

## 第十一章 反常积分

## §1 反常积分的概念

1. 讨论下列无穷积分是否收敛?若收敛,则求其值:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) & \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx; & (2) & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx; \\
 (3) & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x}} dx; & (4) & \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2(1+x)}; \\
 (5) & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{4x^2 + 4x + 5}; & (6) & \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx; \\
 (7) & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^x \sin x dx; & (8) & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

解 1)  $\int_0^a x e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^a e^{-x^2} d\left(\frac{1}{2} x^2\right) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \Big|_0^a = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-a^2}$

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

$$\therefore \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \text{无穷积分收敛}$$

$$2) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 x e^{-x^2} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx$$

由上一题知  $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2}$  收敛, 令  $t = -x$  则

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 x e^{-x^2} dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = 0 \quad \therefore \text{无穷积分收敛}$$

$$3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x}} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^a e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} -2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \Big|_0^a$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} (1 - 2e^{-\frac{a}{2}}) = 1 \quad \therefore \text{无穷积分收敛}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2(1+x)} dx &= \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^a \frac{ax}{x^2(1+x)} \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^a \left( \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \left( -\frac{1}{x} + \ln(1+x) - \ln x \right) \Big|_1^a \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{a} + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - \ln 2 \right) = 1 - \ln 2 \quad \therefore \text{无穷积分收敛} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{4x^2 + 4x + 5} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{4(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + 4} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + 4} dx \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{4} \arctan\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \Big|_b^0 + \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{4} \arctan\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \Big|_0^a \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left( \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan\left(a + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan\left(b + \frac{1}{2}\right) \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &\therefore \text{无穷积分收敛} \end{aligned}$$

$$6) \int_0^a e^{-x} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-a} \cos a - e^a \sin a)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^a e^{-x} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \text{积分收敛}$$

$$7) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^x \sin x dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^x \sin x dx + \int_0^{+\infty} e^x \sin x dx$$

$$\int_0^a e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} (1 - (\cos a - \sin a) e^a) \text{ 当 } a \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时, 极限不存在,}$$

$$\text{同理 } \int_b^0 e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} [(\sin b - \cos b) e^b - 1], \text{ 当 } b \rightarrow -\infty \text{ 时, 趋于 } -\frac{1}{2}$$

$\therefore$  原积分发散

$$8) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \quad \therefore \int_0^a \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \ln(a + \sqrt{1+a^2}) \text{ 当}$$

$a \rightarrow +\infty$  时, 趋于  $+\infty$ ,  $\therefore$  原积分发散.

2. 讨论下列瑕积分是否收敛?若收敛,则求其值:

$$(1) \int_a^b \frac{dx}{(x-a)^p};$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1-x^2};$$

$$(3) \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x-1|}};$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx;$$

$$(5) \int_0^1 \ln x dx;$$

$$(6) \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx;$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-x^2}};$$

$$(8) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^p}.$$

$$1) \text{ 解 } \int_n^b \frac{dx}{(x-a)^p} = \frac{1}{1-p} [(b-a)^{1-p} - (n-a)^{1-p}] \quad \textcircled{1}$$

当  $P < 1$  时,  $\int_a^b \frac{1}{(x-a)^p} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow a^+} \int_n^b \frac{1}{(x-a)^p} dx = \frac{(b-a)^{1-p}}{1-p}$   
收敛.

当  $P > 1$  时,  $n \rightarrow a^+$  ① 式极限不存在  $\therefore$  发散

当  $P = 1$  时,  $\int_a^b \frac{1}{x-a} dx = \ln |b-a| - \ln |n-a|$  当  $n \rightarrow a^+$   
极限不存在  $\therefore$  原积分发散

2) 解  $\int_0^b \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^b \left( \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{b+1}{b-1} \right|$   
 $b \rightarrow 1^-$  时, 极限不存在  $\therefore$  原积分发散

$$3) \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x-1|}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}} + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} [2 - 2(1-b)^{\frac{1}{2}}] = 2$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} \int_a^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} [2 - 2\sqrt{a-1}] = 2$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x-1|}} = 4 \quad \text{积分收敛}$$

$$4) \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^a \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^-} [1 - \sqrt{1-a^2}] = 1$$

$\therefore$  积分收敛

$$5) \because \int_a^1 \ln x dx = x \ln x \Big|_a^1 - \int_a^1 \ln x = -a \ln a - (1-a)$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} (a - 1 - a \ln a) = -1 \quad \therefore \text{积分收敛}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6) \int_0^a \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx &= \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{a}{1-a}}} \frac{2t^2}{(1+t^2)^2} dt \\ &= 2 \left( \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{a}{1-a}}} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt - \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{a}{1-a}}} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} dt \right) \\ \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{a}{1-a}}} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt &= \arctan \sqrt{\frac{a}{1-a}} - \arctan 0 = \arctan \sqrt{\frac{a}{1-a}} \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{a}{1-a}}} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} dt &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} + \arctan t \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\frac{a}{1-a}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{a(1-a)} + \arctan \sqrt{\frac{a}{1-a}} \right) \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

当  $a \rightarrow 1^-$  时, ① 式极限为  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ , ② 极限为  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ , 所以

$$\int_0^a \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - (x - \frac{1}{2})^2}} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - (x - \frac{1}{2})^2}} + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - (x - \frac{1}{2})^2}} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (2x-1)^2}} d(2x-1) + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (2x-1)^2}} d(2x-1) \\ &= \operatorname{arcsch}(2x-1) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} + \operatorname{arcsch}(2x-1) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 = \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} dx \\
&= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1-p} (\ln x)^{1-p} \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} + \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{1-p} (\ln x)^{1-p} \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \\
&= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{1}{1-p} (\ln \frac{1}{2})^{1-p} - \frac{1}{1-p} (\ln a)^{1-p} \right) + \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \left( \frac{1}{1-p} (\ln b)^{1-p} - \frac{1}{1-p} (\ln \frac{1}{2})^{1-p} \right) \\
&= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1-p} (\ln b)^{1-p} - \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1-p} (\ln a)^{1-p}
\end{aligned}$$

此极限不存在,故积分发散

3. 举例说明:瑕积分  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  收敛时,  $\int_a^b f^2(x) dx$  不一定收敛.

解 例如令  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ , 则  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2$

$\therefore \int_0^1 f(x) dx$  收敛, 但  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$  由  $p$  积分知发散

4. 举例说明:  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛且  $f$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上连续时, 不一定有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ .

解 例如  $\int_1^{+\infty} \sin x^2 dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{2\sqrt{t}} dt$ , 由狄利克雷利别法知  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt$  收敛但当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $\sin x^2$  极限不存在.

5. 证明: 若  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛, 且存在极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$ , 则  $A = 0$ .

证若  $A \neq 0$ , 不妨设  $A > 0$ , 则由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$ , 取  $\epsilon = \frac{A}{2} > 0$ ,  $\exists M$ , 当  $x > M$  时, 有  $|f(x) - A| < \frac{A}{2}$   $f(x) > \frac{A}{2}$   $\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{A}{2} dx$  发散, 由此较判别法知,  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  发散, 矛盾.  $\therefore A = 0$

6. 证明:若  $f$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上可导, 且  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$  与  $\int_a^{+\infty} f'(x)dx$  都收敛, 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ .

$$\text{证 } f(x) = f(a) + \int_a^x f'(t)dt$$

$$\because \int_a^{+\infty} f'(t)dt \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = f(a) + \int_a^{+\infty} f'(t)dt \quad \text{极限存在}$$

$$\text{又 } \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx \text{ 收敛, 由上题知, } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$

## § 2 无穷积分的性质与收敛判别

1. 证明定理 11.2 及其推论 1.

解 定理 11.2 的证明:  $\because \int_a^{+\infty} g(x)dx$  收敛.  $\therefore \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists G > a$ ,

当  $u_1 > G, u_2 > G$  时, 令  $U_2 > U_1$ , 有  $|\int_{u_1}^{u_2} g(x)dx| < \epsilon$ , 又当  $x \in [a, +\infty)$  时,  $|f(x)| \leq g(x)$

$$\therefore |\int_{u_1}^{u_2} (f(x))dx| \leq |\int_{u_1}^{u_2} g(x)dx| < \epsilon \quad \therefore \int_a^{+\infty} (f(x))dx \text{ 收敛.}$$

推论 1 的证明:  $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|f(x)|}{g(x)} = l \quad \therefore \forall \epsilon > 0$  (特别取  $\epsilon = \frac{c}{2}$ ),

$\exists M$ , 当  $x > M$  时,  $|\frac{|f(x)|}{g(x)} - c| < \epsilon \quad \therefore \frac{c}{2}g(x) < |f(x)| < \frac{3}{2}g(x)$

对于 i) 由比较原则得  $\int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)|dx$  与  $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x)dx$  同敛态

对于 ii)  $|f(x)| < \epsilon g(x) \quad \therefore \int_a^{+\infty} g(x)dx$  收敛, 则

$$\int_a^{+\infty} (f(x))dx \text{ 收敛}$$

当  $c = +\infty$  时, 即:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|f(x)|}{g(x)} = +\infty$ , 则  $\forall M > 0, \exists G$ , 当  $x > G, \frac{|f(x)|}{g(x)} > M. \therefore |f(x)| > Mg(x)$

$\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} g(x)dx$  发散  $\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)|dx$  发散

2. 设  $f$  与  $g$  是定义在  $[a, +\infty)$  上的函数, 对任何  $u > a$ , 它们在  $[a, u]$  上都可积. 证明: 若  $\int_a^{+\infty} f^2(x)dx$  与  $\int_a^{+\infty} g^2(x)dx$  收敛, 则  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx$  与  $\int_a^{+\infty} [f(x) + g(x)]^2dx$  也都收敛.

