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NOTEBOOK

多
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第1章 多元函数及其微分学

n 维欧氏空间: $R^n = \{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \mid x_i \in R, i=1, 2, \dots, n\}$

对加法和数乘运算, R^n 是实数域上的线性空间.

欧氏距离: $\|X - Y\|_n = \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - y_i)^2}$; 正定性、对称性、三角不等式.

n 元函数: 设 $\Omega \subset R^n$, 若对于任意的点 $X \in \Omega$, 存在唯一的数值 $u \in R^1$ 与之对应, 对应法则为一个 n 元函数: $f: \Omega \subset R^n \rightarrow R^1, X \mapsto u$.

eg $u = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2} \quad (x, y) \in D \subset R^2$.

eg 隐式表示 $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, u) = 0$. (在某些条件下)

$R^n \rightarrow R^m$ 的向量值函数: 设 $\Omega \subset R^n$, 若对于任意的 $X \in \Omega$, 存在唯一的 $Y \in R^m$ 与之对应, 对应法则为从 Ω 到 R^m 的一个向量值函数.

$f: \Omega \subset R^n \rightarrow R^m, X \mapsto Y$. 其中每个分量 $y_j (j=1, 2, \dots, m)$ 都是

$X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 的 n 元函数: $y_j = f_j(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n), (x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \Omega$.

eg
$$\begin{cases} x = R \sin u \cos v & u \in [0, \pi] \\ y = R \sin u \sin v & v \in [0, 2\pi] \\ z = R \cos u \end{cases} \quad R^2 \rightarrow R^3.$$

向量值函数的极限: $\lim_{X \rightarrow X_0} f(X) = A \quad (A \in R^m)$:

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall X \in R^n \wedge 0 < \|X - X_0\|_n < \delta \Rightarrow \|f(X) - A\|_m < \varepsilon.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \lim_{X \rightarrow X_0} f_j(X) = a_j, \quad j=1, 2, \dots, m.$$

{ 证明极限不存在: 极限不同之反例.

{ 证明极限存在: 利用 $\varepsilon - \delta$ 通过不等式证明.

向量值函数的连续性: $f(X)$ 在 X_0 点连续.

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall X: \|X - X_0\|_n < \delta \Rightarrow \|f(X) - f(X_0)\|_m < \varepsilon.$$

定理: 连续向量值函数的加、减、数乘与复合均是连续的。
连续向量值函数的最值定理和介值定理。

k 阶无穷小函数: $\rho^k = \|x - x_0\|^k$, 若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f(x)}{\rho^k} = \text{const}$, $f(x)$ 为 k 阶: ---
eg. $f(x) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j = O(\rho^2)$.

n 元函数的全微分: $u = f(x)$ 在球域 $B(x_0, r)$ 有定义.

$\forall x \in B(x_0, r)$, $\Delta u = f(x) - f(x_0) = a_1(x_1 - x_1^{(0)}) + \dots + a_n(x_n - x_n^{(0)}) + o(\rho)$
则 u 在 x_0 处可微, 其中 $o(\rho)$ 为 ρ 的高阶无穷小全微分.

$x \rightarrow x_0$ 时, $f(x) \rightarrow f(x_0)$, 故可微函数(在 x_0) 必连续(在 x_0).

由全微分的定义, 若 n 元函数 $u = f(x)$ 在 x_0 处可微, 则其几个偏导数 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1}(x_0) \dots \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n}(x_0)$ 均存在, 且 $a_i = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_i}(x_0)$.

上命题的逆命题不成立.

由全微分的定义, 若 u 在 x_0 的各偏导数存在, 当 $\Delta u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} \Delta x_1 + \dots + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n} \Delta x_n$ 是 ρ 的高阶无穷小时, u 在 x_0 可微, 反之不可微.

判断可微的一个充分条件: 若 u 在 x_0 的各偏导数连续则 u 在 x_0 可微.

n 元函数的方向导数: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \Big|_{p_0} = \lim_{\substack{P \rightarrow P_0 \\ P \in l}} \frac{f(P) - f(P_0)}{\|P - P_0\|}$

其中 $l^0 = (\cos \alpha_1, \cos \alpha_2, \dots, \cos \alpha_n)$, 若 u 在 x_0 可微, 则

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \Big|_{p_0} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} \Big|_{p_0} \cos \alpha_1 + \dots + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n} \Big|_{p_0} \cos \alpha_n$ (可微 \Rightarrow 方向导数存在)

n 元函数的梯度: u 在 X_0 点取到最大方向导数. 该方向单位向量.

