

1. 可知 $f(x, a) = \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}$ 在 $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ 上连续, 故

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

$$= \int_{-1}^0 -x dx + \int_0^1 x dx = 1$$

可知 $f(x, a) = x^2 \cdot \cos ax$ 在 $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ 上连续, 故

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_0^3 x^2 \cdot \cos ax dx = \int_0^3 \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cdot \cos ax dx$$

$$= \int_0^3 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^3 = 9$$

2. $f(x, y) = e^{-xy^2}$, $f'_x(x, y) = e^{-xy^2} \cdot (-y^2)$, 可知 $f(x, y)$, $f'_x(x, y)$ 在 $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$ 上均连续且 $\alpha(x) = x^2$, $\beta(x) = x$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上均可微

故 $\frac{dF(x)}{dx} = \int_{-x^2}^{x^2} e^{-xy^2} \cdot y^2 dy + e^{-x \cdot (x^2)^2} \cdot 2x = - \int_{x^2}^{x^2} e^{-xy^2} \cdot y^2 dy + 2x \cdot e^{-x^5} = e^{-x^5} - e^{-x^3}$

(2) $a=b$ 时, $F(y)=0$, 当 $a \neq b$ 时,

令 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin xy}{x} & (x \neq 0) \\ y & (x = 0) \end{cases}$, 则 $f'_y(x, y) = \cos xy$, $b+y$ 与 $a+y$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上可微及 $f(x, y)$ 与 $f'_y(x, y)$ 在定义域上连续

故 $F(y) = \int_{a+y}^{b+y} \cos xy dx + \frac{\cos y(b+y)}{(b+y)} - \frac{\cos y(a+y)}{(a+y)} = \frac{1}{y} \int_{a+y}^{b+y} \cos xy dx y + \frac{\sin(y^2+by)}{b+y} - \frac{\sin(y^2+ay)}{a+y}$

$$= \frac{1}{y} \sin xy \Big|_{a+y}^{b+y} + \frac{\sin(y^2+by)}{b+y} - \frac{\sin(y^2+ay)}{a+y} = \frac{\sin(y^2+by) - \sin(y^2+ay)}{y} + \frac{\sin(y^2+by)}{b+y} - \frac{\sin(y^2+ay)}{a+y}$$

而函数 $F(y)$ 连续且 $F'(y)$ 在 $y=-a$ 与 $y=-b$ 处有极限, 故 $F'(y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow -a} F'(y)$, $F'(y) = \lim_{y \rightarrow -b} F'(y)$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow -a} F'(y) = \frac{\sin(a^2-ab)}{-a} + \frac{\sin(a^2-ab)}{b-a} + a$$

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow -b} F'(y) = \frac{\sin(b^2-ab)}{b} - b - \frac{\sin(b^2-ab)}{a-b}$$

综上所述, $a=b$ 时, $F'(y)=0$; $a \neq b$ 时, $F'(y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(a^2-ab)}{-a} + \frac{\sin(a^2-ab)}{b-a} + a & (y = -a) \\ \frac{\sin(b^2-ab)}{b} - b - \frac{\sin(b^2-ab)}{a-b} & (y = -b) \end{cases}$

(3) 可知 $f(x, t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\ln(1+tx)}{x} & (x \neq 0) \\ t & (x = 0) \end{cases}$, $f'_t(x, t) = \frac{1}{1+tx}$, $f(x, t)$ 与 $f'_t(x, t)$ 在定义域上连续 0 与 t 在 \mathbb{R} 上可微

$\therefore F(t) = \int_0^t f'_t(x, t) dx + f(t, t) = \int_0^t \frac{1}{1+tx} dx + \frac{\ln(1+t^2)}{t} = \frac{1}{t} \cdot \ln(1+tx) \Big|_0^t + \frac{\ln(t^2+1)}{t} = 2 \frac{\ln(t^2+1)}{t} \quad (t \neq 0)$

