

复旦大学力学与工程科学系

2010~2011学年第一学期期末考试试卷——参考答案

A卷 B卷

课程名称：数学分析 (I) 课程代码：MATH120008.09

开课院系：力学与工程科学系 考试形式：开卷/闭卷/课程论文

姓名：_____ 学号：_____ 专业：_____

题号	1/(1)	1/(2)	2/(1)	2/(2)	3/(1)	3/(2)	4/(1)	4/(2)	5	6/(1)
得分										
题号	6/(2)	6/(3)	7/(1)	7/(2)	7/(3)	7/(4)	8/(1)	8/(2)	8/(3)	8/(4)
得分										
总分										

Problem 1 (基于无限小增量公式研究函数局部性质) 对如下极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t \cdot \ln(1+t) dt - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{x^4}{8}}{(x - \sin x)(e^{x^2} - 1)}$$

可基于无限小增量公式及其系统方法，获得：

1. (10%) 分子部分函数，在0点处的5阶展开式
2. (10%) 分母部分函数，在0点处的5阶展开式

答案

1

$$\text{分子部分: } f(x) = \int_0^x \sin t \ln(1+t) dt$$

$$f'(x) = \sin x \ln(1+x)$$

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^6)$$

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

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

$$\ln(1+x) = x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} + o(x^5)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{故: } f'(x) &= (x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^6))(x - \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{4} + \frac{x^5}{5} + o(x^5)) \\
&= x^2 - \frac{x^3}{2} + \frac{x^4}{6} + o(x^4) \\
f(x) &= \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^4}{8} + \frac{x^5}{30} + o(x^5) \\
\text{分子部分} &= \frac{x^5}{30} + o(x^5)
\end{aligned}$$

2

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{分母部分: } &(x - \sin x)(e^{x^2} - 1) \\
&= [x - (x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^6))](1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2!} + \frac{x^6}{3!} + o(x^6) - 1) \\
&= (\frac{x^3}{3!} - \frac{x^5}{5!} + o(x^6))(x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2!} + o(x^5)) \\
&= \frac{x^5}{3!} + o(x^5) \\
\text{故 原式} &= \frac{\frac{x^5}{30} + o(x^5)}{\frac{x^5}{3!} + o(x^5)} = \frac{1}{5}
\end{aligned}$$

注：分母部分处理，有

$$e^y = 1 + y + \frac{y^2}{2!} + \frac{y^3}{3!} + o(y^3)$$

故结合复合函数极限定理，有：

$$e^{x^2} = 1 + x^2 + \frac{x^4}{2!} + \frac{x^6}{3!} + o(x^6)$$

其它处理类似。

Problem 2 (基于导数性质定性获得函数全局性质) 基于渐近性质、单调性及凹凸性，定性作出下列函数图像

$$f(x) = [(x-2)(x+1)^2]^{1/3}$$

已知：

$$f'(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{[(x-2)(x+1)^2]^{2/3}}, \quad f''(x) = -2 \cdot \frac{x(x+1)^2}{[(x-2)(x+1)^2]^{5/3}}$$

1. (10%) 说明：上述函数以 $y = x$ 为斜渐近线，需要分析过程。
2. (10%) 试定性作出函数图像，对于单调及凹凸区间需要列表并在图示中表现。

答案

1

对于渐近线, 考虑: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{[(x-2)(x+1)^2]^{\frac{1}{3}}}{x}$

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

考虑: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$ 结合复合函数极限定理, 如有: $\exists \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\frac{1}{t})}{\frac{1}{t}}$ 则有: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\frac{1}{t})}{\frac{1}{t}}$

故考虑: $\frac{f(\frac{1}{t})}{\frac{1}{t}} = [(1-2t)(1+t)^2]^{\frac{1}{3}} = [(1-2t)(1+2t+t^2)]^{\frac{1}{3}}$

$$= [1-5t^2]^{\frac{1}{3}} = 1 - \frac{5}{3}t^2 + o(t^2) \rightarrow 1$$

故 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = 1 =: k$

另考虑: $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - k \cdot x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (f(x) - x)$

同理考虑: $f(\frac{1}{t}) - \frac{1}{t} = [(\frac{1}{t}-2)(\frac{1}{t}+1)^2]^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{1}{t}$
 $= \frac{1}{t} [(1-2t)(1+t)^2]^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{t} (1-5t^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} - \frac{1}{t}$
 $= \frac{1}{t} [1 - \frac{5}{3}t^2 + o(t^2) - 1] = -\frac{5}{3}t + o(t) \rightarrow 0$

