

反常积分的计算

例 1. 求反常积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}(x+1)} dx$. (2016—2017)

解: 令 $\sqrt[3]{x} = t$, $x = t^3$, $dx = (t^3)' dt = 3t^2 dt$.

当 $x=0$ 时, $t=0$; 当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $t \rightarrow +\infty$, 于是,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}(x+1)} dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t(t^3+1)} \cdot 3t^2 dt \\ &= 3 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t}{t^3+1} dt\end{aligned}$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{3t}{t^3+1} dt &= \int \frac{3t}{(t+1)(t^2-t+1)} dt \\ &= \int \left(-\frac{1}{t+1} + \frac{t+1}{t^2-t+1} \right) dt \\ &= \int \left(-\frac{1}{t+1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2t-1+3}{t^2-t+1} \right) dt \\ &= \int \left(-\frac{1}{t+1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2t-1}{t^2-t+1} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{(t-\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} \right) dt \\ &= -\ln(t+1) + \frac{1}{2} \ln(t^2-t+1) + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{t-\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{t^2-t+1}{(t+1)^2} + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2t-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C,\end{aligned}$$

所以,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}(x+1)} dx &= 3 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t}{t^3+1} dt \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{t^2-t+1}{(t+1)^2} + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2t-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right]_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{t^2-t+1}{(t+1)^2} + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2t-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] \\ &\quad - \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{0^2-0+1}{(0+1)^2} + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{0-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right]\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{1}{t^2}}{(1 + \frac{1}{t})^2} + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2t-1}{\sqrt{3}} \right] \\
&\quad - \sqrt{3} \arctan \left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \ln 1 + \sqrt{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \sqrt{3} \left(-\frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi.
\end{aligned}$$

注: $\frac{3t}{(t+1)(t^2-t+1)} = \frac{A}{t+1} + \frac{Bt+C}{t^2-t+1} = \frac{A(t^2-t+1) + (Bt+C)(t+1)}{(t+1)(t^2-t+1)}$, 比较等式两边, 得

$$A(t^2-t+1) + (Bt+C)(t+1) = 3t.$$

取 $t = -1$, 得 $3A = -3 \Rightarrow A = -1$. 于是,

$$-(t^2-t+1) + (Bt+C)(t+1) = 3t \Rightarrow (Bt+C)(t+1) = (t+1)^2$$

取 $t = 0$, 得 $C = 1$, 取 $t = 1$, 得 $B + C = 2$, 即 $B = 1$,

故
$$\frac{3t}{(t+1)(t^2-t+1)} = -\frac{1}{t+1} + \frac{t+1}{t^2-t+1}.$$

例 2. 求反常积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x^2} dx$. (2017—2018)

解: 令 $t = x^2$, 则 $2x dx = dt$, $x = 0$ 时 $t = 0$; $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $t \rightarrow +\infty$, 所以,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} 2x dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} t (-e^{-t})' dt \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [t(-e^{-t})]_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} (-e^{-t}) dt \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} t(-e^{-t}) - 0 - e^{-t}]_0^{+\infty} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} [0 - (\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (-e^{-t}) - 1)] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} (-(0-1)) = \frac{1}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

例 3. 求反常积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+\sqrt{x})(1+x)}$. (2018—2019)

解: 令 $\sqrt{x} = t$, $x = t^2$, $dx = 2t dt$, $x = 0$ 时, $t = 0$; $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $t \rightarrow +\infty$, 于是,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+\sqrt{x})(1+x)} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2t dt}{(t^2+t)(1+t^2)} = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+t)(1+t^2)} dt.$$

因为

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{1}{(1+t)(1+t^2)} dt &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{1+t} + \frac{1-t}{1+t^2} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+t} dt - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{t}{1+t^2} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t) - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+t^2) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(1+t)^2}{1+t^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan t + C. \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+\sqrt{x})(1+x)} &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+t)(1+t^2)} dt \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(1+t)^2}{1+t^2} + \arctan t \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{(1+t)^2}{1+t^2} + \arctan t \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln 1 + \arctan 0 \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{(\frac{1}{t} + 1)^2}{\frac{1}{t^2} + 1} + \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan t = 0 + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

