

# 两个有趣的广义重积分问题

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## 1 Problems

### Exercise 1.1 12(4)

研究下列广义积分的敛散性：

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^{p_i}} dx_1 \dots dx_n, p_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

其中：

$$(a) \Omega : \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| \leq 1; \quad (b) \Omega : \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| > 1$$

**Solution** 首先我们先来证明  $\mathbb{R}^n$  换元公式的 *Jacobi* 行列式形式：（见下一面 Lemma 1.1）

### Lemma 1.1

对于  $\mathbb{R}^n$  的球，我们可以有如下换元：

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = r \cos \varphi_1 \\ x_2 = r \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 \\ \dots \\ x_{n-1} = r \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \dots \sin \varphi_{n-2} \cos \varphi_{n-1} \\ x_n = r \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \dots \sin \varphi_{n-2} \sin \varphi_{n-1} \end{cases}$$

则其 *Jacobi* 行列式：

$$\frac{D(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{D(r, \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_{n-1})} = r^{n-1} \sin^{n-2} \varphi_1 \dots \sin \varphi_{n-2}$$

**Proof**

$$\mathcal{J} = \frac{D(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{D(r, \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial r} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial r} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial r} \\ \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial \varphi_1} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial \varphi_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial \varphi_1} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial \varphi_{n-1}} & \frac{\partial x_2}{\partial \varphi_{n-1}} & \cdots & \frac{\partial x_n}{\partial \varphi_{n-1}} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi_1 & \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 & \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \cos \varphi_3 & \cdots & \prod_{i=1}^{n-2} \sin \varphi_i \cos \varphi_{n-1} & \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \sin \varphi_i \\ -r \sin \varphi_1 & r \cos \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 & r \cos \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \cos \varphi_3 & \cdots & r \cos \varphi_{n-1} \cos \varphi_1 \prod_{i=2}^{n-2} \sin \varphi_i & r \cos \varphi_1 \prod_{i=2}^{n-1} \sin \varphi_i \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -r \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \sin \varphi_i & r \cos \varphi_{n-1} \prod_{i=1}^{n-2} \sin \varphi_i \end{vmatrix}$$

从第二行开始提出公因式  $r$ ，接着用第一行的  $\frac{\sin \varphi_1}{\cos \varphi_1}$  倍加到第二行上可得：

$$\mathcal{J} = r^{n-1} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi_1 & \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 & \sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 \cos \varphi_3 & \cdots & \prod_{i=1}^{n-2} \sin \varphi_i \cos \varphi_{n-1} & \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \sin \varphi_i \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\cos \varphi_1} \cos \varphi_2 & \frac{1}{\cos \varphi_1} \sin \varphi_2 \cos \varphi_3 & \cdots & \cos \varphi_{n-1} \frac{1}{\cos \varphi_1} \prod_{i=2}^{n-2} \sin \varphi_i & \frac{1}{\cos \varphi_1} \prod_{i=2}^{n-1} \sin \varphi_i \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & -\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \sin \varphi_i & \cos \varphi_{n-1} \prod_{i=1}^{n-2} \sin \varphi_i \end{vmatrix}$$

按照第一行展开有：

$$= r^{n-1} \cos \varphi_1 \begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{\cos \varphi_1} \cos \varphi_2 & \frac{1}{\cos \varphi_1} \sin \varphi_2 \cos \varphi_3 & \cdots & \cos \varphi_{n-1} \frac{1}{\cos \varphi_1} \prod_{i=2}^{n-2} \sin \varphi_i & \frac{1}{\cos \varphi_1} \prod_{i=2}^{n-1} \sin \varphi_i \\ -\sin \varphi_1 \sin \varphi_2 & \sin \varphi_1 \cos \varphi_2 \cos \varphi_3 & \cdots & \cos \varphi_2 \cos \varphi_{n-1} \prod_{i=1}^{n-2} \sin \varphi_i & \cos \varphi_2 \prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \sin \varphi_i \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -\prod_{i=1}^{n-1} \sin \varphi_i & \cos \varphi_{n-1} \prod_{i=1}^{n-2} \sin \varphi_i \end{vmatrix}$$