综上有: 斜渐近线 $y = x$ as $x \rightarrow \infty$

$$\text{已知: } f'(x) = \frac{(x+1)(x-1)}{[(x-2)(x+1)^2]^{\frac{2}{3}}}, \quad f''(x) = -2 \frac{(x+1)^2}{[(x-2)(x+1)^2]^{\frac{5}{3}}}$$

$$\text{另有: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 2} f'(x) = +\infty; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1+0} f'(x) = -\infty; \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow -1-0} f'(x) = +\infty$$

Problem 3 (利用导数运算简化常微分方程) 现需求解以下关于 $y(x)$ 的常微分方程:

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}(x) + x \frac{dy}{dx}(x) + y(x) = 0$$

考虑变换自变量的方法, 基本思想为: 引入 $x = \phi(t)$ (要求其可逆且反函数导数存在), 故有 $\hat{y}(t) := y(\phi(t))$, $y(x) = \hat{y}(t(x))$, 由此可得关于 $\hat{y}(t)$ 的常微分方程. 对上述方程, 引入 $x = \phi(t) = e^t$,

1. (10%) 获得关于 $\hat{y}(t)$ 的常微分方程.

2. (10%) 求解关于 $\hat{y}(t)$ 的常微分方程并获得 $y(x)$ 的形式.

答案

3/1

已有: $x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}(x) + x \frac{dy}{dx}(x) + y(x) = 0$

引入: $x = \phi(t) = e^t \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^+)$, 即为光滑微分同胚

故有: $y(x) = y(\phi(t)) = \hat{y}(t(x))$, 此处 $t(x) = \ln x \quad (x > 0)$

由此: $\frac{dy}{dx}(x) = \frac{d\hat{y}}{dt}(t) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}(x) = \frac{d\hat{y}}{dt}(t) \cdot \frac{1}{e^t}$

故: $\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}(x) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\frac{d\hat{y}}{dt}(t)}{e^t} \right) \cdot \frac{dt}{dx}(x) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\frac{d\hat{y}}{dt}(t)}{e^t} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}(x)}$
 $= \frac{1}{e^{2t}} \left(\frac{d^2 \hat{y}}{dt^2}(t) - \frac{d\hat{y}}{dt}(t) \right)$

综上: $x \frac{dy}{dx}(x) = \frac{d\hat{y}}{dt}(t) \quad x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2}(x) = \frac{d^2 \hat{y}}{dt^2}(t) - \frac{d\hat{y}}{dt}(t)$

$$\frac{d^2 \hat{y}}{dt^2}(t) - \frac{d\hat{y}}{dt}(t) + \frac{d\hat{y}}{dt}(t) + \hat{y}(t) = \frac{d^2 \hat{y}}{dt^2}(t) + \hat{y}(t) = 0$$

3/2

按一般公式, 则有: $\hat{y}(t) = c_1 \cos t + c_2 \sin t$

$$= c_1 \cos(\ln x) + c_2 \sin(\ln x) = f(x) \quad \forall x > 0$$

注: 本题第二部分仅要求直接利用公式, 部分同学对此仍给予了细致分析。

Problem 4 (Cauchy中值定理的基本应用) 可基于Cauchy中值定理, 获得无限小增量公式及带有Lagrange余项的有限增量公式。

1. (10%) 试推导, 带有Lagrange余项的朴素形式的有限增量公式。

2. (10%) 试推导, 朴素形式的无限小增量公式。

答案

4

对于朴素形式, 即为 $f'(x_0) = \dots = f^{(n)}(x_0) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{利用Cauchy中值定理, 有: } \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{(x - x_0)^n} = \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{(x - x_0)^n - (x_0 - x_0)^n} = \frac{f'(\xi_1)}{n(\xi_1 - x_0)^{n-1}} \\
& = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{f'(\xi_1) - f'(x_0)}{(\xi_1 - x_0)^{n-1} - (x_0 - x_0)^{n-1}} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{(n-1)(\xi_2 - x_0)^{n-2}} \\
& = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \cdot \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{(\xi_2 - x_0)^{n-2} - (x_0 - x_0)^{n-2}} \\
& = \dots = \frac{1}{n(n-1)\dots 2} \cdot \frac{f^{(n-1)}(\xi_{n-1})}{(\xi_{n-1} - x_0)^{n-(n-1)}} = \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \frac{f^{(n-1)}(\xi_{n-1})}{\xi_{n-1} - x_0}
\end{aligned}$$

4/1

对于有限增量公式, 设有 $f(x) \in C[x_0, x], \exists f^{(k)}(x) \in C[x_0, x] \quad k = 1, \dots, n-1$