(可微 \Rightarrow 存在梯度)

$$\text{grad } u(X_0) = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2}, \dots, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_n} \right) \leftarrow (x_1, \dots, x_n) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^1 \text{ 向量函数.}$$

定理: $u = f(x)$ 在 Ω 上的 k 阶偏导数连续 (u 在 Ω 上 k 阶连续可微) 则 u 的 r 阶混合偏导数 ($2 \leq r \leq k$) 与求导顺序无关.

n 元函数的高阶微分: $d^k u = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} dx_1 + \dots + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} dx_n \right)^k = D^k u$

D : 线性算子.

向量值函数的微分: $\Delta f = f(x_0 + \Delta x) - f(x_0) = A \Delta x + o(\|\Delta x\|)$.

$A \Delta x$: $f(x)$ 在 x_0 的全微分 $df(x_0) = o(\|\Delta x\|)$ 是 $\|x - x_0\|$ 的高阶无穷小.

向量值函数在 x_0 可微 \Leftrightarrow 每个分量 (号元) 函数在 x_0 可微. 其中

$$A = J(f(x_0)) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_m}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}_{x_0} = \begin{bmatrix} \nabla f_1 \\ \vdots \\ \nabla f_m \end{bmatrix}_{x_0}$$

$$= \frac{\partial (f_1 \dots f_m)}{\partial (x_1 \dots x_n)} \Big|_{x_0}$$

复合向量值函数的微分: 若 $u = g(x)$ 在 x_0 可微, $Y = f(u)$ 在 $u_0 = g(x_0)$

可微, 则 $f \circ g$ 在 x_0 可微. $d(f \circ g)(x_0) = Jf(u_0) \cdot Jg(x_0)$. 即

$$J[f \circ g](x_0) = Jf(u_0) \cdot Jg(x_0)$$

eg. $y = f(u_1, u_2, \dots, u_m)$, $u_j = g_j(x_1, \dots, x_n)$, $j = 1, \dots, m$.

$$\text{则 } \frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_1} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x_i} + \dots + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u_m} \frac{\partial u_m}{\partial x_i} \quad i = 1, \dots, n.$$

隐函数(多元函数或向量值函数)的存在性:

1. $n+1$ 元函数 $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, y)$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 的某邻域 $B((x_0, y_0), r)$ 内 k 阶连续可微, 且 $F(x_0, y_0) = 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0) \neq 0$, 则确定了 n 元隐函数 $y = f(x), F(x, f(x)) = 0$, 该函数 k 阶连续可微.

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i} = - \frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(x, y)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x, y)} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left[\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(x, y)}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(x, y)} \right]$$

其中 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(x, y(x))$ 是 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(x, y)$ 与 $y = y(x)$ 的复合函数.

eg. $F(x, y, z) = 0$, 隐函数 $z = z(x, y)$ 二阶连续可微. 则

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x, y, z(x, y))}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x, y, z(x, y))} \right] \\ &= - \frac{\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x, y, z(x, y)) \right] \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x, y, z(x, y)) - \frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x, y, z(x, y)) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x, y, z(x, y)) \right]}{\left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x, y, z(x, y)) \right]^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{其中 } \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(x, y, z(x, y)) \right] &= \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} \cdot 0 + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial x} \cdot 1 + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z \partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(x, y, z(x, y)) \right] &= \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x \partial z} \cdot 0 + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y \partial z} \cdot 1 + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \end{aligned}$$

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

2. m 个 $n+m$ 元函数 $F_j(x_1, \dots, x_n, y_1, \dots, y_m) (j=1, 2, \dots, m)$ 在点 $P_0(x_1^{(0)}, \dots, x_n^{(0)}, y_1^{(0)}, \dots, y_m^{(0)})$ 的某邻域 $B(P_0, r)$ 内连续可微, 且 $F_j(P_0) = 0$, 矩阵 $\frac{\partial(F_1, \dots, F_m)}{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_m)}|_{P_0}$ 可逆, 则确定了向量值函数 $(n \rightarrow m) F_j(x, y) = 0$

$Y = f(X)$

该函数连续可微.

$$J(f(x)) = \frac{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_m)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = - \left(\frac{\partial(F_1, \dots, F_m)}{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_m)} \right)^T \frac{\partial(F_1, \dots, F_m)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}$$

设 $Y = f(X)$ 为 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m$ 的连续可微向量值函数, 在 $x_0 \in \Omega$ 点的 Jacobi 矩阵 $J(f(x_0))$ 可逆, 则 f 在 $B(x_0, \delta)$ 可逆, 逆向量值函数 $X = g(Y)$ 仍连续可微. $J(g(Y)) = [J(f(X))]^{-1}$

eg. 满秩方程构成的线性方程组.