再提出第一行公因子  $\frac{1}{\cos \varphi_1}$  和后  $n-2$  行的  $\sin \varphi_1$  有:

$$\mathcal{J} = r^{n-1} \cos \varphi_1 \cdot \frac{\sin^{n-2} \varphi_1}{\cos \varphi_1} \begin{vmatrix} \cos \varphi_2 & \sin \varphi_2 \cos \varphi_3 & \cdots & \cos \varphi_{n-1} \prod_{i=2}^{n-2} \sin \varphi_i & \prod_{i=2}^{n-1} \sin \varphi_i \\ -\sin \varphi_2 & \cos \varphi_2 \cos \varphi_3 & \cdots & \cos \varphi_2 \cos \varphi_{n-1} \prod_{i=3}^{n-2} \sin \varphi_i & \cos \varphi_2 \prod_{i=3}^{n-1} \sin \varphi_i \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & -\prod_{i=2}^{n-1} \sin \varphi_i & \cos \varphi_{n-1} \prod_{i=2}^{n-2} \sin \varphi_i \end{vmatrix}$$

可以见到上式的行列式部分和最开始的行列式提出  $r$  因子的部分是相同的, 故我们有:

$$\mathcal{J} = r^{n-1} \cdot \sin^{n-2} \varphi_1 \cdot T_2 = r^{n-1} \cdot \sin^{n-2} \varphi_1 \cdot \sin^{n-3} \varphi_2 \cdot T_3 = \dots = r^{n-1} \sin^{n-2} \varphi_1 \dots \sin \varphi_{n-2}$$

故上述引理成立. □

(a) 由于  $\Omega : \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| \leq 1$  内的奇点有且仅有  $(0, 0, \dots, 0)$

故我们只需考虑  $\Omega' : \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^{p_i} \leq 1$  内广义积分收敛情况即可.

令  $y_i = |x_i|^{\frac{p_i}{2}} (1 \leq i \leq n)$ , 则  $|x_i| = y_i^{\frac{2}{p_i}} (1 \leq i \leq n)$

则由隐函数存在定理我们去求 *Jacobi* 行列式:

$$\frac{D(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{D(y_1, \dots, y_n)} = \frac{2^n}{\prod_{i=1}^n p_i} \prod_{k=1}^n y_k^{\frac{2}{p_k} - 1}$$

则

$$\int_{\Omega'} \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^{p_i}} dx_1 \dots dx_n = \frac{2^n}{\prod_{i=1}^n p_i} \int_{\sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2 \leq 1} \frac{\prod_{k=1}^n y_k^{\frac{2}{p_k} - 1}}{\sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2} dy_1 \dots dy_n (\clubsuit)$$

下面我们考虑  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的球坐标换元:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} y_1 = r \cos \theta_1 \\ y_2 = r \sin \theta_1 \cos \theta_2 \\ \dots \\ y_{n-1} = r \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \dots \sin \theta_{n-2} \cos \theta_{n-1} \\ y_n = r \sin \theta_1 \sin \theta_2 \dots \sin \theta_{n-2} \sin \theta_{n-1} \end{array} \right. \quad r \in [0, 1], \theta_i \in [0, \pi] (2 \leq i \leq n-1), \theta_1 \in [0, 2\pi]$$

由隐函数存在定理我们去求 *Jacobi* 行列式:

$$\frac{D(y_1, \dots, y_n)}{D(r, \theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1})} = r^{n-1} \sin^{n-2} \theta_1 \dots \sin \theta_{n-2}$$

回到 (♣) 式, 我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} (\clubsuit) &= \frac{2^n}{\prod_{i=1}^n p_i} \left( \int_0^1 r^{-2} r^{n-1} r^{\sum_{i=1}^n (\frac{2}{p_i}-1)} dr \right) \left( \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos \theta_1|^{\frac{2}{p_1}-1} |\sin \theta_1|^{\sum_{i=2}^n (\frac{2}{p_i}-1)+n-2} d\theta_1 \right) \\ &\quad \left( \int_0^\pi |\cos \theta_2|^{\frac{2}{p_2}-1} |\sin \theta_2|^{\sum_{i=3}^n (\frac{2}{p_i}-1)+n-3} d\theta_2 \right) \dots \left( \int_0^\pi |\cos \theta_{n-1}|^{\frac{2}{p_{n-1}}-1} |\sin \theta_{n-1}|^{\frac{2}{p_n}} d\theta_{n-1} \right) \\ &= \frac{2^n}{\prod_{i=1}^n p_i} \left( \int_0^1 r^{2(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{p_i}-1)-1} dr \right) \left( \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos \theta_1|^{\frac{2}{p_1}-1} |\sin \theta_1|^{2\sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{p_i}-1} d\theta_1 \right) \\ &\quad \left( \int_0^\pi |\cos \theta_2|^{\frac{2}{p_2}-1} |\sin \theta_2|^{2\sum_{i=3}^n \frac{1}{p_i}-1} d\theta_2 \right) \dots \left( \int_0^\pi |\cos \theta_{n-1}|^{\frac{2}{p_{n-1}}-1} |\sin \theta_{n-1}|^{\frac{2}{p_n}} d\theta_{n-1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

