

## §9.1

1. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  有定义,  $\forall b > a$ ,  $f(x) \in R[a, b]$ , 对于无穷积分  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  若  $\int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$  收敛, 则称  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  为绝对收敛.

若  $\int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$  发散, 而  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛, 则称其条件收敛.

下证: 无穷积分绝对收敛蕴含收敛: 由  $\int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx$  收敛知:

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists M > a$  s.t.  $b_1, b_2 > M$  时有

$$\left| \int_{b_1}^{b_2} |f(x)| dx \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\text{又 } \left| \int_{b_1}^{b_2} f(x) dx \right| \leq \left| \int_{b_1}^{b_2} |f(x)| dx \right| < \varepsilon$$

故由 Cauchy 收敛准则知:  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛

## 2. I. Cauchy 收敛准则:

注意到:  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛  $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$  存在

由函数极限的 Cauchy 收敛准则是显然的.

## II. 有界判别法:

必要性:  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛  $\Rightarrow \exists A$  s.t.  $\forall b \geq A$  时有  $\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq M_1$

又  $f(x) \in C[a, +\infty) \Rightarrow \text{~~f(x) 有界~~ } |f(x)| \leq M_2 \quad \forall x \in [a, A]$

$\Rightarrow \forall b \geq a \quad \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \max \{ M_1, M_2 [A-a] \} \triangleq M$

充分性: 令  $F(t) = \int_a^t f(x) dx$  则  $F(t)$  关于  $t$  单调递增

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq M \Rightarrow \sup_{b \geq a} \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq M$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} F(t) \leq \sup_{b \geq a} \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq M$$

## III. 比较判别法

不妨设  $0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x)$ ,  $\forall x \in [a, +\infty)$  成立.

① 由  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \leq \int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx$  知结论显然.

②

## IV. 比较判别法极限形式

只证 (1):  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = k \Rightarrow \exists 0 < k_1 < k_2$  s.t.  $k_1 g(x) \leq f(x) \leq k_2 g(x) \quad x > 1$ ,

$\Rightarrow$  不妨,  $k_1 g(x) \leq f(x) \leq k_2 g(x), \quad \forall x \geq a$ .

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} k_1 g(x) dx \leq \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \leq k_2 \int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx$$

从而结论是显然的

# V. Dirichlet 判别法

由 lemma 9.1.1:  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx = |g(a)| \int_a^b |f(x)|dx$ . ( $g \in C[a, b]$ )

$$\Rightarrow \left| \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx \right| \leq M |g(a)|$$

不妨  $g(x)$  单调递减, 否则  $g(x) \sim -g(x)$ . 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x) = 0$ ;

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ .  $\exists B > 0$  s.t.  $|g(x)| < \varepsilon/M, \forall x > B$ .

故对于上述  $\varepsilon, \forall b_1 > b_2 > B$ . 有

$$\left| \int_{b_1}^{b_2} f(x)g(x)dx \right| = |g(b_1)| \left| \int_{b_1}^{b_2} f(x)dx \right| < \varepsilon/M. \quad M = \varepsilon$$

由 Cauchy 准则知:  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx$  收敛.

# VI. Abel 判别法

由  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$  收敛  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(n)$   $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists B > 0$  s.t.  $\forall b_1 > b_2 > B$  有.

$$\left| \int_{b_1}^{b_2} f(x)dx \right| < \varepsilon / \rho \cdot \max_{x \in [a, 100]} |g(x)|$$

$$\text{故 } \left| \int_{b_1}^{b_2} f(x)g(x)dx \right| = \left| g(a) \int_a^{\xi} f(x)dx + g(b_1) \int_{\xi}^{b_2} f(x)dx \right|$$

$$\leq \max_{x \in [a, 100]} |g(x)| \cdot \left( \left| \int_a^{\xi} f(x)dx \right| + \left| \int_{\xi}^{b_2} f(x)dx \right| \right)$$

故由 Cauchy 准则知:  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx$  收敛

# 3. 略

4. 在定积分的分部积分公式中令  $b \rightarrow +\infty$  即可

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\sin^2 x}{x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{x} dx \stackrel{t=2x}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$$

# 5. 略

6. (1) 由 4.  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ . (0 不是瑕点.)

$$\frac{1}{x} \downarrow 0 \quad \int_a^b \sin x dx \leq 2 \quad \xRightarrow{\text{Abel}} \text{收敛}$$

(2) 0 不是瑕点.  $\frac{\ln(x^2+1)}{x} / \frac{1}{x} \rightarrow +\infty \quad (x \rightarrow +\infty)$

故发散.

(3)  $\frac{x \ln x}{(1-x)^2} \sim \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$  故收敛

(4)  $\sqrt{x} e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \rightarrow 0 \quad (x \rightarrow +\infty) \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} e^{-x} < e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \quad (x > 1)$  故收敛.

