

第十五周作业

习题 13.3.

$$1(2). \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_a^{1+a} \frac{1}{1+a^2+x^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \text{ 原式} &= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \int_a^{1+a} \frac{1}{1+\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+a^2}}\right) \\ &= \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \left(\arctan \frac{1+a}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} - \arctan \frac{a}{\sqrt{1+a^2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{2} \text{ 原式} &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$2.(2). F(a) = \int_{a+a}^{b+a} \frac{\sin dx}{x} dx \quad x=0 \text{ 为 } \frac{\sin dx}{x} \text{ 的可去间断点. } \therefore \frac{\sin ux}{x} \text{ 对任意 } x, u \text{ 连续}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F'(a) &= \int_{a+a}^{b+a} \cos dx \quad + \quad \frac{\sin d \cdot (b+a)}{b+a} - \frac{\sin d(a+a)}{a+a} \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b+a}\right) \sin d(b+a) + \left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{a+a}\right) \sin d(a+a) \end{aligned}$$

$$(4). F(a) = \int_0^a f(x+a, x-a) dx \quad \text{令 } u=x+a \quad v=x-a \quad \text{且 } x=\frac{u+v}{2} \quad d=\frac{u-v}{2}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{u-v}{2}} f(u, v) d\left(\frac{u+v}{2}\right) = \int_0^{\frac{u-v}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} f(u, v) du + \frac{1}{2} f(u, v) dv \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{\frac{u-v}{2}} f(u, v) du + \int_0^{\frac{u-v}{2}} f(u, v) dv \right]$$

$$F'(a) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{\frac{u-v}{2}} f'_v(u, v) du - \frac{1}{2} f(u, \frac{u-v}{2}) + \int_0^{\frac{u-v}{2}} f'_u(u, v) dv + \frac{1}{2} f(\frac{u-v}{2}, v) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a [f'_{(x-a)}(x+a, x-a) d(x+a) + f'_{(x+a)}(x+a, x-a) d(x-a)] + \frac{1}{4} [f(a, x-a) - f(x+a, a)]$$

3 证明: 令 $F(t, n) = f(t) \cdot \sin k(n-t)$ $F'_n = k f(t) \cos k(n-t)$

$\because f(t)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续 $\therefore F(t, n), F'_n$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续 $\therefore y(n)$ 可微.

$$\therefore y'(n) = \frac{1}{k} \cdot \int_c^n k \cdot f(t) \cos k(n-t) dt + 0 - 0$$

$$\text{即 } y'(n) = \int_c^n f(t) \cos k(n-t) dt$$

$$\text{令 } G(t, n) = f(t) \cos k(n-t) \quad G'_n = -k f(t) \sin k(n-t)$$

$\because f(t)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续 $\therefore G(t, n), G'_n$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续 $\therefore y'(n)$ 可微

$$y''(n) = \int_c^n -k f(t) \sin k(n-t) + f(t) - 0$$

$$\text{即 } y''(n) + k^2 \cdot \frac{1}{k} \int_c^n f(t) \sin k(n-t) = f(n) \quad \text{即 } y'' + k^2 y = f(n)$$

$$4. (1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$\text{令 } I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx \quad f(a) = \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) \quad f'(a) = \frac{2a \sin^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}$$

$$\therefore \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x), \frac{2a \sin^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} \text{ 在 } x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}], a \in (0, +\infty) \text{ 上连续.}$$

$$\therefore I(a) \text{ 可微} \quad I'(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a \sin^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\text{令 } I(b) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx \quad \text{同理 } I(b) \text{ 可微} \quad I'(b) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2b \cos^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$\text{令 } A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx \quad B = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$a^2 A + b^2 B = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad A+B = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{ab} \arctan\left(\frac{a \tan x}{b}\right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{ab} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\therefore A = \frac{\pi}{2a(a+b)} \quad B = \frac{\pi}{2b(a+b)} \quad I'(a) = 2a \cdot A = \frac{\pi}{a+b} \quad \text{两侧对 } a \text{ 不定积分 } I(a) = \pi \cdot \ln(b+a) + C$$

