$$\iint_{\Sigma} y dz dx = \iint_{D_{xz}} \sqrt{1 - x^2} dz dx = \int_0^3 dz \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx = 3 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{3}{2}\pi$$

6. 把对坐标的曲面积分  $\iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy$  化成对面积的曲面积分, 其中  $\Sigma$  是抛物面  $z = 8 - x^2 - y^2$  在  $xOy$  面上方部分的上侧.

$$\text{令 } f(x, y, z) = z + x^2 + y^2 - 8, \Sigma \text{ 上侧的法向量 } \vec{n} = [2x, 2y, 1]$$

$$\text{单位法向量 } (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2}} (2x, 2y, 1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \iint_{\Sigma} p dy dz + q dz dx + r dx dy &= \iint_{\Sigma} (p \cos \alpha + q \cos \beta + r \cos \gamma) ds \\ &= \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + 4x^2 + 4y^2}} (2xp + 2yq + r) ds \end{aligned}$$



习题 9-6

1. 计算  $\oiint_{\Sigma} x^3 dydz + y^3 dzdx + z^3 dxdy$ , 其中  $\Sigma$  为球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$  的外侧.

$P = x^3 \quad Q = y^3 \quad R = z^3$

由高斯公式

$$\text{原式} = \iiint_{\Sigma} 3(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dV$$

球面坐标  $3 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\pi} \sin\varphi d\varphi \int_0^a r^4 dr$

$$= 3 \cdot 2\pi \cdot \cos\varphi \Big|_0^{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{5} r^5 \Big|_0^a$$

$$= \frac{12}{5} \pi a^5$$

3. 利用高斯公式计算  $\oiint_{\Sigma} (x^2 - yz) dydz + (y^2 - zx) dzdx + 2z dx dy$ , 其中  $\Sigma$  为锥面

$z = 1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \quad (z \geq 0)$  的上侧.

$\Sigma$  不是封闭曲面, 补曲面  $\Sigma_1: z = 0$ , 方向向下,

且  $\Sigma_1$  在  $xOy$  面上的投影为  $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$ .

$$\oiint_{\Sigma} (x^2 - yz) dy dz + (y^2 - zx) dz dx + 2z dx dy$$

$$= \oiint_{\Sigma + \Sigma_1} (x^2 - yz) dy dz + (y^2 - zx) dz dx + 2z dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_{\Sigma} (2x + 2y + 2) dx dy dz - \left( - \iint_D 0 dx dy \right)$$

由对称性,  $\iiint_{\Sigma} (2x + 2y) dx dy dz = 0$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 2 \iint_D dx dy dz = \frac{2}{3} \pi.$$



5. 利用高斯公式计算曲面积分  $\iint_{\Sigma} (8y+1)x dy dz + 2(1-y^2) dz dx - 4yz dx dy$ , 其中  $\Sigma$

是由曲线  $\begin{cases} z = \sqrt{y-1} \\ x = 0 \end{cases} (1 \leq y \leq 3)$  绕  $y$  轴旋转一周所成曲面, 它的法向量与  $y$  正方向

夹角恒大于  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ . 补面  $\Sigma_1: y=3$  的右侧.

$$\text{原式} = \iiint_{\Sigma+\Sigma_1} (8y+1)x dy dz + 2(1-y^2) dz dx - 4yz dx dy - \iint_{\Sigma_1} (8y+1)x dy dz + 2(1-y^2) dz dx - 4yz dx dy$$

$$= \iiint_V [8y+1 - 4(1-y) - 4y] dV - \iint_{\Sigma_1} 2(1-y)^2 dz dx$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} r dr \int_{r^2+1}^3 (8y-3) dy - 16\pi$$

$$= \frac{94}{3}\pi - 16\pi = \frac{46}{3}\pi$$

6. 设函数  $f(u)$  有一阶连续的导数, 计算曲面积分

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} xf(xy) dy dz - yf(xy) dz dx + (x^2z + y^2z + \frac{1}{3}z^3) dx dy,$$

其中  $\Sigma$  是下半球面  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1 (z \leq 0)$  的上侧.

补面  $\Sigma_1: z=0, x^2+y^2 \leq 1$ , 取下侧

$$I = - \iiint_{\Sigma_1} (f(xy) + xf'(xy)y - f(xy) - yf'(xy)x + x^2z + y^2z + \frac{1}{3}z^3) dx dy dz - \iint_{\Sigma_1} xf(xy) dy dz - yf(xy) dz dx + (x^2z + y^2z + \frac{1}{3}z^3) dx dy$$

$$= - \iiint_{\Sigma_1} (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dx dy dz - \iint_{\Sigma_1} (x^2z + y^2z + \frac{1}{3}z^3) dx dy$$

$$= - \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{1}{z} dy \int_0^1 r \sin \varphi dr - 0 = - \frac{2}{5}\pi$$



7. 计算向量  $\vec{A} = x\vec{i} + y\vec{j} + z\vec{k}$  通过区域  $\Omega: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1$  的边界曲面流向外侧的通量.

$$\text{通量} \phi = \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy$$

高斯公式  $\iiint_{\Sigma} \left( \frac{\partial x}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial z} \right) dv$

$$= 3 \iiint_{\Sigma} dv = 3$$

9. 求下列向量的散度

(1)  $\vec{A} = (x^2 + yz)\vec{i} + (y^2 + xz)\vec{j} + (z^2 + xy)\vec{k}$ ;

$p = x^2 + yz, Q = y^2 + xz, R = z^2 + xy$

$$\text{div } \vec{A} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 2x + 2y + 2z$$

(2)  $\vec{A} = e^{xy}\vec{i} + \cos(xy)\vec{j} + \cos(xz^2)\vec{k}$ .

$p = e^{xy}, Q = \cos(xy), R = \cos(xz^2)$ .

$$\text{div } \vec{A} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = ye^{xy} - x \sin(xy) - 2xz \sin(xz^2)$$



习题 9-7

1. 计算  $\oint_{\Gamma} (y-z)dx + (z-x)dy + (x-y)dz$ , 其中  $\Gamma$  为  $x^2 + y^2 = 1, x+z=1$  的交线  
从  $x$  轴正向看去为逆时针方向.

$x+z=1$  法向量  $\{1, 0, 1\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} & 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} dx dy dz = \iint_{\Sigma} -2\sqrt{2} ds = -2\sqrt{2} \iint_D \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{2}} \\ &= -4 \iint_D dx dy \end{aligned}$$

$D$  为  $x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$

$$= -4\pi$$

3. 利用斯托克斯公式计算曲线积分

$$I = \oint_{\Gamma} (y^2 - z^2)dx + (z^2 - x^2)dy + (x^2 - y^2)dz,$$

其中  $\Gamma$  是用平面  $x+y+z = \frac{3}{2}$  截立方体  $0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1, 0 \leq z \leq 1$  的表面所得的截痕, 若从  $Ox$  轴的正向看去, 取逆时针方向.

取  $\Sigma$  为平面  $x+y+z = \frac{3}{2}$  的上侧被  $L$  所围成的部分,  $\Sigma$  的单位法向量

$$\vec{n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \{1, 1, 1\}, \text{ 即 } \cos \alpha = \cos \beta = \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}},$$

$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \end{vmatrix} dx dy dz$$

$$= -\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \iint_{\Sigma} (x+y+z) ds$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{在 } \Sigma \text{ 上 } x+y+z = \frac{3}{2}$$

$$I = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \iint_{\Sigma} ds = -2\sqrt{3} \iint_{D_{xy}} \sqrt{3} dx dy$$

$D_{xy}$  为  $\Sigma$  在  $xoy$  平面上的投影区域.  $\sigma_{xy}$  为  $D_{xy}$  面积

$$\times \sigma_{xy} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{8} = \frac{3}{4} \quad \therefore I = -\frac{9}{2}.$$



5. 计算  $\oint_{\Gamma} ydx + zdy + xdz$ ,  $\Gamma$  是圆周  $\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases}$ , 从  $Oz$  轴正方向看去  $\Gamma$  取

逆时针方向 ( $a > 0$ ).

设  $\Sigma$  为平面  $x + y + z = 0$  上  $\Gamma$  所围成的部分, 则  $\Sigma$  是  $\Gamma$  以  $a$  为半径的大圆面, 且取  $\Sigma$  上侧, 则其单位法向量为.

$$\vec{n} = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) = \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right)$$

$$\oint_{\Gamma} y dx + z dy + x dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ y & z & x \end{vmatrix} ds$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} (-\cos \alpha - \cos \beta - \cos \gamma) ds = \iint_{\Sigma} -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} ds = -\sqrt{3}\pi a^2$$

6. 求下列向量场  $\vec{A}$  的旋度:

(2)  $\vec{A} = (\sin y)\vec{i} - (z - x \cos y)\vec{k}$ ;

$$\text{rot } \vec{A} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ \sin y & 0 & x \cos y - z \end{vmatrix} = (-x \sin y)\vec{i} - (\cos y)\vec{j} - (\cos y)\vec{k}$$

8. 设  $u = x^2 y + 2xy^2 - 3yz^2$ , 求  $\text{grad } u, \text{div}(\text{grad } u), \text{rot}(\text{grad } u)$ .

$$\text{grad } u = \left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right\} = \{ 2xy + 2y^2, x^2 + 4xy - 3z^2, -6yz \}$$

$$\text{div}(\text{grad } u) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(2xy + 2y^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(x^2 + 4xy - 3z^2) + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(-6yz) = 2y + 4x - 6y = 4x - 4y$$

$$\text{rot}(\text{grad } u) = \left\{ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} \right\}$$

$$= \vec{0}$$





习题 10-1

2. 根据级数收敛与发散的定判定下列级数的敛散性.

