5.2.4
$$I_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \cos mx \, dx$$
, $I_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \sin mx \, dx$ 广义积分 $(x: 实数)$

条件:设m > 0, P(x), Q(x): x 多项式(x:实数),且

(1) Q(x)比P(x)的次数高1次或以上,(2) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, $Q(x) \neq 0$. (P114)

因
$$e^{imx} = \cos mx + i \sin mx$$
, 故先求 $I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} e^{imx} dx$, 然后

$$I_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \cos mx \, dx = \text{Re}I, (I \mathring{\mathfrak{Z}}),$$

$$I_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \sin mx \, dx = \text{Im} I$$
, (I虚部). $\bullet a_1 \bullet a_2$

下面求 I. 取辅助函数 $f(z) = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} e^{imz}$.

添加半圆弧 C_A : $z = A e^{i\theta}$, $0 \le \theta \le \pi$, 得辅助闭路 $C \triangleq C_A + [-A, A]$. 由条件(2), f(z)在实轴解析. f(z)奇点为Q(z)的零点,只有有限个. 故当A充分大时,f(z)在C上解析.

设f(z)在C内所有奇点为: a_1,a_2,\cdots,a_{n_A} , 由留数定理得

条件:设m > 0, P(x), Q(x): x 的多项式(x:实数),且

(1) Q(x)比P(x)的次数高1次或以上,(2) $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, $Q(x) \neq 0$. (P114)

故当A充分大时,f(z)在辅助闭路C上解析. $\bullet a_1$

设f(z)在C内所有奇点为: a_1,a_2,\cdots,a_{n_s} ,

$$\int_{-A}^{A} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} e^{\mathbf{i}mx} dx + \int_{C_A} \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} e^{\mathbf{i}mz} dz = 2\pi \mathbf{i} \sum_{k=1}^{n_A} \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} e^{\mathbf{i}mz}, a_k \right]$$
 (*).

由条件(1), $\lim_{z\to\infty}\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}=0$. m>0, 由若当引理, $\lim_{A\to+\infty}\int_{C_A}\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)}e^{imz}\,\mathrm{d}z=0$.

故在(*)中令 $A \rightarrow +\infty$, 设 a_1, a_2, \cdots, a_n 是f(z)在上半平面的所有奇点,则

$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} e^{imx} dx = 2\pi i \sum_{k=1}^{n} \text{Res} \left[\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} e^{imz}, a_k \right]. \quad (**)$$

$$I_1 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \cos mx \, dx = \text{Re}I, \quad I_2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} \sin mx \, dx = \text{Im}I.$$

例4 计算
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx$$
, $a > 0$.

解 被积函数是偶函数,
$$\cos x = \text{Ree}^{ix}$$
,

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{ei} x}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx. \quad \text{if } |x| = 0,$$

$$\text{if } |x| = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\operatorname{ei} x}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx. \quad \text{if } |x| = 0,$$

$$(x^2+a^2)^2$$
比 1 高1次以上,
因 $a>0$,

故
$$(x^2+a^2)^2 \neq 0, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

因a > 0, a i 在上半平面, -a i 不在上半平面. 由公式(**),

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{(x^{2} + a^{2})^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{e^{iz}}{(z^{2} + a^{2})^{2}}, a i \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 2\pi i \frac{1}{1!} \lim_{z \to a i} \frac{d}{dz} \left((z - a i)^{2} \frac{e^{iz}}{(z^{2} + a^{2})^{2}} \right) \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 2\pi i \frac{1}{1!} \lim_{z \to a i} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{e^{iz}}{(z + a i)^{2}} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 2\pi i \lim_{z \to ai} \frac{\operatorname{e}^{iz} i(z+ai)^2 - \operatorname{e}^{iz} \cdot 2(z+ai)}{(z+ai)^4} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 2\pi i \lim_{z \to ai} \frac{\operatorname{e}^{iz} (iz-a-2)}{(z+ai)^3} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 2\pi i \frac{e^{-a}(-a-a-2)}{(2ai)^3} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 2\pi \frac{2e^{-a}(a+1)}{8a^3} \right\} = \frac{e^{-a}\pi(a+1)}{4a^3}.$$

例 计算
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^3 \sin mx}{(x^2+a^2)^2} dx$$
, $a > 0, m > 0$.

