

Six

5.8 Solution: 设 $z = e^{it}$.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \operatorname{Re} \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + 2 \cos t)^n e^{int} dt \\ &= \operatorname{Re} \int_{|z|=1} (1 + z + z^{-1})^n z^n \frac{dz}{iz} \\ &= \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 2\pi \cdot \operatorname{Res} \left(\frac{(1 + z + z^2)^n}{z}, 0 \right) \right\} \\ &= 2\pi . \end{aligned}$$

5.9 Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{|z|=1} \frac{dz}{iz \left(5 - 3 \cdot \frac{z-z^{-1}}{2i} \right)} \\ &= \int_{|z|=1} \frac{-2dz}{(3z-i)(z-3i)} \\ &= 2\pi i \times \frac{1}{4i} = \frac{\pi}{2} . \end{aligned}$$

5.10 Solution: 复变函数 $f(z) = \frac{1}{(z^2+1)(z^2+4)}$ 在上半平面有单极点 $z = i, 2i$, 且根据大圆弧引理, $f(z)$ 在上半平面的大圆弧上的积分为 0 。所以,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 2\pi i (\operatorname{Res}(f, i) + \operatorname{Res}(f, 2i)) \\ &= 2\pi i \left(\frac{1}{6i} + \frac{-1}{12i} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{6} . \end{aligned}$$

5.11 Solution:

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

设

$$f(z) = \frac{z}{(z^2 + 1)^2} e^{iz} ,$$

且根据约当引理, $f(z)$ 在上半平面的大圆弧上的积分为 0, $z = i$ 是 $f(z)$ 在上半平面的二阶极点, 所以,

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \operatorname{Im} \{2\pi i \cdot \operatorname{Res}(f, i)\} = \operatorname{Im} \left\{ 2\pi i \times \frac{1}{4e} \right\} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2e} . \end{aligned}$$

5.12 Solution: 下面分 $p = 0$, $p = 1$, $p \neq 0$ 且 $p \neq 1$ 三种情况讨论:

当 $p = 0$ 时

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{(x+1)^3} dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{(x+1)^2} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^3} \right) dx = \frac{1}{8} .$$

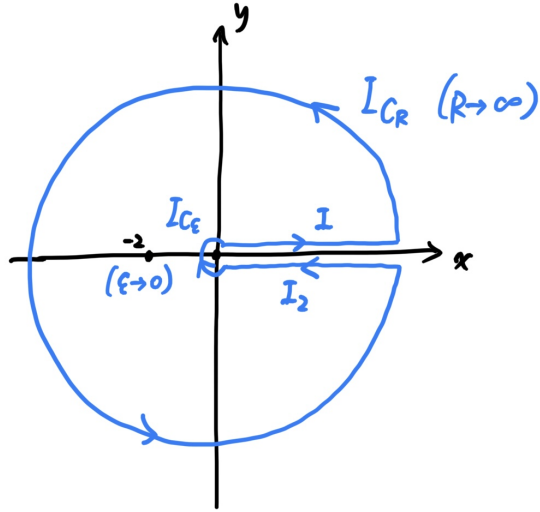
当 $p = 1$ 时

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{1-x}{(x+1)^3} dx = - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} dx + 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(x+1)^3} dx = \frac{1}{4} .$$

当 $p \neq 0$ 且 $p \neq 1$ 时, 观察被积函数的形式, 不妨令 $t = (1-x)/x$, 则有 $x = 1/(1+t)$, $t \in (0, +\infty)$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{\infty}^0 \frac{\left(\frac{1}{1+t}\right) t^p}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{1+t}\right)^3} \times \left(-\frac{1}{(1+t)^2} \right) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^p}{(t+2)^3} dt , \end{aligned}$$

设复变函数 $f(z) = z^p/(z+2)^3$, $z = 0, \infty$ 是它的支点, 所以我们不妨做如下围道积分:



$$\begin{aligned}
 I + I_{C_R} + I_2 + I_{C_\varepsilon} &= 2\pi i \cdot \text{Res}(f, -2) \\
 &= 2\pi i \cdot \lim_{z \rightarrow -2} \frac{1}{2!} \frac{d^2}{dz^2} z^p \\
 &= i\pi p(p-1)(-2)^{p-2} = i\pi p(p-1)2^{p-2}e^{i\pi p},
 \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned}
 |I_{C_R}| &= \left| \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{R^p e^{ip\phi}}{(Re^{i\phi} + 2)^3} iRe^{i\phi} d\phi \right| \\
 &\leq \frac{R^{p+1}}{|2-R|^3} \times 2\pi = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

（第二行的等号用了 $R \rightarrow \infty$ 和 $p < 2$ 条件），

$$\begin{aligned}
 |I_{C_\varepsilon}| &= \left| \int_{2\pi}^0 \frac{\varepsilon^p e^{ip\phi}}{(\varepsilon e^{i\phi} + 2)^3} i\varepsilon e^{i\phi} d\phi \right| \\
 &\leq \frac{\varepsilon^{p+1}}{|2-\varepsilon|^3} \times 2\pi \\
 &\sim \varepsilon^{p+1} = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