证  $\because |f(x)g(x)| \leq \frac{f^2 + g^2}{2}$  且  $\int_a^{+\infty} f^2(x)dx$  与  $\int_a^{+\infty} g^2(x)dx$  收敛  $\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{f^2 + g^2}{2}dx$  收敛

由比较原则  $\int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)g(x)|dx$  收敛,  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx$  收敛.

又

$$\int_a^{+\infty} (f(x) + g(x))^2 dx = \int_a^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx + \int_a^{+\infty} g^2(x) dx + 2 \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x) dx$$

等式右端三个积分都收敛  $\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} (f(x) + g(x))^2 dx$  收敛

3. 设  $f, g, h$  是定义在  $[a, +\infty)$  上的三个连续函数, 且成立不等式  $h(x) \leq f(x) \leq g(x)$ . 证明:

(1) 若  $\int_a^{+\infty} h(x)dx$  与  $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x)dx$  都收敛, 则  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$  也收敛;

(2) 又若  $\int_a^{+\infty} h(x)dx = \int_a^{+\infty} g(x)dx = A$ , 则  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx = A$ .

证 (1)  $\int_a^{+\infty} h(x)dx$  与  $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x)dx$  都收敛  $\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} (g(x) - h(x))dx$  收敛 又  $0 \leq g(x) - f(x) \leq g(x) - h(x)$  由比较原则

知  $\int_a^{+\infty} |g(x) - f(x)| dx$  收敛, 又  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx + \int_a^{+\infty} (f - g) dx$ , 故  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛

2) 对  $\forall n > a, h(x) \leq f(x) \leq g(x) \therefore \int_a^n h(x) dx \leq \int_a^n f(x) dx \leq \int_a^n g(x) dx$ , 令  $n \rightarrow +\infty$ , 由迫敛性得  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = A$

4. 讨论下列无穷积分的收敛性:

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^4 + 1}};$$

$$(2) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1 - e^x} dx;$$

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{x}};$$

$$(4) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x \arctan x}{1 + x^3} dx;$$

$$(5) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} dx;$$

$$(6) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m}{1 + x^n} dx (n, m \geq 0).$$

解 1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\frac{4}{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^4 + 1}} = 1, P > 1 \quad 0 < \lambda < +\infty$

$\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^4 + 1}}$  收敛

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{x}{1 - e^x}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3}{1 - e^x} = 0$$

由  $p$  积分知,  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$  收敛  $\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1 - e^x} dx$  收敛

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x}} = 1, 0 < \lambda < +\infty, 0 < p < 1$$

$\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x}} dx$  发散

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{x \arctan x}{1 + x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 \arctan x}{1 + x^3} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$



由  $p$  积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$  收敛  $\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^3} = \frac{\pi}{1+x^3} dx$  收敛

$$5) \text{ 当 } n > 1 \text{ 时, } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n}}{\frac{1}{x^{1+\frac{n-1}{2}}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^{\frac{n}{2}-1}} = 0$$

由  $p$  积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{1+\frac{n-1}{2}}} dx$  收敛  $\therefore$  当  $n > 1$  时,  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} dx$  收敛.

$$\text{当 } n \leq 1 \text{ 时, } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n}}{\frac{1}{x^n}} = +\infty$$

$$\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^n} dx \text{ 发散} \quad \therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x^n} dx \text{ 发散}$$

$$6) \text{ 当 } n-m > 1 \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{2} + \frac{n-m}{2} > 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n-m}{2}} \frac{x^m}{1+x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{1+n-m}{2}}}{1+x^n} = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0, p = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{n-m}{2} > 1 \quad \therefore \text{积分收敛}$$

5. 讨论下列无穷积分为绝对收敛还是条件收敛:

$$(1) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{x} dx; \quad (2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sgn}(\sin x)}{1+x^2} dx;$$

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \cos x}{100+x} dx; \quad (4) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \sin x dx.$$

$$\text{解 } 1) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{x} dx = 2 \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{t} \text{ 单调递减趋于 } 0 (t \rightarrow +\infty), \left| \int_1^y \sin t dt \right| \leq 2 (y > 1)$$

由狄利克雷判别法, 积分收敛.

$$\text{又 } \int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin t}{t} \right| dt, \left| \frac{\sin t}{t} \right| \geq \frac{\sin^2 t}{t} = \frac{1}{2t} - \frac{\cos t}{2t} \quad t \in [1, +\infty)$$

其中  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{2t} dt$  由狄利克雷判别法知收敛, 而  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t} dt$  发散

$\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin t}{t} \right| dt$  发散  $\therefore$  原积分条件收敛

$$2) \int_0^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sgn}(\sin x)}{1+x^2} \right| dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \quad (\sin x \neq 0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 1, P = 2 > 1, \lambda = 1 \quad \therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

当  $\sin x \neq 0$  时,  $\frac{\operatorname{sgn}(\sin x)}{1+x^2} = 0 \quad \therefore$  原积分绝对收敛

3)  $\left| \int_0^A \cos x dx \right| \leq 1, \frac{\sqrt{x}}{100+x}$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上单调递减且当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时, 趋于零,  $\therefore$  积分收敛

又  $\left| \frac{\sqrt{x} \cos x}{100+x} \right| \geq \frac{\sqrt{x}}{100+x} \cos^2 x = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2(100+x)} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2(100+x)} \cos 2x$   
而  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2(100+x)} dx$  发散  $\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2(100+x)} \cos 2x dx$  收敛  
 $\therefore$  原积分为条件收敛

$$4) \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \sin x dx$$

$$= \int_0^e \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \sin x dx + \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \sin x dx$$

$$\therefore \left| \int_e^u \sin x dx \right| \leq 2 \text{ 且在 } [e, +\infty) \text{ 上, } \left( \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \right)' = \frac{1 - \ln(\ln x)}{x + (\ln x)^2} < 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \text{ 单调递减且有 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} = 0$$

$\therefore$  由狄利克雷判别法知,  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \sin x dx$  收敛

$\therefore$  原积分收敛

$$\text{又 } \left| \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \sin x \right| \geq \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \sin^2 x = \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{2 \ln x} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2 \ln x} \ln(\ln x)$$

而  $\int_e^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{2 \ln x} \right| dx$  发散,  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{2 \ln x} \cos x dx$  收敛

$\therefore \int_e^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \sin x \right| dx$  发散

$\therefore$  原积分条件收敛

6. 举例说明:  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛时  $\int_a^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx$  不一定收敛;

$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  绝对收敛时,  $\int_a^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx$  也不一定收敛.

解 例如  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^2} dx$  由狄利克雷判别法知收敛

但  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x} dx - \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2x} dx$  发散

7. 证明: 若  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  绝对收敛, 且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ , 则  $\int_a^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx$  必定收敛.

证  $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0 \therefore$  取  $\varepsilon = 1, \exists M$ , 当  $x > M$  时,  $|f(x)| < 1$

$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_a^{M+1} f(x) dx + \int_{M+1}^{+\infty} f(x) dx \quad \because \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  绝对收敛  $\therefore \int_{M+1}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  绝对收敛

又当  $x \in [M+1, +\infty)$  时,  $|f(x)| < 1$

$\therefore |f^2(x)| < |f(x)| \quad \because \int_{M+1}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  绝对收敛

$\therefore \int_M^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx$  收敛

又  $\int_a^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx = \int_a^{M+1} f^2(x) dx + \int_{M+1}^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx$

$\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx$  收敛

8. 证明: 若  $f$  是  $[a, +\infty)$  上的单调函数, 且  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛, 则

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ , 且  $f(x) = o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ ,  $x \rightarrow +\infty$ .

证不妨设  $f(x)$  单调递减, 则  $f(x) \geq 0$ , (否则,  $\exists x_1$ , 使  $f(x_1) < 0$ , 则当  $x > x_1$  时,  $f(x) \leq f(x_1) < 0$ ,  $\therefore -\int_a^{+\infty} f(x_1) dx$  发散,  $\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  发散, 矛盾)

$\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛, 由 Cauchy 准则, 对  $\forall \epsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists M$ , 当  $x > M$  时,  $\left| \int_x^{2x} f(t) dt \right| < \epsilon$ , 即  $\int_x^{2x} f(t) dt < \epsilon$ , 当  $x > 2M$  时,

$$0 \leq xf(x) = 2 \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x f(t) dt \leq 2 \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x f(t) dt < 2\epsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} xf(x) = 0, f(x) = o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), \text{从而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$

9. 证明: 若  $f$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上一致连续, 且  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛, 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ .

证  $\because f(x)$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上一致连续,  $\therefore \forall \epsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \sigma > 0$ , 当  $x_1, x_2 \in [a, +\infty)$ ,  $|x_1 - x_2| < \sigma$  时,

$$|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \epsilon \quad \text{① 又因 } \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛,}$$

$$\therefore \text{对 } \epsilon_1 = \sqrt{\epsilon}, \exists M > a, \text{当 } x > M \text{ 时, 有 } \left| \int_x^{x+\sigma} f(t) dt \right| < \sqrt{\epsilon} \quad \text{②}$$

考虑积分  $\int_x^{x+\delta} f(t) dt$  当  $x < 1 < x + \delta$  时, 由 ① 有

$$f(t) - \epsilon < f(x) < (f(x) + \epsilon)$$

$$\text{从而 } \int_x^{x+\delta} f(t) dt - \sqrt{\epsilon} \leq \int_x^{x+\delta} f(x) dt \leq \int_x^{x+\delta} f(t) dt + \sqrt{\epsilon}$$

$$\text{即 } \left| \int_x^{x+\delta} f(x) dt - \int_x^{x+\delta} f(t) dt \right| < \epsilon \delta \quad \text{③}$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } x > M \text{ 时, 由 ②③ 知, } |f(x)| = \frac{1}{\delta} \left| \int_x^{x+\delta} f(x) dt \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\delta} \left( \left| \int_x^{x+\delta} f(x) dx - \int_x^{x+\delta} f(t) dt \right| + \left| \int_x^{x+\delta} f(x) dt \right| \right) < 2\epsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$

10. 利用狄利克雷判别法证明阿贝尔判别法.

$$\text{证令 } F(u) = \int_a^u f(x) dx \quad \because \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} F(u) = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^u f(x) dx \text{ 极限存在, 记为 } J, \text{ 取 } \epsilon = 1, \exists A,$$

$$\text{当 } n > A \text{ 时, 有 } \left| \int_a^u f(x) dx - J \right| < 1$$

$\therefore \left| \int_a^u f(x) dx \right| < |J| + 1 \quad \therefore |F(u)| < |J| + 1$ . 又在  $[a, u+1]$  上,  $F(u)$  连续, 从而有界  $\therefore \exists M > |J| + 1$ , 对一切  $u \in [a, +\infty)$ , 有  $\left| \int_a^u f(x) dx \right| \leq M$ , 即  $|F(u)| \leq M$ .  $\therefore F(u)$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上有界.

