

数学分析II

由于水平有限,加之对笔记的理解和挖掘在一定程度上不够充分,错误在所难免,敬请各位读者补充和斧正

Edited by Stellaria

定积分

定积分计算

分部积分法:

Example1:

$$I_n = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x dx \quad n \geq 2 \quad \text{求 } I_n \text{ 的递推公式并求出该积分的具体值}$$

◀

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{n-1} x d(-\cos x) = (n-1) \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{n-2} x (1 - \sin^2 x) dx \\ &= (n-1) \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^{n-2} x dx - (n-1) \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x dx \\ I_n &= (n-1)I_{n-2} - (n-1)I_n \Rightarrow I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2} \\ \text{故 } I_n &= \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \times \frac{n-3}{n-2} \times \dots \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} & n \text{ 为偶数} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \times \frac{n-3}{n-2} \times \dots \times \frac{2}{3} \times 1 & n \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

▶

注:容易得到 $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^n x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x dx \quad \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x dx &= \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x dx & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases} \\ \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x dx &= \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^n x dx & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Example2:

$$I_n = \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^n x dx \quad n \geq 2 \quad \text{求 } I_n \text{ 的递推公式}$$

◀

$$\begin{aligned} I_n + I_{n-2} &= \int_0^{\pi/4} (\tan^n x + \tan^{n-2} x) dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \tan^{n-2} x d \tan x = \frac{1}{n-1} \\ I_n &= \frac{1}{n-1} - I_{n-2} \quad n = 2, 3, \dots \end{aligned}$$

▶

Example3:

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 有连续的二阶导数 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$

$$1. \text{证明: } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f''(x)(x-a)(x-b) dx$$

$$2. \text{证明: } \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)^3}{12} M \quad M = \max |f''(x)|$$

◁

$$1. \int_a^b f''(x)(x-a)(x-b) dx = \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b) df'(x)$$

$$= (x-a)(x-b)f'(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b f'(x)(2x-a-b) dx = - \int_a^b (2x-a-b) df(x) = 2 \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$2. \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} M \int_a^b |(x-a)(x-b)| dx$$

$$\text{其中 } \int_a^b |(x-a)(x-b)| dx = - \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (x-a) d(x-b)^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b (x-b)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} (x-b)^3 \Big|_a^b = \frac{1}{6} (b-a)^3 \quad \text{代入即可得到}$$

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)^3}{12} M \quad M = \max |f''(x)|$$

▷

变量变换:

Example1:

$$\text{计算: } I = \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$

◁

$$\text{令 } x = \pi - t \quad dx = -dt$$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = - \int_\pi^0 \frac{(\pi-t) \sin t}{1 + \cos^2 t} dt = \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin t}{1 + \cos^2 t} dt - \overbrace{\int_0^\pi \frac{t \sin t}{1 + \cos^2 t} dt}^I \\ \Rightarrow I &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin t}{1 + \cos^2 t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

▷

Example2:

$$\text{计算: } \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 x}{e^x + 1} dx$$

◁

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 x}{e^x + 1} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 x}{e^x + 1} dx + \int_{-\pi/2}^0 \frac{\sin^2 x}{e^x + 1} dx$$

$$\text{其中 } \int_{-\pi/2}^0 \frac{\sin^2 x}{e^x + 1} dx \stackrel{x=-t}{=} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 t}{e^{-t} + 1} dt = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 x}{e^{-x} + 1} dx$$

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 x}{e^x + 1} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 x \left(\frac{1}{e^x + 1} + \frac{1}{e^{-x} + 1} \right) dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

▷

Three important transformations of variable

Suppose $f(x) \in C$, we have

$$1. \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(\alpha - x) dx$$

e.g.

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$$

$$2. \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a [f(x) + f(-x)] dx$$

Further, we get

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \begin{cases} 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx, & \text{if } f(x) \text{ is even} \\ 0, & \text{if } f(x) \text{ is odd} \end{cases}$$

3. Suppose $f(x)$ is also a periodic function and T is a cycle, we have

$$\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

$$\text{In addition, } \int_a^{a+NT} f(x) dx = N \int_0^T f(x) dx.$$

e.g. Calculate $\int_0^{100\pi} x |\sin x| dx$

◀

$$\int_0^{100\pi} x |\sin x| dx = \int_0^{100\pi} (100\pi - x) |\sin(100\pi - x)| dx = 100\pi \int_0^{100\pi} |\sin x| dx - \int_0^{100\pi} x |\sin x| dx$$

$$\text{so, } \int_0^{100\pi} x |\sin x| dx = \frac{100\pi}{2} \int_0^{100\pi} |\sin x| dx = \frac{100\pi}{2} \times 100 \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = 100^2 \pi$$

▶

Example:

$$\text{计算 } I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

◀

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^3 x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx \\ I &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} (\sin^2 x - \sin x \cos x + \cos^2 x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

▶

Example:

设 $f(x)$ 是连续的周期函数, 周期为 T

$$\text{证明: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt$$

◀

对于任意 $x > 0$ 存在 n 使得 $nT \leq x \leq (n+1)T$ $x = nT + \delta_x$ $0 \leq \delta_x < T$ 设 $|f(x)| \leq M$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x f(t) dt &= \int_0^{nT} f(t) dt + \int_{nT}^x f(t) dt \\ \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt &= \frac{1}{nT + \delta_x} \int_0^{nT} f(t) dt + \frac{1}{x} \int_{nT}^x f(t) dt \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{nT + \delta_x} \int_0^T f(t) dt &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt \\ \left| \frac{1}{x} \int_{nT}^x f(t) dt \right| &\leq \frac{1}{x} MT \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } x \rightarrow +\infty \end{aligned}$$

▶

Example:

计算: $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x (t - [t]) dt$

◀

$$f(t) = t - [t] \quad \text{周期为1, 应用上题结论, } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x (t - [t]) dt = \int_0^1 (t - [t]) dt$$

▷

Example:

设 $f(x) \in \mathbb{C}[0, \pi]$ 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\pi f(x) |\sin nx| dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) dx$

◀

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi f(x) |\sin nx| dx &= \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}\pi}^{\frac{k}{n}\pi} f(x) |\sin nx| dx \stackrel{\text{积分中值定理}}{=} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}\pi}^{\frac{k}{n}\pi} |\sin nx| dx \quad \xi_k \in \left[\frac{k-1}{n}\pi, \frac{k}{n}\pi\right] \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} |\sin t| dt \stackrel{x=\frac{t}{n}}{=} \frac{1}{n} \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} |\sin t| dt = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^\pi \sin t dt = \frac{2}{n} \\ \int_0^\pi f(x) |\sin nx| dx &= \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \cdot \frac{\pi}{n} \rightarrow \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) dx \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$$

▷

Example:

设 $f(x) \in \mathbb{C}[-1, 1]$ 证明: $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} f(x) dx = \pi f(0)$.

◀

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} dx &= \pi \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} f(0) dx = \pi f(0) \\ \text{只要证明: } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} [f(x) - f(0)] dx &= 0 \quad \text{即可} \\ \text{设 } |f(x) - f(0)| \leq M \quad \int_{-1}^1 \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} [f(x) - f(0)] dx &= \int_{-1}^{-\sqrt{h}} \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} [f(x) - f(0)] dx \\ &+ \int_{-\sqrt{h}}^{\sqrt{h}} \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} [f(x) - f(0)] dx + \int_{\sqrt{h}}^1 \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} [f(x) - f(0)] dx \\ |\int_{\sqrt{h}}^1 \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} [f(x) - f(0)] dx| &\leq M \int_{\sqrt{h}}^1 \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} dx = M(\arctan \frac{1}{h} - \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}}) \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } h \rightarrow 0^+ \\ \int_{-\sqrt{h}}^{\sqrt{h}} \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} [f(x) - f(0)] dx &= [f(\xi) - f(0)] \times 2 \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}} \rightarrow 0 \times \pi = 0 \quad \text{as } h \rightarrow 0^+ \end{aligned}$$

▷

4. 设 $f(x)$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上连续 证明:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(a \cos x + b \sin x) dx = 2 \int_0^\pi f(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cos x) dx$$

◀

根据辅助角公式： $a\cos x + b\sin x = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\cos(x + \theta)$.

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{2\pi} f(a\cos x + b\sin x) dx &= \int_0^{2\pi} f(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\cos(x + \theta)) dx = \int_{\theta}^{\theta+2\pi} f(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\cos t) dt \\ &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\cos t) dt = 2 \int_0^{\pi} f(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\cos x) dx\end{aligned}$$

▷

Example:

设 $f(x) \in \mathbb{C}[0, 1]$ 证明： $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \int_0^1 x^n f(x) dx = f(1)$

◁

法一：只要证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) \int_0^1 x^n f(x) dx = f(1)$ 即可 有 $f(1) = (n+1) \int_0^1 x^n f(1) dx$,

$$\text{令 } a_n = (n+1) \int_0^1 x^n f(x) dx - f(1) = (n+1) \int_0^1 x^n [f(x) - f(1)] dx$$

$$= (n+1) \int_0^{1-\delta} x^n [f(x) - f(1)] dx + (n+1) \int_{1-\delta}^1 x^n [f(x) - f(1)] dx$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0 : x \in (1-\delta, 1) \quad |f(x) - f(1)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad \text{且 } |f(x)| < M$$

$$\text{因此, } |a_n| \leq 2M(1-\delta)^{n+1} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2M(1-\delta)^{n+1} = 0$$

$$\text{故存在 } N, \text{ 当 } n > N \text{ 时: } 2m(1-\delta)^{n+1} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$\text{所以当 } n > N \text{ 时 } |a_n| < \varepsilon \quad \text{因此 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \quad \text{即} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \int_0^1 x^n f(x) dx = f(1)$$

$$\text{法二: } \int_0^1 x^n f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}} x^n f(x) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}}^1 x^n f(x) dx$$

$$|\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}} x^n f(x) dx| \leq M \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}} x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1} \times \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{n+1}{n}} \times M \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{as } n \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}} x^n f(x) dx = 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n}}}^1 x^n f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} f(\xi_n) [1 - \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{\frac{n+1}{n}}] = f(1)$$