(5)  $\frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \sim \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} \quad (x \rightarrow \infty)$  故收敛



$$(6) \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} \ln \ln x \, dx = \int_2^{+\infty} \ln t \, dt \quad \text{发散}$$

$$(7) a, b \text{ 为瑕点} \dots \left( \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b \right) \frac{x}{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}} \, dx \quad \text{收敛}$$

$$(8) 0 \text{ 处} \sim \ln x \quad \text{收敛}$$

$$1 \text{ 处} \sim \frac{\ln(1+x-1)}{2\sqrt{1-x}} \rightarrow \frac{0}{\sqrt{x-1}} \quad \text{同收敛} \quad \text{非瑕点}$$

故收敛

$$(9) \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{(1-x^2)^5}} \sim \frac{1}{2^{\frac{5}{3}}(1-x)^{\frac{5}{3}}} \quad (x \rightarrow 1) \quad \text{发散}$$

$$(10) \frac{1}{e^x - 1} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad (x \rightarrow 0) \quad \text{收敛}$$

$$(11) \frac{\sqrt{x}}{e^{\sin x} - 1} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad (x \rightarrow 0) \quad \text{收敛}$$

$$(12) \frac{1}{e^x - \cos x} \sim \frac{1}{x} \quad (x \rightarrow 0) \quad \text{发散}$$

$$(13) \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sqrt{x}} \sim \frac{\ln(1 + \sin x - 1)}{\sqrt{x}}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln t}{\sqrt{\cos t}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln t}{\sqrt{t}} \quad \text{收敛}$$

$$(14) \frac{\ln x}{x(x^2-1)} \sim \frac{\ln x}{x^3} \quad (x \rightarrow \infty) \quad \text{收敛}$$

$$\frac{\ln x}{x(x^2-1)} \sim \frac{\ln x}{2(x-1)} = \frac{\ln(1+x-1)}{2(x-1)} \quad \text{收敛} \quad \text{故收敛}$$

$$(15) \frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin x} \cos x} \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \quad (x \rightarrow 0) \quad \text{收敛}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\sin x} \cos x} \sim \frac{1}{\cos x} \quad (x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}) \sim \frac{1}{-\sin(x-\frac{\pi}{2})} \quad \text{发散}$$

故发散

$$(16) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p \ln x} \, dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{db}{b^p} \quad p > 1 \quad \text{收敛} \quad p \leq 1 \quad \text{发散}$$

$$(17) \frac{x^{q-1}}{1+x} \sim x^{q-1} \quad (x \rightarrow 0) \quad q-1 > -1 \Rightarrow q > 0 \quad \text{收敛}$$

$$\frac{x^{q-1}}{1+x} \sim x^{q-2} \quad (x \rightarrow \infty) \quad q-2 < -1 \Rightarrow q < 1 \quad \text{收敛}$$

$0 < q < 1$  收敛

$$(18) \frac{\arctan x}{x^\mu} \sim \frac{1}{x^{\mu-1}} \quad (x \rightarrow 0) \quad \mu-1 \leq 1 \quad \text{收敛} \Rightarrow \mu \leq 2$$

$$\frac{\arctan x}{x^\mu} \sim \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{x^\mu} \quad (x \rightarrow +\infty) \quad \text{故 } \mu > 1 \text{ 收敛}$$

$\Rightarrow 1 < \mu < 2$  时收敛

7. (1)  $\frac{|\cos(1-2x)|}{\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}} \rightarrow 0 \quad (x \rightarrow +\infty)$

故  $x > 1$  时  $\frac{|\cos(1-2x)|}{\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$  故收敛  
所以绝对收敛

(2)  $\frac{|\sin x|}{\sqrt[3]{x^2+x+1}} \geq \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2+x+1}} = \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2\sqrt[3]{x^2+x+1}}$

$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt[3]{x^2+x+1}} dx$  发散

$\left| \int_1^b \cos 2x dx \right| \leq 2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^2+x+1}} \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{Dirichlet} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2+x+1}} dx$  收敛

故  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{|\sin x|}{\sqrt[3]{x^2+x+1}} dx$  发散

又  $\left| \int_1^b \sin x dx \right| \leq 2 \quad \text{Dirichlet} \Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2+x+1}} dx$  收敛

又  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2+x+1}} = 0$  故条件收敛

(3)  $\int \frac{|\sin x|}{x \ln x} \geq \frac{\sin^2 x}{x \ln x} = \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2x \ln x}$

$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$  发散,  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2x \ln x} dx$  收敛 (Dirichlet 判别法)

故  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{|\sin x|}{x \ln x} dx$  发散

$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x \ln x} dx$  收敛 (Dirichlet) 故条件收敛

(4)  $\frac{|\sin x|}{x(1+\sqrt{x})} \rightarrow 0 \quad (x \rightarrow +\infty)$

$\Rightarrow \frac{|\sin x|}{x(1+\sqrt{x})} < \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}(1+\sqrt{x})} \quad (x > 1)$

故  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{|\sin x|}{x(1+\sqrt{x})} dx$  收敛

$\frac{|\sin x|}{x(1+\sqrt{x})} \rightarrow 1 \quad (x \rightarrow 0^+)$  故绝对收敛



8. (1) 显性设

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{t^2 \ln \frac{1}{t}}{1+t^2} dt + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln t^{-1}}{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{-dt}{t^2}$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 \ln^n x dx \stackrel{x=e^t}{=} \int_{-\infty}^0 t^n e^t dt = (-1)^n \int_0^{+\infty} t^n e^{-t} dt = (-1)^n \Gamma(n+1) = (-1)^n n!$$

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \left( -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{\ln x}{2(1+x^2)} - \frac{1}{2} \ln x \right) = 0$$

$$(4) I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(2 \sin x \cos x) dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sin t dt + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \cos t dt$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + 2I \Rightarrow I = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$