## §6.8 广义积分与Γ函数

2017-2018 学年 II



## 教学要求









#### We are here now...

1. 广义积分

2. Г函数

### 从"正常"到"反常"

• "正常的"定积分:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx$$

#### 其中

- 1. [a, b] 是有界区间;
- 2. f(x) 是连续函数(至少是有界函数).

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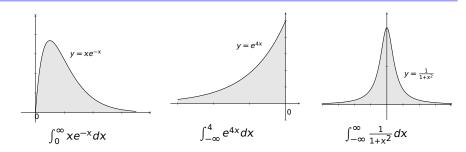
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$$\int_0^\infty x e^{-x} dx, \quad \int_{-\infty}^4 e^{4x} dx, \quad \int_{-\infty}^\infty \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

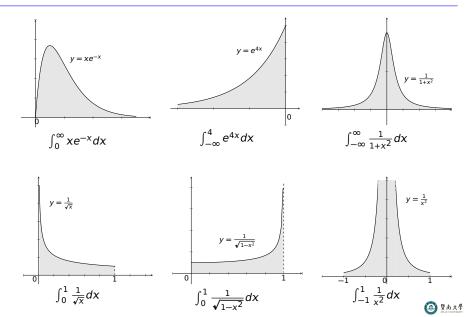
• 被积函数是无界函数:

$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx, \quad \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx, \quad \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{x^{2}} dx$$

## 广义积分



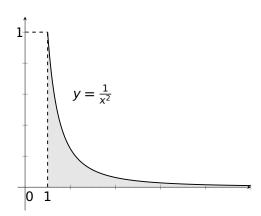
# 广义积分



例 该如何计算  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ ?

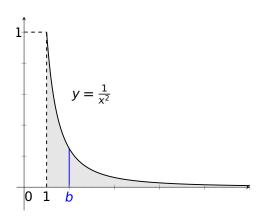
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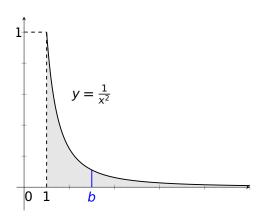
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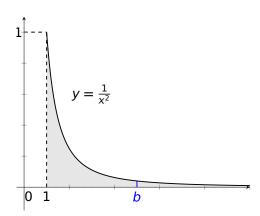
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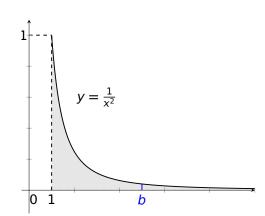
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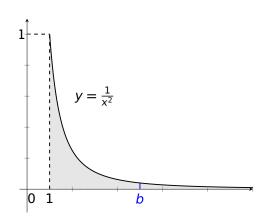
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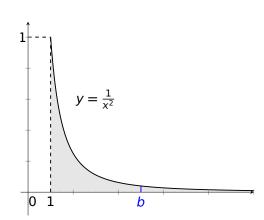
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## 无限区间的广义积分—引例!

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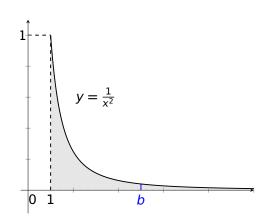
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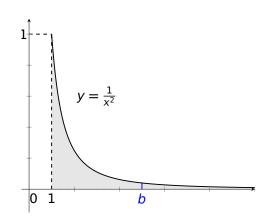


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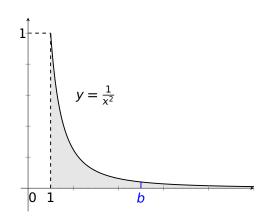
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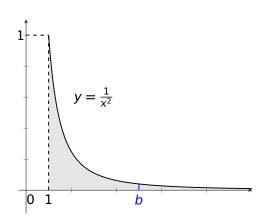
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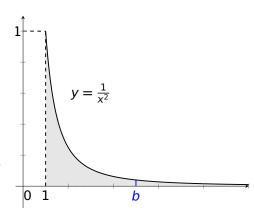
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$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx$$



定义 设函数 
$$f(x)$$
 在  $[a, +\infty)$  上连续,如果极限

$$\lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (a < b)$$

存在,则规定

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$$= -\left(be^{-b} + e^{-b} - 1\right)$$

