

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 $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{(0,0)\} \subset \mathbb{R} \times (0,+\infty)$ 中 $F(x,y) = \frac{\cos(xy)}{y}$

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

(2) $\forall A_1, A_2$ 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 $[B_1, B_2] \times [A_1, A_2]$ 上连续, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\sin(xy)$ 在 $[B_1, B_2] \times [A_1, A_2]$ 上连续

~~且 x, x^2 在 I~~

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

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

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

$$\text{故 } f'(x) = \int_x^{x^2} -\sin(ty) dy + \int_x^{x^2} \frac{\cos(t^3)}{t^2} dt \cdot 2x - \frac{\cos(x^2)}{x} \cdot 1$$

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

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

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

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

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

而 $x=0$ 时, $f'(x) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\delta) - f(0)}{\delta} = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{\delta^2} \frac{\cos(\delta y)}{\delta y} dy$. 极限不存在.

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



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

$\forall t > 0$. $\forall a > 0$. if $A = [-a, a]$, $\sin(x^2 + y^2 - t^2)$ 在 A^3 上连续, $\frac{\partial \sin(x^2 + y^2 - t^2)}{\partial t}$ 在 A^3 连续
故 $\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \cos(x^2 + y^2 - t^2) (-2t) dy + \sin(2x^2 + 2xt) + \sin(2x^2 - 2xt)$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\text{故 } I(a) = \pi/n(1+a) - \pi/n^2 = \pi/n(\frac{1+a}{2})$$

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

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

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

$$= \int_a^b \int_0^0 \sin(-t) e^t y dy e^{-t} dt dy = \int_a^b \int_0^{+\infty} \sin(-t(y+1)) dt dy$$

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



4. 往证 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续.

$$\begin{aligned}|F(x) - F(x_0)| &= \left| \int_a^b f(x, y) h(y) dy - \int_a^b f(x_0, y) h(y) dy \right| \\&\leq \int_a^b |f(x, y) h(y) - f(x_0, y) h(y)| dy\end{aligned}$$

由 $h(y)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积. $\Rightarrow \exists M \in \mathbb{R} \quad |h(y)| \leq M \quad \forall y \in [a, b]$ 成立.

故 $\exists \delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{(b-a)M} \quad \forall \delta' \quad f(x, y) \in C(D) \Rightarrow \exists \delta' \quad \forall d((x, y), (x_0, y)) < \delta'$ 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 $[a, b]$ 连续. $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} F(x) = F(x_0)$, 往证 $\psi(x) = f(x, y) h(y)$ 对任意 y 均有:

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

$$|\psi(x, y) - \psi(x_0, y)| = |f(x_0, y) - f(x, y)| |h(y)| \leq M |f(x_0, y) - f(x, y)|$$

故由 $f(x, y)$ 连续性可知: $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \psi(x) = \psi(x_0)$ 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. 若 $F(x) = \int_a^b f(x, y) h(y) dy$, $\forall x \in [a, b]$, 取 $|h|$ 充分小, 使得 x_0 在 $[a, b]$ 中.

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

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

$$\psi(x) =$$

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

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

$$\therefore h \rightarrow 0 \quad \frac{dF(x)}{dx} = \int_a^b f'_y(x, y) h(y) dy \quad \square$$



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1. $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists A(\varepsilon) > 0 \forall y > A, |f(x, y) - f_0(x)| < \varepsilon$ 对 $\forall x \in I$ 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 $\exists N \in \mathbb{N} \forall n > N, y_n > A$.

则 $|f_n(x, y) - f_0(x)| < \varepsilon$ 对 $\forall x \in I, \forall n > N$ 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 ε_i , 都存在 $y_i > A_i$ 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 $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists A_0(\varepsilon) > 0 \forall A_1 > A_0, \left| \int_{A_1}^{A_2} \frac{y \cos(yx)}{1+y^2} dy \right| < \varepsilon \forall x \in [0, 1] \text{ 且 } x^2 \leq 1$.

2. ② $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y \cos(yx)}{1+y^2} dy$ 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow (\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists N)$

$\exists A_0(\varepsilon) > 0 \forall A_2 > A_1 > A_0, \left| \int_{A_1}^{A_2} \frac{y \cos(yx)}{1+y^2} dy \right| < \varepsilon, \forall x \in [0, 1] \text{ 且 } x^2 \leq 1$.

$\forall x \in [0, 1] \text{ 且 } x^2 \leq 1, \left| \int_0^{x^2} \frac{y \cos(yx)}{1+y^2} dy \right| < \varepsilon, \forall x \in [0, 1] \text{ 且 } x^2 \leq 1$.

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

$\lim_{y \rightarrow \infty} (1+y^2) = +\infty$ 且 $\exists A_0 > 0 \forall A_2 > A_1 > A_0, \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_{A_1}^{A_2} < \varepsilon \quad (1)$

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

$y > 1$ 时 $y, \frac{y}{1+y^2}$ 单调递减趋于 0; $0 < y < 1$ 时 换元 $y = \frac{m}{m+1}, m \uparrow \frac{m}{1+m^2}$ 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 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx^2 = +\infty$

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

取 $x = \frac{\pi}{3}y$, 则 $\int_{A_1}^{A_2} \cos(xy) dy \neq 0$. 故 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y \cos(xy)}{1+y^2} dy$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上不一致收敛



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

4. ① 必要性:

~~$\forall \epsilon > 0. \exists A > 0 \text{ s.t. } \forall A_1, A_2 > A. |\int_{A_1}^{A_2} f(x,y) dy| < \epsilon$~~ . $|\int_A^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy| < \epsilon$
 对上述 A , $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}$ s.t. $\forall n > N$. $A_n > A$.

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

② 充分性:

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

而 $\{A_n\}$ 单增, 取 $A_0 = A_{N+1}$, 则 $\forall \epsilon > 0. \exists A_0 = A_{N+1} \text{ s.t. } \forall A > A_0$.

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

故 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy$ 一致收敛

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

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

故 $[a,b]$ 可以 n 个 ~~小~~ 邻域覆盖, 且分别以 y_i 为心, δ_i 为半径, 对应一个共同的 ϵ .

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

每一个 y_i 为心的邻域内, 都有 $|\int_A^{+\infty} (f(x,y) - f(x,y_i)) dx| = |\int_A^{+\infty} (f(x,y) - f(x,y_i)) dy| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$

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

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

故 $\int_A^{+\infty} f(x,y) dy$ 一致收敛

