

故应填 $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

习题 5-4 解答

1. 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:

$$(1) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4};$$

$$(2) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}};$$

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx (a > 0);$$

$$(4) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x)(1+x^2)};$$

$$(5) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-px} \sin \omega t dt (p > 0, \omega > 0);$$

$$(6) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+2};$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}};$$

$$(8) \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{(1-x)^2};$$

$$(9) \int_1^2 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x-1}};$$

$$(10) \int_1^c \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1-(\ln x)^2}}.$$

解 (1) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4} = \left[-\frac{1}{3x^3} \right]_1^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{3}.$

(2) $\int_1^t \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = [2\sqrt{x}]_1^t = 2\sqrt{t} - 2$, 当 $t \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 该极限不存在, 故该反常积分发散.

(3) $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{a} e^{-ax} \right]_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{a}.$

(4) $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x)(1+x^2)} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1-x}{1+x^2} \right) dx$
 $= \left[\frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \right]_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$

(5) $\int e^{-px} \sin \omega t dt = -\frac{1}{p} \int \sin \omega t d(e^{-px}) = -\frac{1}{p} e^{-px} \sin \omega t + \frac{\omega}{p} \int e^{-px} \cos \omega t dt$
 $= -\frac{1}{p} e^{-px} \sin \omega t - \frac{\omega}{p^2} \int \cos \omega t d(e^{-px})$
 $= -\frac{1}{p} e^{-px} \sin \omega t - \frac{\omega}{p^2} e^{-px} \cos \omega t - \frac{\omega^2}{p^2} \int e^{-px} \sin \omega t dt,$

因此 $\int e^{-px} \sin \omega t dt = \frac{-pe^{-px} \sin \omega t - \omega e^{-px} \cos \omega t}{p^2 + \omega^2} + C$, 故

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-px} \sin \omega t dt = \left[\frac{-pe^{-px} \sin \omega t - \omega e^{-px} \cos \omega t}{p^2 + \omega^2} \right]_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\omega}{p^2 + \omega^2}.$$

(6) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+2} = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2+1} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2+1}$
 $= [\arctan(x+1)]_{-\infty}^0 + [\arctan(x+1)]_0^{+\infty} = \pi.$

(7) $\int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \left[-\sqrt{1-x^2} \right]_0^1 = 1.$

(8) $\int_0^t \frac{dx}{(1-x)^2} = \left[\frac{1}{1-x} \right]_0^t = \frac{1}{1-t} - 1$, 当 $t \rightarrow 1^-$ 时极限不存在, 故原反常积分发散.

(9) $\int_1^2 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x-1}} \stackrel{x=u^2+1}{=} 2 \int_0^1 (u^2+1) dx = \frac{8}{3}.$

(10) $\int_1^c \frac{dx}{x \sqrt{1-(\ln x)^2}} = \int_1^c \frac{d(\ln x)}{\sqrt{1-(\ln x)^2}} = [\arcsin \ln x]_1^c = \frac{\pi}{2}.$



2. 求由曲线 $y = \frac{1}{4x^2 - 1}$ 、 x 轴和直线 $x = 1$ 所围成的向右无限延伸的图形的面积.

$$\text{解 } S = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4x^2 - 1} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - \frac{1}{4}} dx = \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{2 \times \frac{1}{2}} \ln \left| \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{x + \frac{1}{2}} \right| \Bigg|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{4} \left(0 - \ln \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{3}{2}} \right) = \frac{1}{4} \ln 3.$$

3. 当 k 为何值时, 反常积分 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k}$ 收敛? 当 k 为何值时, 这反常积分发散? 又当 k 为何值时, 这反常积分取得最小值?

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

因此当 $k \leq 1$ 时, 反常积分发散; 当 $k > 1$ 时, 该反常积分收敛, 此时

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k} = \left[-\frac{1}{(k-1)\ln^{k-1} x} \right]_2^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{(k-1)(\ln 2)^{k-1}}.$$

记 $f(k) = \frac{1}{(k-1)(\ln 2)^{k-1}}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} f' &= -\frac{1}{(k-1)^2 (\ln 2)^{2k-2}} [(\ln 2)^{k-1} + (k-1)(\ln 2)^{k-1} \ln \ln 2] \\ &= -\frac{1 + (k-1) \ln \ln 2}{(k-1)^2 (\ln 2)^{k-1}}. \end{aligned}$$

令 $f'(k) = 0$, 得 $k = 1 - \frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}$. 当 $1 < k < 1 - \frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}$ 时, $f'(k) < 0$, 当 $k > 1 - \frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}$ 时, $f'(k) > 0$,

故 $k = 1 - \frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}$ 为函数 $f(k)$ 的最小值点, 即当 $k = 1 - \frac{1}{\ln \ln 2}$ 时所给反常积分取得最小值.

4. 利用递推公式计算反常积分 $I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx (n \in \mathbb{N})$.

$$\text{解 } I_0 = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = [-e^{-x}]_0^{+\infty} = 1.$$

$$\text{当 } n \geq 1 \text{ 时, } I_n = - \int_0^{+\infty} x^n d(e^{-x}) = -[x^n e^{-x}]_0^{+\infty} + n \int_0^{+\infty} x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx = n I_{n-1},$$

故有 $I_n = n!$.

5. 计算反常积分 $\int_0^1 \ln x dx$.

$$\text{解 } \int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - x + C,$$

$$\text{因此 } \int_0^1 \ln x dx = [x \ln x - x]_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x \ln x - x) = -1.$$



3 题视频解析



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