曲面的显函数表示法: $S = z = f(x, y), (x, y) \in D_{xy} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$.

切平面: $z - z_0 = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)(y - y_0)$. 全微分

法向量: $n = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, -1 \right) \Big|_{p_0}$.

法线方程: $\frac{x - x_0}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{y - y_0}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x_0, y_0)} = \frac{z - z_0}{-1}$.

曲面的参数表示法: $S = \begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \\ z = z(u, v) \end{cases} (u, v) \in D_{uv} \subset \mathbb{R}^2$

切平面 $\begin{cases} x - x_0 = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}(u_0, v_0)(u - u_0) + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}(u_0, v_0)(v - v_0) \\ y - y_0 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}(u_0, v_0)(u - u_0) + \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}(u_0, v_0)(v - v_0) \\ z - z_0 = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}(u_0, v_0)(u - u_0) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}(u_0, v_0)(v - v_0) \end{cases}$ 全微分

法向量 (与上述切线都垂直): $n = \left(\frac{\partial y, z}{\partial(u, v)}, \frac{\partial z, x}{\partial(u, v)}, \frac{\partial x, y}{\partial(u, v)} \right) \Big|_{(u_0, v_0)}$

法线方程 $\frac{x - x_0}{\frac{\partial(y, z)}{\partial(u, v)} \Big|_{(u_0, v_0)}} = \frac{y - y_0}{\frac{\partial(z, x)}{\partial(u, v)} \Big|_{(u_0, v_0)}} = \frac{z - z_0}{\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \Big|_{(u_0, v_0)}}$

曲面的隐函数表示法: $S: F(x, y, z) = 0$.

切平面: $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \Big|_{P_0} (x-x_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \Big|_{P_0} (y-y_0) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \Big|_{P_0} (z-z_0) = 0$

法向量: $\eta = \left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \right) \Big|_{P_0}$

法线方程: $\frac{x-x_0}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \Big|_{P_0}} = \frac{y-y_0}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \Big|_{P_0}} = \frac{z-z_0}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \Big|_{P_0}}$

空间曲线的参数表示法 $L: \begin{cases} x = x(t) \\ y = y(t) \\ z = z(t) \end{cases} \quad t \in [\alpha, \beta]$

切线: $\begin{cases} x-x_0 = x'(t_0)(t-t_0) \\ \vdots \\ z-z_0 = z'(t_0)(t-t_0) \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \frac{x-x_0}{x'(t_0)} = \frac{y-y_0}{y'(t_0)} = \frac{z-z_0}{z'(t_0)}$

法平面: $(x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0)) \cdot (x-x_0, y-y_0, z-z_0)^T = 0$

空间曲线的隐函数表示法: $\begin{cases} F_1(x, y, z) = 0 \\ F_2(x, y, z) = 0 \end{cases}$

两曲面在 P_0 的切平面: $\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} \Big|_{P_0} (x-x_0) + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} \Big|_{P_0} (y-y_0) + \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} \Big|_{P_0} (z-z_0) = 0$

$\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x} \Big|_{P_0} (x-x_0) + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y} \Big|_{P_0} (y-y_0) + \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} \Big|_{P_0} (z-z_0) = 0$

两切平面的交线就是切线: $T = \left(\frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial z} \right) \Big|_{P_0} \times \left(\frac{\partial F_2}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F_2}{\partial z} \right) \Big|_{P_0}$

利用切方向可写出切线的点斜式方程.

带Peano余项的 n 元函数的二阶 Taylor 公式:

$$f(x) = f(x_0) + J(f(x_0))AX + \frac{1}{2!}(AX)^T H(x_0)AX + o(\|AX\|^2)$$

n 元函数

极值点的必要条件: f 在 x_0 可微 (存在各偏导数), 若 x_0 是 f 的一个极大(小)值点, 则 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x_0) = 0 \Leftrightarrow \nabla f(x_0) = \vec{0}$.