$$I'(b) = 2b \cdot B = \frac{\pi}{a+b} \quad \text{两侧对 } b \text{ 不定积分 } I(b) = \pi \cdot \ln(b+a) + C$$

$$\text{令 } a=b=1 \text{ 得 } I(a) = I(b) = 0 \quad \text{得 } C = -\pi \ln 2$$

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

$$(2). \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2) dx \quad a \in [0, 1)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} I(a) = \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2) dx \quad f(x, a) = \ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2) \quad f'_a = \frac{2a - 2 \cos x}{1 - 2a \cos x + a^2}$$

$\therefore f(x, a), f'_a$ 在 $[0, \pi] \times [0, 1)$ 上连续. $\therefore I(a)$ 可微.

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{2a - 2 \cos x}{1 - 2a \cos x + a^2} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(2a+2) \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} + (2a-2) \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}}{(a-1)^2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2} + (a+1)^2 \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx \quad \begin{matrix} \text{令 } t = \tan \frac{x}{2} \text{ 则 } t \in [0, +\infty) \\ dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt \\ x = 2 \arctan t \end{matrix}$$

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(a+1)t^2 + (a-1)}{(a-1)^2 t^2 + (a+1)^2} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(a+1)t^2 + (a-1)}{(t^2+1)[(a+1)^2 t^2 + (a-1)^2]} dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1+t^2} - \frac{\frac{1-a^2}{(a+1)^2 + (a-1)^2}}{1+t^2} \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{a} \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\arctan t \Big|_0^A - \arctan \left(\frac{1-a}{1+a} t \right) \Big|_0^A \right) = 0$$

$$\therefore I(a) = I(0) = 0 \quad \therefore \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2) dx = 0 \quad a \in [0, 1)$$

$$(3). \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(a \tan x)}{\tan x} dx \quad a \geq 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(a \tan x)}{\tan x} dx \quad f(x, a) = \frac{\arctan(a \tan x)}{\tan x} \quad f'_a = \frac{1}{1 + a^2 \tan^2 x}$$

$\therefore f(x, a), f'_a$ 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \times [0, +\infty)$ 上连续. $\therefore I(a)$ 可微.

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + a^2 \tan^2 x} dx \quad \text{令 } t = \tan x \quad x = \arctan t \quad dx = \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \quad t \in [0, +\infty)$$

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+a^2 t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\frac{1-a^2}{1+a^2}}{1+t^2} - \frac{\frac{a^2}{1+a^2}}{1+a^2 t^2} \right) dt = \frac{1}{1-a^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt - \frac{a^2}{1-a^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+a^2 t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-a^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{a}{1-a^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2(1+a)}$$

两侧对 $a \in [0, a]$ 积分 $I(a) - I(0) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1+a) \quad I(0) = 0$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(a \tan x)}{\tan x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1+a) \quad a \geq 0$$

$$(4). \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1+a \cos x}{1-a \cos x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos x} \quad 0 \leq a < 1$$

$$\text{令 } I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1+a \cos x}{1-a \cos x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos x} \quad f(x, a) = \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \ln \frac{1+a \cos x}{1-a \cos x} \quad f'_a = \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \frac{2 \cos x}{1-a^2 \cos^2 x} = \frac{2}{1-a^2 \cos^2 x}$$

$\therefore f(x, a), f'_a$ 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \times [0, 1)$ 上连续. $\therefore I(a)$ 可微.