(**Remark:** 这里的三角函数都套上绝对值是由于  $y_i \geq 0 (\forall 1 \leq i \leq n)$ )

由于奇点有且仅有  $(0, 0, \dots, 0)$ , 故我们考虑  $x_i \rightarrow 0 (1 \leq i \leq n)$  的情况:

$$|\cos \theta_i|^m \sim \left| \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta_i \right|^m (\theta_i \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad |\sin \theta_i|^m \sim \theta_i^m (\theta_i \rightarrow 0) \quad |\sin \theta_i|^m \sim |\pi - \theta_i|^m (\theta_i \rightarrow \pi)$$

$$|\cos \theta_i|^m \sim \left| \frac{3\pi}{2} - \theta_i \right|^m (\theta_i \rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{2}) \quad |\sin \theta_i|^m \sim |2\pi - \theta_i|^m (\theta_i \rightarrow 2\pi)$$

结合  $|\sin \theta_i|^m$  和  $|\cos \theta_i|^m$  的指数  $m$  大于  $-1$ , 我们可知后面括号项积分内含三角函数的均收敛

这是由于  $\int_0^1 x^m dx$  在  $m > -1$  时收敛.

对于  $\left( \int_0^1 r^{2(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{p_i}-1)-1} dr \right)$ , 欲使其收敛, 则:

$$2 \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{p_i} - 1 \right) - 1 > -1 \iff \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{p_i} > 1$$

则由则由  $\left( \int_0^1 r^{2(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{p_i}-1)-1} dr \right)$  收敛且后面的每项均收敛可知 (♣) 收敛.

若否, 则由  $\left( \int_0^1 r^{2(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{p_i}-1)-1} dr \right)$  且后面含三角函数的项均不  $\rightarrow 0$  可知 (♣) 发散!

综上: 原广义积分收敛  $\iff \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{p_i} > 1$ , 反之发散.

(b) 由于  $\Omega: \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i| > 1$  内的奇点有且仅有无穷原点

故我们只需考虑  $\Omega'': \sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|^{p_i} > 1$  内广义积分收敛情况即可.

令  $|y_i| = |x_i|^{\frac{p_i}{2}} (1 \leq i \leq n)$ , 则  $|x_i| = |y_i|^{\frac{2}{p_i}} (1 \leq i \leq n)$

我们做与 (a) 相同的操作，有：

由隐函数存在定理我们去求 *Jacobi* 行列式：

$$\frac{D(x_1, \dots, x_n)}{D(y_1, \dots, y_n)} = \frac{2^n}{\prod_{i=1}^n p_i} \prod_{k=1}^n y_k^{\frac{2}{p_k}-1}$$

则

$$\int_{\Omega''} \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n |x_i|_i^p} dx_1 \dots dx_n = \frac{2^n}{\prod_{i=1}^n p_i} \int_{\sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2 \leq 1} \frac{\prod_{k=1}^n y_k^{\frac{2}{p_k}-1}}{\sum_{k=1}^n y_k^2} dy_1 \dots dy_n (\spadesuit)$$

我们考虑  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中的球坐标换元：

$$\begin{cases} y_1 = r \cos \psi_1 \\ y_2 = r \sin \psi_1 \cos \psi_2 \\ \dots \\ y_{n-1} = r \sin \psi_1 \sin \psi_2 \dots \sin \psi_{n-2} \cos \psi_{n-1} \\ y_n = r \sin \psi_1 \sin \psi_2 \dots \sin \psi_{n-2} \sin \psi_{n-1} \end{cases} \quad r \in [1, +\infty), \psi_i \in [0, \pi] (2 \leq i \leq n-1), \psi_1 \in [0, 2\pi]$$

由隐函数存在定理我们去求 *Jacobi* 行列式：

$$\frac{D(y_1, \dots, y_n)}{D(r, \psi_1, \dots, \psi_{n-1})} = r^{n-1} \sin^{n-2} \psi_1 \dots \sin \psi_{n-2}$$