解:
$$\frac{x^3 \sin mx}{(x^2+a^2)^2}$$
是偶函数, $I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^3 \sin mx}{(x^2+a^2)^2} dx$. 因 $\sin mx = \text{Im } e^{imx}$,

故
$$I = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^3 e^{imx}}{(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx.$$
 $(x^2 + a^2)^2 \operatorname{lt} x^3$ 高1次, $\exists a > 0$,故 $(x^2 + a^2)^2 \neq 0$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$i \int_{a}^{b} f(z) = \frac{z^3}{(z^2 + a^2)^2} e^{imz}$$
. $i \int_{a}^{b} f(z) = \frac{z^3}{(z^2 + a^2)^2} e^{imz}$. $i \int_{a}^$

因a > 0, a i 在上半平面, -a i 不在上半平面. 由公式(**),

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{z^3 e^{iz}}{(z^2 + a^2)^2}, ai \right] \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ 2\pi i \cdot \frac{1}{1!} \lim_{z \to ai} \frac{d}{dz} \left(\frac{z^3 e^{iz}}{(z + ai)^2} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ 2\pi i \lim_{z \to ai} \frac{(3z^2 e^{iz} + z^3 i e^{iz})(z + ai)^2 - z^3 e^{iz} \cdot 2(z + ai)}{(z + ai)^4} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ 2\pi i \frac{\left\{ 3(ai)^2 + (ai)^3 i \right\} e^{i \cdot ai}(ai + ai) - 2(ai)^3 e^{i \cdot ai}}{(ai + ai)^3} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \frac{(2 - a)e^{-a}}{2} \pi i \right\}$$

$$= \frac{(2 - a)\pi e^{-a}}{4}.$$

5.2.5 杂例

继续利用留数定理计算积分 $I = \int_a^b f(x) dx$.

关键: 选择合适的辅助闭路C和辅助函数F(z).

- 1)当z = x(实数)时,F(z) = F(x) = f(x), 或 Re F(x) = f(x), 或 Im F(x) = f(x).
- 2)辅助函数F(z)在辅助闭路C上不能有奇点,要解析.
- 3)F(z)在添加的路径上的积分能被估算出, 要么等于0,要么能用原积分表示出来.

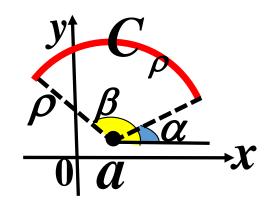
从而能用留数定理算出原定积分.

辅助闭路可以是半圆形,三角形,矩形,四分之一圆形,… P117例6 P119例7 P133习题7(1) P133习题7(2)

设
$$C_{\rho}$$
: $z = a + \rho e^{i\theta}$, $\alpha \le \theta \le \beta$ 上.

引理2推论(P110): 设a是f(z)的1级极点,则

$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \int_{C_{\rho}} f(z) dz = i(\beta - \alpha) \operatorname{Res} [f(z), \alpha].$$



特别是, 当
$$C_{\rho}$$
 是以 a 为圆心、 ρ 为半径的上半圆周时,

若 α 是f(z)的1级极点,则

则
$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \int_{C_{\rho}} f(z) dz = \pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z),a].$$

注意:
$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \int_{C_{\rho}} f(z) dz \neq 2\pi i \operatorname{Res}[f(z),a].$$

证明:
$$C_{\rho}$$
: $z=a+\rho e^{i\theta}$, $0 \le \theta \le \pi$, 即 $\alpha=0$, $\beta=\pi$,
$$\beta-\alpha=\pi$$
, 由引理2推论得

$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \int_{C_{\rho}} f(z) dz = \mathbf{i} \cdot \pi \cdot \text{Res} [f(z), \mathbf{a}]. \#$$

例5 求
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin ax}{x}\right)^2 dx$$
, $a > 0$.

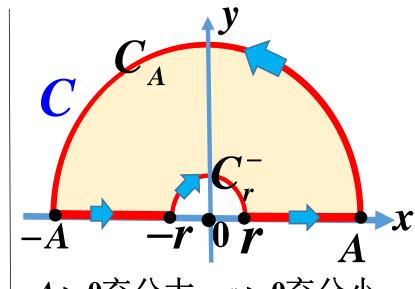
解 被积分函是偶函数,故

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin ax}{x} \right)^{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos 2ax}{2x^{2}} dx$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - e^{2ax}}{x} dx = \lim_{x \to \infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - e^{2a}}{2x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - e^{2axi}}{2x^2} dx. \Leftrightarrow g(z) = \frac{1 - e^{2aiz}}{2z^2}.$$

g(z)有唯一的奇点z=0. 分析奇点0类型. A>0充分大,r>0充分小.



