Review

●Lagrange乘子法

$$\max(\min) \ f(\mathbf{x}) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

s.t.
$$g_i(\mathbf{x}) = g_i(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, m.$$

其中
$$\operatorname{rank} \frac{\partial(g_1, \dots, g_m)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)} = m$$
 (正则性条件).

结论: x_0 是条件极值问题的最大(小)值点,则 $\exists \lambda_0$,s.t.(x_0 , λ_0)是

$$L(\mathbf{x}, \lambda) = L(x_1, \dots, x_n, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m)$$

$$= f(x_1, \dots, x_n) + \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i g_i(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$
的驻点.

Remark: Lagrange乘子法只能给出条件极值问题极值点的范围.

第二章 含参积分与广义含参积分

$$I(t) = \int_{a}^{b} f(t, x) dx$$

$$I(t) = \int_{a}^{+\infty} f(t, x) dx$$

$$I(t) = \int_{-\infty}^{b} f(t, x) dx$$

x:积分变量

t:参变量

Question: I(t)的连续性、可微性、可积性?

Question: 研究含参积分的意义?

§ 1. 含参(定)积分的性质

1. 多元函数的一致连续性

Def. 设 $f: \Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n \to \mathbb{R}$, 若 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, s.t.$ $|f(\mathbf{x}) - f(\mathbf{x}')| < \varepsilon, \ \forall \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x}' \in \Omega, ||\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}'|| < \delta,$

则称f在 Ω 上一致连续.

Thm. f在 $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 上一致连续的充要条件是:

对 Ω 中任意两个点列 $\{x_k\},\{y_k\},$ 当 $\lim_{k\to\infty} ||x_k-y_k||=0$ 时,有

 $\lim_{k\to\infty} (f(\mathbf{x}_k) - f(\mathbf{y}_k)) = 0.$

Thm. $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ 为有界闭集, $f \in C(\Omega)$, 则f在 Ω 上一致连续.

2. 含参积分的连续性

Thm1. 设二元函数g(t,x)在 $D = [a,b] \times [\alpha,\beta]$ 上连续,则 $f(t) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t,x) dx + E[a,b] L -$ 致连续.

Proof: g(t,x)在有界闭区域D上连续,从而一致连续. $\forall \varepsilon > 0$,

$$∃\delta > 0, ∀(t,x), (t_0,x_0) ∈ D, 只要√(t-t_0)^2 + (x-x_0)^2 ≤ \delta, 就有$$

$$|g(t,x)-g(t_0,x_0)| < \varepsilon.$$

特别地, $\forall t, t_0 \in [a,b], \forall x \in [\alpha,\beta],$ 只要 $|t-t_0| < \delta$,就有 $|g(t,x)-g(t_0,x)| < \varepsilon,$

于是
$$|f(t) - f(t_0)| = \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t, x) dx - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t_0, x) dx \right|$$

$$\leq \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} |g(t, x) - g(t_0, x)| dx \leq \varepsilon (\beta - \alpha).\Box$$

Remark:定理中
$$f(t) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t, x) dx$$
在 $[a, b]$ 上连续. 即
$$\lim_{t \to t_0} f(t) = f(t_0), \forall t_0 \in [a, b].$$
 而
$$\lim_{t \to t_0} f(t) = \lim_{t \to t_0} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t, x) dx,$$

$$f(t_0) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t_0, x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \lim_{t \to t_0} g(t, x) dx,$$
 于是
$$\lim_{t \to t_0} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t, x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \lim_{t \to t_0} g(t, x) dx.$$

对这一等式的解释是: g(t,x)在[a,b]×[α,β]上连续时,对参变量t的极限运算 $\lim_{t\to t_0} f(t)$ 与对积分变量x的积分运算 $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t,x) \mathrm{d}x$ 可以交换顺序.

