

2023010747 21-第 32

微积分 习题 2.1

4. (1)  $|x^5 e^{-x}| \leq x^5 e^{-x}$

又  $\int_1^{+\infty} x^5 e^{-x} dx$  收敛

故  $\int_1^{+\infty} x^5 e^{-x} dx$  一致收敛.

(2)  $|\frac{\cos yx}{1+x^2}| \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

又  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \pi$  收敛.

故  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos yx}{1+x^2} dx$  一致收敛.

(4)  $|e^{-tx} \sin x| \leq e^{-tx}$

又  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tx} dx$  收敛

故  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tx} \sin x dx$  一致收敛.

(10)  $\frac{1}{x^p}$  关于  $x$  单调且一致收敛至 0

又  $|\int_1^A x \sin x^2 dx| \leq 2$

故由 Dirichlet 判别法知  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x^2}{x^p} dx$  一致收敛.

又  $\int_0^{\delta} \frac{\sin x^2}{x^p} dx \geq \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\delta} x^{2-p} dx = \frac{2}{\pi(3-p)} \delta^{3-p} > \frac{1}{\pi}$  对  $\forall 0 < \delta < \frac{1}{2}$ . 取  $p$  使  $\delta^{3-p} = \frac{1}{\pi}$

故  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x^2}{x^p} dx$  非一致收敛

5.  $\frac{e^{-tx}}{x+t}$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上单调且一致收敛至 0

又  $|\int_0^A \sin 3x dx| \leq 1$

由 Dirichlet 判别法知  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tx} \frac{\sin 3x}{x+t} dx$  一致收敛.

8. 设  $0 \leq t \leq b$ . 对  $\forall A > 0$ . 当  $t \rightarrow 0^+$  时

$\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\sin tx}{x} dx = \int_{tA}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy \rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy = \frac{\pi}{2}$

因此  $t$  充分小时有  $\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\sin tx}{x} dx > \frac{\pi}{4}$ . 因此  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin tx}{x} dx$  不一致收敛

202301074] 21-12 计32.

微积分. 习题 2.2

$$1. (1) \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2+a^2} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{x^2+a^2} dx = 2 \left( \frac{1}{2} (x\sqrt{x^2+a^2} + a^2 \ln|x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}|) \right) \Big|_0^1 = \sqrt{1+a^2} + a^2 \ln(1+\sqrt{1+a^2}) - a^2 \ln|a| = \sqrt{1+a^2} + a^2 \ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{1+a^2}}{a} \right|$$

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2+a^2} dx = 1+0=1$$

$$2. (4) F'(t) = \int_0^t \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(x+t, x-t) \right) dx + f(2t, 0) \cdot 1$$

$$= \int_0^t \left( \frac{\partial f(x+t, x-t)}{\partial(x+t)} - \frac{\partial f(x+t, x-t)}{\partial(x-t)} \right) dx + f(2t, 0)$$

$$= \int_0^t (f'_1(x+t, x-t) - f'_2(x+t, x-t)) dx + f(2t, 0)$$

$$4. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} (\psi'(x+at) + \psi'(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \psi(s) ds + \frac{1}{2a} (\psi(x+at) - \psi(x-at))$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{a}{2} (\psi'(x+at) - \psi'(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \psi(s) ds + \frac{1}{2} (\psi(x+at) + \psi(x-at))$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{2} (\psi''(x+at) + \psi''(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2a} (\psi'(x+at) - \psi'(x-at))$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{a^2}{2} (\psi''(x+at) + \psi''(x-at)) + \frac{a}{2} (\psi'(x+at) - \psi'(x-at))$$

$$\text{因此 } \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

习题 2.3

$$1. (2) |x e^{-ax^2} \sin yx| \leq x e^{-ax^2}$$

$$2 \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} dx = e^{-ax^2} \left( -\frac{1}{a} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{a} \text{ 收敛. 故原式一致收敛.}$$

$$\text{故 } \int_0^y \left( \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} \sin tx dx \right) dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \int_0^y x e^{-ax^2} \sin tx dt \right) dx$$

||  
J(y)

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} (1 - \cos xy) dx$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{a}} - \frac{1}{y} e^{-ax^2} \sin yx \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \frac{1}{y} \int_0^{+\infty} 2ax e^{-ax^2} \sin yx dx$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{a}} - \frac{2a}{y} J(y)$$

$$2 J(0) = 0. \text{ 故 } J(y) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{a}} - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{a}} \cdot e^{-\frac{y^2}{4a}} \quad I(y) = J'(y) = \frac{1}{4a} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\sqrt{a}} \cdot y e^{-\frac{y^2}{4a}}$$

$$2. (1) |e^{-tx^2} x^{2n}| \leq e^{-ax^2} x^{2n}$$

$$\text{故 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tx^2} x^{2n} dx \text{ 一致收敛 (对 } t \in [a, b])$$

$$2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-tx^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{t}} \text{ 两边对 } t \text{ 求导得}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-tx^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdots \left(-\frac{2n-1}{2}\right) t^{-\frac{2n+1}{2}}$$

$$\text{故 } \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-tx^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi} (2n-1)!!}{2^{n+1}} \cdot t^{-\frac{2n+1}{2}}$$