(1)  $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 5} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 7} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)} + \dots$

$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{3} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5} \right) + \left( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} \right) + \dots + \left( \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) \right]$

$= \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right)$  当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)(2n+1)}$  收敛且收敛于  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

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

~~$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})$~~   $= \sqrt{2} - 1 + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{4} - \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{5} - \sqrt{4} + \dots + \sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}$

$= \sqrt{n+1} - 1$  当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) \rightarrow \infty$   
 $\therefore$  发散

(5)  $\sin \frac{\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{6} + \sin \frac{3\pi}{6} + \dots + \sin \frac{n\pi}{6} + \dots$

(5)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{n\pi}{6} \neq 0 \therefore$  发散

$\therefore$  发散

3. (4) 判断级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2+(-1)^n}{2^n}$  的敛散性.

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

$= \frac{2+(-1)^{n+1}}{2[2+(-1)^n]}$  极限不存在

$\therefore$  原级数发散.

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{2+(-1)^n}{2^n}} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$

$\Rightarrow$  收敛.

4. 利用柯西收敛定理判别级数的敛散性.

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

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

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

当  $n \rightarrow \infty$  时  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{1}{8}$

$\therefore$  收敛, 收敛于  $\frac{1}{8}$

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

对任意自然数  $p$ , 有

$|U_{n+1} + U_{n+2} + \dots + U_{n+p}| = \left| \sum_{k=1}^{n+p} \frac{\sin k\pi}{2^k} \right| \leq \frac{p-1}{2^{n+1}}$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{p-1}{2^{n+1}} = 0 \therefore \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N, \text{ 当 } n > N \text{ 时}$

有  $|U_{n+1} + U_{n+2} + \dots + U_{n+p}| \leq \frac{p-1}{2^{n+1}} < \epsilon$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n\pi}{2^n}$  收敛.

2022.05.09 20:36



习题 10-2

1. 用比较审敛法或极限形式的比较审敛法判定下列级数的敛散性.

(2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+a^n} (a > 0);$

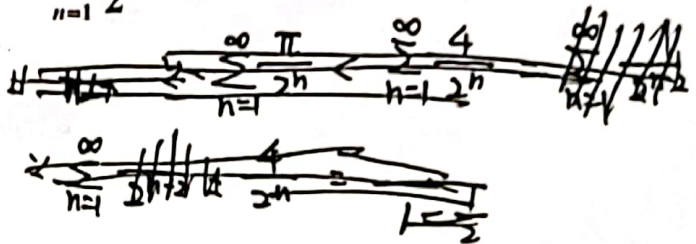
当  $0 < a \leq 1$  时  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n \neq 0$  发散

当  $a > 1$  时  $0 < u_n < \frac{1}{a^n} = v_n$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} v_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{a})^n$  收敛

$\therefore$  原级数收敛

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



$\therefore \frac{1}{2} < 1 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\pi}{2^n} = 0$

$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{1 - \frac{1}{2}} = \pi$  原级数收敛

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

$\therefore \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n+1}} < \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad (\frac{3}{2} > 1)$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{\frac{3}{2}}}$  收敛

$\therefore$  原级数收敛

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

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

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{(3n+1)(3n+2)}) = \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{3n+2} < \frac{1}{4}$  收敛

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(4n+1)(3n+2)}$  收敛

2. 用比值审敛法判定下列级数的收敛性.

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

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

$u_n = \frac{n^2}{3^n}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{3^{n+1} \cdot \frac{n^2}{3^n}} = \frac{1}{3} < 1$

$\therefore$  级数收敛.

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

$u_{n+1} = \frac{2^{n+1} (n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}}$

$u_n = \frac{2^n \cdot n!}{n^n}$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1} (n+1)!}{(n+1)^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{n^n}{2^n \cdot n!}$

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

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

$\therefore$  级数收敛.



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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1) \tan \frac{\pi}{2^{n+2}}}{n \cdot \tan \frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} \cdot \frac{2 \frac{\pi}{2^{n+2}}}{2 \frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}}} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

$\therefore$  级数收敛

(6)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{2n+1}}{n!}$ .

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{2n+3}}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{e^{2n+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^2}{n+1} = 0 < 1$$

$\therefore$  级数收敛.

3. 用根值审敛法判定下列级数的收敛性.

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

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

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{U_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n-1}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

由根值审敛法知 级数收敛

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

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{U_n} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n}{3n-1} \right)^{\frac{2n-1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n}{3n-1} \right)^{2-\frac{1}{n}} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{2n-1}{n} \ln \left( \frac{n}{3n-1} \right)} \\ &= e^{2 \ln \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{1}{9} < 1 \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore$  收敛.



4. 判定下列级数的收敛性.

$$(2) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cos^2 \frac{n\pi}{3}}{2^n}; \quad \left| \cos \frac{n\pi}{3} \right| \leq 1$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cos^2 \frac{n\pi}{3}}{2^n} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n}$$

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

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n}$  收敛. 则原级数绝对收敛

$$(3) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{na+b} \quad (a > 0, b > 0);$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{na+b} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{na+b}$  与  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n}$  有相同收敛性

$\therefore$  原级数发散

$$(5) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n^4}{n!};$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^4}{(n+1)!} \cdot \frac{n!}{n^4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^3}{n^4} = 0 < 1$$

$\therefore$  原级数收敛

$$(6) \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}} + \dots + \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}} + \dots;$$

$$U_n = \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} U_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}} = 1 \neq 0 \quad \therefore \text{级数发散}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{U_{n+1}}{U_n} \neq \frac{n+2}{n+1} / \frac{n+1}{n}$$



5. 判定下列级数是否收敛, 如果是收敛的, 是绝对收敛还是条件收敛.

(1)  $1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} + \dots;$

$u_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (-1)^{n-1} \quad |u_n| = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n+1}} < 1 \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n| \text{ 收敛}$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  绝对收敛

~~$|u_n| > |u_{n+1}| \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |u_n| = 0 \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$  收敛~~

(4)  $\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} - \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^4} + \dots;$

莱布尼兹审敛法

$u_n = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{2^n} (-1)^{n-1} \quad |u_n| > |u_{n+1}| \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |u_n| = 0 \therefore \text{原级数收敛}$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$  收敛,  $\therefore$  原级数绝对收敛

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

~~$u_n = (-1)^n \frac{n}{2^n} \quad |u_n| = \frac{n}{2^n} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |u_n| = 0 \therefore \text{绝对收敛}$~~

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{n+1}{2^{n+1}}}{\frac{n}{2^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{2n} = \frac{1}{2} < 1$

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n}$  收敛  ~~$\therefore$  该级数绝对收敛~~

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

~~$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(-1)^n \frac{2^n}{2^n}| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^n}{2^n}$  收敛  $\therefore$  该级数绝对收敛~~

$u_n = (-1)^{n+1} \frac{2^{n^2}}{n!} \quad |u_n| = \frac{2^{n^2}}{n!}$

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

$\therefore$  发散



习题 10-3

1. 求下列幂级数的收敛域.

(1)  $x + 2x^2 + 3x^3 + \dots + nx^n + \dots$ ;

$a_n = nx^n$

$$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+n)}{n} = 1 \quad \therefore R=1$$

在左端点  $x=-1$  时, 幂级数成为  $-1+2-3+\dots+n(-1)^n+\dots$  发散

在右端点  $x=1$  时, 幂级数成为  $1+2+3+\dots+n+\dots$  发散

$\therefore$  收敛域为  $(-1, 1)$

(3)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2n-1}{2^n} x^{2n-2}$ ; 令  $t=x^2$

$a_n = \frac{2n-1}{2^n}$

$$\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\frac{2(n+1)-1}{2^{n+1}}}{\frac{2n-1}{2^n}} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n+1}{2(2n-1)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$R=2$   $t=2$  时  $x=\pm\sqrt{2}$

当  $x=\sqrt{2}$  时  $a_n = \frac{2n-1}{2^n} 2^{n-1} = \frac{2n-1}{2}$ ,  $n \rightarrow \infty$  发散

$x=-\sqrt{2}$  时  $a_n = \frac{2n-1}{2}$ ,  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , 发散

$\therefore$  收敛域  $(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$

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

令  $t=x-2$  代入

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}} = 1$$

$t=1$  时 发散

$t=-1$  时 收敛

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{\sqrt{n}}$  的收敛域为  $[-1, 1)$

$\therefore$  原级数收敛域为  $[1, 3)$

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

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

$$R = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[3^n - (-2)^n](n+1)}{[3^{n+1} + (-2)^{n+1}]n} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$t=\frac{1}{3}$  时  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n \cdot 3^n}$  发散

$t=-\frac{1}{3}$  时  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n \cdot (-3)^n}$  收敛

$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{3^n + (-2)^n}{n} t^n$  的收敛域  $(-\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3})$

$\therefore$  原级数  $[-\frac{4}{3}, -\frac{2}{3})$



2. 利用逐项求导或逐项积分, 求下列级数的和函数.

