

1. 判定下列各反常积分的收敛性，如果收敛，计算反常积分的值：

$$\textcircled{1} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4}; \text{ (P函数, } p > 1 \text{, 收敛)}$$

$$= \left. -\frac{1}{3x^3} \right|_1^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}}; \text{ (P函数, } p < 1 \text{, 发散)}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx (a > 0); \text{ (先求导数)}$$

$$= \left. -\frac{1}{a} e^{-ax} \right|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x)(1+x^2)};$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x)} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1-x}{1+x^2} \text{ (收敛)}$$

$$= \left[ \ln|1+x| \right]_0^{+\infty} + \left[ \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \right]_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\textcircled{5} \int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}};$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{d(1-x^2)}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \left. -\sqrt{1-x^2} \right|_0^1$$

$$= 1$$

$$\textcircled{6} \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{(1-x)^2}; \text{ (瑕点积分)}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-x)^2} + \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$= \text{发散}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \int_1^e \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1-(\ln x)^2}}.$$

$$\int_1^e \frac{d(\ln x)}{\sqrt{1-(\ln x)^2}} = \arcsin(\ln x) \Big|_1^e$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ (收敛)}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \int_0^1 \ln x dx.$$

$$= x \ln x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 dx$$

$$= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x - 1$$

$$= -1$$

2. 当  $k$  为何值时，反常积分  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k}$  收敛？当  $k$  为何值时，反常积分发散？又当  $k$  为何

值时，这反常积分取得最小值？

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{d(\ln x)}{(\ln x)^k} = \int_{\ln 2}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{t^k}$$

若  $k \leq 1$ , 发散;  $k > 1$ , 收敛.

设  $f(k) = \frac{1}{(k-1)(\ln 2)^{k-1}}$

$$f'(k) = -\frac{1 + (k-1)\ln \ln 2}{(k-1)^2 (\ln 2)^{k-1}}$$

若  $f'(k) = 0, k = 1 - \frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}$

当  $k > 1 - \frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}, f'(k) > 0$

$1 < k < 1 - \frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}, f'(k) < 0$

3. 判定下列反常积分的收敛性：

$\Rightarrow k = 1 - \frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}$  取最小值.

$$\textcircled{1} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2+1}};$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2+1}}}{\frac{1}{x^4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} = 1. \text{ 由于 } \frac{1}{x^4} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^3 \sqrt{x^2+1}} \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\textcircled{3} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x|\sin x|};$$

$$\text{由于 } \frac{1}{1+x|\sin x|} \geq \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x} dx \text{ 发散, } \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^{+\infty} \text{ 发散}$$

$\Rightarrow$  原式发散

$$\textcircled{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \sin \frac{1}{x^2} dx;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{\frac{1}{x^2}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = 1. \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\textcircled{4} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^3} dx;$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{\frac{1}{x^3} + 1}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{1} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

而收敛，则原式收敛

$$⑤ \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{(\ln x)^3}; \text{ 令 } \ln x = t$$

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{e^t}{t^3} dt = \ln(\ln 2) + \frac{1}{\ln 2} + \frac{1}{(\ln 2)^2}$$

$$- \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \left[ \frac{e^t(t^2 \ln t + 2t + 2)}{4t^2} \right] = -\infty. \text{ 发散}$$

$$⑥ \int_0^1 \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} dx.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\frac{x^4}{(1-x^4)^{\frac{1}{2}}}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}} = \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \sqrt{1+x}} = \frac{1}{1}$$

由于  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} dx$  收敛  $\Rightarrow$  原式收敛

4. 设反常积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx$  收敛. 证明反常积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$  绝对收敛.

$$\text{由于 } \frac{a^2+b^2}{2} \geq \sqrt{ab}$$

$$\frac{f^2(x) + \frac{1}{x^2}}{2} \geq \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right|$$

而  $\int_1^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx$  和  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$  收敛.

$\Rightarrow$  左边收敛  $\Rightarrow$  右边收敛

$\Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$  绝对收敛.