$$g(z) = \frac{1 - \left\{1 + 2az\mathbf{i} + \frac{(2az\mathbf{i})^2}{2!} + \frac{(2az\mathbf{i})^3}{3!} + \cdots\right\}}{2z^2} = -\frac{a\mathbf{i}}{z} + a^2 + \frac{2a^3\mathbf{i}}{3}z + \cdots, \quad z \neq 0.$$

故0是g(z) 的1级极点, $Res[g(z), 0] = a_{-1} = -a$ i. 作如图所示的闭路:

$$C = [-A, -r] + C_r^- + [r, A] + C_A \cdot g(z)$$
在 C 内解析,故 $\int_{C} g(z) dz = 0$,

即
$$\int_{-A}^{-r} g(x) dx + \int_{C_r}^{-r} g(z) dz + \int_{r}^{A} g(x) dx + \int_{C_A}^{-r} g(z) dz = 0.$$
 (种西积分定理)

$$\int_{C_A} g(z) dz = \int_{C_A} \frac{1}{2z^2} dz - \int_{C_A} \frac{e^{2azi}}{2z^2} dz. \ \ \text{由引理1得} \lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_{C_A} \frac{1}{2z^2} dz = 0.$$

$$a>0$$
,由若当引理得 $\lim_{A\to+\infty}\int_{C_A}\frac{\mathrm{e}^{2az\,\mathbf{i}}}{2z^2}\mathrm{d}z=0$. 注:不能直接对 $\int_{C_A}g(z)\mathrm{d}z$ 应用引理1或3

$$C_r$$
: $z = r e^{i\theta}$, θ 从 π 变到0. 0是1级极点,由引理2推论得

$$\lim_{r\to 0^+} \int_{C_r^-} g(z) \, \mathrm{d}z = -\lim_{r\to 0^+} \int_{C_r} g(z) \, \mathrm{d}z = -\pi \, \mathrm{i} \, \mathrm{Res} \big[g(z), \, 0 \big].$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} g(x) dx - \pi i \operatorname{Res} [g(z), 0] + \int_{0}^{+\infty} g(x) dx + 0 = 0,$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) dx = \pi i \operatorname{Res} [g(z), 0] = \pi i (-a i) = a\pi.$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) \, \mathrm{d} x = \frac{1}{2} a \pi.$$

$$= 0,$$

$$-R$$

$$-R$$

$$0$$

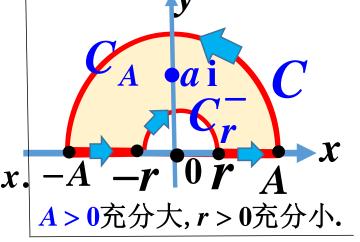
$$R$$

A > 0充分大,r > 0充分小.

例 计算
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(x^2+a^2)^2} dx, a > 0.$$

解: 首先 $\frac{\sin x}{x(x^2+a^2)^2}$ 是偶函数,故

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \text{Im} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{x(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx \cdot \frac{-A - r}{A - r} = \frac{0 r}{A} + \frac{x}{A > 0 \text{ f. f. } r > 0 \text{ f.$$



g(z)有三奇点: 0, a i, -a i. 0是g(z)的1级极点, 在实轴上;

ai是g(z)的2级极点,在上半平面; -ai是g(z)的2级极点,在下半平面.

作如图所示的闭路:
$$C = [-A, -r] + C_r^- + [r, A] + C_A$$
.

A > 0充分大时,a i 在C内部。由留数定理得

$$\int_{-A}^{-r} g(x) dx + \int_{C_r}^{-r} g(z) dz + \int_{r}^{A} g(x) dx + \int_{C_A}^{-r} g(z) dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} [g(z), a i].$$

若当引理
$$\Rightarrow_{A\to +\infty} \lim_{C_A} g(z) dz = 0$$
. 引理2 $\Rightarrow_{r\to 0^+} \lim_{C_r} g(z) dz = -\pi i \operatorname{Res} [g(z), 0]$.

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{x(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx.$$

0是g(z)的1级极点,在实轴上;ai是g(z)的2级极点,在上半平面;

-ai是g(z)的2级极点,在下半平面.作如图所示的闭路:

$$C = [-A, -r] + C_r^- + [r, A] + C_A$$
 $A > 0$ 充分大时, a i 在 C 内部. 由留数定理得

$$\int_{-A}^{-r} g(x) dx + \int_{C_r}^{-r} g(z) dz + \int_{r}^{A} g(x) dx + \int_{C_A}^{-r} g(z) dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} [g(z), a i].$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} g(x) dx - \pi i \operatorname{Res} [g(z), 0] + \int_{0}^{+\infty} g(x) dx + 0 = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} [g(z), ai].$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) dx = \pi i \operatorname{Res} [g(z), 0] + 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} [g(z), ai].$$

求出Res[g(z), 0],Res[g(z), ai],代入上式得 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) dx$.