回到 (♠) 式，我们有：

$$\begin{aligned} (\spadesuit) &= \frac{2^n}{\prod_{i=1}^n p_i} \left( \int_1^{+\infty} r^{-2} r^{n-1} r^{\sum_{i=1}^n (\frac{2}{p_i}-1)} dr \right) \left( \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos \psi_1|^{\frac{2}{p_1}-1} |\sin \psi_1|^{\sum_{i=2}^n (\frac{2}{p_i}-1)+n-2} d\psi_1 \right) \\ &\quad \left( \int_0^\pi |\cos \psi_2|^{\frac{2}{p_2}-1} |\sin \psi_2|^{\sum_{i=3}^n (\frac{2}{p_i}-1)+n-3} d\psi_2 \right) \dots \left( \int_0^\pi |\cos \psi_{n-1}|^{\frac{2}{p_{n-1}}-1} |\sin \psi_{n-1}|^{\frac{2}{p_n}} d\psi_{n-1} \right) \\ &= \frac{2^n}{\prod_{i=1}^n p_i} \left( \int_1^{+\infty} r^{2(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{p_i}-1)-1} dr \right) \left( \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos \psi_1|^{\frac{2}{p_1}-1} |\sin \psi_1|^{2\sum_{i=2}^n \frac{1}{p_i}-1} d\psi_1 \right) \\ &\quad \left( \int_0^\pi |\cos \psi_2|^{\frac{2}{p_2}-1} |\sin \psi_2|^{2\sum_{i=3}^n \frac{1}{p_i}-1} d\psi_2 \right) \dots \left( \int_0^\pi |\cos \psi_{n-1}|^{\frac{2}{p_{n-1}}-1} |\sin \psi_{n-1}|^{\frac{2}{p_n}} d\psi_{n-1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

(**Remark:** 这里的三角函数都套上绝对值是由于  $y_i \geq 0 (\forall 1 \leq i \leq n)$ )

由于奇点有且仅有无穷远点，故我们考虑  $x_i \rightarrow +\infty (1 \leq i \leq n)$  的情况：

$$|\cos \psi_i|^m \sim \left| \frac{\pi}{2} - \psi_i \right|^m (\psi_i \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}) \quad |\sin \psi_i|^m \sim \psi_i^m (\psi_i \rightarrow 0) \quad |\sin \psi_i|^m \sim |\pi - \psi_i|^m (\psi_i \rightarrow \pi)$$

$$|\cos \psi_i|^m \sim \left| \frac{3\pi}{2} - \psi_i \right|^m (\psi_i \rightarrow \frac{3\pi}{2}) \quad |\sin \psi_i|^m \sim |2\pi - \psi_i|^m (\psi_i \rightarrow 2\pi)$$

结合  $|\sin \psi_i|^m$  和  $|\cos \psi_i|^m$  的指数  $m$  大于  $-1$ ，我们可知后面括号项积分内含三角函数的均收敛  
这是由于  $\int_0^1 x^m dx$  在  $m > -1$  时收敛。

对于  $\left( \int_1^{+\infty} r^{2(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{p_i} - 1)} dr \right)$ ，欲使其收敛，则：

$$2 \left( \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{p_i} - 1 \right) - 1 < -1 \iff \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{p_i} < 1$$

则由  $\left( \int_1^{+\infty} r^{2(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{p_i} - 1)} dr \right)$  收敛且后面的每项均收敛可知 (♠) 收敛。

若否，则由  $\left( \int_1^{+\infty} r^{2(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{p_i} - 1)} dr \right)$  且后面含三角函数的项均不  $\rightarrow 0$  可知 (♠) 发散！

综上：原广义积分收敛  $\iff \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{p_i} < 1$ ，反之发散。

□

### Exercise 1.2 15

设  $\mathbf{A} = (a_{ij})$  是  $n$  阶实对称正定矩阵， $b_1, \dots, b_n$  和  $c$  均是实数. 求

$$I = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \exp \left( - \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i + c \right) dx_1 \dots dx_n$$

其中  $\exp(u)$  表示  $e^u$ .