(1)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} x^{n-1}, |x| < 1;$

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

$f'(x) = \int f(x) dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(n+1)}{2} x^n$

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

$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{nx^n - nx^{n+1} + x^n + 1}{(x-1)^2}$

$f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{1}{(1-x)^3}, |x| < 1$

(2)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4n+1} x^{4n+1}, |x| < 1;$

$S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{4n+1}}{4n+1}, S(0) = 0$

$\therefore S(x) = \int_0^x S'(x) dx = \int_0^x (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{4n}) dx$

$= \int_0^x \frac{x^4}{1-x^4} dx$

$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x - x$

(3)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2n-1} x^{2n-1}, |x| < 1$ , 并求  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{1}{2n-1} (\frac{3}{4})^{2n-1};$

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

$f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-2}$

$n=奇 f'(x) = \frac{1-x^{2n}}{1-x^2}$  奇次和

$n=偶 f'(x) = \frac{-x(1-x^{2n})}{1-x^2}$  偶次和

前  $2n$  项和  $f(x) = \frac{1-x^{2n}}{1+x}$   ~~$\int_0^x \frac{1-x^{2n}}{1+x} dx$~~

积分  $\arctan x, |x| < 1$  代  $\lambda = \frac{3}{4}$  得  $\arctan \frac{3}{4}$ .

(4) 求级数  $\frac{1}{1 \cdot 3} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 3^2} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 3^3} + \dots$  的和.

令  $S(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot x^n \geq S(0) = 0$

$\therefore S(x) = \int_0^x S'(x) dx = \int_0^x (\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^{n-1}) dx = \int_0^x \frac{1}{1-x} dx = \ln \frac{1}{1-x}$

将  $x = \frac{1}{3}$  代入, 原式 =  $S(\frac{1}{3}) = \ln \frac{3}{2}$



习题 10-4

1. 求函数  $f(x) = \sin x$  的泰勒级数, 并验证它在整个数轴上收敛于这函数.

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \frac{x^7}{7!} \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$\left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \frac{(2n+1)!}{(2n+3)!} < 1$$

∴ 整个轴上收敛

2. 将下列函数展开成  $x$  的幂级数, 并求展开式成立的区间.

(1)  $\operatorname{sh} x = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2};$

$$\operatorname{sh} x = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2!} + \dots + \frac{x^n}{n!} - \left( 1 - x + \frac{x^2}{2!} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^n}{n!} \right) \right]$$

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

(4)  $\sin^2 x;$

$$\sin^2 x = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2x)^{2n}}{(2n)!}$$

$$x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$

(5)  $\frac{x}{2-x-x^2};$

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

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





3. 将函数  $\sqrt{x^3}$  展开成  $(x-1)$  的幂级数, 并求展开式成立的区间.

$$\sqrt{x^3} = x^{\frac{3}{2}} = [1+(x-1)]^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{3}{2}(x-1) + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n)!}{(n!)^2} \cdot \frac{3}{2^{2n+2}(n+1)(n+2)} (x-1)^{n+2}$$

$$x \in [0, 2]$$

5. 将函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$  展开成  $(x-3)$  的幂级数.

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{(x-3)+3} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{1+\frac{(x-3)}{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{x-3}{3}\right)^n$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)^n (x-3)^n$$

$$\frac{x-3}{3} \in (-1, 1) \Rightarrow x \in (0, 6)$$

6. 将函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2+3x+2}$  展开成  $(x+4)$  的幂级数.

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

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

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x+4}{3}\right)^n + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x+4}{2}\right)^n$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[ \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{n+1} - \left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^{n+1} \right] (x+4)^n$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x+4}{3} \in (-1, 1) \\ \frac{x+4}{2} \in (-1, 1) \end{cases} \Rightarrow x \in (-6, -2)$$



习题 10-5

1. 利用函数的幂级数展开式求下列各数的近似值.

(1)  $\ln 3$  (误差不超过 0.0001);

$$\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} = 2 \left( x + \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} + \dots + \frac{x^{2n-1}}{2n-1} + \dots \right), \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{1+x}{1-x} = 3 \text{ 可得 } x = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\ln 3 = \ln \frac{1+\frac{1}{2}}{1-\frac{1}{2}} = 2 \left[ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2^5} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n-1)2^{2n-1}} + \dots \right]$$

$$|r_n| = 2 \left[ \frac{1}{(2n+1)2^{2n+1}} + \frac{1}{(2n+3)2^{2n+3}} + \dots \right] < \frac{1}{(2n+1)2^{2n+1}} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{2^4} + \dots \right) = \frac{1}{3(2n+1)2^{2n}}$$

$$|r_5| < \frac{1}{3 \cdot 11 \cdot 2^8} \approx 0.00012, \quad |r_6| < \frac{1}{3 \cdot 13 \cdot 2^{10}} \approx 0.00003 < 10^{-4}$$

$$\therefore n=6 \text{ 则 } \ln 3 \approx 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^3} + \frac{1}{5 \cdot 2^5} + \dots + \frac{1}{11 \cdot 2^{11}} \right) \quad \ln 3 \approx 1.0986$$

2. 利用被积函数的幂级数展开式求下列定积分的近似值.

(2)  $\int_0^{0.5} \frac{\arctan x}{x} dx$  (误差不超过 0.0001)

$$\arctan x = x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^5}{5} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n+1} + \dots \quad (-1 < x < 1)$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{0.5} \frac{\arctan x}{x} dx = \int_0^{0.5} \left[ 1 - \frac{x^2}{3} + \frac{x^4}{5} - \dots + (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n}}{2n+1} + \dots \right] dx$$

$$= \left( x - \frac{x^3}{9} + \frac{x^5}{25} - \frac{x^7}{49} + \dots \right) \Big|_0^{0.5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{25} - \frac{1}{49} \cdot \frac{1}{2^7} + \dots$$

$$\geq |r_3| \leq \frac{1}{49} \cdot \frac{1}{2^7} \approx 0.0002 < 10^{-3}$$

$$\text{故 } \approx \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{2^3} + \frac{1}{25} - \frac{1}{49} \cdot \frac{1}{2^7} \approx 0.48$$

4. 求极限:

(1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - e^{x^2}}{1 - \cos x}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2!} + o(x^4)}{\frac{x^2}{2!} - \frac{x^4}{4!} + o(x^4)}$$

$$= -2$$

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x[\ln(x+1) - \ln x]$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \ln \frac{x+1}{x}$$

$$\stackrel{t=1/x}{=} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{t} \ln(1+t)$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{1+t} - \frac{1}{t^2} \ln(1+t)}{t - \frac{t^2}{2} + \dots} = 1$$



习题 10-6

1. 下列周期函数  $f(x)$  的周期为  $2\pi$ , 试将  $f(x)$  展开成傅里叶级数, 如果  $f(x)$  在  $[-\pi, \pi)$  上的表达式为:

(2)  $f(x) = 3x^2 + 1 \quad (-\pi \leq x < \pi)$ .

$f(x)$  在  $[-\pi, \pi)$  上连续

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (3x^2 + 1) dx = 2(\pi^2 + 1)$$
~~$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (3x^2 + 1) \cos nx dx$$~~
~~$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (3x^2 + 1) \sin nx dx$$~~

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

$$= \pi^2 + 1 + 12 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{n^2} \cos nx = f(x)$$

$(x \in (-\infty, +\infty))$

2. 将下列函数  $f(x)$  展开成傅里叶级数.

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

~~$f(x)$  只在  $x=0$  处~~  $e^0 = 1$ ,  $f(x)$  在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  上连续.

$f(x)$  满足收敛定理的条件

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 e^x dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} 1 dx = 1 + \frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{1}{\pi e}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 e^x \cos nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1 - (-1)^n e^{-\pi}}{\pi(1+n^2)} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 e^x \sin nx dx + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \frac{-n[1 - (-1)^n e^{-\pi}]}{1+n^2} + \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n} \right\} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{1 + \pi - e^{-\pi}}{2\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[ \frac{1 - (-1)^n e^{-\pi}}{1+n^2} \right] \cos nx + \left[ \frac{-n + (-1)^n n e^{-\pi}}{1+n^2} + \frac{1 - (-1)^n}{n} \right] \sin nx \right\} \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi)$$



习题 10-7

1. 将函数  $f(x) = \frac{\pi-x}{2}$  ( $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ) 展开成正弦级数.

进行了  $f(x)$  正弦级数展开, 对  $f(x)$  进行奇延拓

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi-x}{2}, & 0 < x \leq \pi \\ 0, & x=0 \\ -(\frac{\pi+x}{2}), & -\pi < x < 0. \end{cases}$$

再对  $f(x)$  进行周期延拓, 得到周期函数  $G(x)$  的傅里叶级数展开式

$$a_n = 0 \quad (n=0, 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$b_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi-x}{2} \sin nx \, dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi-x}{2} \sin nx \, dx = \frac{1}{n} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sin nx, \quad x \in (0, \pi]$$

在  $x=0$  点 正弦级数收敛于零

3. 将函数  $f(x) = \cos \frac{x}{2}$  ( $-\pi \leq x \leq \pi$ ) 展开成  $2\pi$  为周期的傅里叶级数.

此函数为偶函数  $\therefore b_n = 0$ .

