0.1 反常积分敛散性判别

定理 0.1 (Cauchy 收敛准则)

广义积分 $\int_a^\infty f(x) \mathrm{d}x$ 收敛等价于对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 A > a 使得任意 $x_1, x_2 > A$ 都有 $\left| \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(t) \mathrm{d}t \right| < \varepsilon$.

定理 0.2 (A-D 判别法)

设 f(x), g(x) 在任何闭区间上黎曼可积,

- 1. Abel 判别法: 若 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛, 并且 g(x) 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上单调有界, 则 $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) g(x) dx$ 收敛.
- 2. Dirichlet 判别法: 若 $\int_a^x f(x) dx$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上有界, 并且 g(x) 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上单调, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} g(x) = 0$, 则 $\int_a^\infty f(x)g(x) dx$ 收敛.

例题 **0.1** 设 f(x) 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 中非负且递减,证明: $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$, $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin^2 x dx$ 同敛散性. 证明 (i) 若 $\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx < \infty$, 则由条件可知

$$f(x)\sin^2 x \leqslant f(x), \quad \forall x \in [0, +\infty).$$

故由比较判别法可得 $\int_0^\infty f(x) \sin^2 x \, dx < \infty$.

(ii) 若 $\int_0^\infty f(x) \sin^2 x \, dx < \infty$, 则由 f 非负递减, 故 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x)$ 存在且 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) \ge 0$. 若 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) \triangleq a > 0$, 则存在 M > 0. 使得

$$f(x)\sin^2 x > \frac{a}{2}\sin^2 x, \quad \forall x \in [M, +\infty).$$
 (1)

又因为

$$\int_0^\infty \sin^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_0^b \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left(b - \frac{\sin 2b}{2} \right),$$

而上式右边极限不存在,所以 $\int_0^\infty \sin^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x \,$ 发散. 从而结合 (1) 式,由比较判别法可知 $\int_0^\infty f(x) \sin^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x \,$ 发散,矛盾! 故 $\lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ \hat{x} \equiv 3}} f(x) = 0$.

$$\int_0^\infty f(x)\sin^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty f(x)(1-\cos 2x) \, \mathrm{d}x < \infty.$$

即 $\int_0^\infty f(x)(1-\cos 2x) \, \mathrm{d}x < \infty$. 考虑 $\int_0^\infty f(x)\cos 2x \, \mathrm{d}x$, 注意到

$$\int_0^C \cos 2x \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\sin 2C}{2} < 1, \quad \forall C > 0.$$

又由于 f(x) 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上单调递减趋于 0,故由狄利克雷判别法可知 $\int_0^\infty f(x)\cos 2x \, \mathrm{d}x < \infty$. 因此

$$\int_0^\infty f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^\infty f(x) (1 - \cos 2x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_0^\infty f(x) \cos 2x \, \mathrm{d}x < \infty.$$

(iii) 当 $\int_0^\infty f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 或 $\int_0^\infty f(x) \sin^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x$ 发散时,实际上, $\int_0^\infty f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 或 $\int_0^\infty f(x) \sin^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x$ 发散的情形就是 (i)(ii) 的逆否命题. 故结论得证.

例题 0.2 设 f(x) 在 \mathbb{R} 上非负连续, 对任意正整数 k 有 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{|x|}{k}} f(x) dx \leq 1$, 证明: $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx \leq 1$.

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注 实际上, 由实变函数相关结论可直接得到

$$\lim_{k \to \infty} \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-\frac{|x|}{k}} f(x) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left[\lim_{k \to \infty} e^{-\frac{|x|}{k}} f(x) \right] dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx.$$

证明 由条件可得,对 $\forall A > 0$,我们有

$$1 \geqslant \int_{-A}^{A} e^{-\frac{|x|}{k}} f(x) dx \geqslant e^{-\frac{1}{k}} \int_{-A}^{A} f(x) dx. \Rightarrow \int_{-A}^{A} f(x) dx \leqslant e^{-\frac{1}{k}}, \forall k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

实际上再由单调有界可知
$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx$$
 收敛.

例题 **0.3** 对实数 a, 讨论 $\int_0^\infty \frac{x}{\cos^2 x + x^a \sin^2 x} dx$ 的敛散性.

证明 先讨论 $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\cos^2 x + x^a \sin^2 x} dx$ 的敛散性. 注意到

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\cos^2 x + x^a \sin^2 x} dx \leqslant \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \tan x \mid_0^1 = \tan 1 < \infty, \quad \forall a \in \mathbb{R}.$$

故 $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$, 都有 $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\cos^2 x + x^a \sin^2 x} dx$ 收敛. 再讨论 $\int_1^\infty \frac{x}{\cos^2 x + x^a \sin^2 x} dx$ 的敛散性.