例. 计算
$$\lim_{y\to 0+} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+(1+xy)^{1/y}} dx$$
.

$$\lim_{y \to 0+} (1+xy)^{1/y} = e^x, \quad \forall x \in [0,1]. \quad \diamondsuit$$

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1 + (1+xy)^{1/y}}, & 0 \le x \le 1, 0 < y \le 1, \\ \frac{1}{1 + e^x}, & 0 \le x \le 1, y = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$f(x,y)$$
在 $(x,y) \in [0,1] \times [0,1]$ 上连续,因此

$$\lim_{y \to 0+} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + (1 + xy)^{1/y}} dx = \lim_{y \to 0+} \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx$$
$$= \int_0^1 \lim_{y \to 0+} f(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + e^x} dx = \ln \frac{2e}{1 + e}. \square$$

例.
$$\lim_{y \to 0} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{y^2} e^{\frac{-x^2}{y^2}} dx \stackrel{?}{=} \int_0^1 \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{x}{y^2} e^{\frac{-x^2}{y^2}} dx, 为什么?$$
解:
$$\lim_{y \to 0} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{y^2} e^{\frac{-x^2}{y^2}} dx = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{\frac{-x^2}{y^2}} d\frac{x^2}{y^2} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{\frac{-1}{y^2}}) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\int_0^1 \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{x}{y^2} e^{\frac{-x^2}{y^2}} dx = 0 \neq \lim_{y \to 0} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{y^2} e^{\frac{-x^2}{y^2}} dx. \quad \text{这是因为}$$

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{y^2} e^{\frac{-x^2}{y^2}}, & x \in [0, 1], y \neq 0 \\ 0, & x \in [0, 1], y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{y^2} e^{\frac{-x^2}{y^2}}, & x \in [0, 1], y \neq 0 \\ 0, & x \in [0, 1], y = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{x=y^2,y\to 0} f(x,y) = \lim_{x=y^2,y\to 0} \frac{x}{y^2} e^{\frac{-x^2}{y^2}} = \lim_{y\to 0} e^{-y^2} = 1 \neq f(0,0) = 0. \square$$

交换极限需谨慎!

例. $f \in C[0,1]$, f(x) > 0, $\alpha > 0$. 研究 $g(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{y^\alpha f(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx$ ($y \ge 0$) 的连续性, 并证明你的结论.

结论: $0 < \alpha \le 1$ 时, $g \in C(0, +\infty)$, 在y = 0处不连续; $\alpha > 1$ 时, $g \in C[0, +\infty)$.

证明: 对 $(0,+\infty)$ 的任意闭子区间 $[\delta,N], \frac{y^{\alpha}f(x)}{x^2+y^2}(\alpha>0)$ 在

 $[0,1]\times[\delta,N]$ 上连续,因此g(y)在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上连续.

以下讨论g(y)在 $y_0 = 0$ 处的连续性. g(0) = 0.

 $f \in C[0,1], f(x) > 0$,因此 f在[0,1]上有最大值M和最小值m,且 $0 < m \le f(x) \le M$, $\forall x \in [0,1]$.

$$\frac{my^{\alpha}}{x^{2} + y^{2}} \le \frac{y^{\alpha} f(x)}{x^{2} + y^{2}} \le \frac{My^{\alpha}}{x^{2} + y^{2}}, \forall y > 0, 0 \le x \le 1.$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{y^{\alpha}}{x^2 + y^2} dx = y^{\alpha - 1} \int_0^1 \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dx = y^{\alpha - 1} \arctan \frac{1}{y}, \forall y > 0.$$

当 $0<\alpha\leq1$ 时,

$$g(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{y^{\alpha} f(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx \ge my^{\alpha - 1} \arctan \frac{1}{y}$$

$$\to \begin{cases} m\pi/2, & \alpha = 1; \\ +\infty, & 0 < \alpha < 1 \end{cases} \quad y \to 0^+ \text{ if } 1.$$

g(y)在 $y_0 = 0$ 处不连续.