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

$$a_0 = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n 4}{(4n^2-1)\pi} \cos nx + \frac{2}{\pi}, \quad x \in [-\pi, \pi]$$

$$= \cos \frac{x}{2} \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} [-\pi, \pi] \\ (0 \leq x \leq \pi) \\ + (-\pi < x < 0) \end{array} \right]$$



习题 10-8

1. 将下列各周期函数展开成傅里叶级数(下面给出函数在一个周期内的表达式).

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

周期  $2l = 6$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-3}^3 f(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \int_{-3}^0 (2x+1) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx + \int_0^3 \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx \right]$$

$$a_0 = -1 = \frac{b}{n^2 \pi^2} [1 - (-1)^n] \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-3}^3 f(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx = \frac{1}{3} \left[ \int_{-3}^0 (2x+1) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx + \int_0^3 \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{6}{n\pi} (-1)^{n+1} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

$f(x)$  满足收敛定理的条件.

间断点为  $x = 3(k+1), k \in \mathbb{Z}$

$$\therefore f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ \frac{6}{n^2 \pi^2} [1 - (-1)^n] \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} + (-1)^{n+1} \frac{6}{n\pi} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} \right] \quad x \neq 3(k+1), k \in \mathbb{Z}$$

2. 将下列函数分别展开成以  $2l$  为周期的正弦级数和余弦级数.

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

① 正弦展开, 对  $f(x)$  作奇延拓.

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in [0, 1) \\ -f(-x), & x \in (-1, 0) \end{cases}$$

傅里叶级数

$$a_n = 0, \quad b_n = \frac{1}{1} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{1} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (1-x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{1} dx \right] = \frac{4l}{n^2 \pi^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \quad (n=1, 2, \dots)$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{4l}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \sin \frac{n\pi}{2} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l}, \quad x \in [0, 1]$$

② 余弦级数对  $f(x)$  作偶延拓

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in [0, 1) \\ f(-x), & x \in (-1, 0) \end{cases}$$

$$b_n = 0, \quad a_n = \frac{2}{1} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{1} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (1-x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{1} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{2l}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^2} [2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - 1 - (-1)^n]$$

$$a_0 = \frac{l}{2}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{l}{4} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2l}{n^2 \pi^2} [2 \cos \frac{n\pi}{2} - 1 - (-1)^n] \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l}$$



3. 将下列函数分别展开成以  $2\pi$  和  $6$  为周期傅立叶级数.

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

$$\text{令 } z = x - \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 则 } f(z) = \begin{cases} z + \frac{\pi}{2}, & -\pi \leq z \leq 0 \\ -z + \frac{\pi}{2}, & 0 < z \leq \pi \end{cases}$$

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(z) dz = 0$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^0 (z + \frac{\pi}{2}) \cos nz dz + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (\frac{\pi}{2} - z) \cos nz dz$$

$$= \frac{2}{n^2\pi} [1 - (-1)^n]$$

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2\pi} [1 - (-1)^n] \cos nz = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4 \cos(2n-1)z}{(2n-1)^2\pi}$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4}{(2n-1)^2\pi} \cos(2n-1)(x - \frac{\pi}{2}), x \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}]$$

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

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-3}^3 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_{-3}^0 (2x+1) dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^3 x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{2}{2}x^2 + x \right) \Big|_{-3}^0 + \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Big|_0^3 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$a_n = \frac{1}{3} \left( \int_{-3}^0 (2x+1) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx + \int_0^3 x \cos \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx \right)$$

$$b_n = \frac{1}{3} \left( \int_{-3}^0 (2x+1) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx + \int_0^3 x \sin \frac{n\pi x}{3} dx \right)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(2n-1)^2} \sin(2n-1)x \quad \left( -\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{3\pi}{2} \right)$$



习题 11-1

1. 指出下列微分方程的阶数:

(1)  $x(y')^2 - 2yy' + x = 0$ ;  $- \beta \eta$

(2)  $x^2 y'' - xy' + y = 0$ ;  $= \beta \eta$

(6)  $\frac{d\rho}{d\theta} + \rho = \sin^2 \theta$ .  $- \beta \eta$

2. 指出下列各题中的函数是否为所给微分方程的解:

(1)  $xy' = 2y, y = 5x^2$ ;

$y' = 10x$

$xy' = 10x^2 \quad 2y = 10x^2 \quad \therefore xy' = 2y \quad \therefore \text{是}$

(4)  $y'' - (r_1 + r_2)y' + r_1 r_2 y = 0, y = C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}$ .

$y' = C_1 e^{r_1 x} \cdot r_1 + C_2 e^{r_2 x} \cdot r_2 \quad y'' = C_1 r_1^2 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 r_2^2 e^{r_2 x}$

$y'' - (r_1 + r_2)y' + r_1 r_2 y = C_1 r_1^2 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 r_2^2 e^{r_2 x} - C_1 r_1^2 e^{r_1 x} - r_1 r_2 C_1 e^{r_1 x} - C_1 r_1 r_2 e^{r_1 x} - C_2 r_2^2 e^{r_2 x} + r_1 r_2 (C_1 e^{r_1 x} + C_2 e^{r_2 x}) = 0 \quad \therefore \text{是}$

4. 确定函数关系式中所含的参数, 使函数满足所给的初始条件:

(2)  $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{2x}, y|_{x=0} = 0, y'|_{x=0} = 1$ .

$y|_{x=0} = C_1 e^0 = 0 \quad \therefore C_1 = 0$

$y' = C_2 e^{2x} + 2(C_1 + C_2 x)e^{2x}$

$y'|_{x=0} = C_2 + 2C_1 = 1 \quad \therefore C_2 = 1$

5. 写出由下列条件确定的曲线所满足的微分方程:

(1) 原点到曲线上任一点处的切线的距离等于该切点的横坐标.

设曲线  $Y = y(x)$ , 则曲线上点  $(x, y)$  处的切线方程为  $Y - y = y'(X - x)$

$x = \frac{|0 - y - y'(0 - x)|}{\sqrt{1 + y'^2}}$

整理得  $2xyy' - y^2 + x^2 = 0$



习题 11-2

1. 求下列微分方程的通解:

(1)  $xy' - y \ln y = 0;$

$$xy' - y \ln y = \frac{x dy}{dx} - y \ln y = 0 \quad \frac{dy}{y \ln y} = \frac{1}{x} dx.$$

$$\therefore \ln(\ln y) = \ln x + \ln C$$

$$\therefore \ln y = Cx$$

$$\therefore y = e^{Cx}$$

(6)  $(e^{x+y} - e^x)dx + (e^{x+y} + e^y)dy = 0;$

$$\frac{e^y}{e^y - 1} dy = -\frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} dx$$

$$\int \frac{e^y}{e^y - 1} dy = \int -\frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} dx$$

$$\ln(e^y - 1) = -\ln(e^x + 1) + \ln C$$

$$\therefore (e^x + 1)(e^y - 1) = C$$

2. 求下列微分方程满足所给初始条件的特解:

(3)  $\cos y dx + (1 + e^{-x}) \sin y dy = 0, y|_{x=0} = \frac{\pi}{4};$

$$\frac{dx}{1 + e^x} + \frac{\sin y}{\cos y} dy = 0$$

$$\int \frac{-\sin y dy}{\cos y} = \int \frac{dx}{1 + e^x} \Rightarrow \int \frac{d \cos y}{\cos y} = \int \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} dx$$

$$\ln C_1 \cos y = \ln(1 + e^x) \quad \therefore \cos y = \frac{1 + e^x}{C_1}$$

$$\therefore C_1 = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\therefore y = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{2}(1 + e^x)}{4}$$

$$y|_{x=0} = \frac{\pi}{4} \text{ 代入}$$

(5)  $(xy^2 + x)dx + (y - x^2y)dy = 0, y|_{x=0} = 1.$

$$\frac{x dx}{x^2 - 1} = \frac{y dy}{y^2 + 1}$$

$$\text{积分 } \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 - 1| = \frac{1}{2} \ln|y^2 + 1| + C$$

$$\text{通解: } y = \sqrt{C(x^2 - 1) - 1} \quad y|_{x=0} = 1 \quad \therefore C = -2$$

$$\therefore \text{特解 } y = \sqrt{-2(x^2 - 1) - 1}$$





3. 求下列微分方程的通解:

(2)  $(x^2 + y^2)dx - 2xydy = 0;$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x}{2y} + \frac{y}{2x} \quad \text{令 } \frac{y}{x} = u \quad \therefore x \frac{du}{dx} = \frac{1}{2u} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{2u}{2u} du = \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$2u - 4 \ln|2+u| = \ln|x| + C$$

(8)  $(1 + e^{\frac{x}{y}})ydx + (y - x)dy = 0;$

$$(1 + e^{-\frac{x}{y}}) \frac{dx}{dy} = -\frac{1-x}{y} \quad \text{令 } u = \frac{x}{y} \quad \text{则 } x = uy$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} = \frac{du}{dy} y + u \quad (1 + e^{-u})(y \frac{du}{dy} + u) = -(1-u) = u-1$$

化简  $\frac{(1+e^u)du}{dy} = -(e^u + u)$  则有  $\frac{1}{u+e^u} du + e^u = \frac{-dy}{y}$

积分  $\ln(u+e^u) = -\ln y + C \quad \therefore u+e^u = \frac{C}{y} \quad \therefore u = \frac{x}{y}$

$$\therefore ye^{\frac{x}{y}} + x = C$$

4. 求下列微分方程的通解:

(3)  $(x^2 + 1) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2xy = 4x^2;$

$$(x^2+1) \frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2xy}{x^2+1} = \frac{4x^2}{x^2+1} \quad p(x) = \frac{2x}{x^2+1} \quad Q(x) = \frac{4x^2}{x^2+1}$$

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx} \cdot \left[ \int \frac{4x^2}{x^2+1} \cdot e^{\int \frac{2x}{x^2+1} dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= (x^2+1) \left( \frac{4}{3}x^3 + C \right)$$

(10)  $(y^2 - 6x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2y = 0.$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2y}{y^2-6x} = 0$$

~~$\ln y = \int$~~

$$y = C e^{-\int \frac{2}{6x-y^2} dx}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dy} - \frac{3}{y} \cdot x = -\frac{y}{2}$$

$$\text{则 } x = e^{\int \frac{3}{y} dy} \left( \int -\frac{y}{2} e^{-\int \frac{3}{y} dy} dy + C \right) = y^3 \left( \int -\frac{y}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{y^3} dy + C \right)$$

$$= y^3 \left( \frac{1}{2y} + C \right) = \frac{y^2}{2} + Cy^3$$



5. 下列微分方程满足所给初始条件的特解:

(1)  $\frac{dy}{dx} - y \tan x = \sec x, y|_{x=0} = 0;$

$$y = e^{\int \tan x dx} \left[ \int \sec x e^{-\int \tan x dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos x} (C + x)$$

当  $x=0, y=0$  时  $C=0 \therefore y = \frac{x}{\cos x}$

(5)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{2-3x^2}{x^3} y = 1, y|_{x=1} = 0.$

~~$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3x^2-2}{x^3} y$~~   
 ~~$y = e^{\int \frac{3x^2-2}{x^3} dx} \left[ \int e^{-\int \frac{3x^2-2}{x^3} dx} dx + C \right]$~~   
 ~~$= x^3 e^{\frac{1}{x} + C}$~~   
~~代入原方程~~  
 ~~$\frac{3x^3 e^{\frac{1}{x} + C} - 2x^2 e^{\frac{1}{x} + C}}{x^3} = 1$~~

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{2-3x^2}{x^3} dx} \left[ \int e^{\int \frac{2-3x^2}{x^3} dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} x^3 + C x^3 e^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

当  $x=1, y=0$  时  $C = -\frac{1}{2e}$

则  $2y = x^3 (1 - e^{\frac{1}{x}})$

6. 求下列微分方程的通解:

(1)  $\frac{dy}{dx} + y = y^2 (\cos x - \sin x);$

两边乘  $y^{-2}$  得

$$y^{-2} \frac{dy}{dx} + y^{-1} = (\cos x - \sin x)$$

令  $z = y^{-1}$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} - z = \sin x - \cos x$$

$$z = e^{-\int (-1) dx} \cdot \left[ \int (\sin x - \cos x) \cdot e^{\int (-1) dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= C e^x - \sin x$$

$$\therefore y = \frac{1}{C e^x - \sin x}$$

(4)  $\frac{dy}{dx} - y = x y^5;$

两边同时乘  $y^{-5}$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} + (4)(-1)z = (4)x$$

$P(x) = 4, Q(x) = -4x.$

$$z = e^{-\int 4 dx} \cdot \left[ \int (-4x) \cdot e^{\int 4 dx} dx + C \right]$$

$$= e^{-4x} [-\int 4x e^{4x} dx + C]$$

$$= C e^{-4x} - x + \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\therefore y^{-4} = C e^{-4x} - x + \frac{1}{4}$$



(5)  $x dy - [y + xy^3(1 + \ln x)] dx = 0;$

$x dy = [y + xy^3(1 + \ln x)] dx$

$\frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{y}{x} = y^3(1 + \ln x)$

两边同时乘以  $y^{-3}$   $y^{-3} \frac{dy}{dx} - \frac{y^{-2}}{x} = 1 + \ln x$

$\frac{dz}{dx} + (-2)(-\frac{1}{x})z = (-2)(1 + \ln x)$

$z = e^{-\int \frac{2}{x} dx} \cdot [\int (-2 - 2 \ln x) e^{\int \frac{2}{x} dx} dx + C]$

$= \frac{1}{x^2} [\int -2(1 + \ln x) x^2 dx + C]$

$= -\frac{2}{3} x(1 + \ln x) + \frac{2}{9} x + Cx^2$   
 $\therefore \frac{z}{x^2} = -\frac{2}{9} x^2 - \frac{2}{3} x^3 \ln x + C$

7. 求下列微分方程的通解:

(1)  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4}{(x+y)^2};$

令  $u = x+y$   $y = u-x$   $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{du}{dx} - 1$

$\therefore \frac{du}{dx} - 1 = \frac{4}{u^2}$

$\therefore \frac{du}{dx} - \frac{4+u^2}{u^2} (1 - \frac{4}{4+u^2}) du = dx$

分离变量:  $\frac{u^2}{4+u^2} du = dx$  两边积分:  $\int (1 - \frac{4}{4+u^2}) du = \int dx$

$y - 2 \arctan u = x + C$

(6)  $y' \cos y - \cos x \sin^2 y = \sin y.$

$z = \sin y \quad \therefore \frac{dz}{dx} = \cos y \frac{dy}{dx}$

$\frac{dz}{dx} - z^2 \cos x = z \quad \therefore \frac{dz}{dx} - z = z^2 \cos x$

令  $u = z^{-1} \quad \therefore \frac{du}{dx} + u = -\cos x$

$u = e^{-x} (\int -\cos x e^x dx + C_1) = e^{-x} [-\frac{e^x (\cos x + \sin x)}{2} + C_1]$

$= -\frac{1}{2} (\cos x + \sin x) + C_1 e^{-x}$

$\therefore u = \frac{1}{z} = \frac{1}{\sin y}$

$\therefore \frac{2}{\sin y} + \cos x + \sin x = C e^{-x}$



8. 判断下列方程中哪些是全微分方程, 并求全微分方程的通解:

(2)  $(2x^3 - xy^2)dx + (2y^3 - x^2y)dy = 0;$

$p = 2x^3 - xy^2 \quad q = 2y^3 - x^2y \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = -2xy = \frac{\partial q}{\partial x}$

$\therefore$  是全微分方程 通解:  $\int_0^x (2x^3 - xy^2) dx + \int_0^y (2y^3 - x^2y) dy = C$

$\therefore \frac{x^4 + y^4}{2} - x^2y^2 = C$

(3)  $e^y dx + (xe^y - 2y)dy = 0;$

令  $p = e^y \quad q = xe^y - 2y \quad \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = e^y = \frac{\partial q}{\partial x}$

$\therefore$  是全微分方程

通解:  $u(x,y) = \int_0^x e^y dx + \int_0^y (xe^y - 2y) dy = C$

$\therefore xe^y - y^2 = C$

(5)  $\sin(x+y)dx + [x \cos(x+y)](dx+dy) = 0;$

$p = \sin(x+y) + x \cos(x+y) \quad q = x \cos(x+y)$

$\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = \cos(x+y) + (-x \sin(x+y)) = \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} = \cos(x+y) - x \sin(x+y)$

$\therefore$  是全微分方程 通解:  $\int_0^x [\sin(x+y) + x \cos(x+y)] dx + \int_0^y x \cos(x+y) dy = C$

$\therefore x \sin(x+y) = C$

(7)  $(1+e^{2\theta})dp + 2pe^{2\theta}d\theta = 0; \quad p = 1+e^{2\theta} \quad q = 2pe^{2\theta}$

$\frac{\partial p}{\partial \theta} = 2e^{2\theta} = \frac{\partial q}{\partial p} \therefore$  是全微分方程

$\int_0^p 2dp + \int_0^\theta 2pe^{2\theta} d\theta = C$

$\therefore p(e^{2\theta} + 1) = C$

(8)  $(x^2 + y^2)dx + xydy = 0;$

$p = x^2 + y^2 \quad q = xy$

$\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 2y \quad \frac{\partial q}{\partial x} = y \quad \therefore$  此方程不是全微分方程.



(10)  $(x \cos y + \cos x)y' - y \sin x + \sin y = 0.$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos y - \sin x \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \cos y - \sin x$$

∴是全微分方程

通解为  $x \sin y + y \cos x = C$

9. 用观察法求出下列方程的积分因子, 并求其通解:

(3)  $(x^2 + y)dx - xdy = 0;$

$$x^2 dx + y dx - x dy = 0$$

同时乘以积分因子  $\frac{1}{x^2}$

$$dx + \frac{y dx - x dy}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } dx - \frac{dy}{x} = 0$$

$$x - \frac{y}{x} = C$$

(4)  $(1 - x^2 y)dx + x^2(y - x)dy = 0.$

$$dx - x^2 y dx + x^2 y dy - x^3 dy = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x^2} dx - y dx + y dy - x dy = 0$$

~~$$d(\frac{1}{x}) + d(\frac{y^2}{2}) + d(-xy) = 0$$~~

通解  $-\frac{1}{x} + \frac{y^2}{2} - xy = 0.$

11. 镭的衰变有如下规律: 镭衰变的速度与它的现存量  $R$  成正比, 由经验材料得知, 镭经过 1600 年后, 只剩余原始量  $R_0$  的一半. 试求镭的量  $R$  与时间  $t$  的函数关系.

