

10月24日.

1. 对于  $f(x, y) = \frac{\sin(yx^2)}{y}$ , 在区间  $[0, 1] \times (0, 1]$  上连续

补充定义  $y=0$  时,  $f(x, y) = x^2 = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(yx^2)}{y}$ , 故  $f(x, y)$  在  $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$  连续.

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^1 \frac{\sin(yx^2)}{y} dx = \int_0^1 \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(yx^2)}{y} dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

2. (1) 在  $\mathbb{R} \times V(x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \times [0, +\infty)$  记  $F(x, y) = \frac{\cos(xy)}{y}$

补充定义  $y=0$  时  $F(x, 0) = \lim_{y \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos(xy)}{y} =$

2. (1)  $\forall A_1, A_2$  满足  $0 < A_1 < A_2$ , 取  $B_1 = \min\{A_1, \sqrt{A_1}\}$ ,  $B_2 = \max\{A_2, \sqrt{A_2}\}$

则  $f(x) = \frac{\cos(xy)}{y}$  在  $[B_1, B_2] \times [A_1, A_2]$  连续,  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\sin(xy)$  在  $[B_1, B_2] \times [A_1, A_2]$  连续

而  $x, x^2$  在  $I$

2. (1)  $\forall A_1, A_2$  满足  $0 < A_1 < A_2$ , 取  $B_1 = \min\{A_1, \sqrt{A_1}\}$ ,  $B_2 = \max\{A_2, \sqrt{A_2}\}$

$\forall (x, y) \in [B_1, B_2] \times [A_1, A_2]$ ,  $F(x) = \frac{\cos(xy)}{y}$  与  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\sin(xy)$  均在  $[B_1, B_2] \times [A_1, A_2]$  连续

$x, x^2$  在  $[B_1, B_2]$  上可微, 且当  $A_1 \leq y \leq A_2$  时,  $B_1 \leq x \leq B_2$ ,  $B_1 \leq x^2 \leq B_2$

$$\text{故 } f'(x) = \int_{x^2}^{x^2} -\sin(xy) dy + \int_{x^2}^{x^2} \frac{\cos(x^2 y)}{x^2} dx^2 \cdot 2x - \frac{\cos(x^2)}{x}$$

$$= (-\sin x)(x^2 x) + \frac{\cos(x^3)}{x^2} \cdot \frac{2}{x} = -\cos(x^2) \frac{1}{x} + \frac{\cos(x^3)}{x} - \frac{\cos(x^2)}{x}$$

$$= (-x^2) \sin x + \frac{2\cos(x^3)}{x} - \frac{\cos(x^2)}{x} = \frac{3\cos(x^3)}{x} - \frac{2\cos(x^2)}{x}$$

由  $A_1, A_2$  任意性,  $A_1 \rightarrow 0^+$  时  $B_1 \rightarrow 0^+$ ,  $A_2 \rightarrow +\infty$  时  $B_2 \rightarrow +\infty$

可知  $f(x)$  在  $(0, +\infty) \times (0, +\infty)$  处导数如上所示

同理可证,  $f(x)$  在  $(0, +\infty) \times (-\infty, 0)$ ,  $(-\infty, 0) \times (0, +\infty)$ ,  $(-\infty, 0) \times (-\infty, 0)$  上导数亦如上.

而  $x=0$  时,  $f'(x) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\delta) - f(0)}{\delta} = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{\delta^2}^{\delta^2} \frac{\cos(\delta y)}{\delta y} dy$ , 极限不存在.

故  $f'(x) = \frac{3\cos(x^3)}{x} - \frac{2\cos(x^2)}{x}$ ,  $(-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty) \times (-\infty, 0) \cup (0, +\infty)$



$$2(2) F(t) = \int_0^{t^2} dx \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \sin(x^2+y^2-t^2) dy. \text{ 记 } \varphi(x,t) = \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \sin(x^2+y^2-t^2) dy$$

$\forall A \subset \mathbb{R}^2, \forall a > 0$ . 记  $A = [-a, a]$ ,  $\sin(x^2+y^2-t^2)$  在  $A^2$  上连续,  $\frac{\partial \sin(x^2+y^2-t^2)}{\partial t}$  在  $A^2$  上连续