又  $g(x)$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上单调有界,  $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x)$  极限存在, 记为  $B$ , 令  $g_1(x) = g(x) - B$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (g(x) - B) = 0$

$$\therefore g_1(x) \text{ 单调趋于 } 0, \text{ 由狄利克雷判别法知, } \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) g_1(x) dx = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) (g(x) - B) dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{又 } \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛} \quad \therefore \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) g(x) dx = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) g_1(x) dx + B \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛}$$

### §3 瑕积分的性质与收敛判别

1. 写出性质3的证明.

$$\text{证 } \because \int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx \text{ 收敛} \therefore \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 当 } u_1, u_2 \in (a,$$

$a + \delta)$  时, 有  $|\int_{u_1}^{u_2} |f(x)| dx| < \epsilon$

$$\therefore |\int_{u_1}^{u_2} f(x) dx| \leq |\int_{u_1}^{u_2} |f(x)| dx| < \epsilon$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx \text{ 收敛, 且 } |\int_a^b f(x) dx| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$

2. 写出定理 11.6 及其推论 1 的证明.

证  $\because \int_a^b g(x) dx$  收敛  $\therefore \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ , 当  $u_1, u_2 \in (a, a + \delta)$  时, 有  $|\int_{u_1}^{u_2} g(x) dx| < \epsilon$ , 又  $|f(x)| \leq g(x)$

$$\therefore |\int_{u_1}^{u_2} f(x) dx| \leq |\int_{u_1}^{u_2} g(x) dx| < \epsilon$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b (f(x)) dx \text{ 收敛}$$

推论 1  $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{|f(x)|}{g(x)} = c \therefore \forall \epsilon > 0$  (特别取  $\epsilon = \frac{c}{2}$ )  $\exists \delta >$

0, 当  $a < x < a + \delta$  时,  $|\frac{|f(x)|}{g(x)} - c| < \epsilon$

$$\therefore \frac{c}{2} g(x) < |f(x)| < \frac{3}{2} c g(x)$$

由比较原则,  $\int_a^b |f(x)| dx$  与  $\int_a^b g(x) dx$  同敛态.

当  $c = 0$  时, 有  $|f(x)| < \epsilon g(x)$ . 当  $\int_a^b g(x) dx$  收敛时,

$\int_a^b |f(x)| dx$  收敛. 当  $c = +\infty$  时,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{|f(x)|}{g(x)} = +\infty$  则对  $\forall M >$

0,  $\exists \sigma > 0$ , 当  $a < x < a + \sigma$  时,  $\frac{|f(x)|}{g(x)} > M$

$\therefore |f(x)| > M g(x)$  由  $\int_a^b g(x) dx$  发散, 知  $\int_a^b |f(x)| dx$  发散

3. 讨论下列瑕积分的收敛性:

$$(1) \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2};$$

$$(2) \int_0^x \frac{\sin x}{x^{3/2}} dx;$$

$$(3) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} \ln x};$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x} dx;$$

$$(5) \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{1-x^3} dx;$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^m} dx;$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^a} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx;$$

$$(8) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \ln x dx.$$

解 1) 1 是瑕点

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1)^2 \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = 1 \quad P > 1, 0 < \lambda < +\infty \quad \text{积分发散}$$

2) 0 是瑕点

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \quad 0 < P < 1 \quad 0 < \lambda < +\infty, \text{积分收敛}$$

$$3) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \ln x} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \ln x} dx$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \ln x} = 0, \lambda = 0, 0 < P < 1$$

$$\therefore \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \ln x} dx \text{ 发散} \quad \therefore \text{原积分发散}$$

4) 1 为瑕点

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln x}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln x}{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0, \lambda = 0, 0 < P < 1,$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

5) 1 为瑕点

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (1-x) \frac{\arctan x}{1+x+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{12}, P = 1, 0 < \lambda < +\infty$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{1-x^3} dx \text{ 发散}$$

6) 0 为瑕点 ( $m > 0$ )

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} x^{m-2} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^m} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}, \lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\therefore$  当  $0 < m < 3$  时, 积分收敛;  $m \geq 3$  时, 积分发散,  $m \leq 0$  时, 原积分为定积分

7) 0 为瑕点

$$\text{令 } \frac{1}{x} = t, \text{ 则 } \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^a} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t^{2-a}} dt$$

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq a \leq 1 \text{ 时, } \left| \frac{\sin t}{t^{2-a}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{t^{2-a}} \text{ 而 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^{2-a}} dt \text{ 收敛}$$

$\therefore$  原积分绝对收敛

$$\text{当 } 1 \leq a < 2 \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{t^{2-a}} \text{ 单调递减} \rightarrow 0 \mid \int_1^u \sin t dt \mid \leq 2$$

$$\therefore \text{积分收敛} \quad \text{又当 } t \in [1, +\infty) \mid \frac{\sin t}{t^{2-a}} \mid \geq \frac{\sin^2 t}{t} = \frac{1}{2t} - \frac{\cos 2t}{2t}$$

$$\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2t} dt \text{ 发散, } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{2t} dt \text{ 收敛}$$

$\therefore$  原积分条件收敛

当  $a \geq 2$  时,  $x \cdot x^{a-2} \sin x$  极限不存在 ( $x \rightarrow +\infty$ )

$\therefore$  积分发散

$$8) \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x} \ln x dx = \int_0^1 e^{-x} \ln x dx + \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x} \ln x dx$$

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} x^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-x} \sin x = 0, \lambda = 0, 0 < P < 1$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 e^{-x} \ln x dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\because \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 \ln x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 \ln x + 3}{x^3} = 0, \lambda = 0, P > 1$$

$$\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x} \ln x dx \text{ 收敛} \quad \therefore \text{原积分收敛}$$

4. 计算下列瑕积分的值(其中  $n$  为正整数):

$$(1) \int_0^1 (\ln x)^n dx; \quad (2) \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx.$$



解 1) 当  $n = 1$  时, 有

$$\int_0^1 \ln x dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} (x \ln x) \Big|_b^1 - \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} \int_b^1 dx = -1$$

当  $n \geq 2$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int_0^1 (\ln x)^n dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} \int_b^1 (\ln x)^n dx \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} (x (\ln x)^n) \Big|_b^1 - \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} \int_b^1 n (\ln x)^{n-1} dx = -n I_{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I_n = \int_0^1 (\ln x)^n dx = (-1)^n n!$$

2) 令  $x = \sin^2 \theta$ , 则  $dx = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta$

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} \theta \sin \theta d\theta \\ &= -2 \left[ \sin^{2n} \theta \cos \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta \sin^{2n-1} \theta d\theta \right] \\ &= -2 \left[ 2n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n-1} \theta d\theta - 2n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} \theta d\theta \right] \\ &= 2n (I_{n-1} - I_n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I_n = \frac{2n}{2n+1} I_{n-1}, \text{ 而 } I_0 = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta d\theta = 2$$

$$\therefore I_n = \frac{(2n)!}{(2n+1)!} \cdot 2 = \frac{2^{2n+1} (n!)^2}{(2n+1)!}$$

5. 证明瑕积分  $J = \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(\sin x) dx$  收敛, 且  $J = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$ . (提示: 利

用  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(\cos x) dx$ , 并将它们相加.)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } J &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \ln(\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - t)) d(\frac{\pi}{2} - t) \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos t) dt \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x\right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin 2x) dx - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta \right) - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos \theta) d\theta \right) - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \\
&= J - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \quad \therefore J = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2
\end{aligned}$$

6. 利用上题结果, 证明:

$$(1) \int_0^{\pi} \theta \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta = -\frac{\pi^2}{2} \ln 2; \quad (2) \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\theta \sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} d\theta = 2\pi \ln 2$$

$$1) \text{ 证 } \int_0^{\pi} \theta \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \theta \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \theta \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta$$

对于  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \theta \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta$ , 令  $\theta = \pi - \varphi$ , 则

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \theta \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - \varphi) \ln(\sin \varphi) d\varphi$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\pi} \theta \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta = -\frac{\pi^2}{2} \ln 2$$

$$2) \text{ 证 } \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\theta \sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} \theta \frac{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \theta \frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} dt$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) dx = x \ln(\sin x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

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

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 4 - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 = 2\pi \ln 2$$

## 总练习题

1. 证明下列等式:

$$(1) \int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{-p}}{x+1} dx, p > 0;$$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{-p}}{x+1} dx, 0 < p < 1.$$

解 1) 因为  $p > 0$ , 从而易知积分收敛, 令  $x = \frac{1}{t}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} dx &= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \int_a^1 \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} dx \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^1 \frac{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^{p-1}}{\frac{1}{t}+1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \int_1^{\frac{1}{a}} \frac{t^{-p}}{t+1} dt \\ &= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{t^{-p}}{t+1} dt = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{-p}}{x+1} dx \end{aligned}$$

2) 由  $0 < p < 1$ , 从而易见两个积分都收敛

$$\text{因而 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} dx$$

$$\text{由上题 } \int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{-p}}{x+1} dx$$