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{\cos^{2}x + x^{a}\sin^{2}x} dx \geqslant \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{\cos^{2}x + x^{2}\sin^{2}x} dx \geqslant \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{x^{2} + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2} + 1} d(x^{2} + 1) = +\infty.$$

$$\int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x + x^a \sin^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x + n\pi}{\cos^2 x + (x + n\pi)^a \sin^2 x} dx \sim n\pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x + (n\pi)^a \sin^2 x} dx, \quad n \to \infty. \tag{2}$$
注意到对 $\forall \lambda > 0$ 我们都有

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x + \lambda \sin^{2}x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x + \lambda \sin^{2}x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \lambda \tan^{2}x} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^{2}x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \lambda t^{2}} dt = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\lambda}}.$$

$$\int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x + x^a \sin^2 x} dx \sim n\pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x + (n\pi)^a \sin^2 x} dx \sim n\pi \frac{\pi}{(n\pi)^{\frac{a}{2}}} \sim \frac{1}{n^{\frac{a}{2}-1}}, \quad n \to \infty.$$

于是

$$\int_1^\infty \frac{x}{\cos^2 x + x^a \sin^2 x} \mathrm{d}x \sim \int_\pi^\infty \frac{x}{\cos^2 x + x^a \sin^2 x} \mathrm{d}x = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x + x^a \sin^2 x} \mathrm{d}x \sim \sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^{\frac{a}{2}-1}}, \quad n \to \infty.$$

从而当 $\frac{a}{2}-1 \le 1$ 时,即 $2 < a \le 4$, $\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x + x^a \sin^2 x} dx$ 发散;当 $\frac{a}{2}-1 > 1$,即a > 4时, $\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{x}{\cos^2 x + x^a \sin^2 x} dx$

综上, 当
$$a > 4$$
 时,
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x}{\cos^2 x + x^a \sin^2 x} dx$$
 收敛; 当 $a \leqslant 4$ 时,
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{x}{\cos^2 x + x^a \sin^2 x} dx$$
 发散.

例题 0.4 对正整数 n, 讨论 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x^{12}\sin^2 x} dx$ 的敛散性.

证明 注意到

$$\int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} x^n e^{-x^{12} \sin^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} (x + k\pi)^n e^{-(x+k\pi)^{12} \sin^2 x} dx \sim (k\pi)^n \int_0^{\pi} e^{-(x+k\pi)^{12} \sin^2 x} dx, \quad k \to \infty.$$
 (3)

又注意到

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} e^{-\lambda \sin^{2} x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\lambda \sin^{2} x} dx \geqslant 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\lambda x^{2}} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}\sqrt{\lambda}} e^{-x^{2}} dx \sim \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\lambda}}, \quad \lambda \to +\infty,$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} e^{-\lambda \sin^{2} x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\lambda \sin^{2} x} dx \leqslant 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\lambda \frac{4}{\pi^{2}}x^{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \int_{0}^{\sqrt{\lambda}} e^{-x^{2}} dx \sim \frac{\pi \sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{\lambda}}, \quad \lambda \to +\infty.$$

故
$$\int_0^{\pi} e^{-\lambda \sin^2 x} dx \sim \frac{C}{\sqrt{\lambda}}, \lambda \to +\infty$$
, 其中 C 为某一常数. 因此
$$\int_0^{\pi} e^{-(k\pi)^{12} \sin^2 x} dx \sim \frac{C}{(k\pi)^6}, \quad k \to +\infty,$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} e^{-[(k+1)\pi]^{12} \sin^2 x} dx \sim \frac{C}{[(k+1)\pi]^6}, \quad k \to +\infty.$$

又因为

$$\int_0^\pi e^{-[(k+1)\pi]^{12}\sin^2x} \mathrm{d}x \leqslant \int_0^\pi e^{-(x+k\pi)^{12}\sin^2x} \mathrm{d}x \leqslant \int_0^\pi e^{-(k\pi)^{12}\sin^2x} \mathrm{d}x,$$

$$\text{MU} \int_0^\pi e^{-(x+k\pi)^{12}\sin^2x} \mathrm{d}x \sim \frac{C_1}{k^6}, k \to +\infty, \text{ } \\ \text{\downarrow p } + C_1 \text{ } \\ \text{\downarrow k } + \text{\downarrow $k$$$