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} = \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \cos(x^2+y^2-t^2)(-2t) dy + \sin(2x^2+2xt) + \sin(2x^2-2xt)$$

$$F(t) = \int_0^{t^2} \varphi(x,t) dx \text{ 由于 } \varphi(x,t) \text{ 与 } \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} \text{ 在 } A^2 \text{ 上连续}$$

$$\text{故 } \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} = \int_0^{t^2} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial t} dx + \varphi(t^2, t) \cdot 2t$$

$$= \int_0^{t^2} (2t \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \cos(x^2+y^2-t^2) dy) dx + \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \sin(y^2) dy \cdot 2t$$

$$= \int_0^{t^2} [(-2t) \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \cos(x^2+y^2-t^2) dy] dx + \int_0^{t^2} \sin(2x^2+2xt) + \sin(2x^2-2xt) dx + \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \sin(t^4+y^2-t^2) dy$$

$$3(1) I'(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a^2 + \cos 2a \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x + a^2 \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a}{\tan^2 x + a^2} dx. \text{ 换元 } \tan x = u, x = \arctan u.$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2a}{u^2 + a^2} d(\arctan u) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2a}{u^2 + a^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+u^2} du$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2/a}{(u/a)^2 + 1} du = \frac{2a}{1-a^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{u^2/a^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \frac{\pi}{1+a^2}$$

$$= \frac{2a}{1-a^2} \left( \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{u}{a} - \arctan u \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{1+a^2}$$

$$\text{故 } I(a) = \pi \ln(1+a^2) + C. a=1 \text{ 时 } I(1) = 0. \text{ 故 } C = -\pi \ln 2.$$

$$\text{故 } I(a) = \pi \ln(1+a^2) - \pi \ln 2 = \pi \ln \left( \frac{1+a^2}{2} \right)$$

$$(2) I = \int_0^1 \sin(\ln x) \left( \int_a^b x^y dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 \int_a^b \sin(\ln x) x^y dy dx. \text{ 记 } F(x,y) = \sin(\ln x) x^y$$

$$\text{定义 } F(0,y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} F(x,y) = 0, \text{ 则 } F(x,y) \text{ 在 } [0,1] \times [a,b] \text{ 上连续.}$$

$$\text{故 } I = \int_a^b \int_0^1 F(x,y) dx dy. \text{ 换元 } x = e^{-t}$$

$$= \int_a^b \int_0^{+\infty} \sin t (e^{-t})^y d(e^{-t}) \cdot dy = \int_a^b \int_0^{+\infty} \sin t e^{-t(y+1)} dt dy$$

$$= \int_a^b \frac{1}{1+(y+1)^2} dy = \arctan(1+b) - \arctan(1+a)$$





4. 证  $F(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续.

$$|F(x) - F(x_0)| = \left| \int_a^b f(x, y) h(y) dy - \int_a^b f(x_0, y) h(y) dy \right| \\ \leq \int_a^b |f(x, y) h(y) - f(x_0, y) h(y)| dy$$

用  $h(y)$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积  $\Rightarrow \exists M$  使  $|h(y)| \leq M$  对  $\forall y \in [a, b]$  成立.

故  $\exists \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{(b-a)M}$  使  $\forall f(x, y) \in C(D) \Rightarrow \exists \delta > 0$  使  $\forall d((x, y), (x_0, y)) < \delta$  时, 有:

$$|f(x, y) - f(x_0, y)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{(b-a)M}, \text{ 故 } \forall x \in B_\delta(x_0), |F(x) - F(x_0)| < \varepsilon.$$

故  $F(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} F(x) = F(x_0)$ , 证  $\varphi(x) = f(x, y) h(y)$  对任意  $y$  均有:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \varphi(x, y) = f(x_0, y) h(y) = \varphi(x_0, y)$$

$$\text{由 } |\varphi(x, y) - \varphi(x_0, y)| = |f(x_0, y) - f(x, y)| |h(y)| \leq M |f(x_0, y) - f(x, y)|$$

故由  $f(x, y)$  连续性可知:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \varphi(x) = \varphi(x_0)$  成立. 故  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \int_a^b f(x, y) h(y) dy = \int_a^b \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x, y) h(y) dy$

5. 记  $F(x, y) = f(x, y) h(y)$ ,  $\forall x_0 \in [a, b]$ , 取  $|h|$  充分小, 使  $x_0 + h$  仍在  $[a, b]$  中.