例 判断广义积分  $\int_0^\infty xe^{-x}dx$  的敛散性, 若收敛, 求其值

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} x e^{-x} dx = \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{0}^{b} x e^{-x} dx = \lim_{b \to \infty} -\int_{0}^{b} x de^{-x} dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \to \infty} -\left(x e^{-x} \Big|_{0}^{b} - \int_{0}^{b} e^{-x} dx\right)$$

$$= \lim_{b \to \infty} -\left(b e^{-b} + e^{-x} \Big|_{0}^{b}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{b \to \infty} -\left(b e^{-b} + e^{-b} - 1\right)$$

例 判断广义积分  $\int_0^\infty xe^{-x}dx$  的敛散性, 若收敛, 求其值

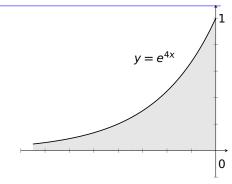
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} x e^{-x} dx = \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{0}^{b} x e^{-x} dx = \lim_{b \to \infty} -\int_{0}^{b} x de^{-x} dx$$

$$= \lim_{b \to \infty} -\left(x e^{-x} \Big|_{0}^{b} - \int_{0}^{b} e^{-x} dx\right)$$

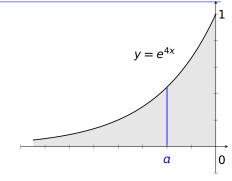
$$= \lim_{b \to \infty} -\left(b e^{-b} + e^{-x} \Big|_{0}^{b}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{b \to \infty} -\left(b e^{-b} + e^{-b} - 1\right) = 1$$

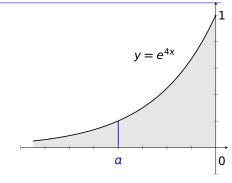
$$\int_{0}^{0} e^{4x} dx =$$



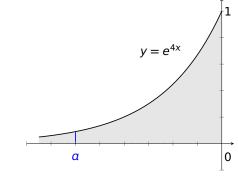
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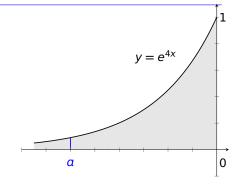


$$\int_{0}^{0} e^{4x} dx =$$



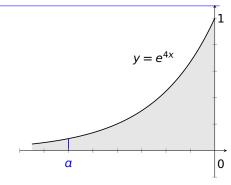
例 该如何计算  $\int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{4x} dx$ ?

$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{4x} dx = \int_{a}^{0} e^{4x} dx$$



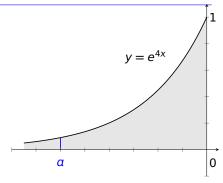
例 该如何计算  $\int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{4x} dx$ ?

$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{4x} dx = \lim_{\alpha \to -\infty} \int_{\alpha}^{0} e^{4x} dx$$



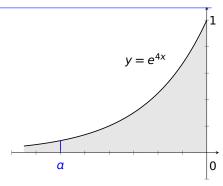
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$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{4x} dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} e^{4x} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} e^{4x}$$



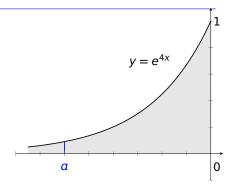
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$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{4x} dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} e^{4x} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{4x} \Big|_{a}^{0}$$



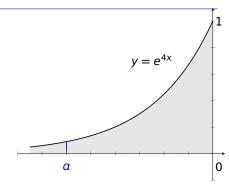
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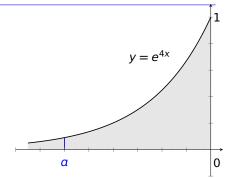
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$$= \frac{1}{4} (1 - e^{4a})$$

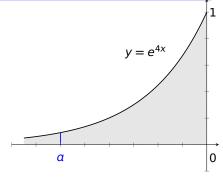


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$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{4x} dx = \lim_{\alpha \to -\infty} \int_{\alpha}^{0} e^{4x} dx$$
$$= \lim_{\alpha \to -\infty} \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} \Big|_{\alpha}^{0}$$
$$= \lim_{\alpha \to -\infty} \frac{1}{4} (1 - e^{4\alpha}) = \frac{1}{4}$$



例 该如何计算  $\int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{4x} dx$ ?