若 f 在 (x_0, δ) 二阶连续可微, x_0 为极值点

{ 若 $H(x_0)$ 正定, x_0 是 f 极小值点
若 $H(x_0)$ 负定, x_0 是 f 极大值点.

eg. 求 $u = f(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^2 + z^2 + 6xy + 2z$ 的极值点

由 $u'_x = u'_y = u'_z = 0$ 得两个极值点 $P_1(6, -18, -1)$, $P_2(0, 0, -1)$

的 $H(P_1) = \begin{bmatrix} 36 & 6 & 0 \\ 6 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 正定, $H(P_2) = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 6 & 0 \\ 6 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ 不定

$\therefore P_1$ 是极小值点, P_2 不是极值点

条件极值问题: $\begin{cases} \min(\max) f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) & \text{目标函数 (n元)} \\ \varphi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0 & \text{约束条件} \end{cases}$

定理: 条件极值问题在 Ω 中的极值点是 Lagrange 函数

$\mathcal{L}(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n, \lambda) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n) + \lambda \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 的极值点.

if f, φ 连续可微且 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_i} (i=1, \dots, n)$ 不全为零.

所以, 由 Lagrange 函数求出极值点后代入目标函数后比较大小即得解.

eg 空间椭圆 $\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1 & (l^2+m^2+n^2) \text{ 的长、短半轴的长度} \\ lx+my+nz=0 \end{cases}$

目标函数 $\min(\max) \quad x^2+y^2+z^2$

约束条件: 前两式.

Lagrange函数: $L = x^2+y^2+z^2 + \lambda_1 \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right) + \lambda_2 (lx+my+nz)$.

必要条件: $L'_x = 2x + \lambda_1 \frac{2x}{a^2} + \lambda_2 l = 0$

$L'_y = 2y + \lambda_1 \frac{2y}{b^2} + \lambda_2 m = 0$

$L'_z = 2z + \lambda_1 \frac{2z}{c^2} + \lambda_2 n = 0$

代入约束条件得 $a^* = \left(\frac{B + \sqrt{B^2 - Ac}}{A} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad b^* = \left(\frac{B - \sqrt{B^2 - Ac}}{A} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

其中 $A = a^2l^2 + b^2m^2 + c^2n^2$, $B = \frac{1}{2} [l^2a^2(b^2+c^2) + m^2b^2(c^2+a^2) + n^2c^2(a^2+b^2)]$, $C = a^2b^2c^2$

第二章 含参变量积分

定义: $I(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dx \quad y \in [c, d]$.

连续性: $f(x, y)$ 在 $D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ 上连续, 则 $I(y)$ 在 $[c, d]$ 上连续.

换序性: $f(x, y)$ 及 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y)$ 在 $D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ 上连续, 则 $\forall y_0 \in (c, d)$

$$\left[\frac{d}{dy} \int_a^b f(x, y) dx \right]_{y=y_0} = \int_a^b \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) \right]_{y=y_0} dx.$$

Leibniz公式: $f(x, y)$ 及 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y)$ 在 $D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ 上连续, $\alpha(y), \beta(y)$ 在 $[c, d]$ 上可微、有界, 则

$$\frac{d}{dy} \int_{\alpha(y)}^{\beta(y)} f(x, y) dx = \int_{\alpha(y)}^{\beta(y)} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx + f(\beta(y), y) \beta'(y) - f(\alpha(y), y) \alpha'(y).$$

换序性*: $f(x, y)$ 在 $D = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ 上连续, 则

$$\int_c^d dy \int_a^b f(x, y) dx = \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x, y) dy.$$

对于广义含参积分, 只需加上一致收敛的条件即可用上面定理

eg 计算 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx \quad (b \geq a > 0)$.

由 $\int_a^b e^{-xy} dy = \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x}$ 得原式 = $\int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_a^b e^{-xy} dy$

$a \leq y \leq b$ 时 $|e^{-xy}| \leq e^{-ax}$ 故 $\int_a^b e^{-xy} dx$ 在 $y \in [a, b]$ 上一致收敛, 故

$$\text{原式} = \int_a^b dy \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy} dx = \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

第3章 重积分

m 元有界函数 $f(x_1, \dots, x_m)$ 在 \mathbb{R}^m 中的有界区域 Ω 上的 m 重积分:

$$\int_{\Omega} \dots \int f(x_1, \dots, x_m) dx_1 \dots dx_m.$$

定理: f 是有界闭区域 Ω 上的连续函数, 则 f 在 Ω 上 Riemann 可积.