而 $F(t)$ 连续且 $f'_t(x, t)$ 在 $t=0$ 处有极限, $\therefore F'(0) = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} F'(t) = 0$

$$F(t) = \begin{cases} 2 \cdot \frac{\ln(t^2+1)}{t} & (t \neq 0) \\ 0 & (t = 0) \end{cases}$$

(4) $\frac{\partial f(x+t, x-t)}{\partial t} = f'_1(x+t, x-t) - f'_2(x+t, x-t)$ 可知 $f(x+t, x-t)$, $\frac{\partial f(x+t, x-t)}{\partial t}$ 在定义域上连续且 t 与 0 在 \mathbb{R} 上可微, 故:

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

3. 可知 $q(x,y)=(x+y)f(y)$ 与 $q'_x(x,y)=f(y)$ 均在定义域内连续.

$$\therefore F(x) = \int_0^x f(y) dy + 2x \cdot f(x)$$

$$F'(x) = \int_0^x 0 dy + f(x) \cdot \frac{dx}{dx} + 2x \cdot f(x) + f(x) \cdot 2$$

$$F'(x) = 3f(x) + 2x \cdot f(x)$$

4. 由题设函数连续性可知:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (f'(x+at) \cdot a - f'(x-at) \cdot (-a)) + \frac{1}{2a} (f(x+at) \cdot a - f(x-at) \cdot (-a))$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} \cdot (f'(x+at) - f'(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2} (f(x+at) + f(x-at))$$

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

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

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

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} - a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = (\frac{a^2}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2}) \cdot (f''(x+at) + f''(x-at)) + (\frac{a}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2a}) (f'(x+at) - f'(x-at)) = 0$$

故 $u(x)$ 为 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$ 的解

5. $\int_0^1 \frac{dy}{1+x^2y^2} \stackrel{xy=t}{=} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \frac{\arctan x}{x}$ 故

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2y^2} dy \right) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_0^1 dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy = \lim_{t \rightarrow 1^-} \int_0^t dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2y^2} \cdot \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$\frac{1}{1+x^2y^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ 在 $[0,t] \times [0,1]$ 上连续 故原式 $= \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2y^2} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

$$\stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{1+y^2 \sin^2 t} = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t}{(y^2+1) \sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} dt$$

$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^1 dy \int_0^b \frac{\sec^2 t}{(y^2+1) \tan^2 t + 1} dt = \lim_{b \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^1 dy \int_0^b \frac{dt \tan t}{(y^2+1) \tan^2 t + 1} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 dy \int_0^b \frac{dm}{(y^2+1)m^2+1} = \lim_{b \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 dy \frac{1}{y^2+1} \arctan(\sqrt{y^2+1}m) \Big|_0^b$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{\pi}{2}}{y^2+1} dy = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{y^2+1} dy = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d \tan t}{\tan^2 t + 1} = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^2 t \cdot dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln |\sec t + \tan t| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(\sqrt{2}+1)$$

$\ln x$ 行为与 $\sin x$ 有界

这个连续不是交换律要求的

5.(2): 设 $g(x) = \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} \cdot \sin(\ln \frac{1}{x})$. 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} g(x) = 0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} g(x) = 0$ 令 $g(0) = g(1) = 0$, 则 $g(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续

故 $\int_0^1 g(x) dx = \int_0^1 \int_a^b x^y dy \sin(\ln \frac{1}{x}) dx$ 令 $x^y \cdot \sin(\ln \frac{1}{x}) = f(x,y)$. 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x,y) = 0$. 设 $f(0,y) = 0$, 则 $f(x,y)$ 在 $[0,1] \times [a,b]$ 上连续 $\int_0^1 g(x) dx = \int_a^b \int_0^1 x^y \sin(\ln \frac{1}{x}) dx dy$ 设 $\ln \frac{1}{x} = u$ 则 $x = e^{-u}$

$$\int_0^1 g(x) dx = \lim_{c \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b \int_0^c e^{-u(y+1)} \sin u du dy \quad I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u(y+1)} \sin u du = -\frac{1}{y+1} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin u e^{-u(y+1)} du$$

