数学分析(III)期末试题

20210111

答题应标明题号写在答题纸上,写在本试题纸无效 本卷共10题,每题10分,卷面满分为100分

1. 设
$$D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$
由 $y = x, y = \sqrt{x}$ 围成, 计算 $I = \iint_D \frac{\sin y}{y} d\sigma$.

2. 设
$$f(x,y) \in R(D), D = [a,b] \times [c,d]$$
, 是否 $\iint_D f(x,y)d\sigma = \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x,y)dy$? 为什么?

3.
$$\mathbb{R}^n \ (n > 2)$$
中区域 $\Omega_n: 0 \leq x_1 \leq x_2 \leq \cdots \leq x_n \leq 1$ 上计算 $\int \cdots \int_{\Omega_n} \left(\prod_{k=1}^n x_k \right) \ dx_1 \cdots dx_n.$

4. 设有界区域
$$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$
具有光滑边界面 $\partial\Omega$, $u(x,y,z),v(x,y,z) \in C^2(\overline{\Omega})$, 证明
$$\iiint_{\Omega} (u\Delta v - v\Delta u) dv = \iint_{\partial\Omega} \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \vec{n}} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} \right) dS$$
, 其中 \vec{n} 是 $\partial\Omega$ 的单位外法向量.

5. 计算曲线积分
$$I_j = \int_{\Gamma_j} \left[\frac{y}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \right] dx + \left[\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{x-1}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} \right] dy,$$
 $j = 1, 2, 3, 4.$ 其中 $\Gamma_1 = \left\{ (x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{4} \right\}, \quad \Gamma_2 = \left\{ (x,y) \mid (x-1)^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{4} \right\},$ $\Gamma_3 = \left\{ (x,y) \mid x^2 + (y-1)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \right\}, \quad \Gamma_4 = \left\{ (x,y) \mid \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \right\},$ 都是逆时针方向.

6. 计算
$$\lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2)^{\alpha}} dx$$
.

7. 证明: 使用穷竭列逼近法(类似多元无穷积分)定义广义积分时,
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$$
 发散.

9. 设
$$\vec{F}(x,y,z) = (z^2\sin(y^2), \ x^2\sin(z^2), \ x^2+y^2)$$
, Σ 是曲面 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} + z^2 = 1$ 位于 xoy 平面以上的部分, \vec{n} 是 Σ 的向上的单位法向量. 计算 $\cot\vec{F}$ 和积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} \cot\vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS$.

10. 证明积分
$$I(t) = \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-t^2(x-t)^2} dx$$
关于 $t \in [\delta, +\infty)$ 一致收敛, 其中 $\delta > 0$.

1. 设
$$D \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$
由 $y = x, y = \sqrt{x}$ 围成, 计算 $I = \iint \frac{\sin y}{y} d\sigma$.

【解】:
$$I = \int_0^1 dy \int_{y^2}^y \frac{\sin y}{y} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin y}{y} (y - y^2) dy$$

= $\int_0^1 (\sin y - y \sin y) dy = 1 - \cos 1 + \int_0^1 y d\cos y$
= $1 - \cos 1 + y \cos y \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \cos y dy = 1 - \cos 1 + \cos 1 - \sin y \Big|_0^1 = 1 - \sin 1$.

2. 设
$$f(x,y) \in R(D), D = [a,b] \times [c,d]$$
, 是否
$$\iint_D f(x,y)d\sigma = \int_a^b dx \int_c^d f(x,y)dy?$$
 为什么?

【不一定】. 定理原文为:

设
$$f(x,y) \in R(D), D = [a,b] \times [c,d], \ \exists \exists \forall x \in [a,b], I(x) = \int_{c}^{d} f(x,y) dy$$
存在, 则
$$\int_{a}^{b} \left[\int_{c}^{d} f(x,y) dy \right] dx$$
存在,
$$\exists \int_{D} f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_{a}^{b} dx \int_{c}^{d} f(x,y) dy.$$