二重积分的变量代换法: $\iint_{D_{uv}} f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D_{uv}} f(x(u, v), y(u, v)) \left| \frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)} \right| du dv$

eg 极坐标下 $\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \varphi \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \end{cases} (\rho \geq 0, 0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi) \cdot d\sigma = dx dy = \rho d\rho d\varphi$

三重积分的累次积分法: $M(\Omega) = \iiint_{\Omega} \rho(x, y, z) dV = \int_a^b dx \int_{y_1(x)}^{y_2(x)} dy \int_{z_1(x, y)}^{z_2(x, y)} \rho(x, y, z) dz$

三重积分的变量代换法: $\iiint_{\Omega^*} f(x, y, z) dV = \iiint_{\Omega^*} f(x(r, s, t), y(r, s, t), z(r, s, t)) \left| \frac{D(x, y, z)}{D(r, s, t)} \right| dr ds dt$

eg 柱坐标下 $\begin{cases} x = \rho \cos \varphi \\ y = \rho \sin \varphi \\ z = z \end{cases} \quad \frac{D(x, y, z)}{D(\rho, \varphi, z)} = \rho$

eg 球坐标下 $\begin{cases} x = r \sin \theta \cos \varphi \\ y = r \sin \theta \sin \varphi \\ z = r \cos \theta \end{cases} \quad \frac{D(x, y, z)}{D(r, \varphi, \theta)} = -r^2 \sin \theta \quad \begin{cases} r \geq 0 \\ 0 \leq \varphi < 2\pi \\ 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi \end{cases}$

eg \mathbb{R}^n 中单位球 $\Omega_n = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \mid \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 \leq 1\}$ 的体积 V_n .

$$V_n = \int_{\Omega_n} dV = \int_{-1}^1 dx_n \int_{\Omega_{n-1}} dx_1 \dots dx_{n-1} \quad \Omega_{n-1} = \{(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}) \mid x_1^2 + \dots + x_{n-1}^2 \leq 1 - x_n^2\}$$

作变量代换 $x_1 = \sqrt{1-x_n^2} u_1, \dots, x_{n-1} = \sqrt{1-x_n^2} u_{n-1}, \Omega_{n-1}^* = \{(u_1, \dots, u_{n-1}) \mid u_1^2 + \dots + u_{n-1}^2 \leq 1\}$

$$\text{且 } \frac{D(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})}{D(u_1, \dots, u_{n-1})} = (\sqrt{1-x_n^2})^{n-1} \quad \therefore V_n = \int_{-1}^1 (\sqrt{1-x_n^2})^{n-1} dx_n \int_{\Omega_{n-1}^*} du_1 \dots du_{n-1}$$

Ex $V_n = V_{n+1} \int_{-1}^1 (\sqrt{1-t^2})^{n+1} dt = V_{n+1} \cdot B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{n+1}{2}\right)$

$\therefore V_n = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+2}{2}\right)} \sqrt{\pi} V_{n+1}$

$\therefore V_{2m} = \frac{\pi^m}{m!}, V_{2m+1} = \frac{2^m \pi^{m+1}}{(2m+1)!!}$

$\begin{pmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \dots \\ \dots \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}$

$\dots = \dots = \dots = \dots = \dots$

$\dots = \dots = \dots = \dots = \dots$

$\dots = \dots = \dots = \dots = \dots$

第4章 第一类曲线积分与第一类曲面积分

第一类曲线积分: $\int_{AB} f(x, y, z) dl = \int_{BA} f(x, y, z) dl$

$$\int_L f(x, y, z) dl = \int_{L_1} f(x, y, z) dl + \int_{L_2} f(x, y, z) dl$$

$$\int_L f(x, y, z) dl = \int_a^b f(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \sqrt{[x'(t)]^2 + [y'(t)]^2 + [z'(t)]^2} dt$$