例 4. 求反常积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(x+1)\ln^2(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right] dx$. (2019—2020)

解:

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left[\frac{1}{(x+1)\ln^2(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right] dx &= \int \frac{1}{(x+1)\ln^2(1+x)} dx - \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{\ln^2(1+x)} d\ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{x} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} + \frac{1}{x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(x+1)\ln^2(1+x)} - \frac{1}{x^2} \right] dx &= \left[-\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} + \frac{1}{x} \right] \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} + \frac{1}{x} \right] - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[-\frac{1}{\ln(1+x)} + \frac{1}{x} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 0 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x \ln(1+x)} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x - \ln(1+x)}{x^2} \quad (\text{等价无穷小代换}) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+x}}{2x} \quad (\text{洛必达法则}) \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{2(1+x)} = \frac{1}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

例 5. 求反常积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt[3]{x-1}} dx$. (2020—2021)

解: 令 $\sqrt[3]{x-1} = t$, 则 $x = 1+t^3$, $dx = 3t^2 dt$, $x=1$ 时, $t=0$; $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $t \rightarrow +\infty$.

因此,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt[3]{x-1}} dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(t^3+1)t} \cdot 3t^2 dt = 3 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t}{t^3+1} dt \\
&= \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi. \quad (\text{参看例 1})
\end{aligned}$$

例 6. 求反常积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} dx$. (2021—2022)

解:

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} dx &= -\frac{\arctan x}{x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} dx \quad (\text{分部积分}) \\
&= -\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x} - \left(-\frac{\arctan 1}{1}\right) + \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+x^2}\right) dx \\
&= 0 - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \left[\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2)\right] \Big|_1^{+\infty} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \Big|_1^{+\infty} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x^2} + 1} - \ln \frac{1^2}{1+1^2}\right) \\
&= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} (\ln 1 - \ln \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2.
\end{aligned}$$

例 7. 已知对于任意的 $t > 0$, 反常积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} x^{t-1} dx$ 都是收敛的 现设

$\Gamma(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} x^{t-1} dx$, $t > 0$, 称之为 Gamma 函数.

(1) 证明对任意的 $t > 0$, 成立递推公式: $\Gamma(t+1) = t\Gamma(t)$;

(2) 试计算积分 $\int_0^1 x^2 (\ln x)^{10} dx$ (2020—2021)

解: (1) 证明: 当 $t > 0$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma(t+1) &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} x^t dx = \int_0^{+\infty} (-e^{-x})' x^t dx \\&= x^t (-e^{-x}) \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} (-e^{-x}) t x^{t-1} dx \\&= \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} (-x^t e^{-x}) - 0 + t \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} x^{t-1} dx \\&= 0 + t \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} x^{t-1} dx = t\Gamma(t).\end{aligned}$$

(2) 令 $t = -\ln x$, 则 $x = e^{-t}$, $dx = (e^{-t})' dt = -e^{-t} dt$, $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} t = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (-\ln x) = +\infty$,

$x = 1$ 时, $t = 0$.

于是, $\int_0^1 x^2 (\ln x)^{10} dx = \int_{+\infty}^0 (e^{-t})^2 (-t)^{10} (-e^{-t}) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{10} e^{-3t} dt$.

令 $u = 3t$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 x^2 (\ln x)^{10} dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{u}{3}\right)^{10} e^{-u} \cdot \frac{1}{3} du \\&= \frac{1}{3^{11}} \int_0^{+\infty} u^{10} e^{-u} du = \frac{1}{3^{11}} \Gamma(11) = \frac{10!}{3^{11}},\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\Gamma(11) = 10\Gamma(10) = 10 \cdot 9\Gamma(9) = \cdots = 10!\Gamma(1)$

$$\begin{aligned}&= 10! \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} dt \\&= 10! (-e^{-t}) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 10!(0 - (-1)) = 10!.\end{aligned}$$