最后
$$I = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) \, \mathrm{d} x$$
.

$$i \exists g(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{z(z^2 + a^2)^2}, \quad I = \frac{1}{2} \text{Im} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) \, dx.$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) \, dx = \pi i \operatorname{Res} [g(z), 0] + 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} [g(z), a i].$$

1) 0是g(z)的1级极点, 故

1) Res
$$[g(z), 0] = \lim_{z \to 0} zg(z) = \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{e^{iz}}{(z^2 + a^2)^2} = \frac{1}{a^4}$$
.

2) a i 是g(z)的2级极点, 故

$$\operatorname{Res}\left[g(z), a \, \mathbf{i}\right] = \frac{1}{1!} \lim_{z \to a \, \mathbf{i}} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z} \left[(z - a \, \mathbf{i})^2 g(z) \right] = \lim_{z \to a \, \mathbf{i}} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}z} \left[\frac{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}z}}{z(z + a \, \mathbf{i})^2} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{z \to ai} \frac{i e^{iz} \cdot z (z + ai)^2 - e^{iz} [(z + ai)^2 + z \cdot 2 (z + ai)]}{z^2 (z + ai)^4} = \lim_{z \to ai} \frac{i e^{iz} z (z + ai) - e^{iz} [(z + ai) + 2z]}{z^2 (z + ai)^3}$$

$$=\frac{ie^{-a}ai(2ai)-e^{-a}(2ai+2ai)}{(ai)^2(2ai)^3}=-\frac{a+2}{4a^4}e^{-a}.$$
 故得

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(x) \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \pi \, i \cdot \frac{1}{a^4} + 2\pi \, i \cdot \left(-\frac{a+2}{4a^4} e^{-a} \right) \right\} = \frac{\pi}{4a^4} \left\{ 2 - (a+2)e^{-a} \right\}.$$

P133习题6(2)--(4)类似地求解. 注意6(4):
$$\frac{\cos 2ax - \cos 2bx}{x^2} = \text{Re} \frac{e^{2ax} i - e^{2bx} i}{x^2}$$
.

例 计算
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x - 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^4(x^2 + 1)} dx$$
.

解 被积函数是偶函数, 故
$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x - 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^4(x^2 + 1)} dx$$
. $\diamondsuit f(z) = \frac{e^{iz} - 1 + \frac{z^2}{2}}{z^4(z^2 + 1)}$.

f(z) 有奇点0(在实轴), i(1级极点, 在上半平面), -i(在下半平面). 先求奇点0的类型.

故0是f(z)的3级极点,不是1级.

(被积函数在实轴上奇点要凑成1级极点,才能用引理2推论)

例 计算
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x - 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^4(x^2 + 1)} dx$$
.

解 被积函数是偶函数, 故
$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x - 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^4(x^2 + 1)} dx$$
. $\diamondsuit F(z) = \frac{e^{iz} - 1 + \frac{z^2}{2} - iz}{z^4(z^2 + 1)}$.

$$\exists F(z) = \frac{\left\{1+iz+\frac{(iz)^2}{2!}+\frac{(iz)^3}{3!}+\frac{(iz)^4}{4!}\cdots\right\}-1+\frac{z^2}{2}-iz}{z^4(z^2+1)} = \frac{\frac{(iz)^3}{3!}+\frac{(iz)^4}{4!}\cdots}{z^4(z^2+1)} = \frac{1}{z} \cdot \frac{\frac{i^3}{3!}+\frac{i^4}{4!}z\cdots}{z^2+1},$$

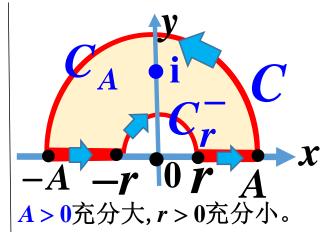
故0是
$$F(z)$$
的1级极点. Re $F(x) = \text{Re} \frac{e^{ix}-1+\frac{x^2}{2}-ix}{x^4(x^2+1)} = \frac{\cos x - 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^4(x^2+1)}$

 $I = \frac{1}{2} \text{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(x) dx$. F(z)在上半平面只有奇点i,1级极点. 由留数定理得

$$\int_{-A}^{-r} F(x) dx + \int_{C_r}^{-r} F(z) dz + \int_{r}^{A} F(x) dx + \int_{C_A}^{-r} F(z) dz = 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} [F(z), i].$$

