

泊松积分的几种简便证明

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【摘要】在一般的《高等数学》教材中对于泊松积分的计算少有涉及,而在实际问题中,例如在研究热传导或是概率问题的时候,都会遇到泊松积分。但由于其被积函数的原函数不是初等函数,因此,不能用牛顿-莱布尼茨公式来计算其积分值。而一般证明方法比较繁琐,笔者在此给出泊松积分的几种较为简便的证明方法。

【关键词】泊松积分;拉普拉斯变换;广义二重积分; Γ 函数

【中图分类号】O241 **【文献标识码】**A **【文章编号】**1673-1891(2010)04-0025-02

在研究热传导或是概率问题的时候,通常会遇到泊松积分。但由于其被积函数的原函数不是初等函数,因此不能用牛顿-莱布尼茨公式来确定它的积分值。利用D'Alembert判别法分析泊松积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$ 后发现,它是收敛的,进一步计算可知泊松积分收敛于 $\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ 。一般的教材中计算泊松积分比较繁琐,笔者在此给出泊松积分的几种较为简便的证明方法。

1 利用坐标变换证明

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由于 } I^2 &= \left(\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \right)^2 = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy \end{aligned}$$

利用极坐标来计算上述二重积分,则可得

$$I^2 = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-r^2} r dr = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-r^2} \right]_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{而 } e^{-x^2} \geq 0, \text{ 则 } I > 0, \text{ 即 } I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

2 利用 Γ 函数证明

$$\text{设 } x^2=t, \text{ 则 } x=\sqrt{t}, dx=\frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} dt,$$

$$\text{于是, } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt$$

$$\text{由 } \Gamma \text{ 函数的定义,可知 } \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt,$$

$$\text{并且根据余元公式 } \Gamma(\alpha) \Gamma(1-\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \alpha \pi},$$

$$\text{取 } \alpha = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 得到 } \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi},$$

$$\text{因此, } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

3 利用B函数证明

$$\text{由 B 函数的定义可知 } B(p, q) = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx$$

$$\text{若令 } x = \frac{1}{1+z}, 1-x = \frac{z}{1+z}, dx = -\frac{dz}{(1+z)^2},$$

$$\text{则 } B(p, q) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{z^{q-1}}{(1+z)^{p+q}} dz$$

$$\text{取 } p = \frac{1}{2}, q = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 则}$$

$$B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{z^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{1+z} dz = 2 \arctan \sqrt{z} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \pi$$

根据Beta函数与Gamma函数的关系:

$$B(p, q) = \frac{\Gamma(p) \Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$$

$$\text{易知, } B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(1)}, \text{ 又由于 } \Gamma(1)=1,$$

$$\text{即 } \left[\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right]^2 = B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$\text{所以, } \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{\pi}.$$

$$\text{因此, } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{B\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

4 利用Wallis公式证明

$$\text{由于 } e^{-x^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n} \right)^{-n},$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n} \right)^{-n} dx$$

$$\text{取 } u_1(x) = (1+x^2)^{-1}, u_2(x) = \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n} \right)^{-n} - \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n-1} \right)^{-(n-1)},$$

$$(n=2, 3, \dots) \text{ 则 } e^{-x^2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x).$$

不难验证,可以交换求和与积分运算的次序,

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n} \right)^n}$$

$$\text{作变换 } x = \sqrt{n}t, \text{ 有 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n} \right)^n} dx = \sqrt{n} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)^n}$$

$$\text{对于 Beta 函数 } B(p, q) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{z^{q-1}}{(1+z)^{p+q}} dz,$$

$$\text{令 } q = \frac{1}{2}, p = \frac{2n-1}{2}, z=t^2, \text{ 则 } dz=2tdt.$$

$$\text{所以, } B\left(\frac{2n-1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t(1+t^2)^n} 2t dt = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)^n}$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t^2)^n} = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{2n-1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma(n-\frac{1}{2})\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(n)} = \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{所以, } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\left(1+\frac{x^2}{n}\right)^n} dx = \sqrt{n} \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{又由于 } \sqrt{n} \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} = \sqrt{2n+1} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{2n\sqrt{n}}{(2n-1)\sqrt{2n+1}}$$

$$\text{根据 Wallis 公式: } \frac{\pi}{2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \left[\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right]^2,$$

$$\text{即 } \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}} \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \text{ 可得}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{2n+1} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \cdot \frac{2n\sqrt{n}}{(2n-1)\sqrt{2n+1}} = \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 1$$

$$\text{因此, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\left(1+\frac{x^2}{n}\right)^n} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

$$\text{即, } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

5 利用拉普拉斯变换的方法证明

对于泊松积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$, 显然, 这是一个实变量的广义积分, 因此可以引进参变量 t , 使其成为 t 的函数。