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2}{1-a^2 \cos^2 x} dx \quad \text{令 } t = \tan x \quad x = \arctan t \quad dx = \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \quad t \in [0, +\infty)$$

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2(t^2+1)}{(1-a^2)+t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{t^2+1-a^2} dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-a^2}} \cdot \lim_{A \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}\right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}$$

$$\text{两侧对 } a \text{ 从 } [0, a] \text{ 积分} \quad I(a) - I(0) = \pi \arcsin a \quad I(0) = 0$$

$$\text{得 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1+a \cos x}{1-a \cos x} \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \pi \arcsin a.$$

习题 13.4

$$1. (4). \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\sin^u x} = \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{\sin x}\right)^u dx \quad \text{令 } t = \frac{1}{\sin x} \quad x = \arcsin \frac{1}{t} \quad t \in [1, +\infty) \quad dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{t^2}}} \cdot -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\sin^u x} = 2 \int_1^{+\infty} t^u \cdot \frac{1}{t \sqrt{t^2-1}} dt = 2 \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{t^{u-1}}{\sqrt{t^2-1}} dt$$

$$\text{当 } u < 1 \text{ 时 } \forall \varepsilon_0 > 0 \quad u \leq 1 - \varepsilon_0 \quad \left| \frac{t^{u-1}}{\sqrt{t^2-1}} \right| \leq \left| \frac{1}{t^{\varepsilon_0} \sqrt{t^2-1}} \right|$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists x = \left[\frac{1+\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon_0}, \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} \right] \forall A > x \quad \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^{\varepsilon_0} \sqrt{t^2-1}} dt = \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^{\varepsilon_0}} \cdot d(\sqrt{t^2-1}) = 0 + \int_A^{+\infty} (1+\varepsilon_0) \frac{\sqrt{t^2-1}}{t^{(\varepsilon_0+1)}} dt < (1+\varepsilon_0) \int_A^{+\infty} t^{-(1+\varepsilon_0)} dt \\ = \frac{1+\varepsilon_0}{\varepsilon_0} A^{-\varepsilon_0} < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore u \in (-\infty, 1) \text{ 时 } \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\sin^u x} \text{ 一致收敛.}$$

$$\text{当 } u \geq 1 \text{ 时 } \frac{t^{u-1}}{\sqrt{t^2-1}} \geq \frac{1}{\sqrt{t^2-1}} > \frac{1}{t} \quad \exists \varepsilon_0 > 0 \quad \exists u=1 \quad \forall A > 0 \quad \exists A' > A \quad \int_{A'}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t} dt = +\infty > \varepsilon_0$$

$$\therefore u \geq 1 \text{ 时 } \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\sin^u x} \text{ 不一致收敛.}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{\sin^u x} \text{ 的收敛域为 } u \in (-\infty, 1)$$

$$(6). \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+n^2)}{n^a} dn$$

$$\text{当 } a > 3 \text{ 时 即 } \forall \varepsilon_0 > 0 \quad a \geq 3 + \varepsilon_0 \quad \frac{\ln(1+n^2)}{n^a} < n^{2-a} < n^{-1-\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \chi = \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0}\right)^{\frac{1}{1+\varepsilon_0}} \quad \forall A > 0 \quad \int_A^{+\infty} n^{-1-\varepsilon_0} dn = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} A^{-\varepsilon_0} < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+n^2)}{n^a} dn \text{ 在 } a \in (3, +\infty) \text{ 上一致收敛.}$$

$$\text{当 } a \leq 3 \text{ 时 } \frac{\ln(1+n^2)}{n^a} \geq \frac{\ln(1+n^2)}{n^3}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+n^2)}{n^3} dn = \int_0^{+\infty} \ln(1+n^2) d\left(-\frac{1}{2}n^2\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left. \frac{\ln(1+n^2)}{n^2} \right|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{2n}{1+n^2} dn = -\frac{1}{2} + \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} - \frac{n}{1+n^2}\right) dn = -\frac{1}{2} + \left. \ln \frac{n}{\sqrt{1+n^2}} \right|_0^{+\infty} = +\infty$$

$$\therefore a \leq 3 \text{ 时 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+n^2)}{n^a} dn \text{ 不收敛.}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+n^2)}{n^a} dn \text{ 的收敛域为 } (3, +\infty)$$

$$2. (2). \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-an} \sin \beta n dn$$