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合理的计算:  

$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{4x} dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} e^{4x} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} \Big|_{a}^{0}$$

$$\lim_{a \to -\infty} \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} \Big|_a^0$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{4} (1 - e^{4a}) =$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \frac{1}{4} (1 - e^{4a}) = \frac{1}{4}$$







 $y = e^{4x}$ 

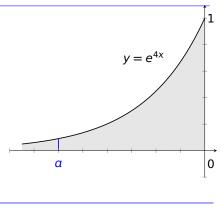
f(x)dx =

总结

例 该如何计算  $\int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{4x} dx$ ?

$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{4x} dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} e^{4x} dx$$
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$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \frac{1}{4} (1 - e^{4a}) = \frac{1}{4}$$

总结
$$\int_{-\infty}^{b} f(x)dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = 0$$



例 该如何计算  $\int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{4x} dx$ ?

$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{4x} dx = \lim_{\alpha \to -\infty} \int_{\alpha}^{0} e^{4x} dx$$
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$$\int_{-\infty}^{b} f(x)dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = F(x)\Big|_{a}^{b}$$



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$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} \Big|_{a}^{0}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{4}e^{4x}\Big|_a^0$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \frac{1}{4} e^{4x} \Big|_{a}^{0}$$

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总结
$$\int_{-\infty}^{b} f(x)dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx =$$

$$F(x)\big|_a^b$$

F(b) - F(a)



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总结
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 $=\lim_{a\to-\infty}F(b)-F(a)$ 

$$\int_{-\infty}^{b} f(x)dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} F(x) \Big|_{a}^{b}$$



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$$\int_{-\infty}^{b} f(x)dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} F(x) \Big|_{a}^{b}$$

$$y = e^{4x}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{b} f(x)dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx$$

定义 规定 f(x) 在无限区间  $(-\infty, b]$  上的广义积分(或反常积分)为:

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例 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{4x} dx$$
 收敛:



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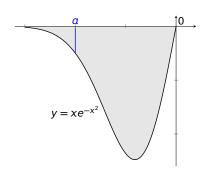
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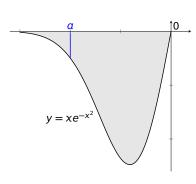
例 判断广义积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{0} xe^{-x^2} dx$  的敛散性,若收敛,求其值

$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} x e^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} x e^{-x^2} dx$$



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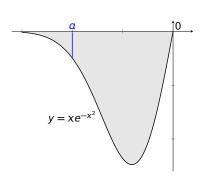
$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} x e^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} x e^{-x^2} dx$$
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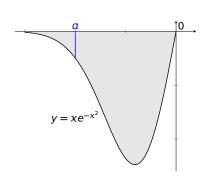
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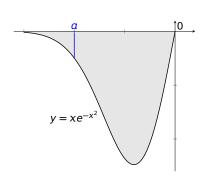


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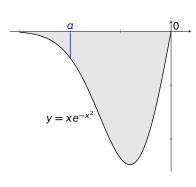
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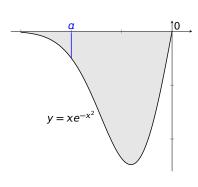
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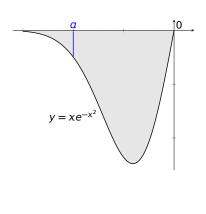
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$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-u} \Big|_{a^{2}}^{0}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-a^{2}})$$



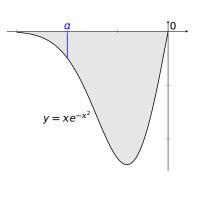
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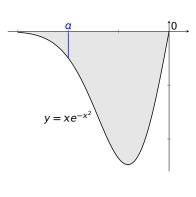
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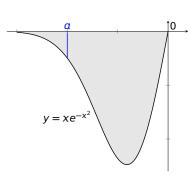
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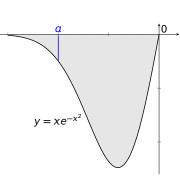
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$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx =$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$
$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

