

第五节 广义积分

习题 5-5

1. 判别下列各广义积分的收敛性, 如果收敛, 计算广义积分:

- (1) $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx$; (2) $\int_{-\infty}^0 \cos x dx$;
(3) $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$; (4) $\int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx$;
(5) $\int_1^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx$; (6) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+2}$;
(7) $\int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$; (8) $\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{(1-x)^2}$;
(9) $\int_0^2 \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$; (10) $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(x+1)^3}}$;
(11) $\int_1^e \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-(\ln x)^2}}$; (12) $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx$.

解 (1) 收敛. 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$, 则 $dx = 2t dt$,

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\sqrt{x}} dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} 2t dt = 2 \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} [-te^{-t}]_0^b + \int_0^b e^{-t} dt \\ &= 2 \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} (-e^{-t})_0^b = 2.\end{aligned}$$

(2) $\int_{-\infty}^0 \cos x dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \int_b^0 \cos x dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} (-\sin x)|_b^0 = \lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \sin b$ 不存在, 故原积分发散.

$$\begin{aligned}(3) \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx &= \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^a \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^a \frac{1}{1+x^2} d(1+x^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(1+x^2)|_0^a = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \ln(1+a^2) = +\infty,\end{aligned}$$

故原积分发散.

(4) 收敛. 令 $I_2 = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_2 &= -\int_0^{+\infty} x^2 \mathrm{d}e^{-x} = -x^2 e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \cdot x \mathrm{d}x \\
 &= 0 + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} \mathrm{d}x = 2I_1,
 \end{aligned}$$

而

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_1 &= \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} \mathrm{d}x = -\int_0^{+\infty} x \mathrm{d}e^{-x} \\
 &= -x e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \mathrm{d}x = 0 - e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1,
 \end{aligned}$$

故 $\int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x} \mathrm{d}x = 2$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (5) \quad &\text{收敛.} \quad \int_1^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}} \mathrm{d}x \quad (x=1 \text{ 为间断点}) \\
 &= \int_1^2 \frac{(x-1)+1}{\sqrt{x-1}} \mathrm{d}x = \int_1^2 \left(\sqrt{x-1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-1}} \right) \mathrm{d}(x-1) \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} (x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^2 + 2(x-1)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_1^2 = 2\frac{2}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \quad \text{收敛.} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2+2x+2} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}(x+1)}{(x+1)^2+1} = \arctan(x+1) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \pi.$$

$$(7) \quad \text{收敛.} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{x \mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \quad (x=1 \text{ 为间断点})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{x \mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}(1-x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} 2(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_0^{1-\varepsilon} \\
 &= -\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \{[1-(1-\varepsilon^2)]^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1\} = 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \quad \int_0^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1-x)^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1-x)^2} + \int_1^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1-x)^2}. \quad \text{由于}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1-x)^2} = -\frac{1}{1-x} \Big|_0^1 = \infty,$$

故原积分发散.

$$(9) \quad \text{收敛.} \quad \int_0^2 \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} \mathrm{d}x \quad (x=2 \text{ 为瑕点})$$

$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{2-\varepsilon} \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \underline{\underline{\text{令 } x = 2 \sin t}} \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} 8 \int_0^{\arcsin(1-\frac{\varepsilon}{2})} \sin^3 t dt \\ &= 8 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 t dt = 8 \cdot \frac{2}{3} = \frac{16}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

(10) 收敛. 令 $x = \tan^2 \theta$, 则 $dx = 2 \tan \theta \sec^2 \theta d\theta$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(x+1)^3}} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sec^3 \theta \tan \theta} \cdot 2 \tan \theta \sec^2 \theta d\theta \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \theta d\theta = 2 \sin \theta \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2. \end{aligned}$$

(11) 收敛. $\int_1^e \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1-(\ln x)^2}}$ ($x = e$ 为间断点)

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_1^{e-\varepsilon} \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1-(\ln x)^2}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_1^{e-\varepsilon} \frac{d \ln x}{\sqrt{1-(\ln x)^2}} \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \arcsin(\ln x) \Big|_1^{e-\varepsilon} \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \{\arcsin[\ln(e-\varepsilon)] - \arcsin(\ln 1)\} = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

(12) 收敛. $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx$ ($x = 0, x = 1$ 为间断点)

$$= \int_0^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx + \int_b^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx = I_1 + I_2, \quad (0 < b < 1),$$

而
$$I_1 = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_\varepsilon^b \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_\varepsilon^b \frac{-d(\frac{1}{2}-x)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}-(\frac{1}{2}-x)^2}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} [-\arcsin(1-2x)]_\varepsilon^b$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin(1-2b),$$

$$I_2 = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_b^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} [-\arcsin(1-2x)]_b^{1-\varepsilon}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \arcsin(1-2b),$$

$$\text{故 } \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx = I_1 + I_2 = \pi.$$

2. 当 k 为何值时, 广义积分 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k}$ 收敛? 又 k 为何值时, 此广义积分发散? 又 k 为何值时, 这广义积分取得最小值?

$$\text{解} \quad \int \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k} = \int \frac{d \ln x}{(\ln x)^k} = \begin{cases} \ln(\ln x) + C, & \text{当 } k=1 \text{ 时,} \\ \frac{1}{-k+1} (\ln x)^{-k+1} + C, & \text{当 } k \neq 1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

当 $k=1$ 时,

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{d \ln x}{\ln x} = \ln(\ln x) \Big|_2^{+\infty}, \text{ 此广义积分发散.}$$