当
$$\alpha > 1$$
时, $0 \le g(y) \le My^{\alpha - 1} \arctan \frac{1}{y}$, $\lim_{y \to 0^+} g(y) = 0 = g(0)$, $g(y)$ 在 $y_0 = 0$ 处连续.□

3. 含参积分的可微性

Thm2.设
$$D = [a,b] \times [\alpha,\beta]$$
, 且 $g(t,x)$, $g'_t(t,x) \in C(D)$,则
$$f(t) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t,x) dx \pm [a,b] \perp 连续可导,且$$
$$f'(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t,x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g'_t(t,x) dx.$$

Proof: $\forall t \in [a,b]$, 设 $t + \Delta t \in [a,b]$ ($f(t + \Delta t)$ 有意义),则

$$\frac{f(t+\Delta t)-f(t)}{\Delta t} = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{1}{\Delta t} \left[g(t+\Delta t, x) - g(t, x) \right] dx$$
$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g'_t(t+\theta \Delta t, x) dx, \qquad \theta(t, \Delta t, x) \in (0,1).$$

$$g'_t(t,x) \in C(D)$$
, 从而一致连续, $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, s.t.$
$$|g'_t(t_1,x) - g'_t(t_2,x)| < \varepsilon, \quad \forall (t_i,x) \in D, i = 1, 2, |t_1 - t_2| < \delta.$$

于是,当 $|\Delta t| < \delta$ 时,

$$\left|g'_t(t+\theta\Delta t,x)-g'_t(t,x)\right|<\varepsilon,$$

从而有

$$\left| \frac{f(t + \Delta t) - f(t)}{\Delta t} - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g'_{t}(t, x) dx \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g'_{t}(t + \theta \Delta t, x) dx - \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g'_{t}(t, x) dx \right|$$

$$\leq \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left| g'_{t}(t + \theta \Delta t, x) - g'_{t}(t, x) \right| dx \leq (\beta - \alpha) \varepsilon.$$

$$c \beta$$

故
$$f'(t) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g'_t(t, x) dx$$
.□

定理 2.2.2

设二元函数 f(x,y)及 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y)$ 在有界闭集 $D=[a,b]\times[c,d]$ 上连续,则由 含参积分定义的函数

$$I(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

关于自变量 y 在区间[c,d]上可微,且

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}y}I(y) = \int_a^b \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y)\right] \mathrm{d}x.$$

证明 由本定理的条件和一元函数微分中值定理可知: ∃θ∈(0,1),使得

$$\frac{I(y + \Delta y) - I(y)}{\Delta y} = \frac{1}{\Delta y} \int_{a}^{b} [f(x, y + \Delta y) - f(x, y)] dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y + \theta \Delta y) \right] dx,$$

因为 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x,y)$ 在矩形域 D上连续,由定理 2.2.1 可知

$$\lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \frac{I(y + \Delta y) - I(y)}{\Delta y} = \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \int_{a}^{b} \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y + \theta \Delta y) \right] dx$$

$$\swarrow \int_{a}^{b} \lim_{\Delta y \to 0} \left[\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y + \theta \Delta y) \right] dx$$

Remark: 当二元函数g(t,x), $g'_t(t,x)$ 在[a,b]×[α , β]上连续时, 含参变量t的积分 $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t,x) dt$, 对于参变量t 求导的运算与对于积分变量t 的积分运算可以交换次序:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t, x) \mathrm{d}x = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g'_{t}(t, x) \mathrm{d}x.$$

于是,当积分 $f(t) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t,x) dx$ 难以计算,而 $f(t_0)$ 容易计算

时,可尝试先求出 $f'(t) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g'_t(t,x) dx$,再对f'(t) 积分:

$$f(t) = f(t_0) + \int_{t_0}^{t} f'(s) ds.$$

例. $F(x) = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{x\cos\theta} \cos(x\sin\theta) d\theta$,证明 $F(x) = 2\pi$.

$$F'(x) = \int_0^{2\pi} f'_x(x,\theta) d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{x\cos\theta} \cos\theta \cos(x\sin\theta) d\theta$$
$$- \int_0^{2\pi} e^{x\cos\theta} \sin(x\sin\theta) \sin\theta d\theta \triangleq I(x) - J(x).$$

$$I = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{x} e^{x\cos\theta} d\sin(x\sin\theta)$$

$$I(0) = J(0) = 0,$$

$$= \frac{1}{x}e^{x\cos\theta}\sin(x\sin\theta)\Big|_{\theta=0}^{2\pi} - \frac{1}{x}\int_{0}^{2\pi}\sin(x\sin\theta)de^{x\cos\theta} = J, \forall x \neq 0.$$