$$(a): 0 < a_0 \leq a < +\infty$$

$$\text{令 } f(n, a) = \sin \beta n \quad \exists M = \frac{2}{\beta} \quad \int_0^b \sin \beta n dn = \frac{1}{\beta} (1 - \cos \beta b) \leq \frac{2}{\beta} = M \quad \forall b \geq a \quad a \in [a_0, +\infty)$$

$$g(n, a) = e^{-an} \text{ 关于 } n \text{ 单调递减, 且一致趋向于 } 0 \quad \forall \varepsilon < 1 \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0, \forall a \in [a_0, +\infty), \exists \chi = \frac{-\ln \varepsilon}{a_0} \quad \forall n > \chi \quad |e^{-an}| < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore \text{积分 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-an} \sin \beta n dn \text{ 在 } [a_0, +\infty) \text{ 上一致收敛.}$$

$$(b) \left| \int_A^{+\infty} e^{-an} \sin \beta n dn \right| = \frac{a}{a^2 + \beta^2} e^{-aA} \left| \sin \beta A + \frac{\beta}{a} \cos \beta A \right| = \frac{\sin(\beta A + \varphi)}{\sqrt{a^2 + \beta^2}} e^{-aA} \quad \varphi = \arctan \frac{\beta}{a}$$

$$\forall N > 0 \quad \exists A > N \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \sin(\beta A + \varphi) = 1$$

$$\text{则 } \rho(A) = \sup_{a > 0} \left| \int_A^{+\infty} e^{-an} \sin \beta n dn \right| = \frac{e^{-aA}}{\sqrt{a^2 + \beta^2}} > \frac{1}{eN\beta} \quad \therefore \text{积分 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-an} \sin \beta n dn \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 上不一致收敛.}$$

$$(4). \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+n^2)}{n^d} dn \geq \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^d} dn = \frac{(\alpha-1) \ln A + 1}{A^{\alpha-1} (\alpha-1)^2}$$

$$\forall N > 0 \quad A > N, \quad \exists d \in (1, +\infty) \text{ s.t. } A^{\alpha-1} (\alpha-1)^2 < 1$$

$$\therefore \beta(A) = \sup_{d>1} \left| \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+n^2)}{n^d} dn \right| > \ln A + \frac{1}{\alpha-1}$$

$$\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+n^2)}{n^d} dn \text{ 在 } d \in (1, +\infty) \text{ 上不一致收敛.}$$

$$(5). \forall d \in (0, +\infty) \quad e^{-dn} \leq 1 \text{ 且关于 } n \text{ 单调递减, } n \in [1, +\infty)$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos n}{n^d} dn \text{ 关于 } d \text{ 一致收敛.} \quad \text{由 Abel 判别法.} \quad \therefore d \in (0, +\infty) \text{ 时一致收敛.}$$

$$\text{当 } d=0 \text{ 时 } e^{-dn} = 1 \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos n}{n^d} dn \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\therefore d \in [0, +\infty) \text{ 时一致收敛.}$$

$$(6). \int_0^x \sin(t^2) dt \text{ 在 } x \in [0, +\infty) \text{ 上一致有界.}$$

$$p \in (0, +\infty) \text{ 时 } \frac{1}{1+n^p} \text{ 单调递减且 } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1+n^p} = 0 \quad \text{由 Dirichlet 判别法 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin n^2}{1+n^p} dn \text{ 在 } p \in (0, +\infty) \text{ 上一致收敛.}$$

$$p=0 \text{ 时 } \int_0^{+\infty} \sin(n^2) dn \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists X > 0 \quad \forall A > X \quad \left| \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\sin n^2}{1+n^p} dn \right| < \varepsilon$$

$$\therefore p \in [0, +\infty) \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin n^2}{1+n^p} dn \text{ 一致收敛}$$

$$3. \text{ 证明: } \because u = \beta \text{ 时 } \int_a^{+\infty} f(n, \beta) dn \text{ 发散} \quad \therefore \exists \varepsilon_0 > 0 \quad \forall X > a, \quad A_1, A_2 > X \quad \left| \int_{A_1}^{A_2} f(n, \beta) dn \right| > \varepsilon_0.$$