这里的条件" $\forall x \in [a,b], I(x) = \int_{c}^{d} f(x,y) dy$ 存在"是必要的. 类似于累次极限和整体极限的关系,累次积分与二重积分也不具有相互决定性. 即二重积分存在并不保证累次积分存在,如 $f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{k}, & x = x_k, y \in \mathbb{Q}, & k \in \mathbb{N}, \\ 0, & otherwise. \end{cases}$,则 $f(x,y) \in R(D)$ (可不严格证明)

且
$$\iint_D f(x,y)d\sigma = 0$$
. 但是, 由于 $f(x_k,y) = \frac{1}{k}D(y)$, $\int_0^1 f(x_k,y)dy$, 所以, $\iint_D f(x,y)d\sigma$ 不能使用累次积分 $\int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 dy f(x,y)$ 计算.

3. 在
$$\mathbb{R}^n \ (n > 2)$$
中区域 $\Omega_n : 0 \leqslant x_1 \leqslant x_2 \leqslant \cdots \leqslant x_n \leqslant 1$ 上计算 $\int \cdots \int_{\Omega_n} \left(\prod_{k=1}^n x_k \right) \ dx_1 \cdots dx_n$.

【解】:
$$\int \cdots \int_{\Omega_{n}} \left(\prod_{k=1}^{n} x_{k} \right) dx_{1} \cdots dx_{n} = \int_{0}^{1} x_{n} dx_{n} \int_{0}^{x_{n}} x_{n-1} dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{3}} x_{2} dx_{2} \int_{0}^{x_{2}} x_{1} dx_{1}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} x_{n} dx_{n} \int_{0}^{x_{n}} x_{n-1} dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{3}} x_{2} \cdot \frac{x_{2}^{2}}{2} dx_{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} x_{n} dx_{n} \int_{0}^{x_{n}} x_{n-1} dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{3}} x_{2}^{3} dx_{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} x_{n} dx_{n} \int_{0}^{x_{n}} x_{n-1} dx_{n-1} \cdots \int_{0}^{x_{4}} x_{3}^{5} dx_{3} = \cdots \cdots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \cdots \frac{1}{2(n-1)} \int_{0}^{1} x_{n}^{2n-1} dx_{n} = \frac{1}{(2n)!!}.$$

$$\text{如果使用另一种顺序} \int_{0}^{1} x_{1} dx_{1} \int_{x_{1}}^{1} x_{2} dx_{2} \cdots \cdots \int_{x_{n-1}}^{1} x_{n} dx_{n}, \text{ 计算将非常麻烦...}$$

4. 设有界区域
$$\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^3$$
具有光滑边界面 $\partial\Omega,\ u(x,y,z),v(x,y,z)\in C^2(\overline{\Omega}),$ 证明
$$\iiint_{\Omega}(u\Delta v-v\Delta u)dv= \iint_{\partial\Omega}\left(u\frac{\partial v}{\partial \vec{n}}-v\frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}}\right)dS,\ \text{其中 \vec{n} 是}\partial\Omega$$
的单位外法向量.

Ω 【证明】:

$$\begin{split} \nabla \cdot (u \nabla v) &= \nabla u \cdot \nabla v + u \Delta v \quad \Rightarrow \quad u \Delta v = \nabla \cdot (u \nabla v) - \nabla u \cdot \nabla v; \\ \nabla \cdot (v \nabla u) &= \nabla v \cdot \nabla u + v \Delta u \quad \Rightarrow \quad v \Delta u = \nabla \cdot (v \nabla u) - \nabla v \cdot \nabla u. \\ \iiint\limits_{\Omega} (u \Delta v - v \Delta u) d\mathbf{v} &= \iiint\limits_{\Omega} (\nabla \cdot (u \nabla v) - \nabla \cdot (v \nabla u)) d\mathbf{v} = \iiint\limits_{\Omega} \nabla \cdot (u \nabla v - v \nabla u) d\mathbf{v} \\ &= \underbrace{\prod\limits_{\partial \Omega} (u \nabla v - v \nabla u) \cdot \vec{n} dS}_{\partial \Omega} = \oiint\limits_{\partial \Omega} \left(u \frac{\partial v}{\partial \vec{n}} - v \frac{\partial u}{\partial \vec{n}} \right) dS. \end{split}$$