于是 $F'(x) \equiv 0, \forall |x| \le r$.由 $F(0) = 2\pi \mathcal{D}r$ 的任意性, $F(x) \equiv 2\pi$.□

Thm3. 设 $g(t,x), g'_t(t,x) \in C([a,b] \times [c,d]), \alpha(t), \beta(t)$ 在[a,b] 上可导,且

$$c \le \alpha(t), \beta(t) \le d, \quad \forall t \in [a, b],$$

则

$$f(t) = \int_{\alpha(t)}^{\beta(t)} g(t, x) dx$$

在区间[a,b]上可导,且

$$f'(t) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \int_{\alpha(t)}^{\beta(t)} g(t, x) \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \int_{\alpha(t)}^{\beta(t)} g'_t(t, x) dx + g(t, \beta(t)) \beta'(t) - g(t, \alpha(t)) \alpha'(t).$$

Proof. $\diamondsuit J(t,\alpha,\beta) = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t,x) dx$, 由 g(t,x), $g'_t(t,x)$ 的连续性,

$$J'_{t} = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g'_{t}(t, x) dx, \quad J'_{\alpha} = -g(t, \alpha), \quad J'_{\beta} = g(t, \beta)$$

均在 $(t,\alpha,\beta) \in D = [a,b] \times [c,d] \times [c,d]$ 上连续, 因此 $J(t,\alpha,\beta)$

在D上可微. 又因 $\alpha(t)$, $\beta(t)$ 在[a,b]上可导, 复合函数

$$f(t) = \int_{\alpha(t)}^{\beta(t)} g(t, x) dx = J(t, \alpha(t), \beta(t))$$

在t ∈ [a,b]上可微,且

$$f'(t) = J'_t + J'_{\alpha} \cdot \alpha'(t) + J'_{\beta} \cdot \beta'(t)$$

$$= \int_{\alpha(t)}^{\beta(t)} g'_t(t, x) dx + g(t, \beta(t)) \beta'(t) - g(t, \alpha(t)) \alpha'(t). \square$$

例. $z(x, y) = \int_0^1 f(t) | xy - t | dt, 0 \le x, y \le 1, f \in C([0,1]).$ 求证 $z''_{xx} = 2y^2 f(xy).$

证明:首先要去绝对值.

$$z = \int_0^{xy} f(t)(xy - t) dt + \int_{xy}^1 f(t)(t - xy) dt$$

$$z'_x = \int_0^{xy} f(t) y dt + \int_{xy}^1 f(t)(-y) dt$$

$$z''_{xx} = 2y^2 f(xy). \square$$

例.
$$f(x) = \int_0^x \left[\int_t^x e^{-s^2} ds \right] dt$$
. 求 $f(x)$.

解: 令
$$g(x,t) = \int_{t}^{x} e^{-s^{2}} ds$$
,则
$$f(x) = \int_{0}^{x} g(x,t) dt, \quad g'_{x}(x,t) = e^{-x^{2}}.$$

g(x,t), $g'_x(x,t)$ 均为 \mathbb{R}^2 上连续函数, $\alpha(x) = 0$, $\beta(x) = x$ 均为可导函数.于是

$$f'(x) = \int_0^x g'_x(x,t) dt + g(x,\beta(x))\beta'(x) - g(x,\alpha(x))\alpha'(x)$$
$$= \int_0^x e^{-x^2} dt + 0 - 0 = xe^{-x^2}.$$

注意到f(0) = 0,有

$$f(x) = \int_0^x f'(y) dy = \int_0^x y e^{-y^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-x^2}).$$

例. 计算
$$\int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 + \frac{1}{2}\cos x) dx$$
.

