

2017~2018学年 数学分析 3-3 期中测试

• 命题: 丁龙云 • 讲解: 祝文壮

一、计算以下级数与积分:

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

$$\therefore \frac{1}{(5n-4)(5n+1)} = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5n-4} - \frac{1}{5n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{5} \left(\frac{1}{5n-4} - \frac{1}{5(n+1)-4} \right)$$

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

$$\text{从而 } \sum \frac{1}{(5n-4)(5n+1)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{5} \left(1 - \frac{1}{5n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{5}$$

$$(2) \int_L \sqrt{y} ds \quad L: \begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases} \quad 0 < t \leq 2\pi$$

$$\sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} = \sqrt{a^2(1 - \cos t)^2 + a^2 \sin^2 t}$$

$$\therefore ds = a\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \cos t} dt$$

$$\therefore \int_L \sqrt{y} ds = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \cos t} \cdot a\sqrt{2} \cdot \sqrt{1 - \cos t} dt = \sqrt{2} a^{\frac{3}{2}} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t) dt$$

$$= 2\sqrt{2} \pi \cdot a^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$(3) \text{ 求环面 } \Sigma \text{ 面积} \quad \Sigma: \begin{cases} x = (b + a \cos \theta) \cos \varphi \\ y = (b + a \cos \theta) \sin \varphi \\ z = a \sin \theta \end{cases} \quad (0 < a < b)$$

$$x_\theta = -a \sin \theta \cos \varphi \quad y_\theta = -a \sin \theta \sin \varphi \quad z_\theta = a \cos \theta$$

$$x_\varphi = -(b + a \cos \theta) \sin \varphi \quad y_\varphi = (b + a \cos \theta) \cos \varphi \quad z_\varphi = 0$$

$$E = a^2 \quad G = (b + a \cos \theta)^2 \quad F = 0$$

$$S = \iint_{\Sigma} ds = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{EG - F^2} d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{2\pi} a(b + a \cos \theta) d\varphi = 4\pi^2 ab$$

二、判断以下级数敛散性

$$(1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \cdot 5 \cdot 8 \cdots (3n-1)}{1 \cdot 5 \cdot 9 \cdots (4n-3)}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{u_{n+1}}{u_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3n+2}{4n+1} = \frac{3}{4} < 1$$

\therefore 级数收敛

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

$$\therefore \frac{1}{n} - \sin \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} - \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{6n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) \right) = \frac{1}{6n^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) \sim \frac{1}{6n^3}$$

由 $\sum \frac{1}{n^3}$ 收敛, 级数收敛

三、判断级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{(n+1) \ln n}$ 是绝对收敛, 条件收敛还是发散.

$$\left| \frac{(-1)^n n}{(n+1) \ln n} \right| = \frac{n}{(n+1) \ln n} > \frac{1}{2 \ln n} \quad \text{由 } \sum \frac{1}{\ln n} \text{ 发散, } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{n}{(n+1) \ln n} \text{ 发散. 不绝对收敛}$$

$$\text{令 } u_n = \frac{n}{(n+1) \ln n} \quad n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时显然 } u_n \rightarrow 0$$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = \frac{x}{(x+1) \ln x} \quad f'(x) = \frac{\ln x - (x+1)}{(x+1)^2 \ln^2 x} < 0 \quad \therefore u_n \text{ 递减}$$

由 Leibniz 判别法, 级数 $\sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{(n+1) \ln n}$ 收敛.

结论: 原级数条件收敛

四、计算 $I = \iint_S \frac{x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy}{(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$, 其中 S 是球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 的外侧.

$$\text{令 } P = \frac{x}{(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad Q = \frac{y}{(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \quad R = \frac{z}{(ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\text{当 } (x, y, z) \neq (0, 0, 0) \text{ 时 有 } \frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} = 0$$

由于 $(x, y, z) = (0, 0, 0)$ 是 P, Q, R 的瑕点

我们做如下处理:

作曲面 $\Sigma: ax^2+by^2+cz^2=\varepsilon^2$, 使 ε 充分小, 使得 Σ 包含在 S 内部. (Σ 取外侧)

设 Σ 和 S 围成的有洞空间区域为 Ω . 则: $S+\Sigma_+$ 为 Ω 外侧

Σ_+ 围成的空间区域为 Ω_1 , Σ 为 Ω_1 外侧

由 Gauss 公式

$$\iint_{S+\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy = \iiint_{\Omega} \left(\frac{\partial P}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial z} \right) dx dy dz = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \iint_S P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy &= \iint_{\Sigma} P dy dz + Q dz dx + R dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{\varepsilon^3} \iint_{\Sigma} x dy dz + y dz dx + z dx dy \end{aligned}$$

$$(\text{由 Gauss 公式}) = \frac{1}{\varepsilon^3} \iiint_{\Omega_1} 3 dx dy dz = \frac{3}{\varepsilon^3} \cdot V(\Omega_1)$$