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = -\lambda R$$

$$\frac{dR}{R} = -\lambda dt$$

两边积分得  $\ln R = -\lambda t + C_1$

$$\therefore R = Ce^{-\lambda t} \quad (C = e^{C_1})$$

当  $t=0$  时,  $R=R_0 \quad \therefore R_0 = Ce^0 = C$

$$\therefore R = R_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

当  $t=1600$  时

$$R = \frac{1}{2} R_0 \quad \therefore \frac{1}{2} R_0 = R_0 e^{-1600\lambda}$$

$$\therefore \lambda = \frac{\ln 2}{1600}$$

$$\therefore R = R_0 e^{-\frac{\ln 2}{1600} t}$$

$$= R_0 e^{-0.000433 t}$$



17. 设曲线积分  $\int_L yf(x)dx + [2yf(x) - x^2]dy$  在右半平面 ( $x > 0$ ) 内与路径无关, 其中  $f(x)$  可导, 且  $f(1) = 1$ , 求  $f(x)$ .

∵ 积分与路径无关得  $\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$

∴  $2f(x) + 2xf'(x) - 2x = f'(x)$

令  $f(x) = u$  方程变为  $u' + \frac{u}{x} = 1, u|_{x=1} = 1$

通解为  $u = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} (\int e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx + C) = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{C}{\sqrt{x}}$

将  $u|_{x=1}$  代入, 得  $C = \frac{1}{3}$

∴  $f(x) = u = \frac{2}{3}x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$

18. 设  $f(x)$  为可微函数, 求方程  $f(x) = e^x + e^x \int_0^x [f(t)]^2 dt$  的解.

两边求导将  $f(x)$  代入得  $f'(x) = f(x) + e^x [f(x)]^2$

∴  $\frac{f'(x)}{f^2(x)} - \frac{1}{f(x)} = e^x$

令  $u = \frac{1}{f(x)}$  即  $u' = -\frac{f'(x)}{f^2(x)}$

∴  $u' + u = -e^x$  通解  $u = Ce^{-x} - \frac{1}{2}e^x$

∵  $f(0) = 1$  ∴  $f(x) = \frac{2}{3e^{-x} - e^x}$



习题 11-3

1. 求下列微分方程的通解:

(2)  $y''' = xe^x$ :

$$y'' = \int xe^x dx + C_1 = (x-1)e^x + C_1$$

$$y' = \int [(x-1)e^x + C_1] dx + C_2 = (x-2)e^x + C_1x + C_2$$

$$y = \int [(x-2)e^x + C_1x + C_2] dx + C_3 = (x-3)e^x + \frac{C_1}{2}x^2 + C_2x + C_3$$

(4)  $y'' = 1 + (y')^2$ :

$$y' = p(x) \quad y'' = p'(x)$$

$$p' = 1 + p^2$$

$$\frac{dp}{1+p^2} = dx \quad p = \tan(x + C_1) = y'$$

$$y = -\ln |\cos(x + C_1)| + C_2$$

(3)  $y''' = y' + x$ :

~~$$y'' - y' = p + y'' = \frac{dp}{dx} = p + x$$~~

$$y'' - y' = x \quad r^2 - r = 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r_1 = 1 \\ r_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{设 } Q_m(x) = x(ax+b)$$

$$-2ax + 2a - b = x$$

$$\begin{cases} -2a = 1 \\ 2a - b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{2} \\ b = -1 \end{cases}$$

通解  $y = C_1 e^x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + C_2$

(9)  $y'' + \frac{2}{1-y}(y')^2 = 0$ .

$$\frac{dp}{dy} + \frac{2p}{1-y} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} dp = \frac{1}{y-1} dy \Rightarrow p = C_1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = C_1(y-1)^2 \quad \frac{dy}{(y-1)^2} = C_1 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{y-1} = C_1 x + C_2 \Rightarrow y = 1 - \frac{1}{C_1 x + C_2}$$

2. 求下列微分方程满足所给初始条件的特解:

(1)  $y''' = e^x$ ,  $y|_{x=1} = y'|_{x=1} = y''|_{x=1} = 0$ ;

$$\geq y''' = e^x, x=1, y''=0 \text{ 积分得 } y'' = \int_1^x e^t dt = \frac{1}{e}(e^x - e)$$

$$\geq x=1 \text{ 时 } y'=0 \therefore y' = \int_1^x y'' dt = \int_1^x \frac{1}{e}(e^t - e) dt = \frac{1}{e^2} e^x - \frac{e}{e} x + \frac{e}{e}(1 - \frac{1}{e})$$

又  $x=1$  时  $y=0$  再积分

$$y = \int_1^x y' dt = \int_1^x [\frac{1}{e^2} e^t - \frac{e}{e} t + \frac{e}{e}(1 - \frac{1}{e})] dt = \frac{1}{e^2} e^x - \frac{e}{2e} x^2 + \frac{e}{e^2} (e-1)x + \frac{e}{2e^2} (2e - e^2 - 2)$$

(2)  $y^3 y'' + 1 = 0$ ,  $y|_{x=1} = 1$ ,  $y'|_{x=1} = 0$ ;

将原方程改写成  $y'' + \frac{1}{y^3} = 0$  两边乘  $2y'$  得  $2y' y'' + \frac{2y'}{y^3} = 0$

即  $(y'^2 - \frac{1}{y^2})' = 0 \therefore y'^2 - \frac{1}{y^2} = C_1$

代入  $y=1, y'=0$  得  $C_1 = -1 \therefore y'^2 = \frac{1}{y^2} - 1 = \frac{1-y^2}{y^2} \quad y' = \pm \frac{\sqrt{1-y^2}}{y}$

分离变量  $\frac{y dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \pm dx$  积分得  $-\sqrt{1-y^2} = \pm x + C_2$

代入  $x=1, y=1$  得  $C_2 = -1 \therefore -\sqrt{1-y^2} = \pm(x-1)$

两边平方得  $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$

$\geq$  在点  $x=1$  外  $y=1$   $\therefore x=1$  的某邻域内  $y > 0 \therefore$  特解可表示为  $y = \sqrt{2x-x^2}$



习题 11-3

1. 求下列微分方程的通解:

(2)  $y''' = xe^x$ ;

$$y'' = \int xe^x dx + C_1 = (x-1)e^x + C_1$$

$$y' = \int [(x-1)e^x + C_1] dx + C_2 = (x-2)e^x + C_1x + C_2$$

$$y = \int [(x-2)e^x + C_1x + C_2] dx + C_3 = (x-3)e^x + \frac{C_1}{2}x^2 + C_2x + C_3$$

(3)  $y'' = y' + x$ ;

~~$y'' - y' = x$  令  $y' = p$ ,  $y'' = \frac{dp}{dx}$  方程化为  $\frac{dp}{dx} = p + x$~~

$$y'' - y' = x \quad y^2 - y \neq 0 \Rightarrow \begin{cases} r_1 = 1 \\ r_2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

设  $Q_m(x) = x(ax+b)$

$$-2ax + 2a - b = x$$

$$\begin{cases} -2a = 1 \\ 2a - b = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} a = -\frac{1}{2} \\ b = -1 \end{cases} \quad \text{通解 } y = C_1 e^x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x + C_2$$

(4)  $y'' = 1 + (y')^2$ ;

$$y' = p(x) \quad y'' = p'(x)$$

$$p' = 1 + p^2$$

$$\frac{dp}{1+p^2} = dx \quad p = \tan(x + C_1) = y'$$

$$y = -\ln |\cos(x + C_1)| + C_2$$

(9)  $y'' + \frac{2}{1-y}(y')^2 = 0$ .

$$\frac{dp}{dy} + \frac{2p}{1-y} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{p} dp = \frac{1}{y-1} dy \Rightarrow p = C_1$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = C_1(y-1)^2 \quad \frac{dy}{(y-1)^2} = C_1 dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{-1}{y-1} = C_1 x + C_2 \Rightarrow y = 1 - \frac{1}{C_1 x + C_2}$$

2. 求下列微分方程满足所给初始条件的特解:

(1)  $y''' = e^{ax}$ ,  $y|_{x=1} = y'|_{x=1} = y''|_{x=1} = 0$ ;

$$\int y''' e^{ax}, x=1, y''=0 \text{ 积分得 } y'' = \int_1^x y''' dx = \frac{1}{a}(e^{ax} - e^a)$$

$$\int x=1 \text{ 时 } y'=0 \therefore y' = \int_1^x y'' dx = \int_1^x \frac{1}{a}(e^{ax} - e^a) dx = \frac{1}{a^2} e^{ax} \frac{a}{a} x + \frac{e^a}{a} (1 - \frac{1}{a})$$

又  $x=1$  时  $y=0$  再积分得

$$y = \int_1^x y' dx = \int_1^x [\frac{1}{a^2} e^{ax} - \frac{e^a}{a} x + \frac{e^a}{a} (1 - \frac{1}{a})] dx = \frac{1}{a^3} e^{ax} - \frac{e^a}{2a} x^2 + \frac{e^a}{a^2} (a-1)x + \frac{e^a}{2a^3} (2a - a^2 - 2)$$

(2)  $y^3 y'' + 1 = 0$ ,  $y|_{x=1} = 1$ ,  $y'|_{x=1} = 0$ ;

将原方程改写成  $y'' + \frac{1}{y^3} = 0$  两端乘  $2y'$  得  $2y' y'' + \frac{2y'}{y^3} = 0$