其中 C_2 为某一常数. 因此

$$\int_{\pi}^{\infty} x^n e^{-x^{12} \sin^2 x} dx = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} x^n e^{-x^{12} \sin^2 x} dx \sim \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} C_2 k^{n-6}, \quad k \to \infty.$$
 故当 $n < 5$ 时,
$$\int_{\pi}^{\infty} x^n e^{-x^{12} \sin^2 x} dx$$
 收敛; 当 $n \ge 5$ 时,
$$\int_{\pi}^{\infty} x^n e^{-x^{12} \sin^2 x} dx$$
 发散. 又因为
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} x^n e^{-x^{12} \sin^2 x} dx \leqslant \pi^n,$$

所以 $\int_0^{\pi} x^n e^{-x^{12} \sin^2 x} dx$ 对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$ 都收敛. 从而由

$$\int_0^\infty x^n e^{-x^{12} \sin^2 x} dx = \int_0^\pi x^n e^{-x^{12} \sin^2 x} dx + \int_\pi^\infty x^n e^{-x^{12} \sin^2 x} dx,$$
可知当 $n < 5$ 时, $\int_0^\infty x^n e^{-x^{12} \sin^2 x} dx$ 收敛; 当 $n \ge 5$ 时, $\int_0^\infty x^n e^{-x^{12} \sin^2 x} dx$ 发散.

引理 0.1

(1) $\cos^{2n+1} x$ 可以写成 $\cos x$, $\cos 2x$, \cdots , $\cos(2n+1)x$ 的线性组合, 即 $\cos^{2n+1} x \in L(\cos x, \cos 2x, \cdots, \cos(2n+1)x)$

1)x), 也即
$$\cos^{2n+1} x = \sum_{k=1}^{2n+1} a_k \cos kx$$
, 其中 $a_k \in \mathbb{R}$, $k = 1, 2, \dots, 2n + 1$.

(2)
$$\cos^{2n} x = \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{2n}^k \cos 2(n-k)x + \frac{C_{2n}^n}{2^{2n}}.$$

证明 (1) 利用数学归纳法, 当 n=1 时, 结论显然成立. 假设结论对 n-1 成立, 则

$$\cos^{2n+1} x = \cos^2 x \cdot \cos^{2n-1} x = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{2n-1} a_k \cos kx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{2n-1} a_k \cos kx + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^{2n-1} a_k \cos 2x \cos kx = \sum_{k=1}^{2n-1} \frac{a_k}{2} \cos kx + \sum_{k=1}^{2n-1} \frac{a_k}{4} [\cos(k+2)x + \cos(k-2)x]$$

$$= \frac{a_1}{4} (\cos 2x + \cos x) + \frac{a_2}{4} (\cos 4x + 1) + \sum_{k=3}^{2n-1} \frac{a_k}{4} [\cos(k+2)x + \cos(k-2)x] + \sum_{k=1}^{2n-1} \frac{a_k}{2} \cos kx$$

$$= \frac{a_1}{4} (\cos 2x + \cos x) + \frac{a_2}{2} \cos 2x + \sum_{k=3}^{2n-1} \frac{a_k}{4} [\cos(k+2)x + \cos(k-2)x] + \sum_{k=1}^{2n-1} \frac{a_k}{2} \cos kx$$

故 $\cos^{2n+1} x \in L(\cos x, \cos 2x, \cdots, \cos(2n+1)x)$

(2) 由二项式定理可得

$$(1+t^2)^{2n} = \sum_{k=0}^{2n} C_{2n}^k t^{2k}$$

$$(1 + e^{2ix})^{2n} = \sum_{k=0}^{2n} C_{2n}^k e^{2ikx} \Rightarrow 2^{2n} \left(\frac{e^{-ix} + e^{ix}}{2e^{-ix}} \right)^{2n} = \sum_{k=0}^{2n} C_{2n}^k e^{2ikx} \Rightarrow 2^{2n} \left(\frac{e^{-ix} + e^{ix}}{2} \right)^{2n} = e^{-2inx} \sum_{k=0}^{2n} C_{2n}^k e^{2ikx}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^{2n} \cos^{2n} x = \sum_{k=0}^{2n} C_{2n}^k e^{2i(k-n)x} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} [C_{2n}^k e^{2i(k-n)x} + C_{2n}^{2n-k} e^{2i((2n-k)-n)x}] + C_{2n}^n$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{2n}^k (e^{2i(k-n)x} + e^{2i(n-k)x}) + C_{2n}^n$$

$$\Rightarrow 2^{2n} \cos^{2n} x = 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{2n}^k \left(\frac{e^{2i(k-n)x} + e^{2i(n-k)x}}{2} \right) + C_{2n}^n = 2 \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{2n}^k \cos 2(n-k)x + C_{2n}^n$$

$$\Rightarrow \cos^{2n} x = \frac{1}{2^{2n-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} C_{2n}^k \cos 2(n-k)x + \frac{C_{2n}^n}{2^{2n}}$$