当 $k \neq 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} 1^\circ \quad \text{若 } k < 1 \text{ 时,} \quad \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k} &= \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{d \ln x}{(\ln x)^k} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-k} (\ln x)^{1-k} \Big|_2^{+\infty}, \text{ 此广义积分发散;} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2^\circ \quad \text{若 } k > 1 \text{ 时,} \quad \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k} &= \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{d \ln x}{(\ln x)^k} \\ &= \frac{1}{1-k} (\ln x)^{-(k-1)} \Big|_2^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{1-k} [0 - (\ln 2)^{-(k-1)}] \\ &= \frac{1}{k-1} \frac{1}{(\ln 2)^{k-1}}, \end{aligned}$$

故当 $k > 1$ 时, 广义积分 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k}$ 收敛.

$$\text{令} \quad f(k) = \frac{1}{k-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(\ln 2)^{k-1}} = \frac{1}{k-1} \frac{1}{a^{k-1}} (a = \ln 2),$$

$$f'(k) = \frac{-1}{(k-1)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{a^{k-1}} + \frac{1}{k-1} \cdot \frac{-a^{k-1} \cdot \ln a}{a^{2(k-1)}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{k-1} \cdot \frac{1}{a^{k-1}} \left(\frac{1}{k-1} + \ln a \right).$$

$$\text{令 } f'(k) = 0, \text{ 得 } -\frac{1}{k-1} \cdot \frac{1}{a^{k-1}} \left(\frac{1}{k-1} + \ln a \right) = 0, \text{ 因为 } k > 1, \text{ 所以}$$

$$-\frac{1}{k-1} \cdot \frac{1}{a^{k-1}} \neq 0, \quad \frac{1}{k-1} + \ln a = 0,$$

解得驻点 $k = 1 - \frac{1}{\ln a} = 1 - \frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} f''(k) &= \frac{-[a^{k-1} + (k-1)a^{k-1} \ln a]}{(k-1)^2 a^{2(k-1)}} \left(\frac{1}{k-1} + \ln a \right) - \frac{1}{k-1} \cdot \frac{1}{a^{k-1}} \left[-\frac{1}{(k-1)^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{1 + [1 + (k-1) \ln a]^2}{(k-1)^3 a^{k-1}}, \end{aligned}$$

$$f''\left(1 - \frac{1}{\ln a}\right) = \frac{1}{-(\ln a)^3 a^{\frac{1}{\ln a}}} = -(\ln a)^3 a^{\frac{1}{\ln a}},$$

因为 $0 < a = \ln 2 < 1$, 所以 $\ln a < 0$, 故

$$f''\left(1 - \frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}\right) > 0.$$

因而 $f(k)$ 在 $k = 1 - \frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}$ 时取得最小值. 又由于 $k > 1$ 时 $f(k)$ 只有一个驻点, 并且对任意的 $k > 1$, $f(k)$ 均存在, 即 $f(k)$ 没有边界值, 故 $f(k)$ 的极小值也是它的最小值, 所以当 $k = 1 - \frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}$ 时, $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k}$ 取得最小值.

3. 利用递推公式计算广义积分 $I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解} \quad I_n &= -\int_0^{+\infty} x^n de^{-x} = -x^n e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} nx^{n-1} dx \\ &= 0 + n \int_0^{+\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx = nI_{n-1} \end{aligned}$$

$$\underline{\text{递推}} \quad n(n-1)I_{n-2} = \cdots = n(n-1)(n-2) \cdots 2I_1 = n!I_1,$$

而

$$\begin{aligned} I_1 &= \int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-x} dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} x de^{-x} \\ &= -xe^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = 0 - e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx = n!.$$

4. 证明广义积分 $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{(x-a)^p}$ 当 $p < 1$ 时收敛; 当 $p \geq 1$ 时发散.

证 易知 $x = a$ 为间断点, 而

$$\int \frac{dx}{(x-a)^p} = \int \frac{d(x-a)}{(x-a)^p} = \begin{cases} \ln(x-a) + C, & \text{当 } p=1 \text{ 时,} \\ \frac{1}{-p+1} (x-a)^{-p+1} + C, & \text{当 } p \neq 1 \text{ 时.} \end{cases}$$

当 $p=1$ 时,

$$\int_a^b \frac{dx}{(x-a)^p} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{a+\varepsilon}^b \frac{d(x-a)}{x-a} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \ln(x-a) \Big|_{a+\varepsilon}^b = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} [\ln(b-a) - \ln \varepsilon],$$

故原广义积分发散.

当 $p \neq 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b \frac{dx}{(x-a)^p} &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{a+\varepsilon}^b \frac{d(x-a)}{(x-a)^p} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{(x-a)^{-p+1}}{-p+1} \Big|_{a+\varepsilon}^b \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{-p+1} [(b-a)^{1-p} - \varepsilon^{1-p}]. \end{aligned}$$

1° 若 $p > 1$, 则 $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \varepsilon^{1-p}$ 不存在, 所以 $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{(x-a)^p}$ 发散.

2° 若 $p < 1$, 则 $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \varepsilon^{1-p} = 0$, $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{(x-a)^p} = \frac{(b-a)^{1-p}}{1-p}$, 即 $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{(x-a)^p}$ 收敛.

总之当 $p \geq 1$ 时, $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{(x-a)^p}$ 发散; 当 $p < 1$ 时, $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{(x-a)^p}$ 收敛且收敛于

$$\frac{(b-a)^{1-p}}{1-p}.$$