即  $(y'^2 - \frac{1}{y^2})' = 0 \therefore y'^2 - \frac{1}{y^2} = C_1$

代入  $y=1, y'=0$  得  $C_1 = -1 \therefore y'^2 = \frac{1}{y^2} - 1 = \frac{1-y^2}{y^2} \quad y' = \pm \frac{\sqrt{1-y^2}}{y}$

分离变量  $\frac{y dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \pm dx$  积分得  $-\sqrt{1-y^2} = \pm x + C_2$

代入  $x=1, y=1$  得  $C_2 = -1 \therefore -\sqrt{1-y^2} = \pm(x-1)$

两边平方得  $x^2 + y^2 = 2x$

$\geq$  在点  $x=1$  处  $y=1$   $\therefore x=1$  的某邻域内  $y > 0 \therefore$  特解可表示为  $y = \sqrt{2x-x^2}$





(3)  $y'' + (y')^2 = 1, y'|_{x=0} = 0, y|_{x=0} = 0;$

令  $y' = p$  则  $y'' = p \frac{dp}{dy}$  原方程变为  $p \frac{dp}{dy} + p^2 = 1$  分离变量得  $\frac{p dp}{1-p^2} = dy$   
 $\int_0^y \frac{p dp}{1-p^2} = \int_0^y dy \Rightarrow -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1-p^2) = y$  即  $p = \pm \sqrt{1-e^{-2y}}$   
 $\therefore \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-e^{-2y}}} = \pm dx$  令  $x=0, y=0$  积分  $\int_0^y \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-e^{-2y}}} = \pm \int_0^x dx \Rightarrow \int_0^y \frac{d(e^y)}{\sqrt{e^y-1}} = \pm \int_0^x dx$   
 $\therefore \ln(e^y + \sqrt{e^y-1}) = \pm x \quad \therefore e^y = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \quad y = \ln \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$

(6)  $xy'' + x(y')^2 - y' = 0, y|_{x=2} = 2, y'|_{x=2} = 1.$

令  $u = y'$

$\frac{du}{dx} x + xu^2 - u = 0 \quad u = \frac{1}{x+c}$

$\frac{du}{dx} x + xu^2 = 0 \quad -\frac{x}{(x+c)^2} \cdot \frac{dc}{dx} = u$

$\frac{1}{u} = x+c \quad \therefore \frac{1}{y'} = x+c \quad \text{令 } x=2, y'=1 \quad \therefore C = -1$

3. 求方程  $y'' + 2x(y')^2 = 0$  的通过点  $M(0,1)$  且在点  $M$  处与直线  $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + 1$  相切的

积分曲线。所给方程中不显含  $y$ , 属于  $y'' = f(x, y')$  型

令  $y' = p, y'' = p'$  代入原方程

$p' + 2xp^2 = 0$  分离变量  $\frac{dp}{p^2} + 2xp^2 = 0, -\frac{dp}{p^2} = 2x dx$

两边积分得  $\frac{1}{p} = x^2 + C_1$  令  $y(0) = 1, y'(0) = -\frac{1}{2} = p(0) \quad \therefore C = -2$

$\therefore \frac{1}{x-2} = y'$  两边积分  $y = \int \frac{1}{x-2} dx + C$

4. 设有质量为  $m$  的物体, 在空中由静止下落, 如果空气的阻力为  $R = c^2 v^2$  (其中  $c$  为常数,  $v$  为物体运动的速度), 试求物体下落的距离  $s$  与时间  $t$  的函数关系。

$\begin{cases} m \frac{dv}{dt} = mg - c^2 v^2 \\ s|_{t=0} = v|_{t=0} = 0 \end{cases}$

$\frac{m dv}{mg - c^2 v^2} = dt$

两边积分

$\ln \left| \frac{cv + \sqrt{mg}}{cv - \sqrt{mg}} \right| = kt + C_1, k = \frac{2c\sqrt{g}}{m}$

由  $v|_{t=0} = 0$  得

$C_1 = 0, \ln \left| \frac{cv + \sqrt{mg}}{cv - \sqrt{mg}} \right| = kt, \text{ 即 } \frac{cv + \sqrt{mg}}{cv - \sqrt{mg}} = e^{kt}$

因为  $mg > c^2 v^2$ , 故  $cv + \sqrt{mg} = (\sqrt{mg} - cv)e^{kt}$

即  $cv(1+e^{kt}) = \sqrt{mg}(1-e^{kt})$

或  $\frac{ds}{dt} = -\frac{\sqrt{mg}}{c} \cdot \frac{1-e^{kt}}{1+e^{kt}}$

$s = -\frac{\sqrt{mg}}{ck} \ln \frac{1+e^{kt}}{1-e^{kt}} + C_2$



习题 11-4

2. 验证:

(1)  $y_1 = \cos \omega x$ ,  $y_2 = \sin \omega x$  都是方程  $y'' + \omega^2 y = 0$  的解, 并写出该方程的通解.

$\forall \lambda \quad y_1'' + \omega^2 y_1 = -\omega^2 \cos \omega x + \omega^2 \cos \omega x = 0 \quad \therefore y_1$  是该方程的解

$y_2 \quad \forall \lambda \quad y_2'' + \omega^2 y_2 = -\omega^2 \sin \omega x + \omega^2 \sin \omega x = 0$

$\therefore y_2$  也是该方程的解.

又  $\frac{y_1}{y_2} = \frac{\cos \omega x}{\sin \omega x} = \cot \omega x \neq k \quad \therefore y_1$  与  $y_2$  线性无关

$\therefore$  通解  $y = C_1 \cos \omega x + C_2 \sin \omega x$ .

3. 验证:

(1)  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{12} e^{5x}$  是方程  $y'' - 3y' + 2y = e^{5x}$  的通解;

记  $y_1 = e^x, y_2 = e^{2x}, y^* = \frac{1}{12} e^{5x}$

$\forall \lambda \quad y_1'' - 3y_1' + 2y_1 = e^x - 3e^x + 2e^x = 0 \quad \therefore y_1$  与  $y_2$  是原方程对应的齐次

$y_2'' - 3y_2' + 2y_2 = 4e^{2x} - 6e^{2x} + 2e^{2x} = 0$  方程的解,  $y_1$  与  $y_2$  线性无关

又  $y^{*''} - 3y^{*'} + 2y^* = \frac{25}{12} e^{5x} - \frac{15}{12} e^{5x} + \frac{2}{12} e^{5x} = e^{5x}$

$\therefore y^*$  是原方程的一个特解

$\therefore y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{2x} + \frac{1}{12} e^{5x}$  是原方程通解

(2)  $y = C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x + \frac{1}{32} (4x \cos x + \sin x)$  是方程  $y'' + 9y = x \cos x$  的通解;

$y'' + 9y = 0$  的通解

$Y(x) = C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x$

记  $y^* = \frac{1}{32} (4x \cos x + \sin x)$

$y^{*'} = \frac{1}{32} (5 \cos x - 4x \sin x), y^{*''} = \frac{1}{32} (-4x \cos x - 9 \sin x)$

$y^{*''} + 9y^* = \frac{1}{32} (-4x \cos x - 9 \sin x) + \frac{9}{32} (4x \cos x + \sin x) = x \cos x$

$\therefore y^*$  是原方程的一个特解

$\therefore y = C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x + \frac{1}{32} (4x \cos x + \sin x)$  是方程  $y'' + 9y = x \cos x$  的通解



## 习题 11-5

1. 求下列微分方程的通解:

(7)  $y'' - y = 0;$

特征方程  $\lambda^2 - 1 = 0$

特征根  $\lambda_{1,2} = \pm 1$

$\lambda_{3,4} = \pm i$

通解:  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + C_3 \cos x + C_4 \sin x$

(9)  $y^{(4)} - 2y'' + y = 0.$

$r^4 - 2r^2 + 1 = 0 \quad r_{1,2} = 0, r_{3,4} = \pm i$

$\therefore$  通解  $y = C_1 + C_2 x + (C_3 + C_4 x) e^x$

2. 求下列微分方程满足所给初始条件的特解:

(3)  $y'' - 3y' - 4y = 0, y|_{x=0} = 0, y'|_{x=0} = -5;$

$r^2 - 3r - 4 = 0 \quad (r+1)(r-4) = 0, r_1 = -1, r_2 = 4$

$y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{4x}, y' = -C_1 e^{-x} + 4C_2 e^{4x}$

$y(0) = 0, y'(0) = -5$  代 入

$$\begin{cases} C_1 + C_2 = 0 \\ -C_1 + 4C_2 = -5 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} C_1 = 1 \\ C_2 = -1 \end{cases}$$

特解  $y = e^{-x} - e^{4x}$

(6)  $y'' - 4y' + 13y = 0, y|_{x=0} = 0, y'|_{x=0} = 3.$

$r^2 - 4r + 13 = 0 \quad r = 2 \pm \sqrt{4-13} = 2 \pm 3i$

$y = e^{2x} (C_1 \cos 3x + C_2 \sin 3x)$

$y' = e^{2x} [(2C_1 + 3C_2) \cos 3x + (2C_2 - 3C_1) \sin 3x]$

将  $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 3$  代 入, 得  $\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 = 1 \end{cases} \therefore$  特解  $y = e^{2x} \sin 3x$



习题 11-6

1. 求下列微分方程的通解:

(1)  $2y'' + y' - y = 2e^x$ ;

$2r^2 + r - 1 = 0 \quad r_1 = -1 \quad r_2 = \frac{1}{2} \quad Y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{\frac{x}{2}}$

$f(x) = 2e^x \quad \lambda = 1$  不是特征方程的根  $\therefore k=0$ .