#### 无限区间的广义积分—引例 III

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$
$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$
$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \arctan x$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \arctan x \Big|_{a}^{0}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \arctan x \Big|_{a}^{0}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \arctan x \Big|_{a}^{0} + \arctan x$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \arctan x \Big|_{a}^{0} + \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{b}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \arctan x \Big|_{a}^{0} + \lim_{b \to \infty} \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{b}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \arctan x \Big|_{a}^{0} + \lim_{b \to \infty} \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{b}$$

$$= (0 - \arctan a)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \arctan x \Big|_{a}^{0} + \lim_{b \to \infty} \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{b}$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} (0 - \arctan a)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \arctan x \Big|_{a}^{0} + \lim_{b \to \infty} \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{b}$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} (0 - \arctan a) + (\arctan b - 0)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \arctan x \Big|_{a}^{0} + \lim_{b \to \infty} \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{b}$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} (0 - \arctan a) + \lim_{b \to \infty} (\arctan b - 0)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \arctan x \Big|_{a}^{0} + \lim_{b \to \infty} \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{b}$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} (0 - \arctan a) + \lim_{b \to \infty} (\arctan b - 0)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \arctan x \Big|_{a}^{0} + \lim_{b \to \infty} \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{b}$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} (0 - \arctan a) + \lim_{b \to \infty} (\arctan b - 0)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \arctan x \Big|_{a}^{0} + \lim_{b \to \infty} \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{b}$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} (0 - \arctan a) + \lim_{b \to \infty} (\arctan b - 0)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

总结 
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \arctan x \Big|_{a}^{0} + \lim_{b \to \infty} \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{b}$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} (0 - \arctan a) + \lim_{b \to \infty} (\arctan b - 0)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

总结
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{c} f(x)dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} f(x)dx$$



## 无限区间的广义积分—引例 Ⅲ

例 该如何计算  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$ ? 合理的计算应该是:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \arctan x \Big|_{a}^{0} + \lim_{b \to \infty} \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{b}$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} (0 - \arctan a) + \lim_{b \to \infty} (\arctan b - 0)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{c} f(x)dx + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{c} f(x)dx$ 



例 该如何计算  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$ ? 合理的计算应该是:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \arctan x \Big|_{a}^{0} + \lim_{b \to \infty} \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{b}$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} (0 - \arctan a) + \lim_{b \to \infty} (\arctan b - 0)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

总结  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{c} f(x)dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{c} f(x)dx$ 



例 该如何计算  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$ ? 合理的计算应该是:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \arctan x \Big|_{a}^{0} + \lim_{b \to \infty} \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{b}$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} (0 - \arctan a) + \lim_{b \to \infty} (\arctan b - 0)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

总

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{c} f(x)dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{c} f(x)dx + \int_{c}^{b} f(x)dx$$

### 无限区间的广义积分—引例 III

例 该如何计算  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$ ? 合理的计算应该是:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

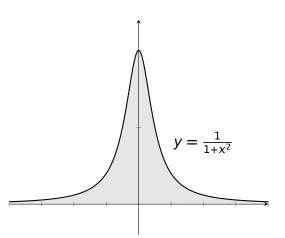
$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{0} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{b} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \arctan x \Big|_{a}^{0} + \lim_{b \to \infty} \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{b}$$

$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} (0 - \arctan a) + \lim_{b \to \infty} (\arctan b - 0)$$

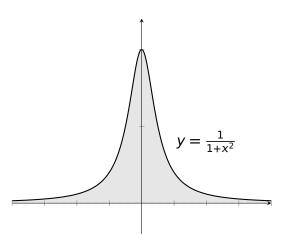
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$$

 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{c} f(x)dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{c} f(x)dx + \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{c}^{b} f(x)dx$ 8 LYRCH FIRST



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \pi$$





阴影部分面积 = 
$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \pi$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{c} f(x)dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} f(x)dx$$



$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{c} f(x)dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} f(x)dx$$
$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{c} f(x)dx + \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{c}^{b} f(x)dx$$



定义 规定 
$$f(x)$$
 在无限区间  $(-\infty, \infty)$  上的广义积分(或反常积分)为:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{c} f(x)dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} f(x)dx$$
$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{c} f(x)dx + \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{c}^{b} f(x)dx$$



定义 规定 f(x) 在无限区间  $(-\infty, \infty)$  上的广义积分 (或反常积分) 为:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{c} f(x)dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} f(x)dx$$
$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{c} f(x)dx + \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{c}^{b} f(x)dx$$

只要两个极限都存在,则称  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$  存在或收敛。



定义 规定 f(x) 在无限区间  $(-\infty, \infty)$  上的广义积分 (或反常积分) 为:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{c} f(x)dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} f(x)dx$$
$$= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{c} f(x)dx + \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{c}^{b} f(x)dx$$