5. 记  $F(x) = \int_a^b f(x, y) h(y) dy$ ,  $\forall x_0 \in [a, b]$ , 取  $|h|$  充分小, 使得  $x_0 + h$  仍在  $[a, b]$  中.

$$\frac{F(x_0 + h) - F(x_0)}{h} = \frac{1}{h} \int_a^b (f(x_0, y) h(y) + f(x_0 + h, y) h(y)) dy$$

$$\varphi(x) =$$

由于  $h(y)$  有界, 易证  $h(y) f(x, y)$  在  $D$  上连续, 故可用微分中值定理

$$\text{原式} = \frac{1}{h} \cdot h \cdot \int_a^b \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}(x_0 + \theta h, y) dy = \int_a^b \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x}(x_0 + \theta h, y) dy$$

$$\text{令 } |h| \rightarrow 0 \text{ 则 } \frac{dF(x)}{dx} = \int_a^b f'_x(x, y) h(y) dy. \quad \square$$



10月26日

1.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists A(\varepsilon) > 0$  s.t.  $\forall y > A, |f(x, y) - f_0(x)| < \varepsilon$  for  $\forall x \in I$  成立.

(Heine):  $y \rightarrow +\infty$  时  $f(x, y) \Rightarrow f_0(x) \Leftrightarrow \forall \{y_n\}$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = +\infty$  都有  $f_n(x, y_n) \Rightarrow f_0(x)$

证明: ①  $\Rightarrow$  任意  $\{y_n\}$  满足  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = +\infty$ , 则  $\exists N$  s.t.  $\forall n > N, y_n > A$ .

则  $|f_n(x, y) - f_0(x)| < \varepsilon$  for  $\forall x \in I, \forall n > N$  成立.

故  $f_n(x, y) \Rightarrow f_0(x)$ .

②  $\Leftarrow$  反证. 若  $f(x, y) \not\Rightarrow f_0(x)$ , 取  $\varepsilon_i = \frac{1}{i} (i=1, 2, \dots)$

对每个  $\varepsilon_i$ , 都存在  $y_i$  ~~不~~ 大于任意大的  $A$ . 但  $|f(x, y_i) - f_0(x)| \geq \varepsilon_i$   
得到序列  $\{y_i\}$ ,  $\lim_{i \rightarrow \infty} y_i = +\infty$  但  $f_i(x, y_i) \not\Rightarrow f_0(x)$ . 矛盾.  $\square$ .

2. ① 证  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists A_0(\varepsilon) > 0$  s.t.  $\forall A_1 > A_0, |\int_{A_1}^{A_2} \frac{y \cos(yx)}{1+y^2} dy| < \varepsilon$  for  $\forall x \in [a, b]$  成立.

2. ②  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y \cos(yx)}{1+y^2} dy$  一致收敛  $\Leftrightarrow (x) \in [a, b]$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists A_0(\varepsilon) > 0$  s.t.  $\forall A_2 > A_1 > A_0, |\int_{A_1}^{A_2} \frac{y \cos(yx)}{1+y^2} dy| < \varepsilon$  for  $\forall x \in I$  成立.

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta(\varepsilon) > 0$  s.t.  $|\int_a^{a+\delta} \frac{y \cos(yx)}{1+y^2} dy| < \varepsilon$  for  $\forall x \in I$  成立.

$$|\int_{A_1}^{A_2} \frac{y \cos(yx)}{1+y^2} dy| \leq \int_{A_1}^{A_2} \frac{y}{1+y^2} dy \leq \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+y^2) \Big|_{A_1}^{A_2}$$

由  $\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} \ln(1+y^2) = +\infty$  可知  $\exists A_0$  s.t.  $\forall A_2 > A_1 > A_0, \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+y^2) \Big|_{A_1}^{A_2} < \varepsilon$  (1)

$$2. |\int_0^A \cos(yx) dy| = \left| \frac{\sin xA}{x} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{1}{a}$$

$y > 1$  时  $\frac{y}{1+y^2}$  单调递减趋于 0;  $0 < y < 1$  时 换元  $y = \frac{1}{m}$ ,  $\frac{1}{1+m^2}$  单调递减趋于 0.