▷

Example:

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上非负连续, 证明： $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\int_a^b f^n(x) dx} = M = \max f(x)$

◁

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists [\alpha, \beta] \subset [a, b] : x \in [\alpha, \beta] \quad f(x) > M - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$$(M - \frac{\varepsilon}{2})(\beta - \alpha)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \sqrt[n]{\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f^n(x) dx} \leq \sqrt[n]{\int_a^b f^n(x) dx} \leq M(b - a)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\text{因为 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} M(b - a)^{\frac{1}{n}} = M, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (M - \frac{\varepsilon}{2})(\beta - \alpha)^{\frac{1}{n}} = M - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

$\exists N, n > N$ 时: $M(b - a)^{\frac{1}{n}} < M + \varepsilon, (M - \frac{\varepsilon}{2})(\beta - \alpha)^{\frac{1}{n}} > M - \varepsilon$, 即当 $n > N$ 时:

$$M - \varepsilon < \sqrt[n]{\int_a^b f^n(x) dx} < M + \varepsilon \quad i. e. \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\int_a^b f^n(x) dx} = M = \max f(x)$$



Thinking:

$$\text{设 } f(x) \in \mathbb{C}[0, 1] \quad \frac{f(x)}{x} \in \mathbb{R}[0, 1] \quad \text{证明: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \int_0^1 f(x^n) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$$

Example:

$$\text{设 } f(x) \in \mathbb{C}[0, 1] \quad \text{且 } \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x f(x) dx = 0 \quad \text{证明:}$$

$$\text{存在 } x_1, x_2 (x_1 \neq x_2) \in (0, 1) \quad \text{使得 } f(x_1) = f(x_2) = 0$$



$$\text{由于 } \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0 \quad f(x) \in (0, 1), \text{ 则 } \exists x_0 \in (0, 1) : f(x_0) = 0$$

若 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上只有一个零点 x_0 则 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, x_0)$ 上不变号, 在 $(x_0, 1)$ 上不变号, 且在两个区间内反号

$$\text{不妨设 } f(x) < 0 \quad x \in (0, x_0); \quad f(x) > 0 \quad x \in (x_0, 1)$$

$$0 = \int_0^1 (x - x_0) f(x) dx = \int_0^{x_0} (x - x_0) f(x) dx + \int_{x_0}^1 (x - x_0) f(x) dx > 0 \quad \text{矛盾!}$$



Wallis

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \left(\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right)^2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Stirling

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{2n\pi} \left(\frac{n}{e} \right)^n}{n!} = 1 \quad i. e. \quad n! \sim \sqrt{2n\pi} \left(\frac{n}{e} \right)^n$$

积分第二中值定理

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 可积分, $g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 单调递减, $g(b) \geq 0$

$$\text{则存在 } \xi \in [a, b] \text{ 使 } \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = g(a) \int_a^{\xi} f(x) dx$$

下面看一道简单却拥有十分漂亮结构的小题

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{3} - \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + \dots + n^2}{n^2} \right)$$

简单计算可以得到该极限为 $-\frac{1}{2}$, 下面我们来考察这样一个问题

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{k+1} - \frac{1^k + 2^k + \dots + n^k}{n^k} \right) \quad k \geq 1$$

我们轻松的计算出 $k=1, 2, 3$ 的情况, 可以发现极限都为 $-\frac{1}{2}$, 那么是否对任意 $k \geq 1$ 极限都是 $-\frac{1}{2}$ 呢, 答案是肯定的.

下面给出一般形式的证明: 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 有连续的导数

$$\Delta_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) \frac{b-a}{n} - \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad x_k = a + \frac{b-a}{n} k \quad \text{则有}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \Delta_n = \frac{b-a}{2} [f(b) - f(a)]$$

◀

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) dx \quad (k=1, 2, \dots, n) \quad f(x_k) \times \frac{b-a}{n} = \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x_k) dx$$

$$\Delta_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} [f(x_k) - f(x)] dx = \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f'(\eta_k)(x_k - x) dx, \quad \eta \in (x, x_k)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n f'(\xi_k) \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} (x_k - x) dx = \sum_{k=1}^n f'(\xi_k) \cdot \frac{(b-a)^2}{2n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \Delta_n = \frac{b-a}{2} \int_a^b f'(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{2} [f(b) - f(a)]$$

▶

Application:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\ln 2 - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n+i} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1+\frac{k}{n}} \right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{4}$$

定积分的计算到此为止, 定积分计算中有十分多的技巧, 尽管学数学不追求奇淫巧计, 但是最基本的技巧和方法还是需要掌握的, 读者亦在今后的学习中可以慢慢积累.

积分不等式及其应用

1. Suppose $f(x) \in R[a, b]$ and is a concave function. then we have

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2}$$

(Hadamard inequality)

◀

$\forall x \in [a, b], x = \frac{b-x}{b-a}a + \frac{x-a}{b-a}b$ so, $f(x) = f\left(\frac{b-x}{b-a}a + \frac{x-a}{b-a}b\right) \leq \frac{b-x}{b-a}f(a) + \frac{x-a}{b-a}f(b)$ (property of the concave)

Integrate both sides of the equation, we get

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq f(a) \times \frac{1}{b-a} \times \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} + f(b) \times \frac{1}{b-a} \times \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} = \frac{b-a}{2} [f(a) + f(b)].$$

▶

第一个不等式亦可以用定积分定义证明, 请读者自证 (hint: 将区间 $2n$ 等分再利用下凸的不等式)

If we change the condition of constraint put $f''(x) > 0$ (this situation is stronger) and we can use another common way to prove this inequality.

◀

$$\text{put } F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt - \frac{x-a}{2}[f(a) + f(x)] \quad (x \in [a, b]) \quad F(a) = 0$$

$$F'(x) = f(x) - \frac{f(a)+f(x)}{2} - \frac{x-a}{2}f'(x) = \frac{1}{2}[f(x) - f(a)] - \frac{x-a}{2}f'(x)$$

According to the Lagrange mean theorem $\exists \quad \xi \in (a, x) \quad s.t. f(x) - f(a) = (x - a)f'(\xi)$

so $F'(x) \leq 0 \quad F(x) \leq 0 \quad F(b) \leq 0$. The second inequality is established.

On the other hand,

$$f(x) \geq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$$

put $x_0 = \frac{a+b}{2}$, we get

$$f(x) \geq f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)$$

Integrate both sides of the equation we can get the first inequality.

▷

2. 设 $f'(x) \in C[a, b]$, $f(a) = f(b) = 0$, 证明

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{b-a}{2} \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx$$

◁

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx &= \int_a^b f(x) d\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f(x)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) f'(x) dx \\ &= - \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) f'(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

因为

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b \left| x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right| |f'(x)| dx \quad (\text{积分绝对值不等式})$$

不等式右端等于

$$\begin{aligned} &\int_a^{(a+b)/2} \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - x\right) |f'(x)| dx + \int_{(a+b)/2}^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) |f'(x)| dx \\ &\leq \frac{b-a}{2} \int_a^{(a+b)/2} |f'(x)| dx + \frac{b-a}{2} \int_{(a+b)/2}^b |f'(x)| dx = \frac{b-a}{2} \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx \end{aligned}$$

▷

3. 设 $f \in R[a, b]$, 且 $\int_a^b f^2(x) dx = 1$, 求证:

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x) \cos x dx \right)^2 + \left(\int_a^b f(x) \sin x dx \right)^2 \leq b - a$$

◁

根据 Cauchy 不等式

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_a^b f(x) \cos x dx \right)^2 &\leq \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \int_a^b \cos^2 x dx \\ \left(\int_a^b f(x) \sin x dx \right)^2 &\leq \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \int_a^b \sin^2 x dx \end{aligned}$$

把上下两式相加即为所求不等式。

▷

4. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上单调增加, 证明:

$$\int_a^b x f(x) dx \geq \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

◁

将 $[a, b]$ n 等分, $x_k = a + \frac{b-a}{n}k$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, n$ 根据 Chebyshev 不等式可得

$$\frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k f(x_k) \geq \frac{b-a}{n^2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n x_k \right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) \right) = \frac{1}{b-a} \left(\frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n x_k \right) \left(\frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) \right)$$

不等式左右两端求积分和得到:

$$\int_a^b x f(x) dx \geq \frac{1}{b-a} \left(\int_a^b x dx \right) \left(\int_a^b f(x) dx \right) = \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

▷

注: 设 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上单调增加可以得出下面的结论:

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \geq \frac{1}{b-a} \left(\int_a^b f(x) dx \right) \left(\int_a^b g(x) dx \right)$$

应用:

设 $f(x)$ 单调减少, 证明:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{1+x^2} dx \geq \frac{\pi}{4} \times \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

5. 设 $f'(x) \geq 0$ 证明上题结论。

◁

令

$$F(x) = \int_a^x t f(t) dt - \frac{a+x}{2} \int_a^x f(t) dt \quad x \in [a, b]$$

我们有 $F(a) = 0$, 且

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x) &= x f(x) - \frac{1}{2} \int_a^x f(t) dt - \frac{a+x}{2} f(x) \\ &= \frac{x}{2} f(x) - \frac{a}{2} f(x) - \frac{1}{2} \int_a^x f(t) dt \geq \frac{x-a}{2} f(x) - \frac{f(x)}{2} (x-a) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