5. 计算曲线积分
$$I_{j} = \int_{\Gamma_{j}} \left[\frac{y}{(x-1)^{2} + y^{2}} - \frac{y}{x^{2} + y^{2}} \right] dx + \left[\frac{x}{x^{2} + y^{2}} - \frac{x-1}{(x-1)^{2} + y^{2}} \right] dy,$$
 $j = 1, 2, 3, 4.$ 其中 $\Gamma_{1} = \left\{ (x, y) \mid x^{2} + y^{2} = \frac{1}{4} \right\}, \quad \Gamma_{2} = \left\{ (x, y) \mid (x-1)^{2} + y^{2} = \frac{1}{4} \right\},$ $\Gamma_{3} = \left\{ (x, y) \mid x^{2} + (y-1)^{2} = \frac{1}{4} \right\}, \quad \Gamma_{4} = \left\{ (x, y) \mid \frac{x^{2}}{4} + \frac{y^{2}}{9} = 1 \right\},$ 都是逆时针方向.

$$I_j = \int_{\Gamma_i} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} - \int_{\Gamma_i} \frac{(x-1)dy - ydx}{(x-1)^2 + y^2}.$$

前一个积分以(0,0)为奇点, 在不包含(0,0)于内部点的闭路积分为0, 在包含(0,0)为内 部点的闭路积分为2π:

后一个积分以(1,0) 为奇点, 在不包含(1,0)于内部点的闭路积分为(1,0)为内

部点的闭路积分为2
$$\pi$$
.
$$I_1 = \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} - \int_{\Gamma_1} \frac{(x-1)dy - ydx}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} = 2\pi - 0 = 2\pi;$$

$$I_2 = \int_{\Gamma_2} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} - \int_{\Gamma_2} \frac{(x-1)dy - ydx}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} = 0 - 2\pi = -2\pi;$$

$$I_3 = \int_{\Gamma_3} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} - \int_{\Gamma_3} \frac{(x-1)dy - ydx}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} = 0 - 0 = 0;$$

$$I_4 = \int_{\Gamma_4} \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} - \int_{\Gamma_4} \frac{(x-1)dy - ydx}{(x-1)^2 + y^2} = 2\pi - 2\pi = 0.$$

6. 计算
$$\lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2)^{\alpha}} dx$$
.

【解】:
$$\lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2)^{\alpha}} dx = 2 \lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2\alpha}} dx \xrightarrow{2\alpha = t} 2 \lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^t} dx = 2 \lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{\alpha}} dx.$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{\alpha}} dx \xrightarrow{\frac{x^{\alpha} = t}{x = t^{\frac{1}{\alpha}}}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-t} \frac{1}{\alpha} t^{\frac{1}{\alpha} - 1} dt = \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{1}{\alpha} - 1} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{\alpha} \Gamma(\frac{1}{\alpha}) = \Gamma(\frac{1}{\alpha} + 1).$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{\alpha}} dx = \lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \Gamma(\frac{1}{\alpha} + 1) = \Gamma(1) = 1. \quad \text{所以}, \lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2\alpha}} dx = 2.$$
【或者】
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2\alpha}} dx \xrightarrow{\frac{x^{2\alpha} = t}{2\alpha}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-t} \frac{1}{2\alpha} t^{\frac{1}{2\alpha} - 1} dt = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \Gamma(\frac{1}{2\alpha}) = \Gamma(\frac{1}{2\alpha} + 1).$$
【或者】
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2\alpha}} dx = \int_{0}^{1+\delta} \dots + \int_{1+\delta}^{A} \dots + \int_{A}^{+\infty} \dots = 1$$
 直接逼近,这需要写清楚全部过程.

7. 证明: 使用穷竭列逼近法(类似多元无穷积分)定义广义积分时, $\int_{x}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ 发散.