以及 $\exists f^{(n)}(x) \in \mathbb{R} \quad \forall x \in (x_0, x)$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{则基于上述公共数学结构, 有: } \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{(x - x_0)^n} = \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \frac{f^{(n-1)}(\xi_{n-1})}{\xi_{n-1} - x_0} = \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \frac{f^{(n-1)}(\xi_{n-1}) - f^{(n-1)}(x_0)}{(\xi_{n-1} - x_0) - (x_0 - x_0)} \\
& = \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \frac{f^{(n)}(\xi_n)}{1} = \frac{1}{n!} \cdot f^{(n)}(\xi_n)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故有 } f(x) = f(x_0) + \frac{f^{(n)}(x_0 + \theta(x - x_0))}{n!} \cdot (x - x_0)^n \quad \text{此处 } \theta \in (0, 1)$$

此处处理无极限过程。

4/2

对于无限小增量公式 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 点具有直到 n 阶导数

故 $\exists B_\lambda(x_0)$, 其上存在 $f^{(k)}(x), k = 1, \dots, n-1$

$$\text{则基于上述公共数学结构, 有: } \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{(x - x_0)^n} = \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \frac{f^{(n-1)}(\xi_{n-1}(x))}{\xi_{n-1}(x) - x_0} = \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \frac{f^{(n-1)}(\xi_{n-1}(x)) - f^{(n-1)}(x_0)}{\xi_{n-1}(x) - x_0}$$

此处 $x_0 < \xi_{n-1}(x) < x$ 故按极限夹逼性, 有: $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+0} \xi_{n-1}(x) = x_0$

$$\text{由于 } \exists f^{(n)}(x_0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(x) - f^{(n-1)}(x_0)}{x - x_0} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+} \xi_{n-1}(x) = x_0$ 且满足非接触性条件, 按复合函数极限定理

$$\text{则有 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(\xi_{n-1}(x)) - f^{(n-1)}(x_0)}{\xi_{n-1}(x) - x_0} = f^{(n)}(x_0)$$

$$\text{综上有 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0+} \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{(x - x_0)^n} = f^{(n)}(x_0) = 0 \text{ 即 } f(x) = f(x_0) + o((x - x_0)^n)$$

注: 上述 $\xi_{n-1}(x)$ 中的 n 是确定的自然数, 有少数同学误对 n 取极限。

Problem 5 (不定积分基本运算) (10%) 试计算以下不定积分:

$$\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

注: 可考虑先进行分部积分; 如涉及第二类换元法则需指明微分同胚等。

答案

5

$$\begin{aligned} \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx &= x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \int x d\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} = x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \int x \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx \\ &= x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \int \frac{x^2 - a^2 + a^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} dx = x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - \int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx + a^2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$2I = x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + a^2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} \stackrel{\text{令}}{=} x(\theta) = a \tan \theta \quad \theta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right) (\text{设 } a > 0)$$

$$x(\theta) = a \sec^2(\theta) > 0 \quad \forall \theta \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{故 } x(\theta) \in C^1\left(\left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \mathbb{R}\right)$$

$$\text{故 } \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}} = \int \frac{a \sec^2 \theta d\theta}{a \sec \theta} = \int \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta} = \int \frac{\cos \theta d\theta}{\cos^2 \theta} = \int \frac{d \sin \theta}{(1 - \sin^2 \theta)}$$

$$\int \frac{d \sin \theta}{(1 + \sin \theta)(1 - \sin \theta)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{1 + \sin \theta} + \frac{1}{1 - \sin \theta} \right) d \sin \theta = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + \sin \theta}{1 - \sin \theta} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}}{1 - \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2}}} + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + x}{\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} - x} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2})^2}{a^2} + C = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C$$

$$\text{综上 } I = \frac{1}{2} x\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{a^2}{2} \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) + C$$

Problem 6 (Riemann 积分基本分析性质)

已有 $f(x) \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$, 现有

$$g(x) \triangleq \begin{cases} c_i & x = x_i \in [a, b] (i \in \mathbb{N}) \\ f(x) & x \in [a, b] - \{x_i\}_{i=1}^{+\infty} \end{cases}$$

此处, $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^{+\infty} \subset [a, b]$ 。

1. (10%) 证明: 如有 $x_i \rightarrow x_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, 则有: $x_0 \in [a, b]$ 。

2. (10%) 证明: 如有 $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^{+\infty}$ 收敛且 $\{c_i\}_{i=1}^{+\infty}$ 有界, 则有: $g(x) \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$ 且 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx$ 。

3. (10%) 如果有 $[a, b]$ 上有限实函数 $h(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上仅有有限个第一类间断点 (即间断点左右单侧极限存在但不相等) 而其余点连续, 则其 $[a, b]$ 上 Riemann 可积, 且仍可基于 Newton-Leibnize 公式计算其积分, 试叙述相关处理。