只要两个极限都存在,则称  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$  存在或收敛。

否则,称  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) ddx$ 不存在或发散。



$$\lim_{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{\mathbf{H}} & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \int_{a}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{\mathbf{M}} & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \int_{c}^{b} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{\mathbf{M}} & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{c}^{b} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{\mathbf{M}} & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{c}^{b} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{1+e^{x}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{\mathbf{M}} & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{c}^{b} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{1+e^{x}} \Big|_{a}^{c}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{\mathbf{H}} & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{c}^{b} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \lim_{a \to -\infty} -\frac{1}{1+e^{x}} \Big|_{a}^{c}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{\mathbf{M}} & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{c}^{b} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \lim_{a \to -\infty} -\frac{1}{1+e^{x}} \Big|_{a}^{c} + -\frac{1}{1+e^{x}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{\mathbf{M}} & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{c}^{b} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \lim_{a \to -\infty} -\frac{1}{1+e^{x}} \Big|_{a}^{c} + -\frac{1}{1+e^{x}} \Big|_{c}^{b}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{\mathbf{M}} & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{c}^{b} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \lim_{a \to -\infty} -\frac{1}{1+e^{x}} \Big|_{a}^{c} + \lim_{b \to \infty} -\frac{1}{1+e^{x}} \Big|_{c}^{b}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\widehat{\mathbf{M}} & \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{c}^{b} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \lim_{a \to -\infty} -\frac{1}{1+e^{x}} \Big|_{a}^{c} + \lim_{b \to \infty} -\frac{1}{1+e^{x}} \Big|_{c}^{b} \\
&= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \left( -\frac{1}{1+e^{c}} + \frac{1}{1+e^{a}} \right)
\end{aligned}$$



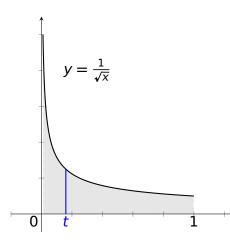
$$\begin{aligned}
& \prod_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \int_{-\infty}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{c}^{b} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\
&= \lim_{a \to -\infty} -\frac{1}{1+e^{x}} \Big|_{a}^{c} + \lim_{b \to \infty} -\frac{1}{1+e^{x}} \Big|_{c}^{b} \\
&= \lim_{a \to -\infty} \left( -\frac{1}{1+e^{c}} + \frac{1}{1+e^{a}} \right) + \left( -\frac{1}{1+e^{b}} + \frac{1}{1+e^{c}} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{split} & \prod_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\ & = \int_{-\infty}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \int_{c}^{\infty} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\ & = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \int_{a}^{c} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx + \lim_{b \to \infty} \int_{c}^{b} \frac{e^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx \\ & = \lim_{a \to -\infty} -\frac{1}{1+e^{x}} \Big|_{a}^{c} + \lim_{b \to \infty} -\frac{1}{1+e^{x}} \Big|_{c}^{b} \\ & = \lim_{a \to -\infty} \left( -\frac{1}{1+e^{c}} + \frac{1}{1+e^{a}} \right) + \lim_{b \to \infty} \left( -\frac{1}{1+e^{b}} + \frac{1}{1+e^{c}} \right) \end{split}$$

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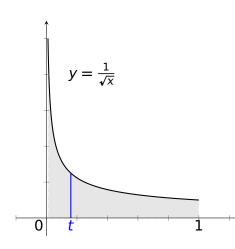
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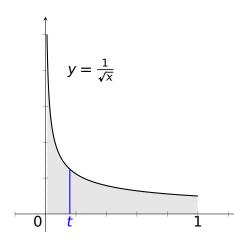
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{X}} dx \qquad \int_{t}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{X}} dx$$

$$\int_{t}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\chi}} dx$$



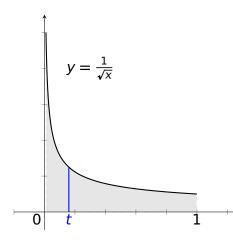
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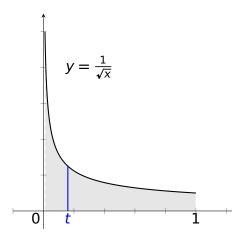
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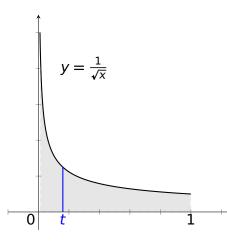
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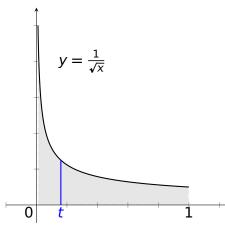
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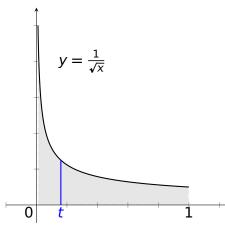
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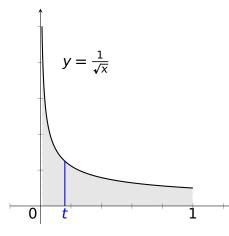
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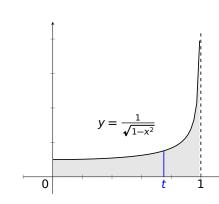
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \int_{t}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$
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$$= 2$$