故 $F(x) \geq 0 \quad x \in [a, b]$, 因此 $F(b) \geq 0$, 即

$$\int_a^b x f(x) dx \geq \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

▷

6. 设 $f'(x) \in C[a, b]$ $f(a) = 0$, 证明:

$$\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} \int_a^b [f'(x)]^2 dx$$

◁

易知 $f(x) = \int_a^x f'(t) dt$ 则根据 Cauchy Inequality 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} f^2(x) &= \left(\int_a^x f'(t) dt \right)^2 \leq \left(\int_a^x 1^2 dt \right) \left[\int_a^x [f'(t)]^2 dt \right] \\ &\leq (x-a) \left[\int_a^b [f'(t)]^2 dt \right] \end{aligned}$$

不等式两端同时积分即得到

$$\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} \int_a^b [f'(x)]^2 dx$$

▷

7.证明:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} dx > 0$$

◁

下面先证明一个引理,原题用引理即可证明

引理:

设 $f(x)$ 连续且单调减少, 那么 $\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin x dx \geq 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx - \int_0^{\pi} f(\pi+x) \sin x dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} [f(x) - f(\pi+x)] \sin x dx \geq 0 \quad (\text{请读者自行思考原因}) \end{aligned}$$

注:可以由引理推出

$$\int_{(2k-2)\pi}^{2k\pi} f(x) \sin x dx \geq 0 \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n$$

▷

8.设 $f(x)$ 单调减少,证明:

$$0 \leq \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \leq 2 \left[\frac{f(0) - f(2\pi)}{n} \right] \quad n \in \mathbb{N}^* :$$

◁

一方面

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx &= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{2n\pi} f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) \sin x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \left(\int_0^{2\pi} + \int_{2\pi}^{4\pi} + \dots + \int_{(2n-2)\pi}^{2n\pi} \right) \geq 0 \quad (\text{根据上一题的引理}) \end{aligned}$$

另一方面

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) \sin nx dx &= \int_0^{\pi} f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) \sin nx dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) \sin nx dx \leq 2 \left[f(0) - f\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right) \right] \\ \int_{2\pi}^{4\pi} f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) \sin nx dx &\leq 2 \left[f\left(\frac{2\pi}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{4\pi}{n}\right) \right] \\ &\dots\dots\dots \\ \text{累加得 } \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx &\leq 2 \left[\frac{f(0) - f(2\pi)}{n} \right] \end{aligned}$$

▷

学习完积分第二中值定理后下面给出另一种证法:

◁

原式可以化为

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{(2k-2)\pi}^{2k\pi} f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) \sin x \, dx = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{(2k-2)\pi}^{2k\pi} \left[f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{2k\pi}{n}\right)\right] \sin x \, dx \quad (\text{这一步请读者停下来思考一下为什么})$$

$f\left(\frac{x}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{2k\pi}{n}\right)$ 式单调减少大于0的, 故由积分第二中值定理

$$= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[f\left(\frac{2k-2}{n}\pi\right) - f\left(\frac{2k\pi}{n}\right)\right] \int_{(2k-2)\pi}^{\xi} \sin x \, dx, \quad \xi \in [(2k-2)\pi, 2k\pi]$$

$$\text{由于 } 0 \leq \int_{(2k-2)\pi}^{\xi} \sin x \, dx \leq 2, \text{ 故 } 0 \leq \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \leq 2 \left[\frac{f(0) - f(2\pi)}{n}\right]$$

▷

9. 设 $f(x) \in C[0, 1], 0 \leq f(x) < 1$ 证明:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{1-f(x)} \, dx \geq \frac{\int_0^1 f(x) \, dx}{1 - \int_0^1 f(x) \, dx}$$

◁

求题设不等式就相当于求

$$\int_0^1 f(x) \, dx \leq \left[\int_0^1 (1-f(x)) \, dx\right] \left[\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{1-f(x)} \, dx\right]$$

我们使用定积分的定义来证明, 求Riemann和

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{f(x_k)}{1-f(x_k)} (1-f(x_k)) \quad x_k = \frac{k}{n}$$

不妨设 $f(x_1) \leq f(x_2) \leq \dots \leq f(x_n)$ 即将 $f(x_k)$ 升序排序.

因为 $\left\{\frac{f(x_k)}{1-f(x_k)}\right\}, \{1-f(x_k)\}$ 均为反序数列 根据Chebyshev Inequality有

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(x_k) = \frac{1}{n^2} \times n \times \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{f(x_k)}{1-f(x_k)} (1-f(x_k)) \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{f(x_k)}{1-f(x_k)}\right) \left[\sum_{k=1}^n (1-f(x_k))\right]$$

最后将不等式两端取 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 即得到:

$$\int_0^1 f(x) \, dx \leq \left[\int_0^1 (1-f(x)) \, dx\right] \left[\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{1-f(x)} \, dx\right]$$

▷

若读者能将上述积分不等式题目掌握, 那么就算初步掌握了积分不等式这块内容, 积分不等式的题目千奇百怪, 有兴趣的同学可以自行寻找题目, 但现阶段不要“沉迷”在这块内容上, 继续学习新的知识才是重中之重.

定积分应用

一. 平面图形面积

1. 普通方程

$$S = \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$S = \int_a^b |f(x)| \, dx \quad f(x) \text{ 变号}$$

2. 参数方程

$$\begin{cases} x = \phi(t) \\ y = \psi(t) \end{cases} \quad \phi'(t) \neq 0 \quad \alpha \leq t \leq \beta \quad \text{导数都连续}$$

$$y = \psi(\phi^{-1}(x)) \quad S = \int_a^b |\psi(\phi^{-1}(x))| \, dx \stackrel{x=\phi t}{=} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} |\psi(t)\phi'(t)| \, dt$$

3.极坐标

$$r = r(\theta) \quad \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} r^2(\theta) d\theta$$

二.空间立体体积

1.截面积 $A(x)$ $V = \int_a^b A(x) dx$

2.旋转体体积 绕 x 轴: $V = \pi \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$ 绕 y 轴: $V = 2\pi \int_a^b x f(x) dx$

三.平面曲线长度

$$l = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$$

$$l = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{[\phi'(t)]^2 + [\psi'(t)]^2} dt$$

四.旋转曲面的侧面积

$$S = 2\pi \int_a^b f(x) \sqrt{1 + [f'(x)]^2} dx$$

广义积分

广义积分是数学分析中难度最大的一块内容, 应用性广, 拓展性广, 但在课本中涉及的内容难度不大, 建议有兴趣的读者可以在课外自行了解

这里提前给出一个重要积分(有时被称为Euler积分):

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sin p\pi} \quad p \in (0, 1)$$

这是一个很重要的结论,在分析中有很广泛的应用,是余元公式的一种具体表达
余元公式:

$$\Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x) = \frac{\pi}{\sin x\pi}$$

下面给出证明,要求读者已经学习并掌握 **Fourier** 级数变换



$$\int_0^\infty \frac{s^{x-1}}{1+s} ds = \int_0^1 \frac{s^{x-1}}{1+s} ds + \overbrace{\int_1^\infty \frac{s^{x-1}}{1+s} ds}^{s=\frac{1}{s}} = \overbrace{\int_0^1 \frac{s^{x-1}}{1+s} ds}^{I_1} + \overbrace{\int_0^1 \frac{s^{-x}}{1+s} ds}^{I_2}$$

$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{s^{x-1}}{1+s} ds = \int_0^1 \sum_{k=1}^\infty (-1)^k s^{k+x-1} ds = \sum_{k=1}^\infty (-1)^k \int_0^1 s^{k+x-1} ds = \sum_{k=0}^\infty (-1)^k \frac{1}{k+x}$$

同样, 我们可以得到 :

$$I_2 = \sum_{k=0}^\infty (-1)^k \frac{1}{k-x+1} = \sum_{k=1}^\infty (-1)^k \frac{1}{x-k}$$

$$I_1 + I_2 = \sum_{k=1}^\infty (-1)^k \frac{2x}{x^2 - k^2} + \frac{1}{x}$$

由 *Fourier* 展开式 : α 不为整数

$$\cos \alpha x \sim \frac{\sin \alpha \pi}{\pi} \left[\frac{1}{\alpha} + \sum_{n=1}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 - n^2} \cos n x \right] \quad x \in (-\pi, \pi]$$

代入 $x = 0$, 两端乘以 $-\alpha$ 得到 : $\sum_{k=1}^\infty (-1)^k \frac{2\alpha}{\alpha^2 - k^2} + \frac{1}{\alpha} = \frac{\pi}{\sin \alpha x}$ 即 $I_1 + I_2 = \frac{\pi}{\sin x \pi}$

事实上, 这个公式的证明有很多方法例如 : 留数法(围道圆或者围道矩形)我们等之后再讨论

▷

下面看看这个重要积分的几个应用:

计算 : $\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x^n + 1} dx$

◁

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x^n + 1} dx \stackrel{x^n=t}{=} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^\infty \frac{t^{\frac{1}{n}-1}}{1+t} dt = \frac{\pi}{n \sin \frac{1}{n} \pi}$$

▷

证明 : $\int_0^1 x^{-p}(1-x)^{p-1} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sin p \pi} \quad p \in (0, 1)$

◁

我们知道, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sin p \pi} \quad p \in (0, 1)$

变量替换, 令 $\frac{1}{1+x} = x$, 原积分化为 $\int_0^1 x^{-p}(1-x)^{p-1} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sin p \pi}$

▷

计算 : $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{1+x^n}} dx$

◁

令 $x^n = t$, 可以计算出原积分 = $\frac{1}{n} \times \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}$