引入参变量y

解:
$$\diamondsuit I(y) = \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 + y \cos x) dx, y \in [0, 3/4], \ \text{则}I(0) = 0,$$

$$f(x, y) = \ln(1 + y\cos x), \ f'_y(x, y) = \frac{\cos x}{1 + y\cos x}$$

均在(x, y) ∈ [0, π]×[0,3/4]上连续. 因此

$$I'(y) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos x}{1 + y \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{y} \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \frac{1}{1 + y \cos x}) dx$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{y} - \frac{1}{y} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1 + y \cos x} = \frac{\pi}{y} - \frac{1}{y} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2dt}{1 + y + (1 - y)t^2}$$

$$t = \tan(x/2)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{y} - \frac{2}{y\sqrt{1-y^2}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1-y}{1+y}}t\right)\Big|_{t=0}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{y} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}\right), \quad (y > 0).$$

$$I(y) = I(0) + \int_0^y I'(y) dy = \pi \ln(1 + \sqrt{1 - y^2}) - \pi \ln 2.$$

故
$$\int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 + \frac{1}{2}\cos x) dx = I(\frac{1}{2}) = \pi \ln \frac{2 + \sqrt{3}}{4}$$
.□

4. 含参积分的可积性

Thm4. (累次积分交换次序的充分条件)

设
$$g(t,x)$$
在 $(t,x) \in D = [a,b] \times [\alpha,\beta]$ 上连续,则 $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t,x) dx$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t, x) dx \right) dt = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left(\int_{a}^{b} g(t, x) dt \right) dx,$$

Proof. 由g(t,x)的连续性及Thm1, $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t,x) dx$ 在 $t \in [a,b]$ 上连续, 从而可积. 同理, $\int_{a}^{b} g(t,x) dt$ 在 $x \in [\alpha,\beta]$ 上可积.

关于累次积分交换次序, 我们可以证明更一般的结论:

$$\int_{a}^{z} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t, x) dx \right) dt = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left(\int_{a}^{z} g(t, x) dt \right) dx, \quad \forall z \in [a, b].$$

事实上,z=a时,上式左右两边相等.下面只要证两边对z的导函数存在且相等.

先看右边. $\forall z, z_0 \in [a,b], x, x_0 \in [\alpha,\beta]$,有

$$\left| \int_{a}^{z} g(t, x) dt - \int_{a}^{z_{0}} g(t, x_{0}) dt \right|$$

$$\leq \int_{a}^{z_{0}} \left| g(t, x) - g(t, x_{0}) \right| dt + \left| \int_{z_{0}}^{z} \left| g(t, x) \right| dt \right|,$$

由g(t,x)的连续性, $\int_a^z g(t,x) dt \Delta E(z,x) \in D$ 上连续.

而
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \int_a^z g(t, x) dt = g(z, x)$$
也在 D 上连续,于是

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left(\int_{a}^{z} g(t, x) \mathrm{d}t \right) \mathrm{d}x = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \int_{a}^{z} g(t, x) \mathrm{d}t \right) \mathrm{d}x$$
$$= \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(z, x) \mathrm{d}x.$$

再看左边,有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z} \int_{a}^{z} \left(\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(t, x) \mathrm{d}x \right) \mathrm{d}t = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(z, x) \mathrm{d}x,$$

故左右两边的导函数也相等,命题得证.□

例.
$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - x}{\ln x} dx$$
.

化定积分为重积分

解: x^t 在 $(t,x) \in [1,2] \times [0,1]$ 上连续,且

$$\int_{1}^{2} x^{t} dt = \left. \frac{x^{t}}{\ln x} \right|_{t=1}^{2} = \frac{x^{2} - x}{\ln x}.$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 - x}{\ln x} dx = \int_0^1 \left(\int_1^2 x^t dt \right) dx = \int_1^2 \left(\int_0^1 x^t dx \right) dt$$

$$= \int_{1}^{2} \left(\frac{x^{t+1}}{t+1} \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{1} dt = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{t+1} dt = \ln \frac{3}{2}. \square$$

Question. $\frac{x^2 - x}{\ln x}$ $\pm x = 0,1$ 的连续性?

作业: 习题2.2

No. 1(1), 2(4), 4