$\therefore y^* = Ae^x$  代入方程  $A=1 \quad \therefore y^* = e^x$  通解为  $y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{\frac{x}{2}} + e^x$

(4)  $y'' + 3y' + 2y = 3xe^{-x}$ ;

$y'' + 3y' + 2y = 0 \quad r^2 + 3r + 2 = 0 \quad r = -1 \text{ 或 } -2$

$Y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x} \quad f(x) = 3xe^{-x} \quad \lambda = -1$  单根

$y^* = x(b_1 x + b_2)e^{-x}$

代入方程解得  $y = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 e^{-2x} + (\frac{1}{2}x^2 - 3x)e^{-x}$

(5)  $y'' - 2y' + 5y = e^x \sin 2x$ ;

$r^2 - 2r + 5 = 0 \quad r = 1 \pm 2i$

通解为  $Y = e^x (C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x)$

$f(x) = e^x \sin 2x \quad y^* = \lambda e^x (a \cos 2x + b \sin 2x)$

代入方程解得  $y = e^x (C_1 \cos 2x + C_2 \sin 2x) - \frac{1}{4} \lambda e^x \cos 2x$

(10)  $y'' - y = \sin^2 x$ .

$r^2 - 1 = 0$

$r_1 = 1, r_2 = -1$  通解  $Y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}$

$f(x) = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$  特解  $y_1^* = -\frac{1}{2}$

又  $\omega i = 2i$  不是特征根 故设方程  $y'' - y = \frac{1}{2} \cos 2x$  有特解

$y_2^* = b \cos 2x + c \sin 2x$

计算  $y_2^{*''}, y_2^{*'}$  代入并比较系数  $b = \frac{1}{10}, c = 0$

$\therefore y_2^* = \frac{1}{10} \cos 2x \quad y^* = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{10} \cos 2x$

$\therefore$  通解  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{10} \cos 2x$



2. 求下列微分方程满足所给初始条件的特解:

(4)  $y'' - y = 4xe^x$ ,  $y|_{x=0} = 0$ ,  $y'|_{x=0} = 1$

$r^2 - 1 = 0$   $r_1 = 1$   $r_2 = -1$   $\bar{y} = a_1 e^x + a_2 e^{-x}$

$\lambda = 1$  单根  $y^* = x(ax + b)e^x = (ax^2 + bx)e^x$

$a = 1, b = -1$   $\therefore y^* = (x^2 - x)e^x$

$\therefore$  通解  $y = C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x} + x(x-1)e^x$   $y' = C_1 e^x - C_2 e^{-x} + (2-1)e^x$

$y(0) = 0$   $y'(0) = 1$  得  $C_1 = 1$   $C_2 = -1$

特解  $y = e^x - e^{-x} + x(x-1)e^x$

4. 一链条悬挂于钉子上, 启动时一端离开钉子 8m, 另一端离开钉子 12m, 若摩擦力为 1m 长的链条所受的重力, 求链条滑下来所需要的时间.

设在时刻  $t$  时, 链条上较长一段垂下  $x$  m, 线密度  $\rho$ .

$F = x\rho g - (20-x)\rho g - \rho g = 2\rho g x - 21\rho g$

$20\rho x'' = 2\rho g x - 21\rho g$   $x'' - \frac{g}{10} x = -1.25g$

$x = C_1 e^{-\sqrt{\frac{g}{10}}t} + C_2 e^{\sqrt{\frac{g}{10}}t} + 10.5$

$x(0) = 12$  及  $x'(0) = 0$  得  $C_1 = C_2 = \frac{3}{4}$

$x = \frac{3}{4}(e^{-\sqrt{\frac{g}{10}}t} + e^{\sqrt{\frac{g}{10}}t}) + 10.5$   $x = 20$  时  $\frac{3}{4}(e^{-\sqrt{\frac{g}{10}}t} + e^{\sqrt{\frac{g}{10}}t}) = 9.5$

$t = \sqrt{\frac{10}{g}} \ln\left(\frac{19}{3} + \frac{4\sqrt{12}}{3}\right) s$

5. 设函数  $\varphi(x)$  连续, 且满足

$\varphi(x) = e^x + \int_0^x t\varphi(t)dt - x \int_0^x \varphi(t)dt,$

求  $\varphi(x)$ .

等式两边对  $x$  求导得  $\varphi'(x) = e^x - \int_0^x \varphi(t)dt$

$\varphi''(x) = e^x - \varphi(x)$  即  $\varphi''(x) + \varphi(x) = e^x$

$r^2 + 1 = 0$   $r_{1,2} = \pm i$

通解  $\varphi(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x$

$\varphi^*(x) = \frac{1}{2} e^x$  特解

$\therefore \varphi(x) = C_1 \cos x + C_2 \sin x + \frac{1}{2} e^x$

由等式知  $\varphi(0) = 1$   $\varphi'(0) = 1$   $\therefore C_1 = C_2 = \frac{1}{2}$

$\therefore \varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2}(\cos x + \sin x + e^x)$



习题 11-7

求下列欧拉方程的通解:

2.  $y'' - \frac{y'}{x} + \frac{y}{x^2} = \frac{2}{x}$ ;

$x^2 y'' - xy' + y = 2x$  令  $x = e^t$  此欧拉方程化为

$p(D-1)y - Dy + y = 2e^t$   $p^2 y - 2Dy + y = 2e^t$

$r^2 - 2r + 1 = 0$   $r_1 = r_2 = 1$

$\therefore y = (C_1 + C_2 t)e^t$   $f(t) = 2e^t$   $\lambda = 1$

$\therefore y^*(t) = at^2 e^t$

$\therefore y^{*1} = a(t^2 + 2t)e^t$   $y^{*''} = a(t^2 + 4t + 2)e^t$

$a = 1$   $y^* = t^2 e^t$   $\therefore y(t) = (C_1 + C_2 t)e^t + t^2 e^t$

$= (C_1 + C_2 \ln|x|)x + x^2 \ln|x|$

4.  $x^2 y'' - 2xy' + 2y = \ln^2 x - 2 \ln x$ ;

令  $x = e^t$   $[D(D-1) - 2D + 2]y = t^2 - 2t$  即  $(D^2 - 3D + 2)y = t^2 - 2t$

$r^2 - 3r + 2 = 0$   $r_1 = 1, r_2 = 2$  通解  $y = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{2t}$

$\therefore f(t) = t^2 - 2t$   $\lambda = 0$  不是特征方程的根

可设  $y^* = at^2 + bt + c$  是特解  $a = b = \frac{1}{2}$   $c = \frac{1}{4}$

即  $y^* = \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{4}$

通解  $y = C_1 e^t + C_2 e^{2t} + \frac{1}{2}t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t + \frac{1}{4}$

$y = C_1 x + C_2 x^2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x + \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{1}{4}$

6.  $x^2 y'' - xy' + 4y = x \sin(\ln x)$ .

令  $x = e^t$   $[D(D-1) - D + 4]y = e^t \sin t$

$(D^2 - 2D + 4)y = e^t \sin t$   $r^2 - 2r + 4 = 0$   $r_{1,2} = 1 \pm \sqrt{3}i$

$Y = e^t [C_1 \cos(\sqrt{3}t) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{3}t)]$

$\therefore f(t) = e^t \sin t$ ,  $\lambda + i\omega = 1 + i$  不是特征方程的根

$y^* = e^t (a \cos t + b \sin t)$   $a = 0$   $b = \frac{1}{2}$   $\therefore y^* = \frac{e^t}{2} \sin t$

$y = e^t [C_1 \cos(\sqrt{3}t) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{3}t)] + \frac{e^t}{2} \sin t$

$y = x [C_1 \cos(\sqrt{3} \ln x) + C_2 \sin(\sqrt{3} \ln x)] + \frac{x}{2} \sin(\ln x)$



习题 11-8

1. 求下列微分方程组的通解:

$$(3) \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{dy}{dt} = -x + y + 3 & \textcircled{1} \\ \frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{dy}{dt} = x + y - 3 & \textcircled{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\textcircled{1} + \textcircled{2} \quad \textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \quad \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = y \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = x + 3 \end{cases} \quad \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + x = 3$$

$$r^2 + 1 = 0 \quad r = \pm i \quad x = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t$$

$$x^* = 3$$

$$\therefore \begin{cases} x = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t + 3 \\ y = -C_1 \sin t + C_2 \cos t \end{cases}$$

$$(5) \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} + 2x + \frac{dy}{dt} + y = t \\ 5x + \frac{dy}{dt} + 3y = t^2 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} (D+2)x + (D+1)y = t \\ 5x + (D+3)y = t^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (D^2+1)y = 2t^2 - 3t$$

$$r_{1,2} = \pm i \quad \text{令 } y^* = at^2 + bt + c$$

$$a=2, \quad b=-3 \quad c=-4$$

$$\therefore y = C_1 \cos t + C_2 \sin t + 2t^2 - 3t - 4$$

$$x = \frac{1}{5} [t^2 - (D+3)y]$$

$$x = -\frac{3C_1 + C_2}{5} \cos t + \frac{C_1 - 3C_2}{5} \sin t - t^2 + t + 3$$