答案

6.1

$x_i \rightarrow x_0$ as $n \rightarrow +\infty$ 由于 $a \leq x_i \leq b$

利用数列极限的保号性有 $x_0 \in [a, b]$

6.2

现有 $\{x_i\}_{i=1}^{+\infty}$ 收敛且 $\{c_i\}_{i=1}^{+\infty}$ 有界

估计 $|\sigma(g, P, \xi) - \int_a^b f(x) dx| \leq |\sigma(g, P, \xi) - \sigma(f, P, \xi)| + |\sigma(f, P, \xi) - \int_a^b f(x) dx|$

由于 $|\sigma(f, P, \xi) - \int_a^b f(x) dx| \rightarrow 0$ as $|P| \rightarrow 0$ 故以下估计 $|\sigma(g, P, \xi) - \sigma(f, P, \xi)|$

$$= \left| \sum_{i=1}^N (g(\xi_i) - f(\xi_i)) \Delta x_i \right| \leq \sum_{i=1}^N |g(\xi_i) - f(\xi_i)| \Delta x_i = \sum_{[x_{i-1}, x_i] \cap \{x_j\}_{j=1}^{+\infty} \neq \emptyset} |g(\xi_i) - f(\xi_i)| \Delta x_i$$

由于 $x_i \rightarrow x_0 \in [a, b]$ as $i \rightarrow +\infty$

故 $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists N_\epsilon \in \mathbb{N}$ 有 $x_n \in B_\epsilon(x_0), \forall n \geq N_\epsilon$

$$RHS \leq \sum_{[x_{i-1}, x_i] \cap \{x_j\}_{j=1}^{N_\epsilon-1} \neq \emptyset} |g(\xi_i) - f(\xi_i)| \Delta x_i + \sum_{[x_{i-1}, x_i] \cap \{x_j\}_{j \geq N_\epsilon} \neq \emptyset} |g(\xi_i) - f(\xi_i)| \Delta x_i$$

$$\leq M \cdot 2(N_\epsilon - 1)|P| + M(2\epsilon + 2|P|)$$

$$= M \cdot 2N_\epsilon |P| + M \cdot 2\epsilon < 3M\epsilon \quad \forall |P| < \frac{\epsilon}{2N_\epsilon} =: \delta_\epsilon$$

此处 $M = 2 \max\{\sup_{[a, b]} |f(x)|, \sup_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \{ |c_i| \}\} \in \mathbb{R}^+$

综上有 $\lim_{|P| \rightarrow 0} \sigma(g, P, \xi) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$

6.3

现 $h(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上分段连续, 不妨设 $h(x) \in C[a, \xi], h(x) \in C(\xi, b]$

$$\text{作: } \hat{h}(x) \triangleq \begin{cases} h(x), x \in [a, \xi) \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \xi^-} h(x), x = \xi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则有 } \begin{cases} \hat{h}(x) \in C[a, \xi] \\ \hat{h}(x) \in \mathcal{R}[a, \xi] \end{cases}$$

$$\text{且 } \int_a^\xi h(x) dx = \int_a^\xi \hat{h}(x) dx$$

$$\text{作 } \tilde{h}(x) \triangleq \begin{cases} h(x), x \in (\xi, b] \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow \xi^+} h(x), x = \xi \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则有 } \begin{cases} \tilde{h}(x) \in C[\xi, b] \\ \tilde{h}(x) \in \mathcal{R}[\xi, b] \end{cases}$$

$$\text{且 } \int_\xi^b h(x) dx = \int_\xi^b \tilde{h}(x) dx$$

$$\text{综上有 } \int_a^b h(x) dx = \left(\int_a^\xi + \int_\xi^b \right) h(x) dx = \int_a^\xi \hat{h}(x) dx + \int_\xi^b \tilde{h}(x) dx$$

$h(x) \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$ 且右方二项可基于Newton - Leibnize公式计算

注: 由 $h(x) \in \mathcal{R}[a, \xi] \cap \mathcal{R}[\xi, b]$

证: $h(x) \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$

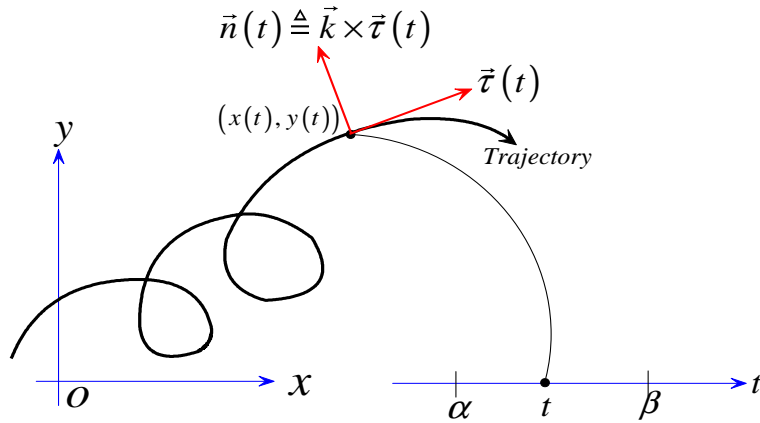
基于 $\omega(h(x), P_{[a,b]}) = U(h, P_{[a,b]}) - L(h, P_{[a,b]})$