$$= -\frac{1}{y+1} (\sin u \cdot e^{-u(y+1)} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u(y+1)} \cos u du) = \frac{1}{y+1} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u(y+1)} \cos u du = \frac{J}{y+1}$$

$$J = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u(y+1)} \cos u du = -\frac{1}{y+1} \int_0^{+\infty} \cos u de^{-u(y+1)} = -\frac{1}{y+1} (\cos u \cdot e^{-u(y+1)} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u(y+1)} \sin u du)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{y+1} (I - 1) \text{ 即 } I = \frac{1-I}{(y+1)^2} \Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{(y+1)^2+1}$$

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

连续而是可积性, 可去瑕点

2.1.4 奇.

(1) $\int_1^{\infty} x^s e^{-x} dx$, $[a \leq s \leq b]$ 设 $c = \max\{|a|, |b|\}$, 则 $x^s \leq x^c$

$$\text{故 } |f(s, x)| = |x^s \cdot e^{-x}| \leq g(x) = x^c \cdot e^{-x}$$

又 $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{x^c}{e^x} dx$ 收敛. 故 $\int_1^{\infty} f(s, x) dx$ 关于 s 一致收敛

(3) $t \in [t_0, +\infty)$ 时, $e^{-tx^2} \leq e^{-t_0 x^2}$ 而 $|g(t, x)| = |x^{2n} \cdot e^{-tx^2}| \leq f(x) = \frac{x^{2n}}{e^{t_0 x^2}}$
且 $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{e^{t_0 x^2}} dx$ 收敛. ($f(0)=0$, 故 0 不为 $f(x)$ 瑕点)

$\therefore \int_0^{\infty} x^{2n} e^{-tx^2} dx$ 关于 t 一致收敛

$$(5) \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{x^2 \cos tx}{1+x^4} dx + \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 \cos tx}{1+x^4} dx$$

可知对于 $\forall t$, $|\frac{x^2 \cos tx}{1+x^4}| \leq \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} = f(x)$ 且 $\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_1^{\infty} f(x) dx$. $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$ 无瑕点.

$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} dx$ 与 $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ 同敛散, 而后者收敛, 故前者收敛. 故 $\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛.

故 $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 \cos tx}{1+x^4} dx$ 收敛.

同理, $\int_{-\infty}^0 f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{-1} f(x) dx + \int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx$. $\int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx$ 无瑕点.

$\int_{-\infty}^{-1} \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} dx$ 与 $\int_{-\infty}^{-1} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ 同敛散, 而后者收敛, 故前者收敛. 故 $\int_{-\infty}^0 f(x) dx$ 收敛.

实际上, $f(x)$ 为偶函数, 这个收敛显然.

故 $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{x^2 \cos tx}{1+x^4} dx$ 关于 t 一致收敛

(7) $f(t, x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}}$ 对 $\int_1^{\infty} f(t, x) dx$ 而言. $\int_0^A \cos x dx$ 对 $\forall A > 0$ 均有界. 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$ 且 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}$ 关于 x 单调递减. 故 $\int_1^{\infty} f(t, x) dx$ 收敛且关于 t 一致收敛.

又 $g(x, t) = e^{-tx}$ 关于 x 单调递减且关于 t 一致有界.

$\therefore \int_1^{\infty} e^{-tx} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ 关于 t 一致收敛 (Abel)

(9) 取 $y = \frac{1}{2}$, 则 $x^{1-y} = \sqrt{x}$. 关于 x 单调递增且无界. $\int_0^{\infty} \sqrt{x} dx$ 不收敛.
故 $\int_1^{\infty} x^{1-y} dx$ 关于 y 不一致收敛

用 δ - ε 语言则:

$$\exists \varepsilon = 1, \forall M, \exists A = M, B = M+1, y = 1$$

$$\int_A^B x^{1-y} dx = \int_M^{M+1} dx = 1 > 0, \text{ 则 } \int_1^{\infty} x^{1-y} dx \text{ 关于 } y \text{ 不一致收敛}$$

