

由于质心为坐标原点,则物体对 yOz 坐标面的静矩

$$M_{yz} = \iiint_{(V)} x\mu(x, y, z) dV = 0, \text{ 于是 } I_L = I_C + ma^2.$$

习 题 6.5

(A)

1. 求下列极限.

$$(1) \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2}; \quad (3) \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+\alpha^2-x^2} dx.$$

解 (1) 由于 $\frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha^2}$ 在 $(x, \alpha) \in [0, 1] \times [-1, 1]$ 上连续, 由定理 5.1

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} = \int_0^1 \left(\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} \right) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

(3) $\sqrt{1+\alpha^2-x^2}$ 在 $[0, 1] \times [-1, 1]$ 上连续, 由定理 5.1

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+\alpha^2-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{1+\alpha^2-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

2. 求下列函数的导数.

$$(2) F(y) = \int_{a+y}^{b+y} \frac{\sin xy}{x} dx;$$

$$(3) F(x) = \int_0^x (x+y)f(y) dy, \text{ 其中 } f \text{ 为可微函数, 求 } F'(x).$$

解 由定理 5.4.

$$\begin{aligned} (2) F'(y) &= \int_{a+y}^{b+y} \cos xy dx + \frac{\sin(b+y)y}{b+y} - \frac{\sin(a+y)y}{a+y} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{b+y} \right) \sin y(b+y) - \left(\frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{a+y} \right) \sin y(a+y). \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) F'(x) = \int_0^x f(y) dy + 2xf(x),$$

$$F''(x) = f(x) + 2f(x) + 2xf'(x) = 3f(x) + 2xf'(x).$$

3. 利用定理 5.2 计算下列积分.

$$(1) \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx; \quad (2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

解 (1) 令 $F(\alpha) = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+\alpha x)}{1+x^2} dx.$

由 $\frac{\ln(1+\alpha x)}{1+x^2}$ 在 $[0,1] \times [0,1]$ 上连续及定理 5.2.

$$\begin{aligned} F'(\alpha) &= \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left[\frac{\ln(1+\alpha x)}{1+x^2} \right] dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{(1+x^2)(1+\alpha x)} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{1+\alpha^2} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x+\alpha}{1+x^2} - \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha x} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{1+\alpha^2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{4} \alpha - \ln(1+\alpha) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

注意到 $F(0)=0, F(1)=\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^1 F'(\alpha) d\alpha$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故 } I &= \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+\alpha^2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{4} \alpha - \ln(1+\alpha) \right] d\alpha \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \right) \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 - \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+\alpha)}{1+\alpha^2} d\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - I, \end{aligned}$$

从而 $I = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$.

(2) 令 $F(\alpha) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\alpha^2 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) dx, F(1) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha \neq 1, F'(\alpha) &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\alpha \sin^2 x}{\alpha^2 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} dx \quad (\text{令 } t = \tan^2 x) \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha t^2}{(1+\alpha^2 t^2)(1+t^2)} dt = \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2-1} \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+t^2} - \frac{1}{1+\alpha^2 t^2} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2-1} \left[\arctan t - \frac{1}{\alpha} \arctan(\alpha t) \right]_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2-1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\alpha} \right) = \frac{\pi}{\alpha+1}, \end{aligned}$$

$$F(\alpha) = F(1) + \pi \int_1^\alpha \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha+1} = \pi [\ln(1+\alpha) - \ln 2].$$

故当 $a=b$, $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln a^2 dx = \pi \ln a$;

$a \neq b$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\ln \left(\left(\frac{a}{b} \right)^2 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x \right) + \ln b^2 \right] dx \\ &= F\left(\frac{a}{b}\right) + \pi \ln b = \pi \ln \frac{a+b}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

4. 讨论下列含参变量反常积分在指定区间内的一致收敛性:

$$(2) \int_1^{+\infty} x^b e^{-x} dx \quad (a \leq b \leq c);$$

$$(4) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx dx \quad (0 \leq a \leq a_1).$$

解 (2) 由于 $|x^b e^{-x}| \leq x^c e^{-x}$,

若 $c \leq 0$, 由于 $|x^c e^{-x}| = x^c e^{-x} \leq e^{-x}$, 而 $\int_1^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx$ 收敛, 故 $\int_1^{+\infty} x^c e^{-x} dx$ 收敛.

若 $c > 0$, 必存在 $n \in \mathbf{N}$, 使 $c - n \leq 0$, 则 $\int_1^{+\infty} x^{c-n} e^{-x} dx$ 收敛. 又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^n}{e^x} = 0$ (α 为任意正实数), 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^{+\infty} x^c e^{-x} dx &= -x^c e^{-x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} cx^{c-1} e^{-x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{e} - cx^{c-1} e^{-x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} c(c-1)x^{c-2} e^{-x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{e} + \frac{c}{e} + c(c-1) \int_1^{+\infty} x^{c-2} e^{-x} dx \\ &= \cdots = \frac{1}{e} \left[1 + c + c(c-1) + \cdots + \right. \\ &\quad \left. ec(c-1) \cdots (c-n+1) \int_1^{+\infty} x^{c-n} e^{-x} dx \right]. \end{aligned}$$

即 $\int_1^{+\infty} x^c e^{-x} dx$ 收敛.