也就是说 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{1+x^n}} dx = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x^n + 1} dx$

▷

接下来再给出一个重要的积分:

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \quad (* Euler - Poisson * \text{ 积分})$$

这个积分在概率论上和物理方面也有重要的应用,下面给出一种证明方法,使用了 Wallis 公式

◀

$$\text{首先有, } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* : \sqrt{n} \int_0^\infty e^{-nx^2} dx \stackrel{\text{变量替换}}{=} \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx \quad \forall x : e^x > 1+x$$

1. 有 $(1-x^2)^n \leq e^{-nx^2}$, 因此有 :

$$\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} = \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^{2n+1} x dx \stackrel{x=\sin x}{=} \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n dx < \int_0^1 e^{-nx^2} dx < \int_0^\infty e^{-nx^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx$$

2. 有 $e^{x^2} \geq 1+x^2 \Rightarrow e^{-nx^2} \leq \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^n}$, 因此有 :

$$\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{n} \int_0^\infty e^{-nx^2} dx \leq \sqrt{n} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^n} dx \stackrel{x=\tan x}{=} \sqrt{n} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^{2n-2} x dx = \sqrt{n} \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$3. \text{ 综上, } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* : \frac{n}{2n+1} \frac{1}{2n+1} \left(\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right)^2 \leq \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx \right)^2 \leq (n+1) \left(\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \right)^2 \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

由 Wallis 公式有 :

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \left[\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right]^2 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) \left[\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \right]^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{2n+1} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2n+1} \left[\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right]^2} = \frac{1}{\pi}$$

$$\text{由夹逼定理可得 } \int_0^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

▷

Example:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x^2+a^2)^n} dx &= \frac{1}{a^{2n}} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{[1+(\frac{x}{a})^2]^n} dx \quad (a > 0) \\ &= \frac{1}{a^{2n-1}} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^n} dx \stackrel{x=\tan t}{=} \frac{1}{a^{2n-1}} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^{2n-2} t dt = \frac{1}{a^{2n-1}} \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

最后再给出几个有意思的广义积分:

$$\boxed{\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}} \quad (* \text{ Dirichlet } *) \text{ 积分}$$

$$\boxed{\int_0^\infty \sin x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}} \quad (* \text{ Fresnel } *) \text{ 积分}$$

$$\boxed{\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos bx}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2a} e^{-ab} \quad \int_0^\infty \frac{x \sin bx}{a^2+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-ab}} \quad (* \text{ Laplace } *) \text{ 积分}$$

这里给出用 Riemann-Lebesgue lemma 证明第一个广义积分的方法, 知乎上有很多关于这些积分的证明以及应用, 感兴趣的读者可以自行查阅, 例如 [高端著名/常用积分、积分公式汇总 - 知乎 \(zhihu.com\)](https://www.zhihu.com/question/26781111)

◀

首先由 *Dirichlet* 判别法知, $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ 收敛.

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})t}{2\sin\frac{1}{2}t} dt = \int_0^{\pi} (\frac{1}{2\sin\frac{1}{2}t} - \frac{1}{t}) \sin(n + \frac{1}{2})t dt + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})t}{t} dt$$

其中 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2\sin\frac{1}{2}t} - \frac{1}{t} = 0$, 所以 $\int_0^{\pi} (\frac{1}{2\sin\frac{1}{2}t} - \frac{1}{t})$ 是普通积分

由 *Riemann - Lebesgue* 引理知上式右边的第一个积分在 $n \rightarrow +\infty$ 时趋向于 0, 所以有:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})t}{2\sin\frac{1}{2}t} dt = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})t}{t} dt \stackrel{(n+\frac{1}{2})t=x}{=} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx, \text{ 又因为:}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n \cos kt = \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})t}{2\sin\frac{1}{2}t}, \text{ 等式两端在 } [0, \pi] \text{ 上取积分可以得到:}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2} + \sum_{k=1}^n \int_0^{\pi} \cos kt dt = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})t}{2\sin\frac{1}{2}t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{故 } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(n + \frac{1}{2})t}{2\sin\frac{1}{2}t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

▷

证明方法来自[\[https://blog.csdn.net/san fu su/article/details/115191666\]](https://blog.csdn.net/san_fu_su/article/details/115191666)

事实上, 上述内容都是课本外的拓展, 下面开始进入课本内容.

Example1:

$$\text{求 } I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \sin x dx \text{ 以及 } \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \cos x dx \quad (\text{Euler积分})$$

◁

$$\text{使用变量替换容易得到: } I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \sin x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \cos x dx$$

$$2I = \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x dx = -\frac{\pi \ln 2}{2} + \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \sin 2x dx = -\frac{\pi \ln 2}{2} + I \Rightarrow I = -\frac{\pi \ln 2}{2}$$

$$(\text{注: } \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(a-x) dx \quad \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \ln \sin x dx)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} f(\sin x) dx$$

▷

Example2:

$$\text{讨论 } \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx \text{ 的敛散性}$$

◁

$$1. \quad p > 1 \text{ 时 } \left| \frac{\sin x}{x^p} \right| \leq \frac{1}{x^p} \quad \text{绝对收敛}$$

$$2. \quad 0 < p \leq 1 \text{ 时 } \int_1^A \sin x dx \text{ 有界 } \frac{1}{x^p} \text{ 单调递减趋于 } 0, \text{ 由 } \textit{Dirichlet} \text{ 判别法, 该广义积分收敛.}$$

$$\text{又有 } \left| \frac{\sin x}{x^p} \right| \geq \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^p} = \frac{1}{2x^p} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2x^p}, \text{ 因为 } \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{2x^p} \text{ 发散, } \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2x^p} \text{ 收敛, 故原广义积分条件收敛}$$

$$3. \quad p \leq 0 \text{ 时 } \int_{2k\pi}^{2(k+1)\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx \geq \int_{2k\pi}^{2(k+1)\pi} \sin x dx = 2 \quad \text{由 } \textit{Cauchy} \text{ 准则, 该广义积分发散}$$

**Example3:**

证明： $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x} + \sin x} dx$ 发散



$$\frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x} + \sin x} = \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} - \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} + \sin x)}$$

$$\frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{x}(\sqrt{x} + \sin x)} \geq \frac{\sin^2 x}{2x} = \frac{1}{4x} - \frac{\cos 2x}{4x}$$

由上题可知, 该级数发散.

**Example4:**

讨论 $\int_1^{\infty} \sin x^2 dx$ $\int_0^{\infty} \cos x^2 dx$ $\int_1^{\infty} x \sin x^4 dx$ 的敛散性



$$\int_1^{\infty} \sin x^2 dx = \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin t}{2\sqrt{t}} dt, \text{ 由 } Example2 \text{ 可知该广义积分条件收敛}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \cos x^2 dx = \int_0^1 \cos x^2 dx + \int_1^{\infty} \cos x^2 dx = C + \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\cos t}{2\sqrt{t}} dt, \text{ 易得该广义积分条件收敛}$$

$$\int_1^{\infty} x \sin x^4 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_1^{\infty} \sqrt[4]{t} \times \sin t \times t^{-\frac{3}{4}} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_1^{\infty} \sin t \times t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt \quad \text{由 } Example2 \text{ 可知该广义积分条件收敛}$$

**Example5:**

设 $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛 $xf(x)$ 单调减少, 证明:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \ln x \cdot f(x) = 0 \quad (\text{该题是陈纪修课后习题})$$



设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} xf(x) = l$, 下面证明 $l = 0$.

不妨假设 $l > 0$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(x)}{\frac{1}{x}} = l$, 由 $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{x}$ 发散可得出 $\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx$ 发散, 那么 $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$ 发散, 矛盾!

同理可得, 故 $l = 0$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} xf(x) = 0$ $xf(x)$ 单调减少

$$0 \leq \frac{1}{2} x f(x) \ln x = x f(x) \int_{\sqrt{x}}^x \frac{1}{t} dt \leq \int_{\sqrt{x}}^x t f(t) dt \frac{1}{t} = \int_{\sqrt{x}}^x f(t) dt, \text{ 由 } Cauchy \text{ 准则: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\sqrt{x}}^x f(t) dt = 0$$

故由夹逼定理得到 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \ln x \cdot f(x) = 0$

**Example6:**

证明： $\int_1^{\infty} x \sin x^4 \sin x dx$ 收敛 (该题是陈纪修课后习题)



$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^A x \sin x^4 \sin x \, dx &= -\frac{1}{4} \int_1^A \frac{\sin x}{x^2} d\cos x^4 = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{\sin x \times \cos x^4}{x^2} \Big|_1^A + \frac{1}{4} \int_1^A \cos x^4 \left(\frac{\cos x}{x^2} - \frac{2 \sin x}{x^3} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \sin 1 \cos 1 + \frac{1}{4} \int_1^A \frac{\cos x^4 \cos x}{x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^A \frac{\sin x \cos x^4}{x^3} \quad (A \rightarrow +\infty) \quad \text{后两项显然绝对收敛} \\ &\quad \text{综上该广义积分收敛.}\end{aligned}$$

▷

Example7:

$$\text{证明: } \int_0^\infty \frac{x}{1+x^6 \sin^2 x} dx \quad \text{收敛}$$

◁

$$\begin{aligned}\text{只需证明 } \int_0^{n\pi} \frac{x}{1+x^6 \sin^2 x} dx \quad \text{有界即可, } \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \frac{x}{1+x^6 \sin^2 x} dx &\leq (k+1)\pi \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \frac{1}{1+k^6 \sin^2 x} dx \\ &\leq 2(k+1)\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{\cos^2 x + k^6 \sin^2 x} dx = \frac{k+1}{k^3} 2\pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{1+(k^3 \tan x)^2} dk^3 \tan x = \frac{k+1}{k^3} 2\pi \times \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \frac{2\pi^2}{k^2} \\ \int_\pi^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{x}{1+x^6 \sin^2 x} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \frac{x}{1+x^6 \sin^2 x} dx \leq 2\pi^2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} < 4\pi^2\end{aligned}$$