以下计算椭球 $ax^2+by^2+cz^2=\varepsilon^2$ 的体积:

$$\text{原方程化为 } \frac{x^2}{\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{a}}\right)^2} + \frac{y^2}{\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{b}}\right)^2} + \frac{z^2}{\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{c}}\right)^2} \leq 1$$

$$\text{由椭球体积公式 } V(\Omega_1) = \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{a}} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{b}} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{c}} = \frac{4}{3} \pi \cdot \frac{\varepsilon^3}{\sqrt{abc}}$$

$$\text{上式} = \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{abc}}$$

五. $a_n > -1$, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$ 收敛. 证明 $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1+a_n) = 0$

$$\therefore \ln \prod_{k=1}^n (1+a_k) = \sum_{k=1}^n \ln(1+a_k)$$

$$\text{由 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 收敛 } \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0,$$

$$\therefore \text{由 Taylor 展开, } \ln(1+a_k) = a_k - \frac{a_k^2}{2} + o(a_k^2) < a_k - \frac{a_k^2}{4}$$

$$\text{由题意 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k = C, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2 = +\infty$$

$$\therefore \ln \prod_{k=1}^n (1+a_k) < \sum_{k=1}^n \left(a_k - \frac{a_k^2}{4} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n a_k - \frac{1}{4} \sum_{k=1}^n a_k^2 \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\therefore \prod_{k=1}^n (1+a_k) \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$\text{即 } \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1+a_n) = 0$$

六. $P, Q \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$ 对 $\forall (a, b)$ 与 r , 设曲线 $C: (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 = r^2$ 有 $\int_C Pdx + Qdy = 0$

证明: $\int_C Pdx + Qdy$ 的积分与路径无关

以下证明对 $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$

反设 $\exists (x_0, y_0)$ s.t. $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} \neq \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)}$

不妨设 $(\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) \Big|_{(x_0, y_0)} = a > 0$. 记 $f(x, y) = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}$

由于 $P, Q \in C^1(\mathbb{R}^2)$, 由保号性, $\exists r_0 > 0$. 使得:

在区域 $\{(x, y) \mid (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 \leq r_0^2\}$ 上, $f(x, y) > \frac{a}{2}$ 恒成立

设 $C_0: (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 = r_0^2$, C_0 的内部为 D

由 Green 公式 $\int_{C_0} Pdx + Qdy = \iint_D (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) dx dy > \frac{a}{2} \iint_D dx dy > 0$

与题设矛盾.

\therefore 对 $\forall (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $\frac{\partial P}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x}$ $\therefore \int_C Pdx + Qdy$ 的积分与路径无关

七. 设 $a_n > 0$ ($n=1, 2, 3, \dots$) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n = 0$

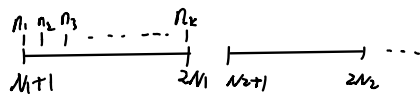
求证: 存在一列正整数 $n_1 < n_2 < n_3 < \dots$ 满足: $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n_k} = +\infty$ 而 $\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{n_k}$ 收敛

在 \mathbb{N}^* 中找一列 $\{N_i\}: N_1 < N_2 < N_3 < \dots$ 满足 $2N_1 \leq N_2, 2N_2 \leq N_3, \dots$

$\{N_i\}$ 的取法: N_1 满足: 对 $\forall n > N_1$, 有 $n a_n < \frac{1}{2}$

对已取定的 N_i , 取 $N_{i+1} \geq 2N_i$ 满足: 对 $\forall n > N_{i+1}$, $n a_n < \frac{1}{2^{i+1}}$

令 $\{n_k\}$ 是 $\{n: N_i < n \leq 2N_i, i=1, 2, \dots\}$ 中严格递增的排列



$$\text{此时 } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n_k} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=N_i+1}^{2N_i} \frac{1}{n} > \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=N_i+1}^{2N_i} \frac{1}{2N_i} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} = +\infty$$

$$\text{由 } n > N_i \text{ 时 } n a_n < \frac{1}{2^i} \Rightarrow a_n < \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^i}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{n_k} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=N_i+1}^{2N_i} a_n < \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=N_i+1}^{2N_i} \frac{1}{n \cdot 2^i} < \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=N_i+1}^{2N_i} \frac{1}{N_i \cdot 2^i} = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^i} = 1$$