例题 0.5 设 p,q 为正整数, 求反常积分 $I(p,q) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos^p x - \cos^q x}{x} dx$ 收敛的充要条件. 证明 因为当 p=q 时, 积分显然收敛, 所以只需考虑 $p \neq q$ 的情形. 由 I(q,p) = -I(p,q) 可知, 可以不妨设 p > q,

否则用 I(q,p) = -I(p,q) 代替 I(p,q) 即可

先讨论 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\cos^{p} x - \cos^{q} x}{x} dx$ 的敛散性. 由 Taylor 定理可知, 对 $\forall \varepsilon \in (0,1)$, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 使得

$$-\frac{x^2}{2} - \varepsilon x^2 \leqslant \cos x \leqslant 1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \varepsilon x^2, \quad \forall x \in [0, \delta].$$

于是

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\cos^{p} x - \cos^{q} x}{x} dx = \int_{0}^{\delta} \frac{\cos^{p} x - \cos^{q} x}{x} dx + \int_{\delta}^{1} \frac{\cos^{p} x - \cos^{q} x}{x} dx$$

$$\leq \int_{0}^{\delta} \frac{(1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2} + \varepsilon x^{2})^{p} - (1 - \frac{x^{2}}{2} - \varepsilon x^{2})^{q}}{x} dx + \frac{2}{\delta} (1 - \delta)$$

$$\leq \int_{0}^{\delta} \frac{\frac{q - p + (p - q)\varepsilon}{2} x^{2} + (p + q)C_{p}^{2} x^{4}}{x} dx + \frac{2}{\delta} (1 - \delta)$$

$$= \frac{q - p + (p - q)\varepsilon}{4} \delta + \frac{(p + q)C_{p}^{2}}{4} \delta + \frac{2}{\delta} (1 - \delta).$$

 $\Leftrightarrow \varepsilon \to 0^+$, 得 $\int_0^1 \frac{\cos^p x - \cos^q x}{x} dx \leqslant \frac{q-p}{4} \delta + \frac{(p+q)C_p^2}{4} \delta + \frac{2}{\delta} (1-\delta)$. 故对 $\forall p > q \perp p, q \in \mathbb{N}$, 都有 $\int_0^1 \frac{\cos^p x - \cos^q x}{x} dx$

再讨论 $\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^{p} x - \cos^{q} x}{x} dx$ 的敛散性.

(i) 当 p,q 都是奇数时, 由引理 0.1 可知

$$\cos^{p} x = \sum_{k=1}^{p} p_{k} \cos kx, \quad \sharp + p_{k} \in \mathbb{R}, k = 1, 2, \cdots, p.$$

$$\cos^{q} x = \sum_{k=1}^{q} q_{k} \cos kx, \quad \sharp + q_{k} \in \mathbb{R}, k = 1, 2, \cdots, q.$$

从而此时

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^{p} x - \cos^{q} x}{x} dx = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^{p} p_{k} \cos kx - \sum_{k=1}^{q} q_{k} \cos kx}{x} dx$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{q} (p_k - q_k) \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos kx}{x} dx + \sum_{k=q+1}^{p} p_k \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos kx}{x} dx.$$

注意到对 $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$ 都有

$$\int_{1}^{x} \cos kt dt = \frac{\sin kx - \sin k}{k} < 2, \quad \forall x > 1.$$

并且 $\frac{1}{x}$ 在 $[1,+\infty)$ 上单调递减趋于 0,故由 Dirichlet 判别法可知, $\int_1^\infty \frac{\cos kx}{x} \mathrm{d}x (k \in \mathbb{N})$ 都收敛. 因此再结合(??)式可 知, $\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^{p} x - \cos^{q} x}{x} dx$ 收敛.