▷

Example8:

$$\text{计算: } \int_1^\infty \frac{[x] - x}{x^2} dx$$

◁

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^n \frac{[x] - x}{x^2} &= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_k^{k+1} \frac{[x]}{x^2} - \int_1^n \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) - \int_1^n \frac{1}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \ln n = \gamma - 1 \quad (\gamma \text{ 为 Euler 常数})\end{aligned}$$

▷

Example9:

$$\text{计算: } \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x} dx$$

◁

$$\begin{aligned}\text{注意到, } \forall x \in (0, 1): \frac{1}{1-x} &= 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + \frac{x^{n+1}}{1-x} \\ \forall n \in \mathbb{N}^* \quad \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x} dx &= -\left(\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right) + \int_0^1 \frac{x^n \cdot \ln x \cdot x}{1-x} dx \\ \text{令 } f(x) &= \frac{x \cdot \ln x}{1-x}, \text{ 定义 } f(0) = 0, f(1) = -1, \text{ 则 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上连续, 设 } |f(x)| \leq M \\ \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x} dx &= -\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} \right) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{M}{n+1} = -\frac{\pi^2}{6} \\ (\text{注: } \int_0^1 x^n \ln x \, dx &= -\frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \quad \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6})\end{aligned}$$

▷

Froullani Integral

设 $f(x) \in \mathbb{C}(0, +\infty)$ $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$ 则 $\int_0^\infty \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = [f(0) - A] \ln \frac{b}{a}$

◀

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{设 } [\alpha, \beta] \subset (0, +\infty) \quad \int_0^\infty \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_\alpha^\beta \frac{f(ax)}{x} dx - \int_\alpha^\beta \frac{f(bx)}{x} dx \\ & \stackrel{bx=t, ax=t}{=} \int_{a\alpha}^{a\beta} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt - \int_{b\alpha}^{b\beta} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt = \int_{a\alpha}^{b\alpha} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt + \int_{b\alpha}^{a\beta} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt - \int_{b\alpha}^{b\beta} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt \\ & = \int_{a\alpha}^{b\alpha} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt - \int_{a\beta}^{b\beta} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt = f(\xi) \int_{a\alpha}^{b\alpha} \frac{1}{t} dt - f(\eta) \int_{a\beta}^{b\beta} \frac{1}{t} dt \quad (\text{积分中值定理, } \xi \in (a\alpha, b\alpha), \eta \in (a\beta, b\beta)) \\ & \quad \text{令 } \alpha \rightarrow 0, \beta \rightarrow +\infty \quad \int_0^\infty \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = [f(0) - A] \ln \frac{b}{a} \end{aligned}$$

▶

广义积分到此结束，但广义积分远远不止这些，读者也不必着急，在后续的学习中可以慢慢增加广度和深度。

数项级数

正项级数

Example:

$$\text{讨论 } \sum_{n=1}^\infty \left(\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \times \frac{1}{n} \right) \text{ 的敛散性}$$

◀

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{根据 Wallis 公式: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2n+1} \left[\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \right]^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \times \frac{1}{n} \right) / \frac{1}{n^{3/2}} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \\ & \text{根据比较判别法, 原级数收敛} \end{aligned}$$

▶

Example:

$$\text{证明: } \sum_{n=1}^\infty \left[\frac{1}{n} - \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right] \text{ 收敛}$$

◀

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{n} - \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) < \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1} < \frac{1}{n^2} \\ & \text{极限形式: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left[\frac{1}{n} - \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right]}{\frac{1}{n^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

▶

Corollary1:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{设 } a_n, b_n > 0 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = a \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = b \\ & \text{若 } ab < 1 \quad \sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n b_n \text{ 收敛} \\ & \text{若 } ab > 1 \quad \sum_{n=1}^\infty a_n b_n \text{ 发散} \end{aligned}$$



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = a \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = a \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n b_n} = ab \quad \text{使用 } Cauchy \text{ 判别法即得出结论}$$



Example:

$$\text{设 } a_1 > 2 \quad a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(a_n + \frac{2}{a_n}) \quad \text{证明 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{1}{a_{n+1}}) \text{ 收敛}$$



$$\text{容易得到 } a_n > \sqrt{2} \quad \text{故 } a_{n+1} - a_n = \frac{1}{a_n} - \frac{a_n}{2} < 0 \Rightarrow a_{n+1} < a_n$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n}) \text{ 为正项级数, 其部分和 } \sum_{n=1}^m (\frac{1}{a_{n+1}} - \frac{1}{a_n}) = \frac{1}{a_{m+1}} - \frac{1}{a_1} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \quad \text{故收敛}$$



比较判别法 **Example1:**

$$a_0 = 1 \quad a_n = \sin a_{n-1} \quad n = 1, 2, \dots \quad \text{证明: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 发散}$$



$$\frac{1}{a_n^2} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 a_{n-1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{\tan^2 a_{n-1}} < 1 + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}^2}$$

$$\text{故 } \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k^2} < n + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{a_k^2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{a_n^2} < n + 1 \Rightarrow a_n > \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}}$$

$$\text{由于 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1}} \text{ 发散, 故 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 发散}$$



Thinking:

$$\text{在上题的条件下, 讨论 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^p \text{ 的敛散性}$$

$$(hint: \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n^2 = 3)$$

积分判别法 **Example2:**

$$\text{讨论 } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^p} \text{ 的敛散性}$$



$$p > 1 \text{ 时, } \int_2^n \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} dx = \int_2^3 + \int_3^4 + \dots + \int_{n-1}^n > \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(\ln k)^p} \quad (\text{可以用函数图像的面积来理解})$$

$$\int_2^n \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^p} dx = \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln n} \frac{1}{t^p} dt < \frac{1}{p-1} \times \frac{1}{(\ln 2)^{p-1}}$$

$$\text{故 } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(\ln n)^p} = \frac{1}{2(\ln 2)^p} + \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(\ln k)^p} < \frac{1}{2(\ln 2)^p} + \frac{1}{p-1} \times \frac{1}{(\ln 2)^{p-1}} \quad \text{有界,}$$

根据'正项级数有界即收敛'可以得出 $p > 1$ 时原级数收敛

$p \leq 1$ 时, 该级数对应的反常积分发散, 故原级数发散.



定理:

设 $\{a_n\}$ 单调减少 ($a_n \geq 0$) 则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} 2^n a_{2^n}$ 有相同的敛散性



$$\text{设 } \sum_{n=1}^n a_n = S_n \quad \sum_{n=1}^n 2^n a_{2^n} = S'_n$$

$$S_{2^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{2^n} a_n < a_1 + 2a_2 + \dots + 2^{n-1}a_{2^{n-1}} \text{ (并项放缩)}$$

故 $S_n < S_{2^n} < a_1 + S'_n$ 根据比较判别法, 若 S'_n 收敛, 则 S_n 收敛

$$S_{2^n} > a_1 + a_2 + 2a_4 + \dots + 2^{n-1}a_{2^n} \geq \frac{1}{2}(2a_2 + \dots + 2^n a_{2^n}) = \frac{1}{2}S'_n$$

根据比较判别法, 若 S'_n 发散则 S_{2^n} 发散即 S_n 发散



推论:

设 $\{a_n\}$ 单调减少 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{2n}}{a_n} = \gamma$ 则

$$\gamma < \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\gamma > \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 发散}$$

进阶版的 $d' Alembert$ 判别法



$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2a_{2n}}{a_n} = 2\gamma \quad \text{设 } n = 2^n \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2a_{2^{n+1}}}{a_{2^n}} = 2\gamma = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2^{n+1}a_{2^{n+1}}}{2^n a_{2^n}}$$

$$\text{设 } b_n = 2^n a_n \quad \text{则 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} = 2\gamma$$

根据 $d' Alembert$ 判别法即可以获得 b_n 的敛散性 由根据上题的定理即得出最终结论



注:事实上这个推论很有用处,例如Example2就可以用该推论直接得出结果, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ 也可以用推论来证明其收敛性,证明留给读者.