对于右端第 2 个积分, 令  $x = \frac{1}{t}$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} dx &= \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^A \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\frac{1}{A}}^1 \frac{t^p}{t+1} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{t^{-p}}{t+1} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{-p}}{x+1} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} dx &= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{-p}}{x+1} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{x^{-p}}{x+1} dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{1-p}}{x+1} dx\end{aligned}$$

2. 证明下列不等式:

$$(1) \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} < \frac{\pi}{2};$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right) < \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx < 1 + \frac{1}{2e}.$$

$$\text{证 } 1) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{又 } \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)(1-x^2)}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}2) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx &= \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \\ &< \int_0^1 dx + \int_1^{+\infty} xe^{-x^2} dx = 1 + \frac{1}{2e}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx > \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$> \int_0^1 xe^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right) < \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx < 1 + \frac{1}{2e}$$

3. 计算下列反常积分的值:

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \cos bxdx \quad (a > 0); \quad (2) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \sin bxdx \quad (a > 0);$$

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx; \quad (4) \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(\tan \theta) d\theta.$$

$$\text{解 } 1) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^A e^{-ax} \cos bxdx$$

$$= \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} \Big|_0^A b \sin bx - a \cos bx \Big|_0^A$$

$$= \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$2) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{\theta} e^{ax} \sin bx dx$$

$$= \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (-a \sin bx - b \cos bx) \Big|_0^A$$

$$= \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$3) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx$$

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

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx + \int_1^0 \frac{\ln u}{1+u^2} du$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx = 0$$

4) 令  $\tan \theta = t$ , 则

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\tan \theta) d\theta = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx = 0$$

4. 讨论反常积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin bx}{x^\lambda} dx (b \neq 0)$ ,  $\lambda$  取何值时绝对收敛或条件收敛.

解  $\because b \neq 0$ , 设  $b > 0$ , 记

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin bx}{x^\lambda} dx \quad I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{\sin bx}{x^\lambda} dx \quad I_2 = \int_{\frac{1}{b}}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin bx}{x^\lambda} dx$$

先讨论积分  $I_1$ , 当  $\lambda \leq 1$  时, 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin xb}{x^\lambda} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} bx^{1-\lambda} \frac{\sin xb}{xb} = \begin{cases} 0 & \lambda < 1 \\ b & \lambda = 1 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore I_1$  是正常积分, 当  $\lambda > 1$  时,  $x = 0$  是瑕点, 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\lambda-1} \frac{\sin xb}{x^\lambda} = b \in (0, +\infty)$$

故当  $1 < \lambda < 2$  时,  $I_1$  绝对收敛, 当  $\lambda \geq 2$  时,  $I_1$  发散 (因在  $(0, \frac{1}{b})$  上,  $\frac{\sin b\lambda}{x^\lambda} > 0$ )

积分  $I_2$  是无穷限非正常积分, 当  $\lambda \leq 0$  时,

$$\text{令 } A_n = (2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}) \frac{1}{b} \quad B_n = (2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) \frac{1}{b}$$

则  $A_n \rightarrow +\infty, B_n \rightarrow +\infty (n \rightarrow \infty)$  且

$$|\int_{A_n}^{B_n} \frac{\sin bx}{x^\lambda} dx| = b^\lambda \int_{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}^{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin u}{u^\lambda} du \geq (2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4})^{-\lambda} b^\lambda \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \geq$$

$\frac{\pi}{8} b^\lambda \sqrt{2} > 0$  由 Cauchy 准则知, 当  $\lambda \leq 0$  时,  $I_2$  发散.

当  $0 < \lambda \leq 1$  时, 由狄利克雷判别法知  $I_2$  收敛, 但由于  $\int_{\frac{1}{b}}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin bx}{x} dx$  不绝对收敛,

由  $|\frac{\sin xb}{x^\lambda}| \geq |\frac{\sin xb}{x}| \quad (0 \leq \lambda \leq 1, x > 1)$ , 可知当  $0 < \lambda \leq 1$  时, 积分  $I_2$  条件收敛

当  $\lambda > 1$  时, 由于  $|\sin xb/x^\lambda| \leq \frac{1}{x^\lambda}$ , 从而积分  $I_2$  绝对收敛.

$\therefore$

	$\lambda \leq 0$	$0 < \lambda \leq 1$	$1 < \lambda < 2$	$\lambda \geq 2$
$I_1$	正常积分	正常积分	绝对收敛	发散
$I_2$	发散	收敛	绝对收敛	绝对收敛
$I$	发散	收敛	绝对收敛	发散

5. 证明: 设  $f$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上连续,  $0 < a < b$ .

(1) 若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = k$ , 则

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = (f(0) - k) \ln \frac{b}{a};$$

(2) 若  $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$  收敛, 则

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

1) 证 令  $ax = t$ , 则  $\int_{\epsilon}^A \frac{f(ax)}{x} dx = \int_{a\epsilon}^{aA} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt$  ( $0 < \epsilon < A$ )

令  $bx = u$ , 有  $\int_{\epsilon}^A \frac{f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_{b\epsilon}^{bA} \frac{f(u)}{u} du$ . 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\epsilon}^A \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx &= \int_{a\epsilon}^{aA} \frac{f(y)}{y} dy - \int_{b\epsilon}^{bA} \frac{f(y)}{y} dy \\ &= \int_{a\epsilon}^{b\epsilon} \frac{f(y)}{y} dy - \int_{aA}^{bA} \frac{f(y)}{y} dy \\ &= \int_a^b \frac{f(\epsilon\omega)}{\omega} d\omega - \int_a^b \frac{f(A\omega)}{\omega} d\omega \\ &= [f(\epsilon\xi) - f(A\eta)] \int_a^b \frac{1}{\omega} dx \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\xi, \eta$  介于  $a, b$  之间, 令  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+, A \rightarrow +\infty$ , 得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = (f(0) - k) \int_a^b \frac{1}{\omega} d\omega = (f(0) - k) \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

2) 证 由于积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$  收敛, 则对  $\forall \epsilon > 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{有} \quad \int_{\epsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax)}{x} dx &= \int_{\epsilon a}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \\ \int_{\epsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx &= \int_{\epsilon a}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_{\epsilon b}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \\ &= \int_{\epsilon a}^{\epsilon b} \frac{f(x) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_a^b \frac{f(\epsilon x)}{x} dx = f(\epsilon\xi) \int_a^b \frac{1}{x} dx \quad (a \leq \xi \leq b) \end{aligned}$$

令  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ , 则

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = f(0) \int_a^b \frac{1}{x} dx = f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

6. 证明下述命题:

(1) 设  $f$  为  $[a, +\infty)$  上的非负连续函数. 若  $\int_a^{+\infty} xf(x)dx$  收敛, 则  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$  也收敛.

(2) 设  $f$  为  $[a, +\infty)$  上的连续可微函数, 且当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $f(x)$  递减地趋于 0, 则  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$  收敛的充要条件为  $\int_a^{+\infty} xf'(x)dx$  收敛.

1) 证 取  $M = \max\{|a|, 1\}$  则  $\int_a^{+\infty} xf(x)dx$  与  $\int_M^{+\infty} xf(x)dx$  有相同的敛散性.

$\because$  在  $[M, +\infty)$  上,  $f(x)$  为非负连续函数

$\therefore 0 \leq f(x) \leq xf(x) \quad \therefore$  由比较判别法知  $\int_M^{+\infty} xf(x)dx$  收敛

则  $\int_M^{+\infty} f(x)dx$  收敛, 从而  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$  收敛

2) 证 由已知在  $[a, +\infty)$  上,  $f, f'$  均为连续函数,  $\forall A > a$ ,

$$\int_a^A xf'(x)dx = xf(x) \Big|_a^A - \int_a^A f(x)dx \quad ①$$

设  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$  收敛, 又  $f(x)$  单调递减趋于 0 ( $x \rightarrow +\infty$ )

$$\therefore \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} xf(x) \Big|_a^A = -af(a)$$

$\therefore$  由 ① 知  $\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^A xf'(x)dx$  存在, 即  $\int_a^{+\infty} xf'(x)dx$  收敛

设  $\int_a^{+\infty} xf'(x)dx$  收敛, 则  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists M > |a|$ , 当  $A > x > M$

时, 有  $|\int_x^A tf'(t)dt| < \epsilon$ , 由于  $f'$  不变号 ( $\leq 0$ ), 从而由积分中值定理

知, 存在  $\xi \in [x, A]$  使得  $\int_x^A tf'(t)dt = \xi \int_x^A f'(t)dt = \xi(f(A) - f(x))$

于是

$$0 \leq x |f(A) - f(x)| \leq \xi(f(A) - f(x)) < \epsilon.$$



可见  $0 \leq x |f(A) - f(x)| < \epsilon \quad (A > x > M)$

令  $A \rightarrow +\infty$  由  $\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} f(A) = 0$  知

$|xf(x)| = x |f(x)| \leq \epsilon \quad (x > M)$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} xf(x) = 0 \quad \therefore \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} xf(x) \big|_a^A = -af(a)$  存在, 由 ① 知,

$\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^A f(x) dx$  存在  $\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛

$\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} f$  收敛  $\Leftrightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} xf'(x) dx$  收敛.