因0是F(z)的1级极点,故由引理2推论得

$$\lim_{r\to 0^+}\int_{C_r^-}F(z)\,\mathrm{d}z=-\pi\,\mathrm{i}\,\mathrm{Res}\big[F(z),\,\,0\big].$$



$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x - 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^4(x^2 + 1)} dx. \Leftrightarrow F(z) = \frac{e^{iz} - 1 + \frac{z^2}{2} - iz}{z^4(z^2 + 1)}. \quad I = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(x) dx.$$

0是F(z)的1级极点。F(z)在上半平面只有奇点i,1级极点。由留数定理得

$$\int_{-A}^{-r} F(x) dx + \int_{C_r^-} F(z) dz + \int_r^A F(x) dx + \int_{C_A} F(z) dz = \frac{2\pi i \text{Res}[F(z), i]}{}.$$

因0是F(z)的1级极点,故由引理2推论得

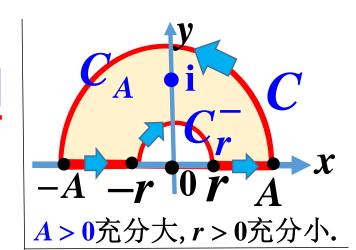
$$\lim_{r\to 0^+} \int_{C_r^-} F(z) dz = -\pi i \operatorname{Res} [F(z), 0].$$

曲引理1和若当引理,
$$\lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_{C_A} F(z) dz = \lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_{C_A} \frac{e^{iz}}{z^4(z^2+1)} dz + \lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_{C_A} \frac{-1 + \frac{z^2}{2} - iz}{z^4(z^2+1)} dz = 0.$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(x) dx = \pi i \operatorname{Res} [F(z), 0] + 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} [F(z), i]$$

$$= \pi i \lim_{z \to 0} zF(z) + 2\pi i \lim_{z \to i} (z - i)F(z)$$

$$= \pi i \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{\frac{i^3}{3!} + \frac{i^4}{4!}z \cdots}{z^2 + 1} + 2\pi i \lim_{z \to i} \frac{e^{iz} - 1 + \frac{z^2}{2} - iz}{z^4(z + i)}$$



$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x - 1 + \frac{x^2}{2}}{x^4 (x^2 + 1)} dx. \Leftrightarrow F(z) = \frac{e^{iz} - 1 + \frac{z^2}{2} - iz}{z^4 (z^2 + 1)}. \quad I = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(x) dx.$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(x) dx = \pi i \operatorname{Res} [F(z), 0] + 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} [F(z), i]$$

$$= \pi i \lim_{z \to 0} z F(z) + 2\pi i \lim_{z \to i} (z - i) F(z)$$

$$= \pi i \lim_{z \to 0} \frac{\frac{i^3}{3!} + \frac{i^4}{4!}z \cdots}{z^2 + 1} + 2\pi i \lim_{z \to i} \frac{e^{iz} - 1 + \frac{z^2}{2} - iz}{z^4(z + i)}$$

$$= \pi \mathbf{i} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{i}^3}{3!} + 2\pi \mathbf{i} \cdot \frac{\mathbf{e}^{-1} - 1 + \frac{-1}{2} - (-1)}{2\mathbf{i}} = \frac{\pi}{6} + \pi \left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{e}} - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \pi \left(\frac{1}{\mathbf{e}} - \frac{1}{3}\right).$$

故
$$I = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} F(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{1}{e} - \frac{1}{3} \right).$$

类似地可以求解 $V.P.\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} e^{imx} dx$ 型积分,

其中m > 0, P(x), Q(x) 均是x 的<u>多项式</u>,满足

- (1) 分母Q(x) 次数比分子P(x)的次数高1次或以上,
- $(2) f(z) = \frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} e^{imz}$ 在实轴上除有限个互不相同的

1级极点 $x_1, x_2, ..., x_l$ 外处处解析. 设m > 0.

$$V.P.\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{P(x)}{Q(x)} e^{imx} dx = \pi i \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{l} Res \left[\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} e^{imz}, x_k \right] + 2\pi i \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{n} Res \left[\frac{P(z)}{Q(z)} e^{imz}, a_k \right],$$

其中 $x_1, x_2, ..., x_l$ 是f(z)在实轴上所有(1级) 极点;

(虚部等于0的奇点)

 a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n 是f(z)在整个上半平面的所有奇点(非∞).