Example3:

讨论 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{p \ln n}{n})^n$ 的敛散性



$$(1 - \frac{p \ln n}{n})^n = e^{n \ln(1 - \frac{p \ln n}{n})} \xrightarrow{\text{Taylor公式}} e^{-p \ln n - \frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2 \ln^2 n}{n} + o(\frac{\ln^2 n}{n})} = \frac{1}{n^p} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \frac{p^2 \ln^2 n}{n} + o(\frac{\ln^2 n}{n})}$$

由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{\frac{1}{n^p}} = 1$, 故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - \frac{p \ln n}{n})^n$ 与 p 级数 有相同的敛散性



Example4:

设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n$ 且 $a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n$

若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n$ 收敛

则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛 (a_n, b_n, c_n 不一定是正项级数)



根据已知可推出: $c_n - b_n \geq 0$ $c_n - a_n \geq 0$ $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (c_n - a_n)$ 收敛 $0 \leq c_n - b_n \leq c_n - a_n$

故 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (c_n - b_n)$ 收敛 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [c_n - (c_n - b_n)]$ 故收敛



Example5:

设 $a_n > 0$ $S_n = \sum a_n$ 证明 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{S_n^2}$ 收敛



设 $A_n = \sum_{n=1}^n \frac{a_n}{S_n^2} = \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{S_2 - S_1}{S_2^2} + \dots + \frac{S_n - S_{n-1}}{S_n^2} < \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{S_2 - S_1}{S_1 S_2} + \dots + \frac{S_n - S_{n-1}}{S_{n-1} S_n}$
 $= \frac{2}{a_1} - \frac{1}{S_n} \leq \frac{2}{a_1}$
 A_n 有界, 故原正项级数收敛



Thinking:

证明 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{S_n^p}$ 在 $p > 1$ 时收敛

(hint: $\int_{S_{n-1}}^{S_n} \frac{1}{x^p} > \frac{a_n}{S_n^p}$)

Example6:

设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散且 $a_n > 0$ 证明: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{S_n}$ 发散



$\sum_{n=n+1}^m \frac{a_n}{S_n} > \frac{1}{S_m} (S_m - S_n) = 1 - \frac{S_n}{S_m}$
 $\forall n \exists m > n$ s.t. $\frac{S_n}{S_m} < \frac{1}{2}$ i.e. $1 - \frac{S_n}{S_m} > \frac{1}{2}$
 根据 Cauchy 准则 该无穷级数发散



Thinking:

证明： $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{S_n^p}$ 在 $p \leq 1$ 时发散
 (hint: $\frac{a_n}{S_n^p} > \frac{a_n}{S_n}$)

Example7:

设 $\{a_n\}$ 是单调递增正数列, 证明: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} - 1)$ 收敛的充分必要条件是 $\{a_n\}$ 有界

◀

先证明充分性: $\sum_{n=1}^n (\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} - 1) = \frac{a_2 - a_1}{a_1} + \frac{a_3 - a_2}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{a_n} < \frac{a_{n+1} - a_1}{a_1} < \frac{a}{a_1} (a = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n)$

再证明必要性: 用反证法, 若 $\{a_n\}$ 无界, 那么 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = +\infty$

那么 $\sum_{n=1}^m (\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} - 1) > 1 - \frac{a_{m+1}}{a_{m+1}}$, 同上题可证明原级数发散, 矛盾!

▶

Example8:

证明: $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2 \sin^2 x} dx$ 发散(陈纪修书本例题的另一种做法)

◀

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi} \frac{1}{1+x^2 \sin^2 x} dx &> \int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi} \frac{1}{1+(n\pi)^2 \sin^2 x} dx = \int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi} \frac{1}{[(n\pi)^2 + 1] \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{[(n\pi)^2 + 1] \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\frac{1}{\cos^2 x}}{1 + (\sqrt{n^2 \pi^2 + 1} \tan x)^2} dx \\ &\stackrel{t = (\sqrt{n^2 \pi^2 + 1} \tan x)}{=} \frac{2}{\sqrt{n^2 \pi^2 + 1}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n^2 \pi^2 + 1}} \\ \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2 \sin^2 x} dx &> \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n^2 \pi^2 + 1}} \\ \text{因为 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{n^2 \pi^2 + 1}} &\text{ 发散, 故原广义积分发散} \end{aligned}$$

▶

正项级数到此为止, 正项级数作为数列级数中最基本的一节读者必须要吃透掌握

任意项级数

首先, 给出一个令人兴奋的结论:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n} = \frac{\pi - x}{2} \quad (0 < x \leq 2\pi)$$

事实上, 证明这个结论需要一个引理:

$$\text{Riemann lemma (Riemann - Lebesgue lemma): } f(x) \in \mathbb{R}[a, b] \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \sin \lambda x dx = 0$$

我们会在本节最后证明这两个结论

Example1:

证明: $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}) \frac{\sin n}{n}$ 收敛

◀

$$\text{令 } a_n = \sin n, \quad b_n = \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = 0 \quad \sum_{n=1}^M \sin n \quad \text{有界, 下面证明 } b_n \text{ 单调递减}$$

$$\frac{b_n}{b_{n+1}} = \frac{(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+1})(n+1) - 1}{(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+1})n} = \frac{n+1}{n} - \frac{1}{(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+1})n} \geq \frac{n+1}{n} - \frac{1}{n} = 1$$

故根据 *Dirichlet* 判别法, 原级数收敛.

▶

Thinking:

证明: $\frac{1}{1^{1/4}} - \frac{1}{2^{1/3}} + \frac{1}{3^{1/4}} - \frac{1}{4^{1/3}} + \dots + \frac{1}{(2n+1)^{1/4}} - \frac{1}{(2n)^{1/3}} + \dots$ 该无穷级数发散

进一步地, 讨论 $\frac{1}{1^p} - \frac{1}{2^q} + \frac{1}{3^p} - \frac{1}{4^q} \dots$ 的敛散性

◀

$$\text{令 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^+ = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^p} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^- = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k)^q}$$

当 $p > 1, q > 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^+, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^-$ 都收敛, 知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 绝对收敛 (见下文 *Theorem 3*)

当 $p > 1, q \leq 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^+$ 收敛, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^-$ 发散, 知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 发散, 同理 $p \leq 1, q > 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 也发散

当 $0 < p = q \leq 1$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 为交错级数, 且 $\{a_n\}$ 单调下降趋于 0, 故级数收敛, 进一步地我们可以很快推出是条件收敛

当 $0 < p \neq q \leq 1$ 时, 将原级数写成

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(2n-1)^p} - \frac{1}{(2n)^q} \right] &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{(n+1)}}{n^p} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^p} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(2n)^p} - \frac{1}{(2n)^q} \right] \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^p} &\text{ 收敛, 当 } p \leq q \text{ 时, 由 } \frac{1}{(2n)^p} - \frac{1}{(2n)^q} = \frac{(2n)^{q-p} - 1}{(2n)^q} \geq \frac{2^{p-q} - 1}{2^q} \times \frac{1}{n^q} \end{aligned}$$

由比较判别法可得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(2n)^p} - \frac{1}{(2n)^q} \right]$ 发散, 同理, 当 $p > q$ 时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(2n)^p} - \frac{1}{(2n)^q} \right]$ 发散, 所以此时原级数发散

当 p, q 中有一个不大于 0 时, 由于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \neq 0$, 故级数发散.

综上所述有: $p > 1, q > 1$ 时原级数绝对收敛; $0 < p = q \leq 1$ 时原级数条件收敛; 其他情形下, 级数发散.

▶

Example 2:

$$\text{证明: } \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n} + (-1)^{n-1}} \quad \text{发散}$$

◀

我们使用 *Taylor* 公式 来证明

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} \times \frac{1}{1 - \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}}} = \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} \times \left[1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right] \\ &= \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{(-1)^n}{n^{3/2}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{3/2}}\right) \end{aligned}$$

我们知道第一项, 第三项, 第四项的无穷级数都是收敛的, 而第二项的无穷级数是发散的, 那么原无穷级数发散



Example3:

证明 :

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 条件收敛} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \text{ 绝对收敛} \quad \text{则} \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n) \text{ 条件收敛}$$



$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 条件收敛} : \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N_1 \quad \forall m > n > N_1 : \left| \sum_{n=n+1}^m a_n \right| < \varepsilon \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \text{ 绝对收敛} : \forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N_2 \quad \forall m > n > N_2 : \left| \sum_{n=n+1}^m b_n \right| < \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

取 $N = \max\{N_1, N_2\}$, 再根据 *Cauchy* 准则 即证明 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n + b_n)$ 收敛

$$\text{又有} \quad |a_n + b_n| > |a_n| - |b_n|, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 条件收敛} : \exists \varepsilon > 0 \quad \forall N_1 \quad \exists m > n > N_1 : \sum_{n=n+1}^m |a_n| > \varepsilon \dots$$

后续请读者补充.



下面给出三个定理:

Theorem1:

$$\text{设正项级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 收敛, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n' \text{ 是其变序级数, 则 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n' \text{ 收敛且和不变}$$

Theorem2:

$$\text{设 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 绝对收敛, } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n' \text{ 是变序级数, 则 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n' \text{ 也绝对收敛且和不变}$$

Theorem3:

$$\text{设 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \text{ 条件收敛, 则 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^+, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^- \text{ 都发散至 } +\infty \text{ (参考陈纪修 p32)}$$

Example3:

$$\text{讨论: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left(\frac{1 \times 3 \times \dots \times (2n-1)}{2 \times 4 \times \dots \times 2n} \right)^p \text{ 的敛散性}$$



注意到: $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} < \frac{1 \times 3 \times \dots \times (2n-1)}{2 \times 4 \times \dots \times 2n} = a_n < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2n+1}}$
 因为 $\frac{n-1}{n} < \frac{n}{n+1}$ $a_n \geq \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \dots \times \frac{2n-2}{2n-1}$ 故 $a_n^2 \geq \frac{1}{4n} \Rightarrow a_n \geq \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}}$ 第二个不等式同理可得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0 \quad a_{n+1} < a_n$$

当 $p > 0$ 时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n^p = 0$ $a_{n+1}^p < a_n^p$ 根据 *Leibniz* 判别法, 级数收敛

当 $p \leq 0$ 时 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n^p \neq 0$ 故原级数发散

当 $0 < p \leq 2$ 时 由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{p/2}}$ 发散, 故 $\frac{1}{2n^{p/2}} < |a_n|^p < \frac{1}{(2n+1)^{p/2}}$ 发散, 原级数条件收敛

当 $p > 2$ 时原级数绝对收敛

该题还可以用 *Raabe* 判别法请读者自行思考



Riemann Theorem(*):

设 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 条件收敛, a 是任意实数 (包括 $\pm \infty$), 必定存在着通过变更次序得到 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n'$, 使得 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n' = a$

(证明省略, 参考陈纪修 p34, 虽然大概率看不懂, 这个引理不作要求)

下面的推论是有用的

Corollary 1:

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty]$ 单调 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛 则 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} h \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(nh) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$