例 计算广义积分 
$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$
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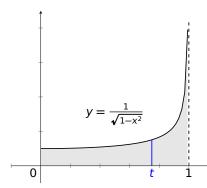
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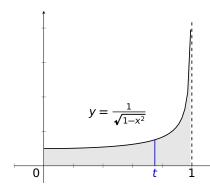
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$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \qquad \int_0^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$



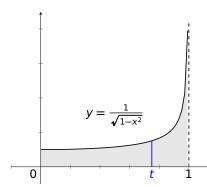
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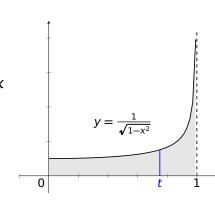
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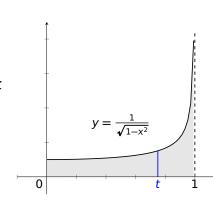
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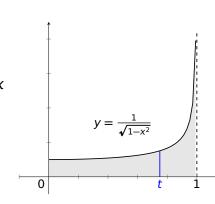
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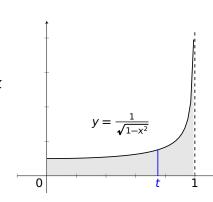


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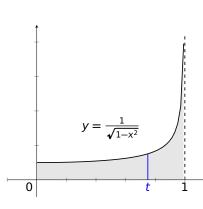
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$$= \frac{\pi}{2}$$



### We are here now...

1. 广义积分

2. Г函数

### 定义 含参变量 r > 0 的广义积分

$$\Gamma(r) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{r-1} e^{-x} dx \quad (r > 0)$$

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## Γ函数的定义

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- 1.  $\Gamma(1) =$
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$$\frac{\Gamma(2.2)}{\Gamma(0.2)} = \frac{1.2 \times \Gamma(1.2)}{\Gamma(0.2)} = \frac{1.2 \times 0.2 \times \Gamma(0.2)}{\Gamma(0.2)} = 0.24$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(3.6)}{\Gamma(1.6)} = \frac{2.6 \times \Gamma(2.6)}{\Gamma(1.6)}$$

例 计算 
$$\frac{\Gamma(2.2)}{\Gamma(0.2)}$$
,  $\frac{\Gamma(3.6)}{\Gamma(1.6)}$ 

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$$= 2.6 \times 1.6$$

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$$\frac{\Gamma(3.6)}{\Gamma(1.6)} = \frac{2.6 \times \Gamma(2.6)}{\Gamma(1.6)} = \frac{2.6 \times 1.6 \times \Gamma(1.6)}{\Gamma(1.6)}$$
$$= 2.6 \times 1.6 = 4.16$$

例 计算广义积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x} dx$ ,  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^{2.5} e^{-x} dx$ 



例 计算广义积分 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x} dx$$
,  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^{2.5} e^{-x} dx$ 

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{3}e^{-x}dx =$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2.5} e^{-x} dx =$$



例 计算广义积分 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x} dx$$
,  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^{2.5} e^{-x} dx$ 

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{3} e^{-x} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{4-1} e^{-x} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2.5} e^{-x} dx =$$



例 计算广义积分 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x} dx$$
,  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^{2.5} e^{-x} dx$ 

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{4-1} e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(4)$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2.5} e^{-x} dx =$$

例 计算广义积分 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x} dx$$
,  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^{2.5} e^{-x} dx$ 

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{4-1} e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(4) = 3!$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2.5} e^{-x} dx =$$

例 计算广义积分 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x} dx$$
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例 计算广义积分 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x} dx$$
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$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{4-1} e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(4) = 3! = 6$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^{2.5} e^{-x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{3.5-1} e^{-x} dx$$
$$= \Gamma(3.5)$$



例 计算广义积分 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x} dx$$
,  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^{2.5} e^{-x} dx$ 