第一类曲面积分: 若曲面的方程为参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = x(u, v) \\ y = y(u, v) \\ z = z(u, v) \end{cases} \quad \text{则曲面上每点法向量为} \quad \begin{pmatrix} A = \begin{vmatrix} y_u & z_u \\ y_v & z_v \end{vmatrix} \\ B = \begin{vmatrix} z_u & x_u \\ z_v & x_v \end{vmatrix} \\ C = \begin{vmatrix} x_u & y_u \\ x_v & y_v \end{vmatrix} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\text{则 } |\cos(\vec{n}, z)| = \frac{C}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}, \quad ds = \frac{dx dy}{|\cos(\vec{n}, z)|} = \frac{1}{\cos(\vec{n}, z)} \cdot \frac{D(x, y)}{D(u, v)} du dv = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} du dv$$

$$\text{而 } A^2 + B^2 + C^2 = EG - F^2, \quad \text{其中 } E = 1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2, \quad G = 1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2, \quad F = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$\therefore ds = \sqrt{EG - F^2} du dv$$

$$\therefore \iint_S f(x, y, z) ds = \iint_{D_{uv}} f(x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v)) \sqrt{EG - F^2} du dv$$

$$\text{eg } \iint_S f(x, y, z) ds = \iint_{D_{xy}} f(x, y, z(x, y)) \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2} dx dy$$

$$\text{eg 球面面积元素 } ds = \sqrt{EG - F^2} d\varphi d\theta = r^2 \sin\theta d\varphi d\theta$$

第5章 第二类曲线积分与第二类曲面积分

第二类曲线积分: $\int_{L(A)}^{(B)} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = -\int_{L(B)}^{(A)} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$ 、路径可加性.

参数形式: $\int_{L(A)}^{(B)} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int X dx + Y dy + Z dz = \int_a^b X \cdot x'(t) dt + \int_a^b Y \cdot y'(t) dt + \int_a^b Z \cdot z'(t) dt$

转化为第一类曲线积分: $\int_{L(A)}^{(B)} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_{AB} (X \cos \alpha + Y \cos \beta + Z \cos \gamma) dl$

第二类曲面积分 $\iint_{S^+} \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{s} = \iint_S (X \cos \alpha + Y \cos \beta + Z \cos \gamma) ds$. 注意 $d\vec{s}$ 方向
 判断 $\cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma$ 正负性.

性质: $\iint_{S^-} \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{s} = -\iint_{S^+} \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{s}$ 、曲面可加性.

参数形式: $\vec{r}(u, v) = (x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v)) \quad (u, v) \in D_{uv}$.

当 $\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v \neq 0$ 时, 单位法向量 $\vec{n} = \pm \frac{\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v}{\|\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v\|} = \pm \frac{(A, B, C)}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}} = \pm (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$

且 $ds = \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2} du dv$

$\therefore dy \wedge dz = \cos \alpha ds = \pm A du dv$

$dz \wedge dx = \cos \beta ds = \pm B du dv$

$dx \wedge dy = \cos \gamma ds = \pm C du dv$

$\therefore \iint_{S^+} \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{s} = \pm \iint_{D_{uv}} (XA + YB + ZC) du dv$. 正负号由一点定出即可.

Green公式: $\int_S \nabla \times \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{S} = \oint_{\partial S} \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{l}$ 其中 $\nabla \times \vec{V} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ X & Y & Z \end{vmatrix}$
(Stokes)

$\therefore \nabla \times \vec{V} = 0$ 则第二类曲线积分 $\int \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{l}$ 与路径无关.

且 $\int_{A_1}^{A_2} \vec{V} \cdot d\vec{l} = u(x) \Big|_{A_1}^{A_2} = u(A_2) - u(A_1)$: 原函数.

Gauss公式: $\int_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot \vec{F} \cdot dV = \oint_{\partial \Omega} \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{S}$ 其中 $\nabla \cdot \vec{F} = \frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial Z}{\partial z}$

定理: 在一个单连通区域上, 一个向量场 $\vec{V} = (X, Y, Z)$ 是梯度场的充要

条件是存在函数 $u(x, y, z)$, 使 $du = Xdx + Ydy + Zdz$

(即 $X = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $Y = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $Z = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$, $du = \nabla u \cdot d\vec{r}$), u 为 \vec{V} 的势函数

$$\nabla = \vec{e}_x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \vec{e}_y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \vec{e}_z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$

$$\operatorname{div} \vec{f} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} f_x + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f_y + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} f_z$$

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{f} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{e}_x & \vec{e}_y & \vec{e}_z \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ f_x & f_y & f_z \end{vmatrix}$$

$$\operatorname{grad} \varphi = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \vec{e}_x + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \vec{e}_y + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \vec{e}_z$$

定理: $\nabla \times \nabla \varphi \equiv 0 \Rightarrow$ 无旋场必可表为标量场的梯度.
(连续可微). $\nabla \cdot \nabla \times \vec{f} \equiv 0 \Rightarrow$ 无源场必可表为某矢量的旋度.

