

HW7

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习题 2.3

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(1)

令 $f(x, y) = \frac{e^{-yx^2} - e^{-bx^2}}{x}$, 则 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -xe^{-yx^2}$

因为 $|-xe^{-yx^2}| \leq |xe^{-ax^2}|$ 且 $\int_0^{+\infty} |xe^{-ax^2}| dx = \frac{1}{2a}$, 一致收敛

故由比较判别法知 $\int_0^{+\infty} -xe^{-yx^2} dx$ 一致收敛

故有 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax^2} - e^{-bx^2}}{x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_b^a -xe^{-yx^2} dy = \int_b^a dy \int_0^{+\infty} -xe^{-yx^2} dx = \int_b^a \frac{dy}{-2y} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{b}{a}$

(2)

$\int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-ax^2} \sin yx dx \stackrel{\text{分部积分}}{=} \frac{1}{2a} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} ye^{-ax^2} \cos yx dx - \sin yx e^{-ax^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \right) =$

$\frac{y}{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos yx dx$

令 $F(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos yx dx$

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-ax^2} = 0 \wedge |\cos yx| \leq 1$, 由 Dirichlet 判别法知 $F(y)$ 一致收敛

则有 $F'(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(e^{-ax^2} \cos yx)}{dy} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} -xe^{-ax^2} \sin yx dx =$

$-\frac{y}{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos yx dx = -\frac{y}{2a} F(y)$

解微分方程 $\frac{dF}{dy} + \frac{y}{2a} F = 0$, 得 $F(y) = Ce^{-\frac{y^2}{4a}}$

另有 $F(0) = C = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(\sqrt{a}x)^2} d(\sqrt{a}x) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$

故 $F(y) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{4a}}$

$$\text{故 } \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} \sin yx dx = \frac{y}{4a} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{4a}}$$

(3)

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_a^b \frac{\sin yx}{x} dy = \int_a^b dy \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin yx}{yx} d(yx) = \int_a^b \frac{\pi dy}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}(b-a)$$

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(1)

$$\text{令 } f(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tx^2} dx, \text{ 有 } f^{(n)} = (-1)^n \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tx^2} x^{2n} dx$$

$$\text{同时 } f(t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(\sqrt{t}x)^2} d(\sqrt{t}x) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} t^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\text{故 } f^{(n)}(t) = (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!! \sqrt{\pi}}{2^{n+1} t^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}$$

$$\text{故 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tx^2} x^{2n} dx = \frac{(2n-1)!! \sqrt{\pi}}{2^{n+1} t^{n+\frac{1}{2}}}$$

习题 3.1

3

$$\text{令 } I = ([0, 1] \times [0, 1])$$

$xy \in C(I)$ 故 xy 在 I 上可积

取分割 $T = T_x \times T_y$, $T_x = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\}$, $T_y = \{y_0, y_1, \dots, y_n\}$, 其中

$$x_i = y_i = \frac{i}{n}$$

$$\text{则 } \iint_I xy dx dy = \lim_{|T| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i y_j \sigma(I_{ij}) = \lim_{|T| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{ij}{n^4} = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(n-1)^2}{4n^2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

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$$\text{令 } I = ([0, 1] \times [0, 1])$$

任取分割 $T = T_x \times T_y$, $T_x = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_n\}$, $T_y = \{y_0, y_1, \dots, y_n\}$

在每个小矩形区域 ΔI_{ij} 中任取点 (ξ_i, η_j)

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 g(y) dy = \lim_{|T_x| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta \xi_i \lim_{|T_y| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j=1}^n g(\eta_j) \Delta \eta_j =$$

$$\lim_{|T| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta \xi_i \sum_{j=1}^n g(\eta_j) \Delta \eta_j = \lim_{|T| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\eta_j) \Delta \xi_i \Delta \eta_j =$$

$$\lim_{|T| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j=1}^n f(\xi_j)g(\eta_j)\sigma(I_{ij})$$

因为 T 是任意的, 取点也是任意的, 根据定义可知 $f(x)g(y) \in$

$$R(I), \iint_I f(x)g(y)dx dy = \lim_{|T| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{j=1}^n f(\xi_j)g(\eta_j)\sigma(I_{ij}) = \int_0^1 f(x)dx \int_0^1 g(y)dy$$

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(1)

$f(x, y)$ 的间断点集合 $D = \{(-1, -1), (1, -1), (-1, 1), (1, 1)\}$

$\forall \epsilon > 0$, 可取四个矩形区域:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[-1 - \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{4}, -1 + \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{4}\right] \times \left[-1 - \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{4}, -1 + \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{4}\right], \\ & \left[1 - \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{4}, 1 + \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{4}\right] \times \left[-1 - \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{4}, -1 + \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{4}\right], \\ & \left[-1 - \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{4}, -1 + \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{4}\right] \times \left[1 - \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{4}, 1 + \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{4}\right], \\ & \left[1 - \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{4}, 1 + \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{4}\right] \times \left[1 - \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{4}, 1 + \frac{\sqrt{\epsilon}}{4}\right], \end{aligned}$$

D 被其并集真覆盖, 且 $\sum_{i=1}^n \sigma(I_i) < \epsilon$

即 D 为零面积集, 故 $f(x, y)$ 可积

习题 3.2

3

(1)

求 $x + y$ 的取值范围: 若 $(x, y) \in \overset{\circ}{D}, \nabla(x + y) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \neq \mathbf{O}$, 故没有最值

若 $(x, y) \in \partial D$, 考虑 $L(x, y, \lambda) = x + y + \lambda[(x - 2)^2 + (y - 2)^2 - 2]$

令 $\nabla L = \begin{bmatrix} 1 + 2\lambda(x - 2) & 1 + 2\lambda(y - 2) & (x - 2)^2 + (y - 2)^2 - 2 \end{bmatrix} = \mathbf{O}$, 解得

$$\begin{cases} x = 1 \\ y = 1 \\ \lambda = \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} \text{ 或 } \begin{cases} x = 3 \\ y = 3 \\ \lambda = -\frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

故 $(x + y) \in [2, 6]$ 故 $(x + y)^2 < (x + y)^3$

故 $\iint_D (x+y)^2 dx dy < \iint_D (x+y)^3 dx dy$

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证明. 设 $\exists (x_0, y_0) \in D : f(x_0, y_0) = A > 0$

因为 $f(x, y) \in C(D)$, 则 $\exists \delta > 0$,

s.t. $\forall (x, y) \in B((x_0, y_0), \delta) \cap D, |f(x, y) - A| < \frac{A}{2}$

又有 $f(x, y) \geq 0, \forall (x, y) \in D$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy &= \iint_{B((x_0, y_0), \delta) \cap D} f(x, y) dx dy + \iint_{D \setminus B((x_0, y_0), \delta)} f(x, y) dx dy \geq \\ &\iint_{B((x_0, y_0), \delta) \cap D} f(x, y) dx dy > \iint_{B((x_0, y_0), \delta) \cap D} \frac{A}{2} dx dy > 0 \text{ 与题设矛盾} \end{aligned}$$

故必有 $f(x, y) = 0, \forall (x, y) \in D$

□

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根据积分中值定理:

$$\frac{1}{r^2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} f(x, y) dx dy = \frac{f(\xi, \eta)}{r^2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} dx dy = \pi f(\xi, \eta), \xi^2 + \eta^2 \leq r^2$$

则 $(\xi, \eta) \rightarrow (0, 0) (r \rightarrow 0)$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{r^2} \iint_{x^2+y^2 \leq r^2} f(x, y) dx dy = \lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \pi f(\xi, \eta) = \pi f(0, 0)$$