不妨设 $f(x)$ 单调增, 对 $\forall h > 0$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{(k-1)h}^{kh} f(x) dx \leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{(k-1)h}^{kh} f(kh) dx = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} hf(kh) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{kh}^{(k+1)h} f(kh) dx \\ &\leq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{kh}^{(k+1)h} f(x) dx = \int_h^{+\infty} f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛, 故 $\lim_{h \rightarrow \infty} \int_h^{+\infty} f(x) dx = 0$, 有夹逼定理知

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} h \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f(nh) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$



应用上题推论求极限:

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow 1^-} (1-t) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{1+t^n}$$



$$\text{令 } t = e^{-h} \quad \text{原极限} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} (1 - e^{-h}) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-nh}}{1 + e^{-nh}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1 - e^{-h}}{h} \times h \times \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-nh}}{1 + e^{-nh}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{运用上述推论, 令 } f(x) &= \frac{e^{-x}}{1 + e^{-x}} = \frac{1}{e^x + 1}, \text{原极限} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{e^{-h} - 1}{-h} \times \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{e^x + 1} dx \\ &= \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$



好吧,用Riemann引理证明 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n} = \frac{\pi - x}{2} \quad (0 < x \leq 2\pi)$ 的方法我没有记,也没能找到,所以欢迎大家来

补充,下面给出一种幂级数和欧拉公式证明的方法:

$$(Euler\ equation): e^{i\theta} = \cos\theta + i\sin\theta$$

现在我们求 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n}$ 其实就是求 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{inx}}{n}$ 的虚部

我们知道函数 $-\ln(1-x)$ 的幂级数为 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n}$, 用 e^{ix} 来代替 x

(注意到级数的收敛域是以原点为圆心半径为1的圆盘去掉1这个点, 所以 x 不能取 2π 的整数倍)

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{inx}}{n} &= -\ln(1 - e^{ix}) = -\ln(1 - \cos x - i\sin x) \\ &= -\ln\left(2\sin\frac{x}{2}\right) - \ln\left(\sin\frac{x}{2} - i\cos\frac{x}{2}\right) = -\ln\left(2\sin\frac{x}{2}\right) - \ln\left(\cos\frac{x-\pi}{2} + i\sin\frac{x-\pi}{2}\right) \\ &= -\ln\left(2\sin\frac{x}{2}\right) + \frac{\pi-x}{2}i \quad (*) \end{aligned}$$

(注意转化到这一步, 只有 $x \in [0, 2\pi]$ 才成立)

取虚部, 我们得到了等式:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin nx}{n} = \frac{\pi - x}{2} \quad x \in [0, 2\pi]$$

对于其他点, 如果 x 是 2π 的整数倍, 显然可以看出值为0, 如果不是, 那么对上面的结果进行以 2π 为周期的周期延拓就好了

$$\text{又顺手得到了一个等式 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos nx}{n} = -\ln\left(2\sin\frac{x}{2}\right) \quad x \in [0, 2\pi]$$

最后, 看到形如 $\sin nx$ 对 n 的求和, 去尝试用一下 *Euler* 公式说不定会带来惊喜.

最后最后, 如果你学了 *Fourier* 级数, 你会惊奇发现其中的联系, 这个级数事实上就是所对应的线性函数的 *Fourier* 级数!

该证明方法来自知乎: [\(16 封私信 / 74 条消息\) 请问 \$\sum\(\sin x/x\)\$ 的敛散性如何? - 知乎\(zhihu.com\)](#)

任意项级数到此结束, 之后一节是无穷乘积, 王lt教授将陈纪修教材中的无穷乘积作为了选学部分, 里面也有很多十分有意思的结论, 有兴趣的读者可以自行阅读书籍和参考资料.

函数项级数

一致收敛 Def.

Example:

$$f_n(x) = (1-x)x^n \quad \text{证明 } f_n(x) \text{ 一致收敛于 } 0$$

◀

$$|(1-x)x^n - 0| = (1-x)x^n = \frac{1}{n} \times n \times (1-x)x^n \leq \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{n(1-x) + nx}{n+1} \right)^{n+1} \leq \frac{1}{n}$$

▶

函数项级数判别法

Example:

$$\text{证明: } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin x \sin nx}{\sqrt{n+x}} \text{ 在 } [0, +\infty) \text{ 一致收敛}$$

◀

$$u_n(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+x}} \quad v_n(x) = \sin x \sin nx \quad u_n(x) < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \quad u_n(x) \text{ 单调递减一致收敛于 } 0$$

$$\left| \sum_{n=1}^n \sin x \sin nx \right| = \left| \cos \frac{x}{2} \right| \left| \cos \frac{x}{2} - \cos \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right) x \right| \leq 2$$

根据 *Dirichlet* 判别法该级数在 $[0, +\infty)$ 一致收敛

▷

Theorem:

$f_n(x)$ 在 I 上一致连续, 且一致收敛于 $f(x)$, 则 $f(x)$ 在 I 上一致连续

◁

$\forall \varepsilon > 0 \quad \exists N : |f_N(x) - f(x)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \quad |f_N(y) - f(y)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$, 又因为一致收敛有:

$\exists \delta > 0 \quad |x - y| < \delta \quad |f_N(x) - f_N(y)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$, 当 $|x - y| < \delta$ 时

$$|f(x) - f(y)| \leq |f(x) - f_N(x)| + |f_N(x) - f_N(y)| + |f_N(y) - f(y)| < \varepsilon$$

▷

关于一致连续中极限符号与积分符号和微分交换顺序这里不作赘述, 但是重要的性质, 读者一定要吃透理解(其实是上课摸鱼笔记没怎么记)

幂级数和 Taylor 展开

Example1:

将函数 $f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$ 展开成 *Maclaurin* 级数

◁

$$f'(x) = (1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \quad x \in (-1, 1) \quad \text{则} \quad f'(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{2n}$$

对任意 $x \in (-1, 1)$ 由 0 到 x 积分

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) - f(0) &= \int_0^x f'(t) dt = \int_0^x 1 dt + \int_0^x \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} t^{2n} \right] dt \\ &= x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} = f(x) \end{aligned}$$

▷

Example2:

求幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{2^{n+1}} x^{2n}$ 的和函数

◁

容易求得此级数的收敛域为 $(-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$

法一: 由于 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^{2n+1} = \frac{t}{1-t^2} \quad t \in (-1, 1)$ 对该式逐项求导得:

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (2n+1)t^{2n} = \frac{1+t^2}{(1-t^2)^2} \quad \text{将} \quad t = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \text{代入上式得:} \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{2^{n+1}} x^{2n} = \frac{2+x^2}{(2-x^2)^2} \quad x \in (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$$

法二: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n = \frac{1}{1-t} \quad t \in (-1, 1) \Rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} nt^n = \frac{t}{(1-t)^2} \quad t \in (-1, 1)$ 当 $x \in (-\sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2})$ 时

$$S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{2n+1}{2^{n+1}} x^{2n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right)^n + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right)^n \quad \text{将两个式子分别用上述公式代入即可得到答案.}$$

**Example3:**

$$\text{由 } \ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n \quad \text{收敛域为 } (-1, 1]$$

求 $\ln 2$ 的级数展开式



$$\ln(1+x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n \quad \text{收敛域为 } (-1, 1]$$

由 *Abel* 第二定理, 和函数在 $(-1, 1]$ 连续, 所以有:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \ln(1+x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} x^n \right)$$

$$\text{所以 } \ln 2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n}$$

**Example4:**

$$\text{求级数 } \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{8} - \frac{1}{11} + \dots \text{ 的和}$$



$$\text{原级数} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{3n-1} \quad \text{考虑幂级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{3n-1} x^{3n-1} \quad \text{收敛区域为 } (-1, 1] \quad \text{设和函数为 } S(x)$$

由 *Abel* 第二定理, 和函数 $S(x)$ 在 $(-1, 1]$ 上连续, 所以原级数 $= S(1)$

$$S'(x) = \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{3n-1} x^{3n-1} \right)' = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{3n-2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{3n+1} = \frac{x}{1+x^3} \quad x \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\text{所以 } S(x) = \int_0^x S'(t) dt = \int_0^x \frac{t}{1+t^3} dt \quad S(1) = \int_0^1 \frac{t}{1+t^3} dt = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9} \pi - \frac{1}{3} \ln 2 \quad (\text{具体计算有点繁琐})$$

**Example5:**

$$\text{证明: } e^x + e^{-x} \leq 2e^{\frac{x^2}{2}} \quad x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$$



$$e^x + e^{-x} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{(2n)!} \leq 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2^n n!} = 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(\frac{x^2}{2} \right)^n = 2e^{\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$(\text{注: } (2n)! = 1 \times 2 \times \dots \times n \times \dots (2n) > 2^n n!)$$

**Example6:**

$$\text{设 } x > 0 \quad \text{证明: } \boxed{0 < e^x - \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n < e^x \frac{x^2}{2n}} \quad n \text{ 是正整数} \quad (\text{Kloosterman不等式})$$



$$e^x = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} x^k \quad (1 + \frac{x}{n})^n = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}(1 - \frac{1}{n})x^2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n!}(1 - \frac{1}{n}) \dots (1 - \frac{n-1}{n})x^n$$

$$= 1 + x + \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{1}{k!}(1 - \frac{1}{n}) \dots (1 - \frac{k-1}{n})x^k$$

$$\text{所以 } e^x - (1 + \frac{x}{n})^n = \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k!} x^k = \sum_{k=2}^n [1 - (1 - \frac{1}{n}) \dots (1 - \frac{k-1}{n})] \frac{x^k}{k!}$$

$$\text{由 Bernoulli 不等式 } (1 - \frac{1}{n}) \dots (1 - \frac{k-1}{n}) \geq 1 - (\frac{1}{n} + \dots + \frac{k-1}{n}) = 1 - \frac{k(k-1)}{2n}$$

$$\text{且 } k > n \text{ 时 } \frac{1}{k!} < \frac{1}{2n(k-2)!} \quad \text{所以有}$$

$$e^x - (1 + \frac{x}{n})^n \leq \sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{x^k}{k!} + \frac{x^2}{2n} \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{x^{k-2}}{(k-2)!} \leq \frac{x^2}{2n} (\sum_{k=n+1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{k-2}}{(k-2)!} + \sum_{k=2}^n \frac{x^{k-2}}{(k-2)!}) = \frac{x^2}{2n} e^x$$