$$\leq (U(h, P_{[a,b]} \cup \{\xi\}) + \Omega|P|) - (L(h, P_{[a,b]} \cup \{\xi\}) - \Omega|P|)$$

$$= U(h, P_{[a,b]} \cup \{\xi\}) - L(h, P_{[a,b]} \cup \{\xi\}) + 2\Omega|P|$$

$$< (\epsilon + \epsilon) + 2|\Omega||P| \quad \text{as } |P| < \delta_\epsilon \quad \text{thanks to } h(x) \in \mathcal{R}[a, \xi] \cap \mathcal{R}[\xi, b]$$

$$< (2 + 2|\Omega|)\epsilon \quad \text{as } |P| < \min\{\delta_\epsilon, \epsilon\}$$



Problem 7 (平面运动方程的基本理论及应用) 一般平面运动的轨迹 (Trajectory), 如上图所示, 可按以下参数形式表示:

$$\gamma(t) : [\alpha, \beta] \ni t \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

此处参数 t 为时间。可得, 此运动的加速度在局部自然基 $\{\vec{\tau}(t), \vec{n}(t)\}$ 下的表达式为:

$$\begin{cases} a_{\tau}(t) = dv/dt(t) \\ a_n(t) = \text{sgn}(\ddot{y}\dot{x} - \dot{y}\ddot{x})(t) \cdot \kappa(t) \cdot v^2(t) = \text{sgn}(\ddot{y}\dot{x} - \dot{y}\ddot{x})(t) \cdot v^2(t)/\rho(t) \end{cases}$$

此处 $v(t) \triangleq \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t)}$ 为速率, $\kappa(t) \triangleq |\ddot{y}\dot{x} - \dot{y}\ddot{x}| / (\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2)^{3/2}$ 为曲率, $\rho(t) \triangleq 1/\kappa(t)$ 为曲率半径。

- (10%) 设 t_0 时刻, $\dot{y}(t_0) \neq 0$, 则有局部微分同胚 $y(t) \in \mathcal{C}^2(B_{\lambda}(t_0); y(B_{\lambda}(t_0)))$ 。籍此, 试说明: $\text{sgn}(\ddot{y}\dot{x} - \dot{y}\ddot{x})$ 取决于轨迹的局部凹凸性以及运动方向, 需给出表达式。
- (10%) 考虑质量为 m 的小珠串在一光滑的铁丝上, 铁丝在竖直平面内且其形状为抛物线 $y^2 = 2px$ ($p > 0$)。初始时刻小珠高度为 $y = h$ 且初速度为零, 试证明小珠下滑过程所受的约束力为

$$\mathbf{N}(y) = mg \cdot \left[2p^2 \frac{h-y}{(p^2 + y^2)^{3/2}} - \frac{y}{(p^2 + y^2)^{1/2}} \right] \mathbf{n}(y)$$
 此处, 右式第一项为法向加速度贡献, 右式第二项为重力贡献。注: 小珠下滑过程的速率可基于机械能守恒获得。
- (10%) 试基于无需小增量公式, 分析在 $y = 0$ 附近约束力的多项式逼近形式。
- (10%) 试从单调性方面, 分析上述法向加速度贡献以及重力贡献的变化规律。

答案

7.1

$$\dot{y}(t_0) \neq 0 \text{ 则 } \exists y(t) \in C^2(B_\lambda(t_0); y(B_\lambda(t_0)))$$

$$\text{故 } x = x(t) = x(t(y)) = \tilde{x}(y)$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{d\tilde{x}}{dy}(y) = \dot{x}(t) \cdot \frac{dt}{dy}(t) = \frac{\dot{x}(t)}{\dot{y}(t)}$$

$$\frac{d^2\tilde{x}}{dy^2}(y) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{\dot{x}(t)}{\dot{y}(t)} \right) \frac{dt}{dy}(t) = \frac{\ddot{x}(t)\dot{y}(t) - \dot{x}(t)\ddot{y}(t)}{\dot{y}^2(t)} \frac{1}{\dot{y}(t)}$$

$$\text{故 } \text{sgn}(\dot{y}(t)\dot{x}(t) - \ddot{x}(t)\dot{y}(t)) = -\text{sgn}\left(\frac{d^2\tilde{x}}{dy^2}(y)\dot{y}(t)\right)$$