【证明】: 因为,
$$\sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \int_{2k\pi}^{2k\pi+\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \geqslant \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{(2k+1)\pi} = +\infty,$$

$$\Rightarrow \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \sum_{k=n}^{+\infty} \int_{2k\pi}^{2k\pi+\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \geqslant \sum_{k=n}^{+\infty} \frac{2}{(2k+1)\pi} = +\infty.$$

$$Z \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = A, \quad (A = \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \left| \int_{0}^{2n\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right| \leqslant |A|, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$\text{从而,} \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \exists k_n \in \mathbb{N} \quad s.t. \quad \int_{0}^{2n\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \sum_{k=n}^{k_n} \int_{2k\pi}^{2k\pi+\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx > n.$$

$$\text{从而,} \forall \beta \exists \delta D_n = [0, 2n\pi] \bigcup \left(\bigcup_{j=n}^{k_n} [2j\pi, 2j\pi + \pi] \right) \Rightarrow \mathcal{R}, \quad \int_{D_n} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx > n, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$\text{从而 } \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{D_n} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = +\infty. \quad \text{所以接穷竭列定义法,} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \not\gtrsim \text{散.}$$

$$\text{注意,} \cancel{\text{关键是 所作的集合 列要满足穷竭列的定义}.$$

8. 设
$$F(t) = \iint_{\Sigma_t} (1 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2) dS$$
, 其中 $\Sigma_t = \{(x, y, z) \mid x + y + z = t, \ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 1\}, \ t \in \mathbb{R}.$ 计算 $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(t) dt$.

【解】:
$$|t| > \sqrt{3}$$
时, $\Sigma_t = \emptyset \Rightarrow F(t) = 0$.

$$t \in [\sqrt{3}, \sqrt{3}]$$
时, 如图, $\forall (x, y, z) \in \Sigma_t$,

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = r^{2} + \frac{t^{2}}{3}, \ \Sigma_{t} = \left\{ (r, \theta) \mid 0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant 2\pi, 0 \leqslant r \leqslant \sqrt{1 - \frac{t^{2}}{3}} \right\}, \ dS = rdrd\theta.$$

所以,
$$F(t) = \iint_{\Sigma_{+}} (1 - x^{2} - y^{2} - z^{2}) dS = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{\sqrt{1 - \frac{t^{2}}{3}}} \left[1 - (r^{2} + \frac{t^{2}}{3}) \right] r dr$$

$$= 2\pi \left[\left(1 - \frac{t^2}{3}\right) \cdot \frac{r^2}{2} - \frac{r^4}{4} \right] \Big|_0^{\sqrt{1 - \frac{t^2}{3}}} = 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{3}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{3}\right)^2 \right]$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{2}(1-\frac{t^2}{3})^2=\frac{\pi}{18}(3-t^2)^2.$$

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(t)dt = I = \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{+\sqrt{3}} F(t)dt = 2\int_{0}^{+\sqrt{3}} F(t)dt = \frac{\pi}{9} \int_{0}^{+\sqrt{3}} (9 - 6t^2 + t^4)dt$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{9} \left(9\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{9} \left(9\sqrt{3} - 6\sqrt{3} + \frac{9}{2}\sqrt{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{9} \left(24\sqrt{3} - \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{9} \left(9\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{9} \left(9\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{9} \left(9\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} + \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3} \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{9} \left(9\sqrt{3} - 2\sqrt{3}^3 + \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{3}^5 \right) = \frac{\pi}{9} \left(9\sqrt{3} - 6\sqrt{3} + \frac{9}{5}\sqrt{3} \right) = \frac{\pi}{9} \cdot \frac{24}{5}\sqrt{3} = \frac{8\sqrt{3}}{15}\pi.$$

【或者】作标准正交变换
$$\begin{cases} u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}(x+y+z) \\ v = a_{21}x + a_{22}y + a_{23}z \\ w = a_{31}x + a_{32}y + a_{33}z \end{cases}$$

$$|J| = 1, \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leqslant 1 \quad \leftrightarrow \quad u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \leqslant 1.$$

$$|J| = 1, \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 1 \iff u^2 + v^2 + w^2 \le 1.$$

$$\Sigma_t \leftrightarrow \Sigma_u: v^2 + w^2 \leqslant 1 - \frac{t^2}{3}. \quad (\text{MB})$$

$$F(t) = \iint_{\Sigma_u} \left(1 - \frac{t^2}{3} - v^2 - w^2 \right) d\sigma_{vw} = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{1 - \frac{t^2}{3}}} \left[1 - \frac{t^2}{3} - r^2 \right] r dr = \cdots$$