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^3 e^{-x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{4-1} e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(4) = 3! = 6$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^{2.5} e^{-x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{3.5-1} e^{-x} dx$$
$$= \Gamma(3.5) = 2.5 \times \Gamma(2.5)$$



例 计算广义积分 
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$$= 2.5 \times 1.5 \times \Gamma(1.5)$$

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$$= \Gamma(3.5) = 2.5 \times \Gamma(2.5)$$

$$= 2.5 \times 1.5 \times \Gamma(1.5)$$

$$= 2.5 \times 1.5 \times 0.5 \times \Gamma(0.5)$$

$$= 2.5 \times 1.5 \times 0.5 \times \sqrt{\pi}$$

设  $V_n$  表示  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中单位球体

$$\{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n | x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 < 1\}$$

$$V_n = \frac{\pi^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}+1)}$$

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- 1-维单位球体,
- 2-维单位球体,
- 3-维单位球体,

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- 1-维单位球体,即为直线上的区间 (-1,1),
- 2-维单位球体,
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- 1-维单位球体,即为直线上的区间 (-1, 1), $V_1 = \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}+1)} =$
- 2-维单位球体,
- 3-维单位球体,



设  $V_n$  表示  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中单位球体

$$\{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n | x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 < 1\}$$

$$V_n = \frac{\pi^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}+1)}$$

- 1-维单位球体,即为直线上的区间 (-1, 1), $V_1 = \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}+1)} = 2$
- 2-维单位球体,
- 3-维单位球体,



设  $V_n$  表示  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中单位球体

$$\{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n | x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 < 1\}$$

$$V_n = \frac{\pi^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}+1)}$$

- 1-维单位球体,即为直线上的区间 (-1, 1), $V_1 = \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}+1)} = 2$
- 2-维单位球体,即为平面上的单位圆盘,
- 3-维单位球体,



设  $V_n$  表示  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中单位球体

$$\{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n | x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 < 1\}$$

$$V_n = \frac{\pi^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}+1)}$$

- 1-维单位球体,即为直线上的区间 (-1, 1), $V_1 = \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}+1)} = 2$
- 2-维单位球体,即为平面上的单位圆盘, $V_2 = \frac{\pi^{\frac{2}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{2}{2}+1)} =$
- 3-维单位球体,



设  $V_n$  表示  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中单位球体

$$\{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n | x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 < 1\}$$

$$V_n = \frac{\pi^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}+1)}$$

- 1-维单位球体,即为直线上的区间 (-1, 1), $V_1 = \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}+1)} = 2$
- 2-维单位球体,即为平面上的单位圆盘, $V_2 = \frac{\pi^{\frac{2}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{2}{2}+1)} = \pi$
- 3-维单位球体,



设  $V_n$  表示  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中单位球体

$$\{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n | x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 < 1\}$$

$$V_n = \frac{\pi^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}+1)}$$

- 1-维单位球体,即为直线上的区间 (-1, 1), $V_1 = \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}+1)} = 2$
- 2-维单位球体,即为平面上的单位圆盘, $V_2 = \frac{\pi^{\frac{2}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{2}{2}+1)} = \pi$
- 3-维单位球体, 即为空间中的单位球体,



设  $V_n$  表示  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中单位球体

$$\{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n | x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 < 1\}$$

$$V_n = \frac{\pi^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}+1)}$$

- 1-维单位球体,即为直线上的区间 (-1, 1), $V_1 = \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}+1)} = 2$
- 2-维单位球体,即为平面上的单位圆盘, $V_2 = \frac{\pi^{\frac{2}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{2}{n}+1)} = \pi$
- 3-维单位球体,即为空间中的单位球体, $V_3 = \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{3}{8}+1)} =$



设  $V_n$  表示  $\mathbb{R}^n$  中单位球体

$$\{(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n | x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 < 1\}$$

$$V_n = \frac{\pi^{\frac{n}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}+1)}$$

- 1-维单位球体,即为直线上的区间 (-1, 1), $V_1 = \frac{\pi^{\frac{1}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}+1)} = 2$
- 2-维单位球体,即为平面上的单位圆盘, $V_2 = \frac{\pi^{\frac{2}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{2}{6}+1)} = \pi$
- 3-维单位球体,即为空间中的单位球体, $V_3 = \frac{\pi^{\frac{3}{2}}}{\Gamma(\frac{3}{2}+1)} = \frac{4}{3}\pi$