7.2

本问题，由于自小珠开始下落，即 $t > 0$ ，有 $\dot{y}(t) \neq 0$ ，故有：

$$mg \cos \theta + N = m \frac{v^2}{\rho} \text{sgn}\left(-\frac{d^2\tilde{x}}{dy^2}(y)\dot{y}(t)\right)$$

$$\text{由 } y^2 = 2px \quad 2y \frac{dy}{dx} = 2p \quad \frac{dy}{dx}(x) = \tan \theta = \frac{p}{y}$$

$$\text{而 } \frac{d^2\tilde{x}}{dy^2}(y) = \frac{1}{p} > 0 \quad \dot{y}(t) < 0$$

$$\text{故有 } mg \frac{y}{\sqrt{p^2 + y^2}} + N(y) = m \frac{v^2(y)}{\rho(y)}$$

$$\text{按机械能守恒有 } mgh = mgy + \frac{1}{2}mv^2(y) \quad v^2(y) = 2g(h - y)$$

另关于曲率半径 $k(y) = k(t(y))$

$$\text{而 } k(t) = \frac{|\dot{y}(t)\dot{x}(t) - \ddot{x}(t)\dot{y}(t)|}{(\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t))^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{|\dot{y}^3(t)| \left| \frac{d^2\tilde{x}}{dy^2}(y) \right|}{(\dot{y}^2(t) + \left(\frac{d\tilde{x}}{dy}\right)^2(y)\dot{y}^2(t))^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\left| \frac{d^2\tilde{x}}{dy^2}(y) \right|}{\left(1 + \left(\frac{d\tilde{x}}{dy}\right)^2(y)\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = k(y)$$

$$\text{现 } \tilde{x}(y) = \frac{y^2}{2p}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{d\tilde{x}}{dy}(y) = \frac{y}{p} \\ \frac{d^2\tilde{x}}{dy^2}(y) = \frac{1}{p} \end{cases}$$

$$k(y) = \frac{\frac{1}{p}}{\left(1 + \frac{y^2}{p^2}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{p^2}{(p^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$\text{综上: } mg \frac{y}{\sqrt{p^2 + y^2}} + N(y) = m \frac{2g(h - y)p^2}{(p^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$N(y) = mg \left[2p^2 \frac{h - y}{(p^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{y}{(p^2 + y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right]$$

7.3

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{由 } N(y) &= mg \left[2p^2 \frac{h-y}{(p^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{y}{(p^2+y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right] \\
&= mg \left[\frac{2}{p} (h-y) \left(1 + \left(\frac{y}{p}\right)^2 \right)^{-\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{p} y \left(1 + \left(\frac{y}{p}\right)^2 \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right] \\
&= mg \left[\frac{2}{p} (h-y) \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{y}{p}\right)^2 + o(y^2) \right) - \frac{1}{p} y \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y}{p}\right)^2 + o(y^2) \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{mg}{p} \left[2(h-y) \left(1 - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{y}{p}\right)^2 + o(y^2) \right) - y \left(1 - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{y}{p}\right)^2 + o(y^2) \right) \right] \\
&= \frac{mg}{p} \left[2h - 2y - 3h \frac{y^2}{p^2} + o(y^2) - y + o(y^2) \right] \\
&= \frac{mg}{p} \left[2h - 3y - \frac{3h}{p^2} y^2 + o(y^2) \right] \\
\text{在 } y=0 \text{ 处 } N(0) &= m \frac{2gh}{p} = \frac{mg}{p} \cdot 2h
\end{aligned}$$

7.4

$$\begin{cases} N_{a_n}(y) = 2m g p^2 \frac{h-y}{(p^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ N_G(y) = -m g \frac{y}{(p^2+y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{dN_G}{dy}(y) = -m g \frac{\sqrt{p^2+y^2} - y \frac{y}{\sqrt{p^2+y^2}}}{(p^2+y^2)} = -m g \frac{p^2}{(p^2+y^2)^2} < 0$$

故 $N_G(y)$ 的贡献在下落过程中逐渐减小

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{dN_{a_n}}{dy}(y) &= m g \cdot 2p^2 \frac{-(p^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (h-y)^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{p^2+y^2}}{(p^2+y^2)^3} \\
&= m g \cdot 2p^2 \frac{-(p^2+y^2) - \frac{3}{2}(h-y)}{(p^2+y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} = -m g \cdot 2p^2 \frac{y^2 - \frac{3}{2}y + (p^2 + \frac{3}{2}h)}{(p^2+y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}
\end{aligned}$$

考虑 $\Delta = \frac{9}{4} - 4(p^2 + \frac{3}{2}h)$ 可决定 $N_{a_n}(y)$ 的单调性, 无需作进一步说明。