**Solution** 记  $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = (b_1, \dots, b_n)$ ，则有：

$$I = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \exp \left( - \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i + c \right) dx_1 \dots dx_n = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \exp \left( -\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{x} + c \right) d\mathbf{x}$$

考虑消去  $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} - 2\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{x} - c$  的一次项，即要求  $\bar{\mathbf{x}}$  使得：

$$(\mathbf{x} - \bar{\mathbf{x}})^T \mathbf{A} (\mathbf{x} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}) + c' = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} - 2\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{x} - c$$

解得:  $\bar{\mathbf{x}} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{b}, c' = -c - \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{b}$ , 令  $\Psi = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A} & -\mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{b}^T & c \end{vmatrix}$ , 通过分块矩阵初等变换我们有:

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi &= \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A} & -\mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{b}^T & c \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A} & -\mathbf{b} + \mathbf{A} \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{b}^T & c + \mathbf{b}^T \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{b} \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{A} & \mathbf{O} \\ \mathbf{b}^T & c + \mathbf{b}^T \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{b} \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \det(\mathbf{A}) \cdot (c + \mathbf{b}^T \cdot \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{b}) = \det(\mathbf{A}) \cdot (-c') \\ &\Rightarrow c' = -\frac{\Psi}{\det(\mathbf{A})} \end{aligned}$$

我们基于以上结果对积分  $I$  做平移变换, 即令  $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x} - \bar{\mathbf{x}}$ , 而平移变换的 *Jacobi* 行列式为 1, 故:

$$I = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \exp(-\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{x} + 2\mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{x} + c) d\mathbf{x} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \exp(-\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{y} - c') d\mathbf{y} = \exp\left(-\frac{\Psi}{\det(\mathbf{A})}\right) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \exp(\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y}$$

由于  $\mathbf{A}$  为正定矩阵, 故存在正交矩阵  $\mathbf{Q}$  使得

$$\mathbf{Q}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{Q} = \text{diag}\{\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n\}, \quad \mathbf{Q}^T = \mathbf{Q}^{-1}$$

作换元  $\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{u}\mathbf{y}$ , 则由于其是正交变换, 故  $\frac{\partial(w_1, \dots, w_n)}{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_n)} = 1$ , 从而有

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{J} &= \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \exp(\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \exp(-\lambda_1 w_1^2 - \dots - \lambda_n w_n^2) d\mathbf{w} \\ &= \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(-\lambda_1 w_1^2) dw_1 \right) \dots \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(-\lambda_n w_n^2) dw_n \right) \end{aligned}$$

我们给出一个命题:

### Proposition 1.1 15.3 例 2

概率积分:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

**Proof** 我们先计算:

$$\Delta = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy$$

由极坐标:

$$\begin{cases} x = r \cos \psi \\ y = r \sin \psi \end{cases} \quad r \geq 0, \psi \in [0, 2\pi]$$

由此可得:

$$\Delta = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \int_0^{2\pi} d\psi \int_0^{+\infty} r e^{-r^2} dr = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \pi$$

另一面，我们化广义积分为累次积分可得：

$$\pi = \Delta = \iint_{\mathbb{R}^2} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy = \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \right) = I$$

故：

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

□

回到原题，我们令  $u_k = \sqrt{|\lambda_k|} w_k$ ，则  $-\lambda_k w_k^2 = u_k^2$ ，故：

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(-\lambda_k w_k^2) dw_k &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{|\lambda_k|}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u_k^2} du_k = \sqrt{\pi} \\ \Rightarrow \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(-\lambda_k w_k^2) dw_k &= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{|\lambda_k|}} \end{aligned}$$

故：

$$\mathcal{J} = \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(-\lambda_1 w_1^2) dw_1 \right) \dots \left( \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(-\lambda_n w_n^2) dw_n \right) = \prod_{k=1}^n \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{|\lambda_k|}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi^n}}{\prod_{k=1}^n \sqrt{|\lambda_k|}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi^n}}{\det(\mathbf{A})}$$

故：

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \exp\left(-\frac{\Psi}{\det(\mathbf{A})}\right) \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \exp(-\mathbf{y}^T \mathbf{A} \mathbf{y}) d\mathbf{y} = \exp\left(\frac{\Psi}{\det(\mathbf{A})}\right) \frac{\sqrt{\pi^n}}{\det(\mathbf{A})} \\ &= \exp(c') \frac{\sqrt{\pi^n}}{\det(\mathbf{A})} = \exp(c + \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{b}) \frac{\sqrt{\pi^n}}{\det(\mathbf{A})} \end{aligned}$$

综上：

$$I = \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \exp\left(-\sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j + 2 \sum_{i=1}^n b_i x_i + c\right) dx_1 \dots dx_n = \exp(c + \mathbf{b}^T \mathbf{A}^{-1} \mathbf{b}) \frac{\sqrt{\pi^n}}{\det(\mathbf{A})}$$

□