第6章 空间曲线与空间曲面.

R^3 中的向量: $\vec{r}(t) = (x(t), y(t), z(t))$, $t \in [a, b]$.

t_0 处的微分: $d\vec{r}(t_0) = \left(\frac{dx}{dt}, \frac{dy}{dt}, \frac{dz}{dt} \right)^T_{t_0} dt$.

t_0 处的导数: $\vec{r}'(t_0) = (x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0))$: $R^1 \rightarrow R^3$ 的向量值函数.

性质: $\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{r}_1 \times \vec{r}_2) = \frac{d\vec{r}_1}{dt} \times \vec{r}_2 + \vec{r}_1 \times \frac{d\vec{r}_2}{dt}$

$\frac{d}{dt}(\vec{r}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_3) = \left(\frac{d\vec{r}_1}{dt} \cdot \vec{r}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_3 \right) + (\vec{r}_1 \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}_2}{dt} \cdot \vec{r}_3) + (\vec{r}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_2 \cdot \frac{d\vec{r}_3}{dt})$

其中 $(\vec{r}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_3) = \vec{r}_1 \cdot (\vec{r}_2 \times \vec{r}_3)$.

$\vec{r}(t)$ n 阶连续可微 $\Leftrightarrow \vec{r}(t)$ 的每个分量 n 阶连续可微.

向量函数的积分: $\int \vec{r}(t) dt = \vec{r}(t) + \vec{c}$.

性质: $\int \vec{a} \cdot \vec{r}(t) dt = \vec{a} \cdot \int \vec{r}(t) dt$

$\int \vec{a} \times \vec{r}(t) dt = \vec{a} \times \int \vec{r}(t) dt$

曲线的弧长: $s = \int_a^b \|\vec{r}'(t)\| dt = \int_a^b \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t) + z'^2(t)} dt$

$\because \frac{ds}{dt} > 0$, 故 $s(t)$ 的反函数 $t = t(s)$ 存在, 故以弧长为参的曲线方程

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

约定: $\vec{r} = \frac{d\vec{r}}{dt}$, $\vec{r}' = \frac{d\vec{r}}{ds}$.

曲线的切向量: $\vec{T} = \vec{r}'(s_0) \quad \|\vec{T}\| = 1$

切线方程: $\vec{p} = \vec{r}(s_0) + \lambda \vec{T} = \vec{r}(s_0) + \lambda \vec{r}'(s_0)$. 一般参数 $\vec{T} = \frac{\dot{\vec{r}}(t)}{\|\dot{\vec{r}}(t)\|}$

法平面方程: $(\vec{p} - \vec{r}(s_0)) \cdot \vec{T} = (\vec{p} - \vec{r}(s_0)) \cdot \vec{r}'(s_0) = 0$.

单位副法线向量 $\vec{B} = \frac{\vec{r}'(s_0) \times \vec{r}''(s_0)}{\|\vec{r}''(s_0)\|}$

副法线方程: $\vec{p} = \vec{r}(s_0) + \lambda \vec{B}$

一般参数: $\vec{B} = \frac{\dot{\vec{r}}(t) \times \ddot{\vec{r}}(t)}{\|\dot{\vec{r}}(t) \times \ddot{\vec{r}}(t)\|}$

密切平面方程: $(\vec{p} - \vec{r}(s_0)) \cdot \vec{B} = 0$.

单位立法线向量: $\vec{N} = \frac{\vec{r}''(s_0)}{\|\vec{r}''(s_0)\|}$

立法线方程: $\vec{p} = \vec{r}(s_0) + \lambda \vec{N}$

一般参数: $\vec{N} = \frac{(\dot{\vec{r}} \times \ddot{\vec{r}}) \times \dot{\vec{r}}}{\|\dot{\vec{r}} \times \ddot{\vec{r}}\| \|\dot{\vec{r}}\|}$

密切平面方程: $(\vec{p} - \vec{r}(s_0)) \cdot \vec{N} = 0$.

