

# 重积分

Def: 面积. 取列为  $U_0 = [x_0, x_1], [x_1, x_2], \dots, [x_{n-1}, x_n]$ , 包含于的面积. 本集非空面积. 上确界, 下确界相同  $\Rightarrow$  可积面积

Def: 边界区域. 边界面积为 0 (注: 边界面积为 0)

Thm: 2D 面积非 0 面积为 0

二重积分

Def: 二重积分  $\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i, y_i) \Delta A_i$  (与区域方法 (矩形) 取法无关)

(implies:  $S = \text{area}(D) \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta A_i = 0$ )

Thm:  $f$  在边界区域  $D$  上连续,  $\mu_m$  在  $D$  上可积. (注意:  $f$  有界且边界区域面积为 0 的曲线不连续)

多重积分

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 f(x,y) dx dy, \quad x, y \in [0,1]$$

properties: 线性, 区域可加, 保序, 绝对可积, 累积分, 积与中值定理

Thm:  $f(x,y)$  在  $D$  上可积,  $h(x) = \int_a^b f(x,y) dy$ ,  $h(x)$  存在可积  $\Rightarrow \iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \int_a^b h(x) dx$

conkey:  $f$  连续  $\Rightarrow$  累积分

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & 0 < x < y < 1 \\ -\frac{1}{2}, & 0 < y < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

significant 反例

奇函数

$$\begin{cases} x = x(u,v) \\ y = y(u,v) \end{cases} \quad (u,v) \in D' \rightarrow D \quad \text{一一对应}$$

Jacobian 行列式的意义  $\square$  in  $D'$   
 $\square$  平行四边形的面积

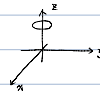
Thm:  $\iint_D f(x,y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} f(x(u,v), y(u,v)) |J(u,v)| du dv$  (use Jaber)

极角域简单 or 有极变量

significant

$$xy = z = 2z^2, \quad z = \sqrt{xy}, \quad \sqrt{xy} = 4$$

如:  $xy$  关系点时称



# 曲线、场论

$x^2 + y^2 = z^2 = a^2$  with  $x, y, z > 0$ , solve 曲线 对称性:  $f(x,y) = f(x,y,z)$

Thm: 总重:  $ds = \sqrt{1 + f_x^2 + f_y^2} dx dy$   $ds \cos \theta = dx dy$  法向量:  $(f_x, f_y, -1)$



例:  $\Sigma: x^2 + y^2 = z^2 = 2(x,y-z)$ , 求  $\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) ds$  (同时性: 重心/物原心)

$I = \iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 + y^2) ds$

Def: Thm: 曲线台参数  $S = \iint_D \sqrt{EG-F^2} du dv$   $E = \vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{r}_u, G = \vec{r}_v \cdot \vec{r}_v, F = \vec{r}_u \cdot \vec{r}_v$  Gauss 系数  $\sqrt{EG-F^2}$  Significant

Def: 单一曲线积分  $\int_C P dx + Q dy$  where  $F = (P, Q)$  亦即  $\int_C \vec{F} \cdot \vec{r}' ds$  where  $\vec{r}' = (dx, dy)$   
 对  $x$  曲线积分  $\rightarrow$  对  $y$

Def: 反向量  $\vec{r}$

$$\int_C \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C \vec{r} \cdot \vec{r}' ds \quad \text{where } \vec{r}' \text{ 为切线方向}$$

$$d\vec{r} = \vec{r}' ds = (dx, dy, dz) \quad \vec{r}' = (\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma) \quad \iint_C \vec{r} \cdot d\vec{r} = \int_C x dx + y dy + z dz$$

例:  $\iint_{\Sigma} xy z dx dy$ ,  $x^2 + y^2 = z^2 = 1, x, y > 0$ , 外侧

例:  $\iint_{\Sigma} (x^2 - y^2) dy dz - x dz dx$ ,  $z = 2(1 - x^2 - y^2), z = 0, z = 2$  下侧 (Using  $dy dz \leftrightarrow dx dz$ )

Def: Green 公式  $\iint_D (\frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial P}{\partial y}) dx dy = \int_C P dx + Q dy$   $\iint_D \frac{\partial Q}{\partial x} dx dy = \int_C Q dy$ ,  $\iint_D \frac{\partial P}{\partial y} dx dy = -\int_C P dx$   
 注意:  $|\vec{r}' \cdot \vec{n}|$  significance: curl

Thm: 4个等角  $du(x,y) = P dx + Q dy$

Def: Gauss 公式  $\iiint_V \vec{F} \cdot \vec{r}' dx dy dz = \iint_{\Sigma} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} ds$

Def: Stokes 公式  $\iint_{\Sigma} (\nabla \times \vec{F}) \cdot \vec{n} ds = \int_C \vec{F} \cdot d\vec{r}$   $P dx + Q dy + R dz$   
 $\left| \begin{matrix} dy dz & dz dx & dx dy \\ P & Q & R \end{matrix} \right|$