故 $\int_1^{+\infty} x^b e^{-x} dx$ 当 $a \leq b \leq c$ 时一致收敛.

(4) 收敛但非一致收敛. 对 $\forall b \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,

由于 $|e^{-ax^2} \cos bx| \leq e^{-ax^2}$, $|xe^{-ax^2} \sin bx| \leq xe^{-ax^2}$,

而 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx$ 与 $\int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-ax^2} dx$ 均收敛. 故含参变量 b 的积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bxdx$ 与 $\int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-ax^2} \sin bxdx$ 关于参数 $b \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 一致收敛. 令 $F(b) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bxdx$,

则由定理 5.2, 得 $F'(b) = -\frac{b}{2a} F(b)$, 于是 $F(b) = F(0) e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}}$.

由概率积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi}$ 知:

$$F(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(\sqrt{a}x)^2} d(\sqrt{a}x) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}},$$

从而 $F(b) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}}$, 故 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos x dx = F(1) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{1}{4a}}$. 即 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos x dx$ 收敛.

5. 利用定理 5.3 计算积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\int_a^b e^{-tx} dt \right] dx \\ &= \int_a^b \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tx} dx dt = \int_a^b \frac{1}{t} dt = \ln b - \ln a = \ln \frac{b}{a}. \end{aligned}$$

6. 计算下列反常积分:

$$(1) \iint_{(D)} \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \quad (D) = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\};$$

$$(2) \iint_{(D)} \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} dx dy \quad (D) = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\};$$

$$(3) \iint_{(D)} \frac{dx dy}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \quad (D) = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq x\};$$

$$(4) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} \cos(x^2+y^2) dx dy.$$

$$\text{解} \quad (1) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{\rho d\rho}{\sqrt{1-\rho^2}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} 2\pi(1 - \sqrt{1-(1-\varepsilon)^2}) = 2\pi.$$

$$(2) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_{\varepsilon}^1 -\rho \ln \rho d\rho = 2\pi \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{4}\varepsilon^2 + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon^2 \ln \varepsilon \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$(3) \text{ 原式} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\varphi \int_{\varepsilon}^{\cos \varphi} \rho d\rho = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left(2 - \frac{\pi}{2}\varepsilon \right) = 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \text{ 原式} &= \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{2\pi} d\varphi \int_0^A \rho e^{-\rho^2} \cos \rho^2 d\rho \\ &= \pi \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{\sin A - \cos A}{e^A} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(由于 $\sin A - \cos A$ 为有界函数, e^{-A} 为 $A \rightarrow +\infty$ 的无穷小, 故 $\lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sin A - \cos A}{e^A} = 0$).

(B)

1. 设 $F(x) = \int_a^b f(y) |x-y| dy$, 其中 $a < b$, 且 $f(y)$ 可微函数, 求 $F''(x)$.

解 若 $x \leq a$, 则 $F(x) = \int_a^b f(y)(y-x)dy$, 由定理 5.2

$$F'(x) = - \int_a^b f(y)dy, F''(x) = 0$$

若 $x \geq b$, 则 $F(x) = \int_a^b (x-y)f(y)dy, F'(x) = \int_a^b f(y)dy,$

$$F''(x) = 0.$$

若 $a < x < b, F(x) = \int_a^x (x-y)f(y)dy + \int_x^b (-x+y)f(y)dy,$

$$F'(x) = \int_a^x f(y)dy + \int_x^b -f(y)dy,$$

$$F''(x) = f(x) + f(x) = 2f(x).$$

故 $F''(x) = \begin{cases} 2f(x), & x \in (a, b), \\ 0, & x \geq b \text{ 或 } x \leq a. \end{cases}$

2. 设 f 具有连续的一阶偏导数, 求 $F(\alpha) = \int_0^\alpha f(x+\alpha, x-\alpha)dx$ 的导数 $\frac{dF}{d\alpha}$.

解 令 $u = x + \alpha, v = x - \alpha$, 由定理 5.4 得

$$F'(\alpha) = \int_0^\alpha [f'_u(u, v) - f'_v(u, v)]dx + f(2\alpha, 0),$$

又 $\int_0^\alpha \frac{\partial f(u, v)}{\partial x} dx = f(u, v) \Big|_0^\alpha = f(2\alpha, 0) - f(\alpha, -\alpha).$

另一方面 $\int_0^\alpha \frac{\partial f(u, v)}{\partial x} dx = \int_0^\alpha (f'_u + f'_v)dx$, 故

$$\int_0^\alpha f'_v dx = f(2\alpha, 0) - f(\alpha, -\alpha) - \int_0^\alpha f'_u dx.$$

从而 $F'(\alpha) = 2 \int_0^\alpha f'_u(u, v)dx + f(\alpha, -\alpha).$

习 题 6.6

(A)

1. 计算下列第一型线积分:

$$(5) \oint_{(C)} x^2 ds, (C) \text{ 为圆周 } \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4, \\ z = \sqrt{3}; \end{cases}$$