▷

Example7:

$$\text{证明: } \frac{5}{2}\pi < \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\sin x} dx < 2\pi e^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

◁

$$e^x = 1 + x + \frac{1}{2!}x^2 + \frac{1}{3!}x^3 + \frac{1}{4!}e^{\xi}x^4 \geq 1 + x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{6}x^3$$

$$\text{注意到: } \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x dx = \begin{cases} 0 & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x dx & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{一方面有: } \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\sin x} dx > \int_0^{2\pi} (1 + \sin x + \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 x + \frac{1}{6}\sin^3 x) dx = \frac{5}{2}\pi$$

$$\text{另一方面: } e^{\sin x} = 1 + \sin x + \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 x + \dots \quad \text{等式右端是一致收敛的, 则可逐项积分}$$

$$\text{所以: } \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\sin x} dx = 2\pi + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 x dx + \frac{1}{4!} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^4 x dx + \dots$$

$$< 2\pi + (\frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{4!} + \dots) \times \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^2 x dx = 2\pi + \pi \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n)!}$$

$$= 2\pi(1 + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2!} + \frac{1}{2 \cdot 4!} + \dots) < 2\pi(1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2!}(\frac{1}{4})^2 + \frac{1}{3!}(\frac{1}{4})^3 + \dots) = 2\pi e^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

▷

Example8:

$$\text{求 } \frac{1}{x^2 - x - 2} \quad \text{在 } x = 1 \text{ 处的 Taylor 展开式}$$

◁

$$\frac{1}{x^2 - x - 2} = \frac{1}{3}(-\frac{1}{2-x} - \frac{1}{1+x}) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3} [(-1)^{n+1} \frac{1}{2^{n+1}} - 1] (x-1)^n \quad x \in (0, 2)$$

▷

Example9:

$$\text{将 } f(x) = \ln x \text{ 展开成 } \frac{x-1}{x+1} \text{ 的幂级数}$$

◁

$$\text{设 } t = \frac{x-1}{x+1} \text{ 得 } x = \frac{1+t}{1-t} \quad \text{当 } x \in (0, +\infty) \quad t \in (-1, 1)$$

$$\ln x = \ln(1+t) - \ln(1-t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} t^n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} t^n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n-1} t^{2n-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n-1} \left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)^n$$

▷

Example10:

$$\text{设 } f(x) = \frac{1}{3+5x-2x^2} \quad \text{求 } f^{(n)}(0) \quad (\text{参见陈纪修例题10.4.3})$$

◁

$$f(x) \text{ 的幂级数展开式为: } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{7} \left(\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} - (-2)^{n+1} \right) x^n \quad \text{又 } f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

$$\text{所以 } f^{(n)}(0) = \frac{n!}{7} \left(\frac{1}{3^{n+1}} - (-2)^{n+1} \right) \quad \text{这里运用了幂级数展开的唯一性}$$

▷

Example11:

$$\text{求 } (\arcsin x)^{(n)} \Big|_{x=0}$$

◁

$$\arcsin x = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1} \quad \text{Maclaurin 展开式} \rightarrow f(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(0)}{n!} x^n$$

$$n=1 \text{ 时 } f'(0) = 1$$

$$n=2k \text{ 时 } f^{(2k)}(0) = 0$$

$$n=2k+1 \text{ 时 } f^{(2k+1)}(0) = \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!} \frac{1}{2k+1} (2k+1)! = [(2k-1)!!]^2$$

▷

Conclusion:

$$(1+x)^\alpha \quad \alpha \notin \mathbb{N}^* \quad \text{在 } x=0 \text{ 点的泰勒公式为: } f(x) = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n \quad \binom{\alpha}{n} = \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!}$$

◁

$$\text{由于 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left| \frac{\alpha-n}{n+1} \right| = 1 \quad \text{所以收敛半径 } R=1 \quad r_n(x) = \frac{f^{(n+1)}(\theta x)}{n!} x^{n+1} (1-\theta)^n \quad 0 < \theta < 1$$

$$r_n(x) = (n+1) \binom{\alpha}{n+1} x^{n+1} \left(\frac{1-\theta}{1+\theta x} \right)^n (1+\theta x)^{\alpha-1}$$

$$(\text{注: } f^{(n+1)}(\theta x) = (1+\theta x)^{\alpha-(n+1)} = (1+\theta x)^{\alpha-1} \left(\frac{1}{1+\theta x} \right)^n)$$

$$\text{当 } |x| < 1 \text{ 时 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (n+1) \binom{\alpha}{n+1} x^{n+1} \text{ 收敛} \quad \text{故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (n+1) \binom{\alpha}{n+1} x^{n+1} = 0$$

$$0 < \left(\frac{1-\theta}{1+\theta x} \right)^n < \left(\frac{1-\theta}{1-\theta} \right)^n = 1 \quad 0 \leq (1+\theta x)^{\alpha-1} \leq \begin{cases} (1+|x|)^{\alpha-1} & \alpha \geq 1 \\ (1-|x|)^{\alpha-1} & \alpha < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} r_n(x) = 0 \quad \text{故一定存在 Taylor 展开式}$$

接下来讨 $(1+x)^\alpha$ 的幂级数在端点的收敛情况

$$1. \quad \alpha \leq -1 \text{ 时 } |u_n| = \left| \binom{\alpha}{n} \right| = \frac{-\alpha(1-\alpha)\dots(n-1-\alpha)}{n!} \geq \frac{n!}{n!} = 1$$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n \neq 0$ 所以在 $x = \pm 1$ 发散

$$2. \quad -1 < \alpha < 0 \text{ 时 } \text{若 } x = -1$$

$$(-1)^n \binom{\alpha}{n} = \frac{-\alpha(-\alpha+1)\dots(-\alpha+n-1)}{n!} = \frac{|\alpha|(|\alpha|+1)\dots(|\alpha|+n-1)}{n!}$$

$$= |\alpha| \frac{|\alpha|+1}{1} \frac{|\alpha|+2}{2} \dots \geq \frac{|\alpha|}{n} \quad \text{所以 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} (-1)^n \text{ 发散}$$

$$\text{若 } x = 1 \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} = 1 + \alpha + \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)}{2!} + \dots \text{ 是交错级数}$$

$$\left| \binom{\alpha}{n} \right| = \left| \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} \right| \geq \left| \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} \right| \frac{\alpha-n}{n+1} = \left| \binom{\alpha}{n+1} \right| \quad \text{故单调减少}$$

$$\left| \binom{\alpha}{n} \right| = \frac{\alpha}{1} \times \frac{1-\alpha}{2} \times \dots \times \frac{n-1-\alpha}{n} = \alpha \left(1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{2}\right) \dots \left(1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{n}\right)$$

$$e^{\ln \left| \binom{\alpha}{n} \right|} = \exp \sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left(1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{k}\right)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \ln \left(1 - \frac{1+\alpha}{k}\right) \rightarrow -\infty \quad \text{所以 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |u_n| = 0$$

根据 *Leibniz* 判别法可知级数收敛

$$3. \quad \alpha > 0 \text{ 时 } \text{对于 } x = \pm 1 \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{|u_n|}{|u_{n+1}|} - 1 \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{n+1}{n-\alpha} - 1 \right) = 1 + \alpha > 1$$

根据 *Raabe* 判别法 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$ 收敛

$$\text{综上所述, } (1+x)^\alpha = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{\alpha}{n} x^n : \begin{cases} x \in (-1, 1) & \alpha \leq -1 \\ x \in (-1, 1] & -1 < \alpha < 0 \\ x \in [-1, 1] & \alpha > 0 \end{cases}$$



Cases:

$$\alpha = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ 时: } \frac{\alpha(\alpha-1)\dots(\alpha-n+1)}{n!} = \frac{(-\frac{1}{2})(-\frac{1}{2}-1)\dots(-\frac{1}{2}-n+1)}{n!} = (-1)^n \frac{1 \times 3 \times \dots \times (2n-1)}{2^n \times n!}$$

$$= (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \quad \text{故 } (1+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^n$$

$$\text{由上式可推出: } 1. \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{2n}$$

$$2. \quad \arcsin x = x + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \frac{1}{2n+1} x^{2n+1}$$

$$3. \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} x^{2n}$$

其中 2 在 $x = \pm 1$ 时收敛 根据 *Raabe* 判别法 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = \frac{3}{2} > 1$ 收敛 (参考陈纪修下 p21)

$$\text{因此我们可以获得一个关于 } \pi \text{ 的等式: } \frac{\pi}{2} = 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n+1)(2n)!!}$$

函数项级数到此为止, 这依旧是十分重要的一章, 可以说数分 II 上的所有内容都是重中之重。接下来王lt老师花了3节课简单讲授了一下 Fourier 级数, 但是由于 Fourier 级数相对而言比较困难, 故数学分析 II 的笔记就到此结束。

(貌似还有多元函数, 相信聪明的读者在这章内不会遇到很多困难, 在之后的隐函数定理需要掌握)