参考

Thm.  $\int_a^b f(x)g'(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx + \int_a^b f'(x)g(x) dx$   
 (1)  $\int_a^b \frac{x^2 - a^2}{\ln x} dx = \int_a^b x^2 dx = f(x)g(x)$   $\int_a^b f(x)g'(x) dx = \int_a^b [f'(x)g(x)] dx = \int_a^b [f'(x)g'(x)] dx$   
 (2)  $\int_a^b \frac{\ln(x)}{x^2} dx = \int_a^b \frac{\ln(x)}{x^2} dx$   $[x] \cdot [1/x]$   $f(x) = \int_a^b \frac{\ln(x)}{x^2} dx$   $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{x-1}{x^2}$   $f(x) = \int_a^b \frac{x-1}{x^2} dx$   
 purpose: 积分  $\ln(1+x) \rightarrow$  有理分式

Thm.  $f(x) = H(x-a, p) = \int_a^x f(x)g(x) dx$   $a < x < b$ ,  $p > 0$   
 $f(x) = H(x-a, p) = \int_a^x f(x)g(x) dx + f(a)p - f(a)a^p$

Thm.  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  - 收敛性  $\int_a^b f(x) dx \rightarrow 0$  when  $A \rightarrow \infty$   
 (1)  $\int_a^b e^{-x} dx$   $[a, \infty)$ ,  $(-\infty, b]$  收敛性  
 $\int_a^b \frac{1}{x} dx$   
 取  $x = \frac{1}{2}, A = x$  若  $x > \frac{1}{2}$

Thm. Cauchy  $|\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx| < \epsilon$  iff - 收敛性  
 Thm. Weierstrass  $|\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx| < |\int_a^b f(x) dx|$   $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  - 收敛  $\rightarrow$  原-收敛  
 Thm. A-D (1)  $f(x)g(x)$  收敛,  $g(x)$  无界且一致收敛  
 (2)  $\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx$  收敛,  $g(x)$  无界且  $x \rightarrow \infty$  在  $[c, d]$  一致  $\rightarrow 0$ .

eg.  $\int_a^b \frac{e^{-x}}{x^2} dx$   $p \in (0, 1)$ ,  $y > y_0$  - 收敛性  $(\int_a^b f(x) dx)$   
 $\int_a^b$  收敛至  $\frac{1}{2}$

Thm. 一致收敛  $\rightarrow$  一致收敛  
 $f$  收敛  $\rightarrow \sqrt{x}$  - 收敛  $\rightarrow \lim f = \int \lim$

$\forall \{a_n\}$  单调且  $\rightarrow \infty$   $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = \int_a^b \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x)g(x) dx$  Thm.  $\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx$  - 收敛性方向  $\rightarrow$  not "iff"  
 Thm.  $f(x)g(x) \in [0, \infty) \times [c, d]$ ,  $\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx$  - 收敛性, Thm.  $\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx$  (using  $\sum$  test?)

$\int_a^b \frac{e^{-x}}{x} dx = \int_a^b \frac{e^{-x}}{x} dx$   $\int_a^b \frac{e^{-x}}{x} dx$  - 收敛性

Thm.  $f(x)g(x)$ ,  $f(x)g(x)$  连续,  $\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx$  收敛性,  $\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx$  - 收敛 使用条件  
 Thm.  $\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx$  (using Thm. above)

Significant

Dirichlet 积分  $\int_a^b \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$   
 proof:  $I(a) = \int_a^b \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ ,  $f(x) = e^{-ax} \frac{\sin x}{x}$ ,  $f(x) = e^{-ax} \frac{\sin x}{x}$ ,  $f(x) = e^{-ax} \sin x$  conditions on  $[0, \infty) \times [0, \infty)$   
 Lemma:  $\int_a^b e^{-ax} \sin x$  于  $(0, \infty)$  上内闭一致收敛 (obvious)  
 $I(a) = -\int_a^b e^{-ax} \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{a^2} \int_a^b \sin x dx$  (分部积分)  
 取  $I(a) = -\arctan a + C$  且  $\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} I(a) = 0 \Rightarrow C = \frac{\pi}{2}$   
 所以  $I(a) = \frac{\pi}{2}$   
 $\text{sgn}(a) = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_a^b \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$

Beta 函数

$B(p, q) = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx$ ,  $\int_0^1 x^p dx$ ,  $p > 0$  且  $q > 0$  收敛, 从而定义域  $(0, \infty) \times (0, \infty)$   
 properties:  
 1. 连续  $\int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx$  - 收敛性 (利用  $\sum$ )  $(\int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx < \int_0^1 x^{p-1} dx)$   
 2.  $B(p, q) = B(q, p)$   
 3.  $B(p, q) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$ ,  $p, q > 0$   
 $B(p, q) = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)} = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$   
 4. 若  $x = \cos^2 \theta$ ,  $B(p, q) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^{2p-2} \theta \sin^{2q-2} \theta d\theta$ , then  $B(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) = \pi$

Gamma 函数  $\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$  收敛性 Domain  $(0, \infty)$

properties:  
 1. 连续  $\Gamma(x)$  (using U.C.)  $\rightarrow$  redefine  $(-\infty, 0)$   
 2.  $\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$  (using 分部积分)  $\Gamma(1) = 1!$ ,  $\Gamma(2) = 1!$   
 3. 若  $x = n^2$ ,  $\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$   $\Gamma(x) = \sqrt{x}$   
 $B(p, q) = \frac{\Gamma(p)\Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$  = 收敛性 + 收敛性 Amazing

eg.  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx = ? B(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$