## 第十一章 反常积分

## §1 反常积分的概念

1. 讨论下列无穷积分是否收敛?若收敛,则求其值:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) & \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx; & (2) & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx; \\
 (3) & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x}} dx; & (4) & \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2(1+x)}; \\
 (5) & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{4x^2 + 4x + 5}; & (6) & \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx; \\
 (7) & \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^x \sin x dx; & (8) & \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

解 1)  $\int_0^a x e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^a e^{-x^2} d\left(\frac{1}{2} x^2\right) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \Big|_0^a = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-a^2}$

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

$$\therefore \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \text{无穷积分收敛}$$

$$2) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 x e^{-x^2} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx$$

由上一题知  $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2}$  收敛, 令  $t = -x$  则

$$\int_{-\infty}^0 x e^{-x^2} dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = 0 \quad \therefore \text{无穷积分收敛}$$

$$3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x}} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^a e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} -2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \Big|_0^a$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} (1 - 2e^{-\frac{a}{2}}) = 1 \quad \therefore \text{无穷积分收敛}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2(1+x)} dx &= \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^a \frac{ax}{x^2(1+x)} \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^a \left( \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \left( -\frac{1}{x} + \ln(1+x) - \ln x \right) \Big|_1^a \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{a} + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - \ln 2 \right) = 1 - \ln 2 \quad \therefore \text{无穷积分收敛} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{4x^2 + 4x + 5} \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{4(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + 4} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4(x + \frac{1}{2})^2 + 4} dx \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{4} \arctan\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \Big|_b^0 + \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{4} \arctan\left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right) \Big|_0^a \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left( \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan\left(a + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan\left(b + \frac{1}{2}\right) \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} \\ &\therefore \text{无穷积分收敛} \end{aligned}$$

$$6) \int_0^a e^{-x} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-a} \cos a - e^a \sin a)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^a e^{-x} \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} \quad \therefore \text{积分收敛}$$

$$7) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^x \sin x dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^x \sin x dx + \int_0^{+\infty} e^x \sin x dx$$

$$\int_0^a e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} (1 - (\cos a - \sin a) e^a) \text{ 当 } a \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时, 极限不存在,}$$

$$\text{同理 } \int_b^0 e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} [(\sin b - \cos b) e^b - 1], \text{ 当 } b \rightarrow -\infty \text{ 时, 趋于 } -\frac{1}{2}$$

$\therefore$  原积分发散

$$8) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \quad \therefore \int_0^a \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \ln(a + \sqrt{1+a^2}) \text{ 当}$$

$a \rightarrow +\infty$  时, 趋于  $+\infty$ ,  $\therefore$  原积分发散.

2. 讨论下列瑕积分是否收敛?若收敛,则求其值:

$$(1) \int_a^b \frac{dx}{(x-a)^p};$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1-x^2};$$

$$(3) \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x-1|}};$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx;$$

$$(5) \int_0^1 \ln x dx;$$

$$(6) \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx;$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-x^2}};$$

$$(8) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^p}.$$

$$1) \text{ 解 } \int_n^b \frac{dx}{(x-a)^p} = \frac{1}{1-p} [(b-a)^{1-p} - (n-a)^{1-p}] \quad \textcircled{1}$$

当  $P < 1$  时,  $\int_a^b \frac{1}{(x-a)^p} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow a^+} \int_n^b \frac{1}{(x-a)^p} dx = \frac{(b-a)^{1-p}}{1-p}$   
收敛.

当  $P > 1$  时,  $n \rightarrow a^+$  ① 式极限不存在  $\therefore$  发散

当  $P = 1$  时,  $\int_a^b \frac{1}{x-a} dx = \ln |b-a| - \ln |n-a|$  当  $n \rightarrow a^+$   
极限不存在  $\therefore$  原积分发散

2) 解  $\int_0^b \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^b \left( \frac{1}{x+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{b+1}{b-1} \right|$   
 $b \rightarrow 1^-$  时, 极限不存在  $\therefore$  原积分发散

$$3) \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x-1|}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}} + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} [2 - 2(1-b)^{\frac{1}{2}}] = 2$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} \int_a^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} [2 - 2\sqrt{a-1}] = 2$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x-1|}} = 4 \quad \text{积分收敛}$$

$$4) \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^a \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^-} [1 - \sqrt{1-a^2}] = 1$$

$\therefore$  积分收敛

$$5) \because \int_a^1 \ln x dx = x \ln x \Big|_a^1 - \int_a^1 \ln x = -a \ln a - (1-a)$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 1^+} (a - 1 - a \ln a) = -1 \quad \therefore \text{积分收敛}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6) \int_0^a \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx &= \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{a}{1-a}}} \frac{2t^2}{(1+t^2)^2} dt \\ &= 2 \left( \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{a}{1-a}}} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt - \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{a}{1-a}}} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} dt \right) \\ \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{a}{1-a}}} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt &= \arctan \sqrt{\frac{a}{1-a}} - \arctan 0 = \arctan \sqrt{\frac{a}{1-a}} \quad (1) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{a}{1-a}}} \frac{1}{(1+t^2)^2} dt &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} + \arctan t \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\frac{a}{1-a}}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \sqrt{a(1-a)} + \arctan \sqrt{\frac{a}{1-a}} \right) \quad (2) \end{aligned}$$

当  $a \rightarrow 1^-$  时, ① 式极限为  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ , ② 极限为  $\frac{\pi}{4}$ , 所以

$$\int_0^a \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 7) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - (x - \frac{1}{2})^2}} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - (x - \frac{1}{2})^2}} + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - (x - \frac{1}{2})^2}} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (2x-1)^2}} d(2x-1) + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (2x-1)^2}} d(2x-1) \\ &= \operatorname{arcsinh}(2x-1) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} + \operatorname{arcsinh}(2x-1) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 = \pi \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} dx + \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} dx \\
&= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1-p} (\ln x)^{1-p} \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} + \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{1-p} (\ln x)^{1-p} \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \\
&= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{1}{1-p} (\ln \frac{1}{2})^{1-p} - \frac{1}{1-p} (\ln a)^{1-p} \right) + \lim_{b \rightarrow 1^-} \left( \frac{1}{1-p} (\ln b)^{1-p} - \frac{1}{1-p} (\ln \frac{1}{2})^{1-p} \right) \\
&= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1-p} (\ln b)^{1-p} - \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1-p} (\ln a)^{1-p}
\end{aligned}$$

此极限不存在,故积分发散

3. 举例说明:瑕积分  $\int_a^b f(x) dx$  收敛时,  $\int_a^b f^2(x) dx$  不一定收敛.

解 例如令  $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ , 则  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2$

$\therefore \int_0^1 f(x) dx$  收敛, 但  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$  由  $p$  积分知发散

4. 举例说明:  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛且  $f$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上连续时, 不一定有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ .

解 例如  $\int_1^{+\infty} \sin x^2 dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{2\sqrt{t}} dt$ , 由狄利克雷利别法知  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt$  收敛但当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $\sin x^2$  极限不存在.

5. 证明: 若  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛, 且存在极限  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$ , 则  $A = 0$ .

证若  $A \neq 0$ , 不妨设  $A > 0$ , 则由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$ , 取  $\epsilon = \frac{A}{2} > 0$ ,  $\exists M$ , 当  $x > M$  时, 有  $|f(x) - A| < \frac{A}{2}$   $f(x) > \frac{A}{2}$   $\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{A}{2} dx$  发散, 由此较判别法知,  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  发散, 矛盾  $\therefore A = 0$

6. 证明:若  $f$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上可导, 且  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$  与  $\int_a^{+\infty} f'(x)dx$  都收敛, 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ .

$$\text{证 } f(x) = f(a) + \int_a^x f'(t)dt$$

$$\because \int_a^{+\infty} f'(t)dt \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = f(a) + \int_a^{+\infty} f'(t)dt \quad \text{极限存在}$$

$$\text{又 } \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx \text{ 收敛, 由上题知, } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$

## § 2 无穷积分的性质与收敛判别

1. 证明定理 11.2 及其推论 1.

解 定理 11.2 的证明:  $\because \int_a^{+\infty} g(x)dx$  收敛.  $\therefore \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists G > a$ ,

当  $u_1 > G, u_2 > G$  时, 令  $U_2 > U_1$ , 有  $|\int_{u_1}^{u_2} g(x)dx| < \epsilon$ , 又当  $x \in [a, +\infty)$  时,  $|f(x)| \leq g(x)$

$$\therefore |\int_{u_1}^{u_2} (f(x))dx| \leq |\int_{u_1}^{u_2} g(x)dx| < \epsilon \quad \therefore \int_a^{+\infty} (f(x))dx \text{ 收敛.}$$

推论 1 的证明:  $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|f(x)|}{g(x)} = l \quad \therefore \forall \epsilon > 0$  (特别取  $\epsilon = \frac{c}{2}$ ),

$\exists M$ , 当  $x > M$  时,  $|\frac{|f(x)|}{g(x)} - c| < \epsilon \quad \therefore \frac{c}{2}g(x) < |f(x)| < \frac{3}{2}g(x)$

对于 i) 由比较原则得  $\int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)|dx$  与  $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x)dx$  同敛态

对于 ii)  $|f(x)| < \epsilon g(x) \quad \therefore \int_a^{+\infty} g(x)dx$  收敛, 则

$$\int_a^{+\infty} (f(x))dx \text{ 收敛}$$

当  $c = +\infty$  时, 即:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|f(x)|}{g(x)} = +\infty$ , 则  $\forall M > 0, \exists G$ , 当  $x > G, \frac{|f(x)|}{g(x)} > M. \therefore |f(x)| > Mg(x)$

$\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} g(x)dx$  发散  $\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)|dx$  发散

2. 设  $f$  与  $g$  是定义在  $[a, +\infty)$  上的函数, 对任何  $u > a$ , 它们在  $[a, u]$  上都可积. 证明: 若  $\int_a^{+\infty} f^2(x)dx$  与  $\int_a^{+\infty} g^2(x)dx$  收敛, 则  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx$  与  $\int_a^{+\infty} [f(x) + g(x)]^2dx$  也都收敛.

证  $\because |f(x)g(x)| \leq \frac{f^2 + g^2}{2}$  且  $\int_a^{+\infty} f^2(x)dx$  与  $\int_a^{+\infty} g^2(x)dx$  收敛  $\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{f^2 + g^2}{2}dx$  收敛

由比较原则  $\int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)g(x)|dx$  收敛,  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx$  收敛.

