教师

## 反常积分

一、判定下列各反常积分的收敛性,如果收敛,计算反常积分的值.

$$1.\int_{1}^{+\infty}\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{x}};$$

$$2. \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}};$$

收敛

发粉

$$3. \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{ax} dx (a > 0);$$

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$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{1}{48} \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{4} e^{ax} \Big|_{-\infty}^{\theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

$$5. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + 2x + 3};$$

收益

$$\int \mathcal{A} \mathcal{A} \mathcal{A} \mathcal{A} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{d(\frac{1+\pi}{\sqrt{2}})^2}{1+(\frac{1+\pi}{\sqrt{2}})^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \operatorname{Ayctan} \frac{1+\pi}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$7. \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \sin \omega t \, dt \, (p > 0, \omega > 0);$$

$$=\left(-\frac{P}{P^2+t^2}e^{-Pt}sm\omega t-\frac{\omega}{P^2+\omega^2}e^{-Pt}\omega s\omega t\right)\Big|_{0}^{+\infty}$$

$$=\frac{\omega}{\rho^2+\omega^2}$$

4. 
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} dx (a > 0)$$
;

此然

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2a} e^{-a\pi^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a}$$

6. 
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-1)(x+2)}$$
;

此名

$$\int_{2}^{2} \frac{1}{3} \int_{2}^{4} \left( \frac{1}{3-1} - \frac{1}{3+2} \right) d3$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{3}{3-1} + 10$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \ln \frac{3}{3-1} + 10$$

$$=\frac{2\ln 2}{3}$$



$$8. \int_{1}^{2} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}} \mathrm{d}x;$$

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9. 
$$\int_0^3 \frac{dx}{(x-2)^2}$$
;

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原級分=
$$\int_0^1 \frac{t+1}{1+1} dt (t=8-1)$$
  
= $\int_0^1 (\int t + \int t ) dt$   
= $\frac{8}{3}$   
 $10.\int_0^1 (\ln x)^2 dx$ ;

收敛

$$\int \mathbb{R} 49\% = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{u^{2}}{e^{n}} dn \quad (n=\ln \pi)$$

$$= e^{-n} (-u^{2}-2n-2) \Big|_{0}^{+\infty}$$

= 
$$\sum_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{e^{x+1} + e^{3-x}} dx$$
;

收敛

$$\int_{1}^{1} \frac{dx}{dx} = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{3+1}}{e^{4} + e^{23+2}} dx$$

$$= \int_{e^{2}}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{e^{4} + t^{2}} (t = e^{3+1})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4e^{2}}$$

=  $\frac{1}{4e^2}$  二、当 p 为何值时,反常积分  $I_p = \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(\ln x)^p}$  收敛?在收敛时,求其积分值.

$$= \int_{e}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\pi (\ln \pi)^{p}} d\pi$$

$$= \int_{e}^{+\infty} \frac{d \ln \pi}{(\ln \pi)^{p}} = \frac{1}{1-p} (\ln \pi)^{1-p} \Big|_{e}^{+\infty} = \begin{cases} +\infty & p < 1 \\ \frac{1}{p-1} & p > 1 \end{cases}$$

格和布 P≤1时发散、P>1的始龄。

11. 
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)};$$

$$\int \mathbf{R} \mathbf{R} \mathbf{R} d\mathbf{R} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{2 d\mathbf{R}}{1+\mathbf{R}}$$

$$= 20 \text{ sectom } \sqrt{3} \int_{0}^{+\infty}$$

13. 
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{r(r^2+1)} dx$$
.

Wass

$$\int \frac{d^{2}x}{dx} dx = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\pi} - \frac{3}{1+3^{2}}\right) dx$$

$$= \ln 3 \left| \frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+3^{2}) \right|_{1}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{\ln 2}{2}$$



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三、计算反常积分  $I_n = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx (n)$  为正整数).

$$I_{n} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \pi^{n} de^{-\pi}$$

$$= -\pi^{n} e^{-\pi} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + n \int_{0}^{+\infty} \pi^{n-1} e^{-\pi} d\pi = n \cdot 1_{n-1}$$

$$I_{n} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\pi} d\pi = -e^{\pi} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = 1$$

$$I_{n} = n!$$

四、当 p 为何值时,积分 $\int_{0}^{1} x^{p} \ln x dx$  收敛?在收敛时,求其积分值.

$$\int_{0}^{1} \pi^{p} \ln n \, dn = \left( \frac{1}{P+1} \pi^{p+1} \ln n - \frac{1}{(P+1)^{2}} \pi^{p+1} \right) \Big|_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \begin{cases} M & P \leq -1 \\ -\frac{1}{(P+1)^{2}}, P > -1 \end{cases}$$

## 的原积分在PS-1时分数、在PS-1时收敛

五、设  $f(t)(t \ge 0)$  是连续函数, f(t) 的拉普拉斯变换定义为

$$L(s) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-st} dt,$$

L(s) 的定义域是使以上反常积分收敛的那些s 的集合,求以下函数的拉普拉斯变换:

$$1. f(t) = 1;$$

$$2. f(t) = t;$$

$$3. f(t) = e^{at}.$$

1. 
$$L(s) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-st} dt = -\frac{1}{5} e^{-st} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{5}$$

2. 
$$L(s) = \int_0^{t\infty} t e^{-st} dt = -\frac{1}{s} \left( t e^{-st} \Big|_0^{t\infty} - \int_0^{t\infty} e^{-st} dt \right) \Big|_0^{t\infty} = \frac{1}{s^2}$$

3. 
$$L(s) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{at} e^{-st} dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{(a-s)t} dt$$

$$= \begin{cases} +\infty, & s \leq a \\ \frac{1}{3-a}, & s > a \end{cases}$$



六、在概率论中一个正的连续函数 p(x) 称为概率密度函数,如果它满足条件  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} p(x) dx = 1$ . 以 p(x) 为密度函数的连续型随机变量的均值  $\mu$  和方差  $\sigma^2$  分别定义为

$$\mu = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x p(x) dx, \quad \sigma^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x - \mu)^2 p(x) dx,$$

已知标准正态分布的密度函数为

$$p(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \qquad (-\infty < x < +\infty),$$

求标准正态分布的均值与方差.

$$M = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{12\pi}} e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{2}} d\pi = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \zeta^2 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \pi^2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{2}} d\pi \\ &= -\int_{-\pi}^{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \pi de^{-\frac{\pi^2}{2}} \\ &= -\int_{-\pi}^{2} \left( \pi e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} - \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{2}} d\pi \right) \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{2} \frac{2\pi}{\pi} \cdot \frac{2\pi}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{\pi^2}{2}} d\pi \\ &= 1 \end{aligned}$$