Problem 8 (定积分应用理论) 设 \mathbb{R}^3 中的 \mathcal{C}^1 曲线, 其一般表达形式为:

$$\gamma(t) : [\alpha, \beta] \ni t \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \\ z(t) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

按折线逼近的思想, 我们可获得 \mathbb{R}^3 中 \mathcal{C}^1 曲线弧长计算式:

$$S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t) + \dot{z}^2(t)} dt$$

进一步, 如已知曲线上任一点的密度为 $\rho(x, y, z)$, 则可研究此曲线的质量。基本思想仍然为:

- (1) 先在曲线上打分点, 由此获得相邻两分点间的微弧长, 设想每段微弧长上的项密度为常数 (取微弧长中任意一点处的线密度), 由此获得微质量;
- (2) 将每段微弧长对应的微质量求和得到部分和;
- (3) 对部分和求极限, 则得到曲线质量的计算式。具体分析过程, 归结如下:

1. (10%) 证明: 微弧长具有如下性质

$$\Delta S_i = \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t) + \dot{z}^2(t)} dt = \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(\eta_i) + \dot{y}^2(\eta_i) + \dot{z}^2(\eta_i)} \Delta t_i$$

此处 $\eta_i \in [t_{i-1}, t_i]$

2. (10%) 证明: 当 $\rho(t) \triangleq \rho(x(t), y(t), z(t)) \in \mathcal{R}[\alpha, \beta]$, 则有

$$\exists \lim_{|P_i| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^N \rho(\xi_i) \Delta S_i = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho(t) \cdot \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t) + \dot{z}^2(t)} dt \in \mathbb{R}$$

此处, $\xi_i \in [t_{i-1}, t_i]$ ($i = 1, \dots, N$) 可为任意选取。

3. (10%) 如果上述分析中, 直接以折线替代弧长, 则仍有:

$$\exists \lim_{|P_i| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^N \rho(\xi_i) \Delta L_i = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho(t) \cdot \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t) + \dot{z}^2(t)} dt \in \mathbb{R}$$

此处

$$\Delta L_i = \sqrt{(x(t_i) - x(t_{i-1}))^2 + (y(t_i) - y(t_{i-1}))^2 + (z(t_i) - z(t_{i-1}))^2}$$

$\xi_i \in [t_{i-1}, t_i]$ ($i = 1, \dots, N$) 可为任意选取。

4. (10%) \mathbb{R}^3 中柱面 $(x - \frac{R}{2})^2 + y^2 = (\frac{R}{2})^2$ 被球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$ 所截出曲线称为 Viviani 曲线, 其参数表示可选择为:

$$\gamma(\theta) : [0, 2\pi] \ni \theta \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} x(\theta) \\ y(\theta) \\ z(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \frac{R}{2} + \frac{R}{2} \cos \theta \\ \frac{R}{2} \sin \theta \\ \sqrt{R^2 - x^2(\theta) - y^2(\theta)} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

设其密度分布为 $\rho(\theta) = \sqrt{1 + \cos^2(\frac{\theta}{2})}$ 。试计算此 Viviani 曲线的质量。

答案

8.1

$$\Delta s_i = \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t) + \dot{z}^2(t)} dt$$

$$\frac{\Delta s_i}{\Delta t_i} = \frac{1}{\Delta t_i} \int_{t_{i-1}}^{t_i} \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t) + \dot{z}^2(t)} dt \in [m, M]$$

m, M 为 $\sqrt{\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t) + \dot{z}^2(t)}$ 在 $[t_{i-1}, t_i]$ 上的最值

由介值定理 $\exists \eta_i \in [t_{i-1}, t_i]$ 使得 $\frac{\Delta s_i}{\Delta t_i} = \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(\eta_i) + \dot{y}^2(\eta_i) + \dot{z}^2(\eta_i)}$

