

## 6.2.4.3

Set 6.2

4. (3)  $x \geq 2$  时,

$$\left| \frac{\sin x}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} \right| < \frac{1}{x^2}$$

而  $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2}$  收敛

$\therefore \int_2^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} \right| dx$  收敛

$\therefore \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$  绝对收敛且收敛

## 6.2.4.5

(5) 令  $t = x$

则原式  $= \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{1+t}-1}{t^{2-p} \ln(1+t^2)} dt$

而  $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+t}-1}{\frac{t^{2-p} \ln(1+t^2)}{\frac{1}{t^{2-p}}}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{t(1+t)-1}{\ln(1+t^2)} = \frac{1}{2}$

故当  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{t^{2-p}} dt$  收敛时, 原式收敛

即  $p > 2$  时, 原式收敛

$p \leq 2$  时原式发散

常见错误: 敛散性只写了收敛范围, 没有写发散范围

## 6.2.5.3

5 (3)  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{p_0} |x-1|^{p_1} |x-2|^{p_2}} dx$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{p_0} (1-x)^{p_1} (2-x)^{p_2}} dx + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^{p_0} (x-1)^{p_1} (2-x)^{p_2}} dx$$

$$+ \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{p_0} (x-1)^{p_1} (x-2)^{p_2}} dx \triangleq I_1 + I_2 + I_3$$

可知  $I_1, I_2, I_3$  均  $> 0$

原积分收敛  $\Leftrightarrow I_1, I_2, I_3$  均收敛

对  $I_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{p_0}(1-x)^{p_1}(2-x)^{p_2}} dx$   
 $= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{x^{p_0}(1-x)^{p_1}(2-x)^{p_2}} + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{dx}{x^{p_0}(1-x)^{p_1}(2-x)^{p_2}}$   
 有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^{p_0}(1-x)^{p_1}(2-x)^{p_2}} / x^{-p_0} = 2^{-p_2}$   
 当且仅当  $p_0 < 1$  时,  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{-p_0} dx$  收敛  
 $\therefore p_0 < 1$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{x^{p_0}(1-x)^{p_1}(2-x)^{p_2}} / \frac{1}{(1-x)^{p_1}} = 1$   
 当且仅当  $p_1 < 1$  时,  $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{(1-x)^{p_1}} dx$  收敛  
 $\therefore p_1 < 1$   
 同理对  $I_2$  有  $p_1 < 1$  且  $p_2 < 1$   
 对  $I_3 = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{p_0}(x-1)^{p_1}(x-2)^{p_2}} dx$   
 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^{p_0}(x-1)^{p_1}(x-2)^{p_2}} / x^{-p_0-p_1-p_2} = 1$   
 当且仅当  $-p_0-p_1-p_2 < -1$ ,  
 即  $p_0+p_1+p_2 > 1$  时  $\int_2^{+\infty} x^{-p_0-p_1-p_2} dx$  收敛  
 $\therefore p_0+p_1+p_2 > 1$   
 综上: 当且仅当  $\begin{cases} p_0 < 1 \\ p_1 < 1 \\ p_2 < 1 \\ p_0+p_1+p_2 > 1 \end{cases}$  时, 原积分收敛  
 否则发散

常见错误: 过程分析中即引入约束  $0 < p_0, p_1, p_2$

7.1.2

2. 由题:  $y_1''(x) + a_1(x) \cdot y_1'(x) + a_2(x) \cdot y_1(x) = f(x);$

$$y_2''(x) + a_1(x) \cdot y_2'(x) + a_2(x) \cdot y_2(x) = g(x)$$

故:  $(k_1 y_1 + k_2 y_2)'' + a_1(x)(k_1 y_1 + k_2 y_2)' + a_2(x)(k_1 y_1 + k_2 y_2)$   
 $= k_1 y_1'' + k_2 y_2'' + k_1 a_1 y_1' + k_2 a_1 y_2' + k_1 a_2 y_1 + k_2 a_2 y_2$   
 $= k_1 (y_1'' + a_1 y_1' + a_2 y_1) + k_2 (y_2'' + a_1 y_2' + a_2 y_2)$   
 $= k_1 f(x) + k_2 g(x)$

得证.

7.1.5

15) 解:  $y = Cx^3 \Rightarrow y' = 3Cx^2.$

$$\therefore 3y - xy' = 3Cx^3 - x \cdot 3Cx^2 = 0.$$

即  $y = Cx^3$  是微分方程  $3y - xy' = 0$  的解

由存在唯一性定理,  $y = Cx^3$  是一般解.

过  $A(1, 1) \Rightarrow C = 1 \therefore y = x^3.$

过  $B(1, -\frac{1}{3}) \Rightarrow C = -\frac{1}{3} \therefore y = -\frac{1}{3}x^3.$

另外, 可证  $y=Cx^3$  是该方程所有解.

$x=0$  时,  $y=0$

$x \neq 0$  时, 由  $3y - xy' = 0$  知:

$$\frac{y'x - 3y}{x^4} = 0$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{y}{x^3}\right)' = 0$$

两边同时对  $x$  积分:

$$\frac{y}{x^3} = C$$

$$\therefore y = Cx^3$$

综上,  $y = Cx^3$

常见错误: 没有讨论  $x = 0$  时情况