9. 设 $\vec{F}(x,y,z) = (z^2 \sin(y^2), \ x^2 \sin(z^2), \ x^2 + y^2)$, Σ 是曲面 $\frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} + z^2 = 1$ 位于xoy平面以上的部分, \vec{n} 是 Σ 的向上的单位法向量. 计算 $\cot \vec{F}$ 和积分 $I = \iint_{\Sigma} \cot \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS$.

$$\operatorname{rot} \vec{F} = \begin{vmatrix} \vec{i} & \vec{j} & \vec{k} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} & \frac{\partial}{\partial y} & \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \\ z^{2} \sin(y^{2}) & x^{2} \sin(z^{2}) & x^{2} + y^{2} \end{vmatrix}$$

 $= (2y + 2zx^2\cos z^2, -2x + 2z\sin y^2, 2x\sin z^2 - 2yz^2\cos y^2).$

$$i \Box \Sigma_0$$
为 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} z = 0 \\ \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} \leqslant 1 \end{array} \right.$ 的下侧, $\vec{n}_0 = (0, 0, -1); \ \Gamma = \left\{ (x, y, 0) \mid \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{y^2}{9} = 1 \right\},$ 如图.

【法一】:
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \operatorname{rot} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma_0} \operatorname{rot} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS = \iint_{\Sigma_0} (2y, -2x, 0) \cdot (0, 0, 1) dS = 0.$$

【法二】:
$$I = \iint_{\Sigma} \operatorname{rot} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS \xrightarrow{\text{Stokes}} \oint_{\Gamma} \vec{F} \cdot (dx, dy, dz) = \oint_{\Gamma} (0, 0, x^2 + y^2) \cdot (dx, dy, 0) = 0.$$

【法三】:
$$I = \iint \operatorname{rot} \vec{F} \cdot \vec{n} dS$$

$$= \iint_{\Sigma} \frac{1}{g(x,y,z)} \left\{ \frac{1}{2} (xy + zx^3 \cos z^2) + \frac{2}{9} (-xy + yz \sin y^2) + 2(xz \sin z^2 - yz^3 \cos y^2) \right\} dS$$

10. 证明积分
$$I(t) = \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-t^2(x-t)^2} dx$$
关于 $t \in [\delta, +\infty)$ 一致收敛, 其中 $\delta > 0$.

【证明】:

$$\forall t \in [\delta, +\infty), \quad I(t) = \int_{1}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2(x-t)^2} dx$$

$$\frac{t(x-t)=y}{-t} \int_{t(1-t)}^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} \frac{dy}{t} = \frac{1}{t} \int_{t(1-t)}^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy \leqslant \frac{1}{t} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy = \frac{B}{t},$$

其中
$$B = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy \quad (=\sqrt{\pi}).$$

往证:
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
, $\exists A > 1$ $s.t.$ $(0 <) \int_A^{+\infty} e^{-t^2(x-t)^2} dx < \varepsilon$, $\forall t \in [\delta, +\infty)$.

首先,
$$\exists T > 1$$
 s.t. $\int_{1}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2(x-t)^2} dx \leq \frac{B}{t} < \varepsilon$, $\forall t > T$.

对于
$$t \in [\delta, T], \ X > T, \ \int_{Y}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2(x-t)^2} dx \le \int_{Y}^{+\infty} e^{-\delta^2(x-T)^2} dx.$$

由于
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} e^{-\delta^2(x-T)^2} dx$$
收敛, 所以, $\exists A > T$, $s.t.$ $\int_{A}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2(x-t)^2} dx \leqslant \int_{A}^{+\infty} e^{-\delta^2(x-T)^2} dx \leqslant \varepsilon$.

从而,
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
, $\exists A > T > 1$ s.t. $(0 <)$
$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2(x-t)^2} dx < \varepsilon, \quad \forall t \in [\delta, +\infty).$$

所以
$$I(t) = \int_{1}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2(x-t)^2} dx$$
关于 $t \in [\delta, +\infty)$ 一致收敛.