$$\therefore f(n, u) \text{ 在 } [a, +\infty) \times [\alpha, \beta] \text{ 上不连续.}$$

$$\therefore g(u) = \int_{A_1}^{A_2} f(n, u) dn \text{ 在 } [\alpha, \beta] \text{ 上不连续.} \quad \therefore \exists u_0 \in [\alpha, \beta) \quad \left| \int_{A_1}^{A_2} f(n, u_0) dn \right| \geq \varepsilon_0$$

$$\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} f(n, u) dn \text{ 在 } [\alpha, \beta] \text{ 上必不一致收敛.}$$

6. 证明: $\forall b \in [0, +\infty)$ $\int_0^b \cos n \, dn = \sin b \leq 1 \quad \therefore \int_0^b \cos n \, dn$ 一致有界

$\frac{1}{1+(n+d)^2}$ 对 n 单调递减 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1+(n+d)^2} = 0$

由 Dirichlet 判别法 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos n}{1+(n+d)^2} \, dn$ 在 $d \in [0, +\infty)$ 一致收敛。

令 $f(n, d) = \frac{\cos n}{1+(n+d)^2}$ $f'_d = \frac{-2(n+d) \cos n}{[1+(n+d)^2]^2}$ 在 $[0, +\infty) \times [0, +\infty)$ 上连续。

$\int_0^b -2(n+d) \cos n \, dn$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上 $b \in [0, +\infty)$ 上一致有界。

$\frac{1}{[1+(n+d)^2]^2}$ 关于 n 单调递减 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{[1+(n+d)^2]^2} = 0 \quad \therefore \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{-2(n+d) \cos n}{[1+(n+d)^2]^2} \, dn$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致连续。

$\therefore F(d) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos n}{1+(n+d)^2} \, dn$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续可微。

7. (2). $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-dx}}{x} \, dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{e^{dx}} \, dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+d)x} \frac{1}{e^{(1+d)x}} \, d((1+d)x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{e^x} \, dx \quad d > -1 \quad \therefore 1+d > 0$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1-e^{-dx}}{x e^x} \, dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{e^x} \, dx - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x e^x} \, dx = 0$$

(3). 令 $I(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1-e^{-ax^2}}{x^2} \, dx$ $f(x, a) = \frac{1-e^{-ax^2}}{x^2}$ $f'_a = e^{-ax^2}$ 连续. $\therefore I(a)$ 可微。

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

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

(6). 令 $I(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} [e^{-(\frac{a}{x})^2} - e^{-(\frac{b}{x})^2}] \, dx$ $I(b) = \int_0^{+\infty} [e^{-(\frac{a}{x})^2} - e^{-(\frac{b}{x})^2}] \, dx$

$$f(x, a) = e^{-(\frac{a}{x})^2} - e^{-(\frac{b}{x})^2} \quad f'_a = -\frac{2a}{x^3} e^{-\frac{a^2}{x^2}} \text{ 连续。}$$

$$\therefore I(a) \text{ 可微} \quad I'(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} -\frac{2a}{x^3} e^{-\frac{a^2}{x^2}} \, dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(\frac{a}{x})^2} d(\frac{a}{x}) = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\therefore I(b) - I(a) = \sqrt{\pi} \cdot (b-a) \quad \text{同理} \quad I(b) - I(a) = \sqrt{\pi} \cdot (b-a)$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{+\infty} [e^{-(\frac{a}{x})^2} - e^{-(\frac{b}{x})^2}] \, dx = \sqrt{\pi} (b-a)$$

$$8(2) \quad \frac{1}{\sigma} t = \frac{n-d}{\sigma} \quad \text{原积分} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sigma^2 t^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{t^2}{\sigma^2}} dt = \sigma^2 \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$(4) \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^3 x}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\sin x}{x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(5) \quad \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{n-\frac{1}{2}} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(n+\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^{n+1}} \sqrt{\pi}.$$

$$(6) \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^3} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^3} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 2x}{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$