又

$$\int_a^{+\infty} (f(x) + g(x))^2 dx = \int_a^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx + \int_a^{+\infty} g^2(x) dx + 2 \int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x) dx$$

等式右端三个积分都收敛  $\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} (f(x) + g(x))^2 dx$  收敛

3. 设  $f, g, h$  是定义在  $[a, +\infty)$  上的三个连续函数, 且成立不等式  $h(x) \leq f(x) \leq g(x)$ . 证明:

(1) 若  $\int_a^{+\infty} h(x)dx$  与  $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x)dx$  都收敛, 则  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$  也收敛;

(2) 又若  $\int_a^{+\infty} h(x)dx = \int_a^{+\infty} g(x)dx = A$ , 则  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx = A$ .

证 (1)  $\int_a^{+\infty} h(x)dx$  与  $\int_a^{+\infty} g(x)dx$  都收敛  $\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} (g(x) - h(x))dx$  收敛 又  $0 \leq g(x) - f(x) \leq g(x) - h(x)$  由比较原则



知  $\int_a^{+\infty} |g(x) - f(x)| dx$  收敛, 又  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx + \int_a^{+\infty} (f - g) dx$ , 故  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛

2) 对  $\forall n > a, h(x) \leq f(x) \leq g(x) \therefore \int_a^n h(x) dx \leq \int_a^n f(x) dx \leq \int_a^n g(x) dx$ , 令  $n \rightarrow +\infty$ , 由迫敛性得  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = A$

4. 讨论下列无穷积分的收敛性:

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^4 + 1}};$$

$$(2) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1 - e^x} dx;$$

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + \sqrt{x}};$$

$$(4) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x \arctan x}{1 + x^3} dx;$$

$$(5) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} dx;$$

$$(6) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m}{1 + x^n} dx (n, m \geq 0).$$

解 1)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\frac{4}{3}} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x^4 + 1}} = 1, P > 1 \quad 0 < \lambda < +\infty$

$\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^4 + 1}}$  收敛

$$2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{x}{1 - e^x}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3}{1 - e^x} = 0$$

由  $p$  积分知,  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$  收敛  $\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1 - e^x} dx$  收敛

$$3) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x}} = 1, 0 < \lambda < +\infty, 0 < p < 1$$

$\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x}} dx$  发散

$$4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{x \arctan x}{1 + x^3}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 \arctan x}{1 + x^3} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

由  $p$  积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$  收敛  $\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x \arctan x}{1+x^3} = \frac{\pi}{1+x^3} dx$  收敛

$$5) \text{ 当 } n > 1 \text{ 时, } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n}}{\frac{1}{x^{1+\frac{n-1}{2}}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^{\frac{n}{2}-1}} = 0$$

由  $p$  积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{1+\frac{n-1}{2}}} dx$  收敛  $\therefore$  当  $n > 1$  时,  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n} dx$  收敛.

$$\text{当 } n \leq 1 \text{ 时, } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^n}}{\frac{1}{x^n}} = +\infty$$

$$\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^n} dx \text{ 发散 } \therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x^n} dx \text{ 发散}$$

$$6) \text{ 当 } n-m > 1 \text{ 时, } \frac{1}{2} + \frac{n-m}{2} > 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{n-m}{2}} \frac{x^m}{1+x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{1+n-m}{2}}}{1+x^n} = 0$$

$$\lambda = 0, p = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{n-m}{2} > 1 \therefore \text{积分收敛}$$

5. 讨论下列无穷积分为绝对收敛还是条件收敛:

$$(1) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{x} dx; \quad (2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{sgn}(\sin x)}{1+x^2} dx;$$

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \cos x}{100+x} dx; \quad (4) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \sin x dx.$$

$$\text{解 } 1) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \sqrt{x}}{x} dx = 2 \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{t} \text{ 单调递减趋于 } 0 (t \rightarrow +\infty), \left| \int_1^y \sin t dt \right| \leq 2 (y > 1)$$

由狄利克雷判别法, 积分收敛.

$$\text{又 } \int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin t}{t} \right| dt, \left| \frac{\sin t}{t} \right| \geq \frac{\sin^2 t}{t} = \frac{1}{2t} - \frac{\cos t}{2t} \quad t \in [1, +\infty)$$

其中  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{2t} dt$  由狄利克雷判别法知收敛, 而  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t} dt$  发散

$\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin t}{t} \right| dt$  发散  $\therefore$  原积分条件收敛

$$2) \int_0^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\operatorname{sgn}(\sin x)}{1+x^2} \right| dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \quad (\sin x \neq 0)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \frac{1}{1+x^2} = 1, P = 2 > 1, \lambda = 1 \quad \therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

当  $\sin x \neq 0$  时,  $\frac{\operatorname{sgn}(\sin x)}{1+x^2} = 0 \quad \therefore$  原积分绝对收敛

3)  $\left| \int_0^A \cos x dx \right| \leq 1, \frac{\sqrt{x}}{100+x}$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上单调递减且当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时, 趋于零,  $\therefore$  积分收敛

又  $\left| \frac{\sqrt{x} \cos x}{100+x} \right| \geq \frac{\sqrt{x}}{100+x} \cos^2 x = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2(100+x)} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2(100+x)} \cos 2x$   
而  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2(100+x)} dx$  发散  $\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2(100+x)} \cos 2x dx$  收敛  
 $\therefore$  原积分为条件收敛

$$4) \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \sin x dx$$

$$= \int_0^e \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \sin x dx + \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \sin x dx$$

$$\therefore \left| \int_e^u \sin x dx \right| \leq 2 \text{ 且在 } [e, +\infty) \text{ 上, } \left( \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \right)' = \frac{1 - \ln(\ln x)}{x + (\ln x)^2} < 0$$

$$\therefore \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \text{ 单调递减且有 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} = 0$$

$\therefore$  由狄利克雷判别法知,  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \sin x dx$  收敛

$\therefore$  原积分收敛

$$\text{又 } \left| \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \sin x \right| \geq \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \sin^2 x = \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{2 \ln x} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2 \ln x} \ln(\ln x)$$

而  $\int_e^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{2 \ln x} \right| dx$  发散,  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{2 \ln x} \cos x dx$  收敛

$\therefore \int_e^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\ln(\ln x)}{\ln x} \sin x \right| dx$  发散

$\therefore$  原积分条件收敛

6. 举例说明:  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛时  $\int_a^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx$  不一定收敛;

$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  绝对收敛时,  $\int_a^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx$  也不一定收敛.

解 例如  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^2} dx$  由狄利克雷判别法知收敛

但  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x} dx - \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2x} dx$  发散

7. 证明: 若  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  绝对收敛, 且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ , 则  $\int_a^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx$  必定收敛.

证  $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0 \therefore$  取  $\varepsilon = 1, \exists M$ , 当  $x > M$  时,  $|f(x)| < 1$

$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_a^{M+1} f(x) dx + \int_{M+1}^{+\infty} f(x) dx \quad \because \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  绝对收敛  $\therefore \int_{M+1}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  绝对收敛

又当  $x \in [M+1, +\infty)$  时,  $|f(x)| < 1$

$\therefore |f^2(x)| < |f(x)| \quad \because \int_{M+1}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  绝对收敛

$\therefore \int_M^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx$  收敛

又  $\int_a^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx = \int_a^{M+1} f^2(x) dx + \int_{M+1}^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx$

$\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx$  收敛

8. 证明: 若  $f$  是  $[a, +\infty)$  上的单调函数, 且  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛, 则

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ , 且  $f(x) = o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ ,  $x \rightarrow +\infty$ .

证不妨设  $f(x)$  单调递减, 则  $f(x) \geq 0$ , (否则,  $\exists x_1$ , 使  $f(x_1) < 0$ , 则当  $x > x_1$  时,  $f(x) \leq f(x_1) < 0$ ,  $\therefore -\int_a^{+\infty} f(x_1) dx$  发散,  $\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  发散, 矛盾)

$\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛, 由 Cauchy 准则, 对  $\forall \epsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists M$ , 当  $x > M$  时,  $|\int_x^{2x} f(t) dt| < \epsilon$ , 即  $\int_x^{2x} f(t) dt < \epsilon$ , 当  $x > 2M$  时,

$$0 \leq xf(x) = 2 \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x f(t) dt \leq 2 \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x f(t) dt < 2\epsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} xf(x) = 0, f(x) = o\left(\frac{1}{x}\right), \text{从而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$

9. 证明: 若  $f$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上一致连续, 且  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛, 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ .

证  $\because f(x)$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上一致连续,  $\therefore \forall \epsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \sigma > 0$ , 当  $x_1, x_2 \in [a, +\infty)$ ,  $|x_1 - x_2| < \sigma$  时,

$$|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \epsilon \quad \text{① 又因 } \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛,}$$

$$\therefore \text{对 } \epsilon_1 = \sqrt{\epsilon}, \exists M > a, \text{当 } x > M \text{ 时, 有 } |\int_x^{x+\sigma} f(t) dt| < \sqrt{\epsilon} \quad \text{②}$$

考虑积分  $\int_x^{x+\delta} f(t) dt$  当  $x < 1 < x + \delta$  时, 由 ① 有

$$f(t) - \epsilon < f(x) < (f(x) + \epsilon)$$

$$\text{从而 } \int_x^{x+\delta} f(t) dt - \sqrt{\epsilon} \leq \int_x^{x+\delta} f(x) dt \leq \int_x^{x+\delta} f(t) dt + \sqrt{\epsilon}$$

$$\text{即 } \left| \int_x^{x+\delta} f(x) dt - \int_x^{x+\delta} f(t) dt \right| < \epsilon \delta \quad \text{③}$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } x > M \text{ 时, 由 ②③ 知, } |f(x)| = \frac{1}{\delta} \left| \int_x^{x+\delta} f(x) dt \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{\delta} \left( \left| \int_x^{x+\delta} f(x) dx - \int_x^{x+\delta} f(t) dt \right| + \left| \int_x^{x+\delta} f(x) dt \right| \right) < 2\epsilon$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$$

10. 利用狄利克雷判别法证明阿贝尔判别法.

$$\text{证令 } F(u) = \int_a^u f(x) dx \quad \because \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} f(u) = \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^u f(x) dx \text{ 极限存在, 记为 } J, \text{ 取 } \epsilon = 1, \exists A,$$

$$\text{当 } n > A \text{ 时, 有 } \left| \int_a^u f(x) dx - J \right| < 1$$

$\therefore \left| \int_a^u f(x) dx \right| < |J| + 1 \quad \therefore |F(u)| < |J| + 1$ . 又在  $[a, u+1]$  上,  $F(u)$  连续, 从而有界  $\therefore \exists M > |J| + 1$ , 对一切  $u \in [a, +\infty)$ , 有  $\left| \int_a^u f(x) dx \right| \leq M$ , 即  $|F(u)| \leq M$ .  $\therefore F(u)$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上有界.