8.2

对于以弧长逼近

$$\begin{aligned}
& \text{估计} \left| \sum_{i=1}^N \rho(\xi_i) \Delta s_i - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho(t) \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t) + \dot{z}^2(t)} dt \right| \\
& \leq \left| \sum_{i=1}^N \rho(\xi_i) \Delta s_i - \sum_{i=1}^N \rho(\xi_i) \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(\xi_i) + \dot{y}^2(\xi_i) + \dot{z}^2(\xi_i)} \Delta t_i \right| \\
& \quad + \left| \sum_{i=1}^N \rho(\xi_i) \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(\xi_i) + \dot{y}^2(\xi_i) + \dot{z}^2(\xi_i)} \Delta t_i - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho(t) \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t) + \dot{z}^2(t)} dt \right| \\
& \text{估计} \left| \sum_{i=1}^N \rho(\xi_i) \Delta s_i - \sum_{i=1}^N \rho(\xi_i) \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(\xi_i) + \dot{y}^2(\xi_i) + \dot{z}^2(\xi_i)} \Delta t_i \right| \\
& = \left| \sum_{i=1}^N (\rho(\xi_i) \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(\eta_i) + \dot{y}^2(\eta_i) + \dot{z}^2(\eta_i)} \Delta t_i - \rho(\xi_i) \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(\xi_i) + \dot{y}^2(\xi_i) + \dot{z}^2(\xi_i)}) \Delta t_i \right| \\
& \leq \sum_{i=1}^N |\rho(\xi_i)| (|\dot{x}(\eta_i) - \dot{x}(\xi_i)| + |\dot{y}(\eta_i) - \dot{y}(\xi_i)| + |\dot{z}(\eta_i) - \dot{z}(\xi_i)|) \Delta t_i \\
& = \sup_{[\alpha, \beta]} |\rho(t)| (\omega(\dot{x}(t), P_t) + \omega(\dot{y}(t), P_t) + \omega(\dot{z}(t), P_t)) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } \dot{x}(t), \dot{y}(t), \dot{z}(t) \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]
\end{aligned}$$

8.3

对于以折线逼近

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| \sum_{i=1}^N \rho(\xi_i) \Delta L_i - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho(t) \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t) + \dot{z}^2(t)} dt \right| \\
& \leq \left| \sum_{i=1}^N \rho(\xi_i) \Delta L_i - \sigma(f, P_t, \xi) \right| + \left| \sigma(\rho, P_t, \xi) - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho(t) \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t) + \dot{z}^2(t)} dt \right| \\
& \text{此处} \left| \sum_{i=1}^N \rho(\xi_i) \Delta L_i - \sigma(\rho, P_t, \xi) \right| \\
& = \left| \sum_{i=1}^N \rho(\xi_i) \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(\lambda_i) + \dot{y}^2(\mu_i) + \dot{z}^2(\theta_i)} \Delta t_i - \sum_{i=1}^N \rho(\xi_i) \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(\xi_i) + \dot{y}^2(\xi_i) + \dot{z}^2(\xi_i)} \Delta t_i \right| \\
& \leq \sum_{i=1}^N |\rho(\xi_i)| (|\dot{x}(\lambda_i) - \dot{x}(\xi_i)| + |\dot{y}(\mu_i) - \dot{y}(\xi_i)| + |\dot{z}(\theta_i) - \dot{z}(\xi_i)|) \Delta t_i \\
& \leq \sup_{[\alpha, \beta]} |\rho(t)| (\omega(\dot{x}(t), P_t) + \omega(\dot{y}(t), P_t) + \omega(\dot{z}(t), P_t)) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } |P_t| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{thanks to } \dot{x}(t), \dot{y}(t), \dot{z}(t) \in \mathcal{R}[\alpha, \beta] \\
& \text{而} \left| \sigma(f, P_t, \xi) - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \rho(t) \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(t) + \dot{y}^2(t) + \dot{z}^2(t)} dt \right| \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } |P_t| \rightarrow 0
\end{aligned}$$

$$\gamma(\theta) : [0, 2\pi] \ni \theta \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} x(\theta) \\ y(\theta) \\ z(\theta) \end{bmatrix} \triangleq \begin{bmatrix} \frac{R}{2}(1 + \cos \theta) \\ \frac{R}{2} \sin \theta \\ \sqrt{R^2 - x^2(\theta) - y^2(\theta)} \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$\rho(\theta) = \sqrt{1 + \cos^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right)}$$

$$\text{由于} \begin{cases} x(\theta) = \frac{R}{2}(1 + \cos \theta) = R \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2} \\ y(\theta) = R \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \\ z(\theta) = \sqrt{R^2 - R^2 \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} = R \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \end{cases} \quad \theta \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}(\theta) = -\frac{R}{2} \sin \theta \\ \dot{y}(\theta) = \frac{R}{2} \cos \theta \\ \dot{z}(\theta) = \frac{R}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= \int_0^{2\pi} \rho(\theta) \sqrt{\dot{x}^2(\theta) + \dot{y}^2(\theta) + \dot{z}^2(\theta)} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} \frac{R}{2} \sqrt{1 + \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta \\ &= \frac{R}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{2}) d\theta = \frac{R}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \frac{1 + \cos \theta}{2}) d\theta = \frac{3}{2} \pi R \end{aligned}$$

注：尽量详细地给出推理和运算步骤，给分上侧重正确的思想和方法

注：本卷共计 200 分（每小题记 10 分，为便于计分），力求体现微积分基本理论及其应用