

2024/12/16

习题 18

设函数 $f(x) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos xy}{1+y^2} dy$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x)$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$..

Answer:

注意到 $\frac{\cos xy}{1+y^2}$ 在 $\mathbb{R} \times [1, +\infty)$ 上连续, 且 $\left| \frac{\cos xy}{1+y^2} \right| < \frac{1}{y^2}$, 后者的广义积分收敛, 故 $\int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\cos xy}{1+y^2} \right| dy$ 收敛, 因此 $f(x)$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上连续. 从而

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+y^2} dy = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

由黎曼引理, 且 $\frac{1}{1+y^2}$ 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上黎曼可积, 从而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$.

习题 19

利用 $F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2 - \frac{\alpha^2}{x^2}} dx$, 求 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2 - x^{-2}} dx$.

Answer:

注意到

$$F'(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{-2\alpha}{x^2} e^{-x^2 - \frac{\alpha^2}{x^2}} dx = -2F(\alpha)$$

解得 $F(\alpha) = Ce^{-2\alpha}$, 带入 $F(0) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$, 得 $C = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$, 从而 $F(\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-\alpha^2}$, 令 $\alpha = 1$, 得 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2 - x^{-2}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-2}$.

习题 20

求 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 xy}{y^2} dy$

Answer:

不妨 $x > 0$, 注意到 $F''(x) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \cos xy dy = 0$, 因此 $F(x) = Cx + D$, 令 $x = 0, 1$ 可知,

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(x) &= x \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 y}{y^2} dy = -\frac{\sin^2 x}{x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} d(2x) = \frac{\pi}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

习题 21

求 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} dx$

Answer:

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{x}{2}}{\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

2024/12/18

习题 30

计算下列广义积分

(3) $\int_0^1 \ln^n x dx$

Answer:

$$I = -\int_0^{+\infty} (-t)^n de^{-t} = (-1)^n \Gamma(n+1) = (-1)^n \cdot n!$$

(4) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^p x dx \ (|p| < 1)$

Answer:

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2 \times \frac{p+1}{2} - 1} x \cos^{2 \times \frac{1-p}{2} - 1} x dx = \frac{B\left(\frac{p+1}{2}, \frac{1-p}{2}\right)}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2 \cos \frac{\pi p}{2}}$$

(5) $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-2x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

Answer:

$$I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{+\infty} (2x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-2x} d2x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 \theta \cos^5 \theta d\theta$$

Answer:

$$I = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{5}{2}, 3\right) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \Gamma(3)}{2\Gamma\left(\frac{11}{2}\right)} = \frac{8}{315}$$

习题 33

求曲面 $x^{\frac{1}{2}} + y^{\frac{1}{2}} + z^{\frac{1}{2}} = a^{\frac{1}{2}} (a > 0)$ 与坐标平面在第一象限所围立体的体积

Answer:

$$\text{做变量替换} \begin{cases} x = r \sin^4 \varphi \cos^4 \theta \\ y = r \sin^4 \varphi \sin^4 \theta, \text{ 由} \\ z = r \cos^4 \varphi \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(r, \varphi, \theta)} = 16r^2 \cos^3 \varphi \sin^7 \varphi \cos^3 \theta \sin^3 \theta$$

可知,

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \iiint_D dx dy dz = \iiint_{\Omega} 16r^2 \cos^3 \varphi \sin^7 \varphi \cos^3 \theta \sin^3 \theta dr d\varphi d\theta \\ &= \left(\int_0^a 16r^2 dr \right) \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \varphi \sin^7 \varphi d\varphi \right) \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \theta \sin^3 \theta d\theta \right) \\ &= \frac{4a^3}{3} B(2, 4) B(2, 2) = \frac{4\Gamma^3(2) \Gamma(4) a^3}{3\Gamma(6) \Gamma(4)} = \frac{4a^3}{3 \times 5!} = \frac{a^3}{90} \end{aligned}$$