(虚部大于0的奇点)

例 求
$$I = V.P.$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos x}{x^2 - 5x + 6} dx.$$
 注意:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos x}{x^2 - 5x + 6} dx$$
 不收敛.

注意:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos x}{x^2 - 5x + 6} dx$$
 不收敛.

解 设
$$f(z) = \frac{ze^{iz}}{z^2-5z+6}$$
, 故 $I = \text{Re}\left(V.P.\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx\right)$.

因
$$f(z) = \frac{ze^{iz}}{(z-2)(z-3)}$$
,故 $f(z)$ 有且只有两个奇点2,3,

2,3都在实轴上,都是1级极点,故

V.P.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \pi i \cdot \{ \text{Res}[f(z), 2] + \text{Res}[f(z), 3] \} + 2\pi i \cdot 0$$

Res
$$[f(z),2]$$
 = $\lim_{z\to 2} [(z-2)f(z)] = \lim_{z\to 2} \frac{ze^{iz}}{z-3} = -2e^{2i}$.

Res
$$[f(z),3] = \lim_{z\to 3} [(z-3)f(z)] = \lim_{z\to 3} \frac{ze^{1z}}{z-2} = 3e^{3i}$$
.

故
$$I = \text{Re}\left(V.P.\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx\right) = \text{Re}\left\{\pi i \cdot \left(-2e^{2i} + 3e^{3i}\right)\right\}$$

= $\text{Re}\left\{-\pi(-2\sin 2 + 3\sin 3) + \pi i(-2\cos 2 + 3\cos 3)\right\}$
= $\pi(2\sin 2 - 3\sin 3)$.

作业

P132-133

6,7

例 求
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2-4}{x^2+6} \cdot \frac{\sin ax}{x} dx, \ a > 0.$$

解 被积函数是偶函数,

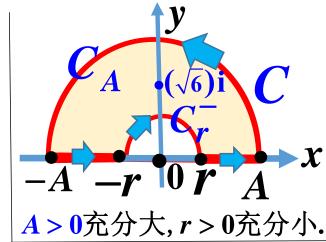
故
$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 - 4}{x^2 + 6} \cdot \frac{\sin ax}{x} \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 - 4}{(x^2 + 6)x} e^{iax} \, dx.$$

故
$$I = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \pi \mathbf{i} \cdot \operatorname{Res} \left[f(z), \mathbf{0} \right] + 2\pi \mathbf{i} \cdot \operatorname{Res} \left[f(z), \left(\sqrt{6} \right) \mathbf{i} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \pi \, \mathbf{i} \cdot \lim_{z \to 0} z f(z) + 2\pi \, \mathbf{i} \cdot \lim_{z \to (\sqrt{6})\mathbf{i}} \left[z - (\sqrt{6})\mathbf{i} \right] f(z) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \pi \operatorname{Im} z f(z) + 2\pi \operatorname{im} z f(z) \right\}$$

$$= \cdot \cdot \cdot$$



例 计算
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(x^2+a^2)^2} dx, a > 0.$$

解: 首先 $\frac{\sin x}{x(x^2+a^2)^2}$ 是偶函数,故

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{ix}}{x(x^2 + a^2)^2} dx,$$

(1)
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x(x^2+a^2)^2} = \left(\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x}{x}\right) \left\{\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{(x^2+a^2)^2}\right\} = \frac{1}{a^4},$$
 有限;

(2)
$$|x| > R, R$$
充分大时, x 实数, $\left| \frac{\sin x}{x(x^2+a^2)^2} \right| \le \frac{1}{x(x^2+a^2)^2}$, 故

记
$$f(z) = \frac{e^{iz}}{z(z^2+a^2)^2}$$
. 先求奇点…

例 求
$$I = V.P.$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 - 5x + 6} dx.$$
 注意:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 - 5x + 6} dx$$
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$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin x}{x^2 - 5x + 6} dx$$
 不收敛.

解 设
$$f(z) = \frac{ze^{iz}}{z^2-5z+6}$$
, 故 $I = \operatorname{Im}\left(\mathbf{V}.\mathbf{P}.\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \,\mathrm{d}x\right)$.

因
$$f(z) = \frac{ze^{iz}}{(z-2)(z-3)}$$
,故 $f(z)$ 有且只有两个奇点2,3,

2,3都在实轴上,都是1级极点,故

V.P.
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \pi i \cdot \{ \text{Res}[f(z), 2] + \text{Res}[f(z), 3] \} + 2\pi i \cdot 0$$

Res
$$[f(z),2]$$
= $\lim_{z\to 2}[(z-2)f(z)]$ = $\lim_{z\to 2}\frac{ze^{iz}}{z-3}$ = $-2e^{2i}$.