又  $g(x)$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上单调有界,  $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} g(x)$  极限存在, 记为  $B$ , 令  $g_1(x) = g(x) - B$ , 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (g(x) - B) = 0$

$$\therefore g_1(x) \text{ 单调趋于 } 0, \text{ 由狄利克雷判别法知, } \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) g_1(x) dx = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) (g(x) - B) dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\text{又 } \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛 } \therefore \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) g(x) dx = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) g_1(x) dx + B \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛}$$

### §3 瑕积分的性质与收敛判别

1. 写出性质3的证明.

$$\text{证 } \because \int_a^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx \text{ 收敛 } \therefore \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 当 } u_1, u_2 \in (a,$$

$a + \delta)$  时, 有  $|\int_{u_1}^{u_2} |f(x)| dx| < \epsilon$

$$\therefore |\int_{u_1}^{u_2} f(x) dx| \leq |\int_{u_1}^{u_2} |f(x)| dx| < \epsilon$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx \text{ 收敛, 且 } |\int_a^b f(x) dx| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$$

2. 写出定理 11.6 及其推论 1 的证明.

证  $\because \int_a^b g(x) dx$  收敛  $\therefore \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ , 当  $u_1, u_2 \in (a, a + \delta)$  时, 有  $|\int_{u_1}^{u_2} g(x) dx| < \epsilon$ , 又  $|f(x)| \leq g(x)$

$$\therefore |\int_{u_1}^{u_2} f(x) dx| \leq |\int_{u_1}^{u_2} g(x) dx| < \epsilon$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b (f(x)) dx \text{ 收敛}$$

推论 1  $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{|f(x)|}{g(x)} = c \therefore \forall \epsilon > 0$  (特别取  $\epsilon = \frac{c}{2}$ )  $\exists \delta >$

0, 当  $a < x < a + \delta$  时,  $|\frac{|f(x)|}{g(x)} - c| < \epsilon$

$$\therefore \frac{c}{2} g(x) < |f(x)| < \frac{3}{2} c g(x)$$

由比较原则,  $\int_a^b |f(x)| dx$  与  $\int_a^b g(x) dx$  同敛态.

当  $c = 0$  时, 有  $|f(x)| < \epsilon g(x)$ . 当  $\int_a^b g(x) dx$  收敛时,

$\int_a^b |f(x)| dx$  收敛. 当  $c = +\infty$  时,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{|f(x)|}{g(x)} = +\infty$  则对  $\forall M >$

0,  $\exists \sigma > 0$ , 当  $a < x < a + \sigma$  时,  $|\frac{|f(x)|}{g(x)}| > M$

$\therefore |f(x)| > M g(x)$  由  $\int_a^b g(x) dx$  发散, 知  $\int_a^b |f(x)| dx$  发散

3. 讨论下列瑕积分的收敛性:

$$(1) \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2};$$

$$(2) \int_0^x \frac{\sin x}{x^{3/2}} dx;$$

$$(3) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} \ln x};$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x} dx;$$

$$(5) \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{1-x^3} dx;$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1-\cos x}{x^m} dx;$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^a} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx;$$

$$(8) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \ln x dx.$$

解 1) 1 是瑕点

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x-1)^2 \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} = 1 \quad P > 1, 0 < \lambda < +\infty \quad \text{积分发散}$$

2) 0 是瑕点

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1 \quad 0 < P < 1 \quad 0 < \lambda < +\infty, \text{积分收敛}$$

$$3) \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \ln x} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \ln x} dx$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \ln x} = 0, \lambda = 0, 0 < P < 1$$

$$\therefore \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \ln x} dx \text{ 发散} \quad \therefore \text{原积分发散}$$

4) 1 为瑕点

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln x}{1-x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\ln x}{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0, \lambda = 0, 0 < P < 1,$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x} dx \text{ 收敛}$$

5) 1 为瑕点

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (1-x) \frac{\arctan x}{1+x+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{12}, P = 1, 0 < \lambda < +\infty$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{1-x^3} dx \text{ 发散}$$

6) 0 为瑕点 ( $m > 0$ )



$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} x^{m-2} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^m} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} \frac{1 - \cos x}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2}, \lambda = \frac{1}{2}$$

$\therefore$  当  $0 < m < 3$  时, 积分收敛;  $m \geq 3$  时, 积分发散,  $m \leq 0$  时, 原积分为定积分

7) 0 为瑕点

$$\text{令 } \frac{1}{x} = t, \text{ 则 } \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^a} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t^{2-a}} dt$$

当  $0 \leq a \leq 1$  时,  $|\frac{\sin t}{t^{2-a}}| \leq \frac{1}{t^{2-a}}$  而  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^{2-a}} dt$  收敛

$\therefore$  原积分绝对收敛

当  $1 \leq a < 2$  时,  $\frac{1}{t^{2-a}}$  单调递减  $\rightarrow 0$   $|\int_1^u \sin t dt| \leq 2$

$\therefore$  积分收敛 又当  $t \in [1, +\infty)$   $|\frac{\sin t}{t^{2-a}}| \geq \frac{\sin^2 t}{t} = \frac{1}{2t} - \frac{\cos 2t}{2t}$

$\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2t} dt$  发散,  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{2t} dt$  收敛

$\therefore$  原积分条件收敛

当  $a \geq 2$  时,  $x \cdot x^{a-2} \sin x$  极限不存在 ( $x \rightarrow +\infty$ )

$\therefore$  积分发散

$$8) \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x} \ln x dx = \int_0^1 e^{-x} \ln x dx + \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x} \ln x dx$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+} x^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-x} \sin x = 0, \lambda = 0, 0 < P < 1$$

$\therefore \int_0^1 e^{-x} \ln x dx$  收敛

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^2 \ln x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 \ln x + 3}{x^3} = 0, \lambda = 0, P > 1$$

$\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x} \ln x dx$  收敛  $\therefore$  原积分收敛

4. 计算下列瑕积分的值(其中  $n$  为正整数):

$$(1) \int_0^1 (\ln x)^n dx; \quad (2) \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx.$$

解 1) 当  $n = 1$  时, 有

$$\int_0^1 \ln x dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} (x \ln x) \Big|_b^1 - \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} \int_b^1 dx = -1$$

当  $n \geq 2$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int_0^1 (\ln x)^n dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} \int_b^1 (\ln x)^n dx \\ &= \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} (x (\ln x)^n) \Big|_b^1 - \lim_{b \rightarrow 0^+} \int_b^1 n (\ln x)^{n-1} dx = -n I_{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I_n = \int_0^1 (\ln x)^n dx = (-1)^n n!$$

2) 令  $x = \sin^2 \theta$ , 则  $dx = 2 \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta$

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n} \theta \sin \theta d\theta \\ &= -2 \left[ \sin^{2n} \theta \cos \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta \sin^{2n-1} \theta d\theta \right] \\ &= -2 \left[ 2n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n-1} \theta d\theta - 2n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} \theta d\theta \right] \\ &= 2n (I_{n-1} - I_n) \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I_n = \frac{2n}{2n+1} I_{n-1}, \text{ 而 } I_0 = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \theta d\theta = 2$$

$$\therefore I_n = \frac{(2n)!}{(2n+1)!} \cdot 2 = \frac{2^{2n+1} (n!)^2}{(2n+1)!}$$

5. 证明瑕积分  $J = \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(\sin x) dx$  收敛, 且  $J = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$ . (提示: 利

用  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(\cos x) dx$ , 并将它们相加.)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } J &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \ln(\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - t)) d(\frac{\pi}{2} - t) \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos t) dt \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln\left(\frac{1}{2}\sin 2x\right) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin 2x) dx - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta \right) - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\cos \theta) d\theta \right) - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \\
&= J - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \quad \therefore J = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2
\end{aligned}$$

6. 利用上题结果, 证明:

$$(1) \int_0^{\pi} \theta \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta = -\frac{\pi^2}{2} \ln 2; \quad (2) \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\theta \sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} d\theta = 2\pi \ln 2$$

$$1) \text{ 证 } \int_0^{\pi} \theta \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \theta \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \theta \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta$$

对于  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \theta \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta$ , 令  $\theta = \pi - \varphi$ , 则

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \theta \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - \varphi) \ln(\sin \varphi) d\varphi$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\pi} \theta \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin \theta) d\theta = -\frac{\pi^2}{2} \ln 2$$

$$2) \text{ 证 } \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\theta \sin \theta}{1 - \cos \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} \theta \frac{2 \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{2 \sin^2 \frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \theta \frac{\cos \frac{\theta}{2}}{\sin \frac{\theta}{2}} d\theta = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} dt$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) dx = x \ln(\sin x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

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

$$\therefore \text{原式} = 4 - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 = 2\pi \ln 2$$

## 总练习题

1. 证明下列等式:

$$(1) \int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{-p}}{x+1} dx, p > 0;$$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{-p}}{x+1} dx, 0 < p < 1.$$