设 $f(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tx^2} dx$, 取拉普拉斯变换并交换积分次序, 得

$$\begin{aligned} F(s) = L[f(t)] &= \int_0^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tx^2} dx \right) e^{-st} dt \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tx^2} e^{-st} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(s+x^2)t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{s+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{s}}\right)^2 + 1} d\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{s}}\right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{s}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由于 } L\left[t^{-\frac{1}{2}}\right] = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{s}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{s}},$$

$$\text{所以 } L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}\right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}.$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} f(t) = L^{-1}[F(s)] &= L^{-1}\left[\frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}\right] = \frac{\pi}{2} L^{-1}\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{s}}\right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \\ \text{即 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tx^2} dx &= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}}. \text{ 取 } t=1, \text{ 则 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

6 利用高斯分布的结论证明

考虑密度函数 $p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}}$, $-\infty < x < +\infty$, 其中 μ, σ ($\sigma > 0$) 是两个常数。

为此, 可令 $\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} = y$, 则

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy$$

这时有

$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy$$

现在作坐标变换, 令 $\begin{cases} x = r \cos \theta \\ y = r \sin \theta \end{cases}$

$$\text{这时, } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r dr = -e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1$$

$$\text{所以有, } \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dy \right)^2 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{r^2}{2}} r dr \right) d\theta = 1$$

$$\text{于是, } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} p(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = 1$$

$$\text{此时, 令 } \sigma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, \mu = 0, \text{ 则 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2} dx = 1. \text{ 所}$$

$$\text{以, } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

7 利用钟形脉冲函数的傅里叶变换的结论证明

钟形脉冲函数可表示为 $f(t) = Ae^{-\beta t^2}$, 其中 $A, \beta > 0$. 在工程技术中讨论不规则信号(噪声信号)时将会遇到它。

根据傅里叶变换的定义式, 可得

$$F[Ae^{-\beta t^2}] = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} Ae^{-\beta t^2} e^{-i\omega t} dt$$

由于钟形脉冲函数的傅里叶变换为

$$F[Ae^{-\beta t^2}] = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta}} A e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4\beta}}$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} Ae^{-\beta t^2} e^{-i\omega t} dt = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta}} A e^{-\frac{\omega^2}{4\beta}}$$

$$\text{取 } A=1, \beta=1, \omega=0, \text{ 则 } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\text{所以, } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}, \text{ 即 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

8 利用数学物理方程的解证明

已知一根无限长细杆, 其初始温度为 $u(x, 0) = f(x)$, 则细杆上的温度分布 $u(x, t)$ 满足下述热传导方程:

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u(x, t)}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u(x, t)}{\partial x^2} & (-\infty < x < +\infty, t > 0) \\ u(x, 0) = f(x) \end{cases}$$

可以证明, 此问题的傅里叶解为:

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2 t}} d\xi$$

假设细杆上的初始温度为 $u(x, 0) = f(x) = 1$, 则

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2 t}} d\xi = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(x-\xi)^2}{4a^2 t}} d\xi$$

$$\text{取 } x=0, a=\frac{1}{2}, t=1, \text{ 则 } u(x, t) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\xi^2} d\xi$$

$$\text{于是, } \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\xi^2} d\xi = 1, \text{ 即 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\xi^2} d\xi = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

$$\text{亦即 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

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The Application of Neighborhood in Higher Mathematics

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Abstract: In this paper, we introduce the neighborhood first, then we summary some applications of Neighborhood in Higher Mathematics to show the importance of neighborhood, and we hope that it is helpful to understand some basic concepts of Higher Mathematics.

Key words: Neighborhood; Limit; Continuity; Bounded; Finite covering theorem

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Several Simple Methods in Proving Poisson Integral

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Abstract: In generally textbooks of *Advanced Mathematics*, the methods of solving Poisson integral was less mentioned. It encountered Poisson integral in practical problem usually, such as heat conduction problem or probability problem. It couldn't solve integral value with New-leibniz formula, because the primitive function of integrand wasn't elementary function. This paper introduces several simple methods of solving Poisson integral, due to its complex in common.

Key words: Poisson integral; Laplace transform; Generalized double integral; Gamma-function