) 当 p,q 中至少有一个是偶数时, 不妨设 p 是偶数 q 不是偶数, 则由引理 0.1可知

$$\cos^p x = \frac{1}{2^{p-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{p}{2}-1} C_p^k \cos 2\left(\frac{p}{2} - k\right) x + \frac{C_p^{\frac{p}{2}}}{2^p}.$$

$$\cos^q x = \sum_{k=1}^q q_k \cos kx \quad \sharp \, \forall q_k \in \mathbb{R} \quad k = 1, 2, \cdots, q.$$

于是

$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^{p} x - \cos^{q} x}{x} dx = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2^{p-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{p}{2}-1} C_{p}^{k} \cos 2\left(\frac{p}{2} - k\right) x - \sum_{k=1}^{q} q_{k} \cos kx + \frac{C_{p}^{\frac{p}{2}}}{2^{p}}}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{2^{p-1}} \sum_{k=0}^{\frac{p}{2}-1} C_{p}^{k} \cos 2\left(\frac{p}{2} - k\right) x - \sum_{k=1}^{q} q_{k} \cos kx}{x} dx + \frac{C_{p}^{\frac{p}{2}}}{2^{p}} \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx.$$

由于 $\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$ 发散, 故此时 $\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^{p} x - \cos^{q} x}{x} dx$ 也发散. 综上, 由

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos^p x - \cos^q x}{x} \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 \frac{\cos^p x - \cos^q x}{x} \mathrm{d}x + \int_1^\infty \frac{\cos^p x - \cos^q x}{x} \mathrm{d}x.$$

可知当 p = q 或 p, q 均为奇数时, $\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^{p} x - \cos^{q} x}{x} dx$ 收敛, 其余情形均发散.

例题 **0.6** 对实数 $p \neq 0$, 讨论 $I = \int_0^1 \frac{\cos(\frac{1}{1-x})}{\sqrt[q]{1-x^2}} dx$ 的敛散性.

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{\cos\left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)}{\sqrt[p]{1-x^2}} dx \xrightarrow{u=\frac{1}{1-x}} \int_1^\infty \frac{\cos u}{\left(1-\left(1-\frac{1}{u}\right)^2\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}} \cdot \frac{1}{u^2} du$$
$$= \int_1^\infty \frac{\cos u}{\left(\frac{2}{u}-\frac{1}{u^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} u^2} du = \int_1^\infty \frac{\cos u}{\left(2-\frac{1}{u}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} u^{2-\frac{1}{p}}} du. \tag{4}$$

(i) 当 $p > \frac{1}{2}$ 时, 令 $f(u) = \left[\left(2 - \frac{1}{u} \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} u^{2 - \frac{1}{p}} \right]^p = \left(2 - \frac{1}{u} \right) u^{2p-1}$, 则显然有 $\lim_{u \to +\infty} f(u) = +\infty$ 且 f(u) 递增. 于

是 $\frac{1}{\left(\frac{2}{2}-\frac{1}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}u^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[p]{f(u)}}$ 在 $[1,+\infty)$ 上单调递减趋于 0. 又显然有 $\int_1^A \cos x dx$ 关于 A 有界, 所以结合(4)式, 再由

Dirichlet 判别法可知
$$I$$
 收敛.

(ii) 当 $p \in \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$ 时,若 $p = \frac{1}{2}$,则 $\lim_{u \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\left(2 - \frac{1}{u}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} u^{2 - \frac{1}{p}}} = 2$;若 $p \in \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$,则 $\lim_{u \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\left(2 - \frac{1}{u}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} u^{2 - \frac{1}{p}}} = +\infty$. 因

此对 $\forall p \in \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$, 都存在 K > 0, 使得

$$\frac{1}{\left(2 - \frac{1}{u}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} u^{2 - \frac{1}{p}}} \geqslant 1, \forall u > K.$$

于是对 $\forall k \in \mathbb{N} \cap (K, +\infty)$, 都有

$$\left| \int_{\frac{k\pi}{2}}^{\frac{(k+1)\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos u}{\left(2 - \frac{1}{u}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} u^{2 - \frac{1}{p}}} du \right| \geqslant \left| \int_{\frac{k\pi}{2}}^{\frac{(k+1)\pi}{2}} \cos u du \right| = 1.$$

故由 Cauchy 收敛准则可知, $I = \int_1^\infty \frac{\cos u}{\left(2 - \frac{1}{u}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} u^{2 - \frac{1}{p}}} du$ 发散.

$$g'(u) = \frac{2}{p} u^{-\frac{1}{p}} \left(2 - \frac{1}{u}\right)^{\frac{1}{p} - 1} + \left(2 - \frac{1}{p}\right) \left(2 - \frac{1}{u}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} u^{1 - \frac{1}{p}} > 0, \forall u \in [1, +\infty) \,.$$

因此 g(u) 单调递增,于是 $\frac{1}{\left(2-\frac{1}{u}\right)^{\frac{1}{p}}u^{2-\frac{1}{p}}} = \frac{1}{g(u)}$ 单调递减趋于 0. 又显然有 $\int_{1}^{A}\cos x dx$ 关于 A 有界,所以结合(??)式,再由 Dirichlet 判别法可知 I 收敛.

例题 0.7

证明

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