Res
$$[f(z),3] = \lim_{z\to 3} [(z-3)f(z)] = \lim_{z\to 3} \frac{ze^{1z}}{z-2} = 3e^{3i}$$
.

故
$$I = \operatorname{Im} \left\{ V.P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) \, dx \right\} = \operatorname{Im} \left\{ \pi i \cdot \left(-2 e^{2i} + 3 e^{3i} \right) \right\}$$

$$= \operatorname{Im} \left\{ -\pi (-2 \sin 2 + 3 \sin 3) + \pi i (-2 \cos 2 + 3 \cos 3) \right\}$$

$$= \pi (-2 \cos 2 + 3 \cos 3).$$

例 求Fresnel积分 $I_1 = \int_0^{+\infty} \cos x^2 dx$ 和 $I_2 = \int_0^{+\infty} \sin x^2 dx$.

解作辅助函数 $F(z) = e^{iz^2}$,则 $F(x) = e^{ix^2}$, Re $F(x) = \cos x^2$,

 $\operatorname{Im} F(x) = \sin x^2 . F(z)$ 全平解析. $(\forall F(z)$ 没法用约当引理,不能选圆弧辅路 C_R).

选如图等腰直角三角辅助闭路: $C = \overline{OM} + \overline{MD} + \overline{DO}$. 由留数定理得,

$$\int_0^R F(x) dx + \int_{\overline{MD}} F(z) dz + \int_{\overline{DO}} F(z) dz = 0.$$

(1)
$$\overline{MD}$$
: $z = R + i y$, $0 \le y \le R$, $dz = i d y$,

$$\left| \int_{\overline{MD}} F(z) \, \mathrm{d}z \right| = \left| \int_{0}^{R} \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}(R+\mathrm{i}y)^{2}} \, \mathrm{i} \, \mathrm{d}y \right|$$

$$|\int_{0}^{R} |\int_{0}^{R} |\int_{0}^{R$$

(2)
$$\overline{DO}: z = x + i x = (1+i)x, x \text{ MR} = 0, i z^2 = i(1+i)^2 x^2 = -2x^2,$$

$$\int_{\overline{DO}} F(z) dz = (1+i) \int_{R}^{0} e^{-2x^{2}} dx$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & y & D \\
\hline
0 & R & x \\
\hline
0 & M(R)
\end{array}$$

$$I_{1} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \cos x^{2} \, dx \, \text{fil } I_{2} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \sin x^{2} \, dx. \, \text{for } F(z) = e^{iz^{2}},$$

$$F(x) = e^{ix^{2}}, \quad \text{Re } F(x) = \cos x^{2}, \quad \text{Im } F(x) = \sin x^{2}.$$

$$\int_{0}^{R} F(x) \, dx + \int_{\overline{MD}} F(z) \, dz + \int_{\overline{DO}} F(z) \, dz = 0.$$

$$(1) \, \overline{MD} : z = R + i \, y, \, 0 \le y \le R, \quad dz = i \, dy,$$

$$\left| \int_{\overline{MD}} F(z) \, dz \right| = \left| \int_{0}^{R} e^{i(R+iy)^{2}} \, i \, dy \right| \le \int_{0}^{R} e^{-2Ry} \, dy \le -\frac{1}{2R} \left(e^{-2Ry} - 1 \right) \xrightarrow{R \to +\infty} \mathbf{0}.$$

$$\left| \int_{MD} F(z) \, \mathrm{d}z \right| = \left| \int_{0}^{R} e^{i(R+iy)^{2}} \, i \, \mathrm{d}y \right| \le \int_{0}^{R} e^{-2Ry} \, \mathrm{d}y \le -\frac{1}{2R} \left(e^{-2Ry} - 1 \right) \xrightarrow{R \to +\infty} 0.$$

(2)
$$\overline{DO}$$
: $z = x + i x = (1 + i)x$, $x \not \downarrow R \not \supseteq 0$, $i z^2 = i(1 + i)^2 x^2 = -2x^2$,

$$\int_{\overline{DO}} F(z) dz = (1+i) \int_{R}^{0} e^{-2x^{2}} dx \left(\frac{y = \sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (1+i) \int_{\sqrt{2}R}^{0} e^{-y^{2}} dy,$$

$$\lim_{R\to +\infty} \int_{\overline{DO}} F(z) \, \mathrm{d}z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (1+\mathrm{i}) \int_{+\infty}^{0} \mathrm{e}^{-y^2} \, \mathrm{d}y = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} (1+\mathrm{i}) \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

(3) 令
$$R \to +\infty$$
,得 $\int_0^{+\infty} F(x) dx = \frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{4} (1+i)$,

$$I_1 = \text{Re} \int_0^{+\infty} F(x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{2\pi}, \quad I_2 = \text{Im} \int_0^{+\infty} F(x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{2\pi}.$$

例 求 $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \exp(-ax^2) \cos bx \, dx, \ a > 0.$

在数学物理方程里,求Fourier逆变换时会出现此积分.