故用 Dirichlet 判别法.  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y \cos(yx)}{1+y^2} dy$  一致收敛.

若  $x \in (0, +\infty)$  则  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx^2 = +\infty$

$\forall A > 0, \exists A_1 > A_2 > A$  s.t.  $\int_{A_2}^{A_1} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx > 1$ , 故  $\int_{A_1}^{A_2} \frac{y \cos(yx)}{1+y^2} dy > \int_{A_1}^{A_2} \cos(yx) dy$

取  $x = \frac{\pi}{2y}$ , 则  $\int_{A_1}^{A_2} \cos(yx) dy \geq 1$ . 故  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y \cos(yx)}{1+y^2} dy$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上不收敛





3. 由上题知:  $\forall A > 0, \exists A_1, A_2 \text{ s.t. } \int_{A_1}^{A_2} \frac{y \sin(yx)}{1+y^2} dy > \int_{A_1}^{A_2} \sin(yx) dy \stackrel{\text{取 } x = \frac{\pi}{2y}}{> \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}.$   
故不一致收敛.

4. ①必要性:

~~$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists A > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall A_2 > A_1 > A_0, |\int_{A_1}^{A_2} f(x,y) dy| < \varepsilon.$~~   $\forall A > A_0, |\int_A^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy| < \varepsilon$   
对上述  $A_0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+ \text{ s.t. } \forall n > N, A_n > A_0$  对  $\forall x \in [a,b]$  恒成立

则对上述  $\varepsilon$  和  $N$ , 有  $|\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \int_{A_n}^{A_{n+1}} f(x,y) dy| \leq |\int_{A_N}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy| < \varepsilon$  对  $\forall x \in [a,b]$  成立  
故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{A_n}^{A_{n+1}} f(x,y) dy$  一致收敛

②充分性:

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+ \text{ s.t. } |\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \int_{A_n}^{A_{n+1}} f(x,y) dy| < \varepsilon, \text{ 对 } \forall x \in [a,b] \text{ 成立.}$

而  $\{A_n\}$  单调增, 取  $A_0 = A_{N+1}$ , 则  $\forall A \geq A_0, \exists A_0 = A_{N+1} \text{ s.t. } \forall A > A_0,$

$|\int_A^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy| \leq |\int_{A_0}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy| = |\sum_{n=N+1}^{\infty} \int_{A_n}^{A_{n+1}} f(x,y) dy| < \varepsilon \text{ 对 } \forall x \in [a,b] \text{ 成立}$

故  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy$  一致收敛

5. 往证  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists A_0 \text{ s.t. } \forall A > A_0, |\int_A^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx| < \varepsilon \text{ 对 } \forall y \in [a,b] \text{ 成立}$

由  $I(y)$  连续性:  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta \text{ s.t. } \forall |y - y_0| < \delta, |\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx - \int_a^{+\infty} f(x,y_0) dx| < \varepsilon/2 \text{ (} \forall y_0 \in [a,b] \text{)}$

故  $[a,b]$  可以  $n$  个邻域覆盖, 且分别以  $y_i$  为心,  $\delta_i$  为半径, 对应一个共同的  $\varepsilon$ .

而  $y = y_i$  时  $I(y_i) = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x,y_i) dx$  成立, 即  $\exists A_i > 0, \int_{A_i}^{+\infty} f(x,y_i) dx < \varepsilon/2$

每一个  $y_i$  为心的邻域内, 都有  $|\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx - \int_a^{+\infty} f(x,y_i) dx| < \varepsilon/2$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{A_i}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx &= \int_{A_i}^{+\infty} [f(x,y) - f(x,y_i)] dx + \int_{A_i}^{+\infty} f(x,y_i) dx \\ &\leq \int_a^{+\infty} |f(x,y) - f(x,y_i)| dx + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

取  $\max\{A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n\} = A_0$  则对  $\forall A > A_0, |\int_A^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy| < \varepsilon \text{ 对 } \forall y \in [a,b] \text{ 成立}$

故  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy$  一致收敛