解 1) 因为  $p > 0$ , 从而易知积分收敛, 令  $x = \frac{1}{t}$ , 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} dx &= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \int_a^1 \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} dx \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^1 \frac{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^{p-1}}{\frac{1}{t}+1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = \lim_{a \rightarrow 0^+} \int_1^{\frac{1}{a}} \frac{t^{-p}}{t+1} dt \\ &= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{t^{-p}}{t+1} dt = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{-p}}{x+1} dx \end{aligned}$$

2) 由  $0 < p < 1$ , 从而易见两个积分都收敛

$$\text{因而 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} dx$$

$$\text{由上题 } \int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{-p}}{x+1} dx$$

对于右端第 2 个积分, 令  $x = \frac{1}{t}$ , 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} dx &= \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^A \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} dx = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\frac{1}{A}}^1 \frac{t^p}{t+1} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{t^{-p}}{t+1} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{-p}}{x+1} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{x+1} dx &= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{-p}}{x+1} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{x^{-p}}{x+1} dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{1-p}}{x+1} dx\end{aligned}$$

2. 证明下列不等式:

$$(1) \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} < \frac{\pi}{2};$$

$$(2) \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right) < \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx < 1 + \frac{1}{2e}.$$

$$\text{证 } 1) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{又 } \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)(1-x^2)}} > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} < \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}2) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx &= \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \\ &< \int_0^1 dx + \int_1^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = 1 + \frac{1}{2e}\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx > \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$> \int_0^1 x e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{e}\right) < \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx < 1 + \frac{1}{2e}$$

3. 计算下列反常积分的值:

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \cos bxdx \quad (a > 0); \quad (2) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \sin bxdx \quad (a > 0);$$

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx; \quad (4) \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(\tan \theta) d\theta.$$

$$\text{解 } 1) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^A e^{-ax} \cos bxdx$$

$$= \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{ax}}{a^2 + b^2} \Big|_0^A b \sin bx - a \cos bx \Big|_0^A$$

$$= \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$2) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{\theta} e^{ax} \sin bx dx$$

$$= \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{-ax}}{a^2 + b^2} (-a \sin bx - b \cos bx) \Big|_0^A$$

$$= \frac{b}{a^2 + b^2}$$

$$3) \text{ 原式} = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx$$

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

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx + \int_1^0 \frac{\ln u}{1+u^2} du$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx = 0$$

4) 令  $\tan \theta = t$ , 则

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\tan \theta) d\theta = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx = 0$$

4. 讨论反常积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin bx}{x^\lambda} dx (b \neq 0)$ ,  $\lambda$  取何值时绝对收敛或条件收敛.

解  $\because b \neq 0$ , 设  $b > 0$ , 记

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin bx}{x^\lambda} dx \quad I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{1}{b}} \frac{\sin bx}{x^\lambda} dx \quad I_2 = \int_{\frac{1}{b}}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin bx}{x^\lambda} dx$$

先讨论积分  $I_1$ , 当  $\lambda \leq 1$  时, 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin xb}{x^\lambda} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} bx^{1-\lambda} \frac{\sin xb}{xb} = \begin{cases} 0 & \lambda < 1 \\ b & \lambda = 1 \end{cases}$$

$\therefore I_1$  是正常积分, 当  $\lambda > 1$  时,  $x = 0$  是瑕点, 由于

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^{\lambda-1} \frac{\sin xb}{x^\lambda} = b \in (0, +\infty)$$

故当  $1 < \lambda < 2$  时,  $I_1$  绝对收敛, 当  $\lambda \geq 2$  时,  $I_1$  发散 (因在  $(0, \frac{1}{b})$  上,  $\frac{\sin b\lambda}{x^\lambda} > 0$ )

积分  $I_2$  是无穷限非正常积分, 当  $\lambda \leq 0$  时,

$$\text{令 } A_n = (2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}) \frac{1}{b} \quad B_n = (2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}) \frac{1}{b}$$

则  $A_n \rightarrow +\infty, B_n \rightarrow +\infty (n \rightarrow \infty)$  且

$$|\int_{A_n}^{B_n} \frac{\sin bx}{x^\lambda} dx| = b^\lambda \int_{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}^{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin u}{u^\lambda} du \geq (2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{4})^{-\lambda} b^\lambda \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \geq$$

$\frac{\pi}{8} b^\lambda \sqrt{2} > 0$  由 Cauchy 准则知, 当  $\lambda \leq 0$  时,  $I_2$  发散.

当  $0 < \lambda \leq 1$  时, 由狄利克雷判别法知  $I_2$  收敛, 但由于  $\int_{\frac{1}{b}}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin bx}{x} dx$  不绝对收敛,

由  $|\frac{\sin xb}{x^\lambda}| \geq |\frac{\sin xb}{x}| \quad (0 \leq \lambda \leq 1, x > 1)$ , 可知当  $0 < \lambda \leq 1$  时, 积分  $I_2$  条件收敛

当  $\lambda > 1$  时, 由于  $|\sin xb/x^\lambda| \leq \frac{1}{x^\lambda}$ , 从而积分  $I_2$  绝对收敛.

$\therefore$

	$\lambda \leq 0$	$0 < \lambda \leq 1$	$1 < \lambda < 2$	$\lambda \geq 2$
$I_1$	正常积分	正常积分	绝对收敛	发散
$I_2$	发散	收敛	绝对收敛	绝对收敛
$I$	发散	收敛	绝对收敛	发散

5. 证明: 设  $f$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上连续,  $0 < a < b$ .

(1) 若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = k$ , 则

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = (f(0) - k) \ln \frac{b}{a};$$

(2) 若  $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$  收敛, 则

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

1) 证 令  $ax = t$ , 则  $\int_{\epsilon}^A \frac{f(ax)}{x} dx = \int_{a\epsilon}^{aA} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt$  ( $0 < \epsilon < A$ )

令  $bx = u$ , 有  $\int_{\epsilon}^A \frac{f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_{b\epsilon}^{bA} \frac{f(u)}{u} du$ . 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\epsilon}^A \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx &= \int_{a\epsilon}^{aA} \frac{f(y)}{y} dy - \int_{b\epsilon}^{bA} \frac{f(y)}{y} dy \\ &= \int_{a\epsilon}^{b\epsilon} \frac{f(y)}{y} dy - \int_{aA}^{bA} \frac{f(y)}{y} dy \\ &= \int_a^b \frac{f(\epsilon\omega)}{\omega} d\omega - \int_a^b \frac{f(A\omega)}{\omega} d\omega \\ &= [f(\epsilon\xi) - f(A\eta)] \int_a^b \frac{1}{\omega} dx \end{aligned}$$

其中  $\xi, \eta$  介于  $a, b$  之间, 令  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0^+, A \rightarrow +\infty$ , 得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = (f(0) - k) \int_a^b \frac{1}{\omega} d\omega = (f(0) - k) \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

2) 证 由于积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$  收敛, 则对  $\forall \epsilon > 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{有} \quad \int_{\epsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax)}{x} dx &= \int_{\epsilon a}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \\ \int_{\epsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx &= \int_{\epsilon a}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - \int_{\epsilon b}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \\ &= \int_{\epsilon a}^{\epsilon b} \frac{f(x) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_a^b \frac{f(\epsilon x)}{x} dx = f(\epsilon\xi) \int_a^b \frac{1}{x} dx \quad (a \leq \xi \leq b) \end{aligned}$$

令  $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ , 则

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = f(0) \int_a^b \frac{1}{x} dx = f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

6. 证明下述命题:



(1) 设  $f$  为  $[a, +\infty)$  上的非负连续函数. 若  $\int_a^{+\infty} xf(x)dx$  收敛, 则  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$  也收敛.

(2) 设  $f$  为  $[a, +\infty)$  上的连续可微函数, 且当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时,  $f(x)$  递减地趋于 0, 则  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$  收敛的充要条件为  $\int_a^{+\infty} xf'(x)dx$  收敛.

1) 证 取  $M = \max\{|a|, 1\}$  则  $\int_a^{+\infty} xf(x)dx$  与  $\int_M^{+\infty} xf(x)dx$  有相同的敛散性.

$\because$  在  $[M, +\infty)$  上,  $f(x)$  为非负连续函数

$\therefore 0 \leq f(x) \leq xf(x) \quad \therefore$  由比较判别法知  $\int_M^{+\infty} xf(x)dx$  收敛

则  $\int_M^{+\infty} f(x)dx$  收敛, 从而  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$  收敛

2) 证 由已知在  $[a, +\infty)$  上,  $f, f'$  均为连续函数,  $\forall A > a$ ,

$$\int_a^A xf'(x)dx = xf(x) \Big|_a^A - \int_a^A f(x)dx \quad ①$$

设  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$  收敛, 又  $f(x)$  单调递减趋于 0 ( $x \rightarrow +\infty$ )

$$\therefore \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} xf(x) \Big|_a^A = -af(a)$$

$\therefore$  由 ① 知  $\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^A xf'(x)dx$  存在, 即  $\int_a^{+\infty} xf'(x)dx$  收敛

设  $\int_a^{+\infty} xf'(x)dx$  收敛, 则  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists M > |a|$ , 当  $A > x > M$

时, 有  $|\int_x^A tf'(t)dt| < \epsilon$ , 由于  $f'$  不变号 ( $\leq 0$ ), 从而由积分中值定理

知, 存在  $\xi \in [x, A]$  使得  $\int_x^A tf'(t)dt = \xi \int_x^A f'(t)dt = \xi(f(A) - f(x))$

于是

$$0 \leq x |f(A) - f(x)| \leq \xi(f(A) - f(x)) < \epsilon.$$

可见  $0 \leq x |f(A) - f(x)| < \epsilon \quad (A > x > M)$

令  $A \rightarrow +\infty$  由  $\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} f(A) = 0$  知

$|xf(x)| = x |f(x)| \leq \epsilon \quad (x > M)$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} xf(x) = 0 \quad \therefore \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} xf(x) \big|_a^A = -af(a)$  存在, 由 ① 知,

$\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^A f(x) dx$  存在  $\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛

$\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} f$  收敛  $\Leftrightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} xf'(x) dx$  收敛.