解
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \exp(-ax^2) \frac{e^{ibx} + e^{-ibx}}{2} dx$$
 (因 $\cos bx = \frac{e^{ibx} + e^{-ibx}}{2}$)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \exp\left(-ax^2 + ibx\right) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \exp\left(-ax^2 - ibx\right) dx$$

$$(\diamondsuit y = -x)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{-\infty} \exp\left(-ay^2 - iby\right) dy + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \exp\left(-ax^2 - ibx\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left(-ax^2 - ibx\right) dx$$

例 求
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \exp(-ax^2) \cos bx \, dx$$
, $a > 0$.

当-∞ < x < +∞时, $z = x + \frac{ib}{2a}$ 表示虚部恒等于 $\frac{b}{2a}$ 直线,方向从左到右,

记此直线为*l*.
$$I = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}} \int_{l} \exp\{-az^2\} dz$$
. $\pi = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\{-az^2\} dz$.

不是
$$\frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\exp\left\{-az^2\right\}dz$$
.

记 $f(z) = \exp\{-az^2\}$,它解析. 需作辅助闭路. $\mathbb{D}_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(-x^2) dx = \sqrt{\pi},$

因
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(-x^2) dx = \sqrt{\pi}$$

故
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp(-ax^2) dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$$
,

故考虑由!和实轴围起的闭路,]___

即考虑如图所示矩形闭路:

$$C = [-R, R] + C_1 + C_2 + C_3,$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
 & y \\
\hline
 & \frac{b}{2a}i \\
\hline
 & C_1 \\
\hline
 & D
\end{array}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2}e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}} \underbrace{\int_{l} \exp\left\{-az^2\right\} dz}_{ih}$$

$$l: z = x + \frac{\int_{l} \exp\left\{-az^{-}\right\} dz}{2a}, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty.$$

$$C_{3}$$

$$C_{3}$$

$$C_{3}$$

$$\frac{\exp\left\{-az^2\right\} dz}{C_1}, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty.$$

记
$$f(z) = \exp\{-az^2\}$$
, 解析. $C = [-R, R] + C_1 + C_2 + C_3$, 由留数定理得
$$\int_{-R}^{R} f(x) dx + \int_{C_1} f(z) dz + \int_{C_2} f(z) dz + \int_{C_3} f(z) dz = 0.$$
 (*)

$$(1)\lim_{R\to+\infty} \underline{\int_{-R}^{R} f(x) dx} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \exp\left\{-ax^2\right\} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}.$$

$$\left| \int_{C_1} f(z) dz \right| = \left| \int_0^{\frac{b}{2a}} \exp\left\{ -a\left(R + iy\right)^2 \right\} d\left(iy\right) \right| \le \int_0^{\frac{b}{2a}} \left| \exp\left\{ -a\left(R^2 - y^2\right) - 2aRyi \right\} \right| dy$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{b}{2a}} \exp\left\{-a\left(R^2 - y^2\right)\right\} dy = e^{-aR^2} \int_0^{\frac{b}{2a}} \exp\left\{ay^2\right\} dy \xrightarrow{R \to +\infty} \mathbf{0}.$$

与
$$R$$
无关,有界常数
$$C_3 f(z) dz \longrightarrow 0.$$
 $a > 0$ 时, $\lim_{R \to +\infty} e^{-aR^2} = 0.$

$$a > 0$$
时,
$$\lim_{R \to +\infty} e^{-aR^2} = 0.$$

在(*)两边令 $R \rightarrow +\infty$, 并利用(1)—(4)的结论, 得

$$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} + 0 - \int_{l} f(z) dz + 0 = 0, \text{ ift } I = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{b^{2}}{4a}} \underbrace{\int_{l} f(z) dz}_{l} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{b^{2}}{4a}}.$$

$$\mathbb{P} \int_0^{+\infty} \exp(-ax^2) \cos bx \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}}, \quad a > 0.$$