（最后一行用了 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ 和 $p > -1$ 条件）。所以

$$I_{C_R} = 0 = I_{C_\varepsilon}.$$

而

$$I_2 = \int_{\infty}^0 \frac{\rho^p e^{i2\pi p}}{(\rho+2)^3} d\rho = -e^{i2\pi p} I .$$

综上,

$$(1 - e^{i2\pi p})I = i\pi p(p-1)2^{p-2}e^{i\pi p} ,$$

所以

$$I = \frac{i\pi p(p-1)(-2)^{p-2}}{1 - e^{i2\pi p}} = -\frac{\pi p(p-1)2^{p-3}}{\sin(\pi p)} .$$

可以看到 $p = 0, 1$ 的情形等于上式取极限时的情况。

5.13 Solution:

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1 - \cos(2x)}{2x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2x^2} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{\cos(2x)}{x^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Re} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i2x}}{x^2} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Re} \left(-\frac{e^{i2x}}{x} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{x} \right) 2ie^{i2x} dx \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ 0 + 2i \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{i2x}}{x} dx \right\} \\ &= -\frac{1}{4} \operatorname{Re}(2i \times \pi i) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} , \end{aligned}$$

其中倒数第二个等号的证明, 可参见梁老师《数理方法》的“实轴上有单极点的情况”。

6.1 Solution:

1. $f(x)$ 是偶函数, $b_k = 0$ ($k \in \mathbb{N}_+$),

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin t dt = \frac{2}{\pi}, \\ a_k &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin t \cos(kt) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi [\sin((1+k)t) + \sin((1-k)t)] dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{1 - (-1)^{1+k}}{1+k} + \frac{1 - (-1)^{1-k}}{1-k} \right) = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1 + (-1)^k}{1 - k^2}, \quad (k \in \mathbb{N}_+, k \neq 1) \\ a_1 &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \cos(kx).$$

2. 因为 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 所以 $b_k = 0$ ($k \in \mathbb{N}_+$)。

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi t dt = \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ a_k &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi t \cos(kt) dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{(-1)^k - 1}{k^2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = |x| = \frac{\pi}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \cos(kx).$$

3.

$$\begin{aligned} a_0 &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin t dt = \frac{1}{\pi}, \\ a_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(t) \cos(kt) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1 + (-1)^k}{1 - k^2}, \quad (k \in \mathbb{N}_+, k \neq 1), \\ a_1 &= 0, \\ b_k &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^\pi f(t) \sin(kt) dt = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}, & \text{if } k = 1 \\ 0, & \text{if } k \neq 1 \end{cases}. \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k \cos(kx) .$$

4. 因为 $f(x)$ 是奇函数, 所以 $a_k = 0$ ($k \in \mathbb{N}$)。求出 b_k 后, 得

$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \sin x + \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} \frac{2k(-1)^k}{k^2 - 1} \sin(kx) .$$

6.2 Solution: $f(x) = x^2$ 是偶函数, 求出 a_0, a_k 后得

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^2} \cos(kx) .$$

当 $x = 0$ 时

$$0 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{k^2} ,$$

所以

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12} .$$

当 $x = \pi$ 时

$$\pi^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{3} + 4 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} ,$$

所以

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} .$$

6.3 Solution: $f(x) = x^4$ 是偶函数, 求出 a_0, a_k 后得

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \frac{\pi^4}{5} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{8(\pi^2 k^2 - 6)(-1)^k}{k^4} \cos(kx) \\ &= \frac{\pi^4}{5} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(8\pi^2 \frac{(-1)^k}{k^2} \cos(kx) - \frac{48(-1)^k}{k^4} \cos(kx) \right) . \end{aligned}$$

当 $x = 0$ 时, 上式变为

$$0 = \frac{\pi^4}{5} - 8\pi^2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k^2} + 48 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k^4},$$

结合 6.2 题的结果, 求得

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k+1}}{k^4} = \frac{7\pi^4}{720}.$$

而当 $x = \pi$ 时,

$$\pi^4 = \frac{\pi^4}{5} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(8\pi^2 \frac{1}{k^2} - 48 \frac{1}{k^4} \right),$$

结合 6.2 题的结果, 求得

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90}.$$

附注: 所有的 ($n \in \mathbb{N}_+$)

$$\begin{aligned} & \int x^n \sin(ax) dx, \\ & \int x^n \cos(ax) dx, \\ & \int x^n e^{iax} dx \end{aligned}$$

类型的积分都可用分部积分求得。利用分部积分, 不定积分 (以下均略写常数项 C)

$$\begin{aligned} \int x \sin(ax) dx &= \frac{1}{a^2} \sin(ax) - \frac{x}{a} \cos(ax), \\ \int x \cos(ax) dx &= \frac{1}{a^2} \cos(ax) + \frac{x}{a} \sin(ax). \end{aligned}$$

根据分部积分, 有递推公式

$$\begin{aligned} \int x^n \sin(ax) dx &= -\frac{x^n}{a} \cos(ax) + \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} \cos(ax) dx, \\ \int x^n \cos(ax) dx &= \frac{x^n}{a} \sin(ax) - \frac{n}{a} \int x^{n-1} \sin(ax) dx. \end{aligned}$$