弗雷耐标架(自然坐标系): $\{\vec{r}'(s); \vec{T}(s), \vec{N}(s), \vec{B}(s)\}$

曲率: $k(s) = \|\vec{r}''(s)\|$

一般参数: $k(t) = \frac{\|\dot{\vec{r}}(t) \times \ddot{\vec{r}}(t)\|}{\|\dot{\vec{r}}(t)\|^3}$

曲率半径: $R(s) = \frac{1}{k(s)}$

$\vec{T}'(s) = k(s) \vec{N}(s)$

曲率中心: $\vec{r}(s) + R(s) \vec{N}(s)$

$k(s) = \frac{ds}{ds}$

挠率: $\tau(s) = -\vec{B}'(s) \cdot \vec{N}(s)$

$|\tau(s)| = \left| \frac{d\phi}{ds} \right|$

一般参数: $\tau = \frac{(\vec{r}', \ddot{\vec{r}}, \dddot{\vec{r}})}{(\dot{\vec{r}} \times \ddot{\vec{r}})^2}$

$\vec{B}' = -\tau \vec{N}$

弗雷耐公式:
$$\begin{pmatrix} \vec{T}' \\ \vec{N}' \\ \vec{B}' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & k & 0 \\ -k & 0 & \tau \\ 0 & -\tau & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \vec{T} \\ \vec{N} \\ \vec{B} \end{pmatrix}$$

弧长参数 s 、曲率 $k(s)$ 、挠率 $\tau(s)$ 是描述一条曲线的基本量

曲面的向量形式: $\vec{r} = \vec{r}(u, v) = (x(u, v), y(u, v), z(u, v))$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} u \text{ 曲线: 定 } v \text{ 动 } u. \\ v \text{ 曲线: 定 } u \text{ 动 } v. \end{array} \right\} \text{ 参数曲线网. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} u \text{ 切向量: } \vec{r}_u = (x_u, y_u, z_u) \\ v \text{ 切向量: } \vec{r}_v = (x_v, y_v, z_v) \end{array} \right.$

参数变换: $\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v = \frac{D(u, v)}{D(u, v)} (\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v)$. 由复合函数链式法则可得.

\vec{r}_u, \vec{r}_v : 切空间的基.

法向量: $\vec{n}^0 = \frac{\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v}{\|\vec{r}_u \times \vec{r}_v\|}$

切平面: $\vec{n}^0 \cdot (\vec{p} - \vec{r}) = 0$. 参数方程: $\vec{p} = \vec{r} + \lambda \vec{r}_u + \mu \vec{r}_v$.

法线方程: $\vec{p} = \vec{r} + \lambda \vec{n}^0$

曲面的第一基本形式: $ds^2 = d\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} = (\vec{r}_u du + \vec{r}_v dv)^2 = \vec{r}_u^2 du^2 + 2\vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{r}_v du dv + \vec{r}_v^2 dv^2$
 $= (du, dv) \begin{bmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix}$

第一基本形式与参数变换无关.

曲面上曲线的曲率: $k\vec{N} = k_n \vec{n}^0 + k_g (\vec{n}^0 \times \vec{T})$. k_n : 法曲率, k_g : 测地曲率
 k : 曲率

$\therefore k_n = k\vec{N} \cdot \vec{n}^0 = \vec{T}' \cdot \vec{n}^0 = \vec{r}'' \cdot \vec{n}^0$
 $= (\vec{r}_u u' + \vec{r}_v v')' \cdot \vec{n}^0$
 $= (\vec{r}_{uu} \cdot \vec{n}^0) u'^2 + 2\vec{r}_{uv} \cdot \vec{n}^0 u'v' + (\vec{r}_{vv} \cdot \vec{n}^0) v'^2$
 $= L du^2 + 2M du dv + N dv^2$

$L = -\vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{n}^0_u$
 $M = -\vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{n}^0_v = -\vec{r}_v \cdot \vec{n}^0_u$
 $N = -\vec{r}_v \cdot \vec{n}^0_v$
 $k_n = -\frac{d\vec{r} \cdot d\vec{n}^0}{ds^2}$

$= \frac{(du, dv) \begin{bmatrix} L & M \\ M & N \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix}}{(du, dv) \begin{bmatrix} E & F \\ F & G \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} du \\ dv \end{pmatrix}}$