做粉分型业年

)消筝大学 数 学 作 业 纸

班级: WJF-HW 姓名: 姚子30 编号: 赵獅名 科目: 2023040163

(. 判断下到近路里了一般还像

(1) $f(x) = Y \leq x \leq (0 \leq X \leq + \infty)$ (2) $f(x) = \frac{X+1}{(x-X^2)} (-1 < X < 1)$

解: (1) 2. 及全年1. $\forall S>0$. Too $Q_n = 2n\pi + \frac{1}{2n\pi}$. $b_n = 2n\pi + \frac{2}{6n\pi}$

RI MEREND, ICA-INI = III INX ED , BLE 3 NOO, VANN, ICA-BAICS

19 fron) = $(2n\pi + \frac{1}{2n\pi}) sm \frac{1}{2n\pi}$, $f(b_n) = (2n\pi + \frac{2}{(2n\pi)}) sm \frac{2}{(2n\pi)}$ lim f(an)= 1. lim f(bn) = 2 , \$ = 11,00, Vn>N, [an-bn]=80 1f(cn)-f(bn) = [

用地 机不为一位色线

(2) 足. 图为 fix)为知何是知, 目 fi±1)存在, 图也 /im fix)=fi1). /im fix)=fi1)
x->(-1)* 可以延伸fm)至X=±1. West fix)在日,门为甚及己及,固定一夜更见

2. \frac{1}{x} \in x \in (x) = \int x^2 e^{-xy^2} dy, \frac{1}{x} \in '

解:由于多与秋分为有多块性可杂。

 $F'(x) = \int_{x}^{x^{2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^{-xy^{2}}) dy + 2x e^{-x(x^{2})^{2}} - e^{-x \cdot x^{2}}$ $= \int_{x}^{x^{2}} e^{-xy^{2}} \cdot (-y^{2}) dy + 2xe^{-x^{5}} - e^{-x^{3}}$ $= - \int_{x}^{x^{2}} y^{2} e^{-xy^{2}} dy + 2xe^{-x^{2}} - e^{-x^{3}}$

波f: $(R \rightarrow 1R^{\bullet})$ 可然如, $\forall x \in (R, \dot{Z}) \neq (x) = \int_{0}^{x} (x+y) f(y) dy , f \in [R]$

由我多与积分及序列交换性 解:

 $F'(x) = \int_0^x f(y)dy + (x+x)f(x) = 2xf(x) + \int_0^x f(y)dy$ F''(x) = 2[f(x) + xf(x)] + f(x) = 3f(x) + 2xf(x)

4. 384 € (1)(1R), 4 € (1)(1R), a € 1R 1 607 \ \(\partial \) \\ \(\partial \) \\\ \(\partial \) \\ \(\partial \) \\\ \(\partial \

 $u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} (\varphi(x+at) + \varphi(x-at)) + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} \psi(s) ds$

fill: 34 = a2 32

江明: 由求至与积分可定使性

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\psi'(x+at) \cdot \alpha + \psi'(x+at) (-\alpha) \right] + \frac{1}{2a} \left[\psi(x+at) \cdot \alpha - \psi(x-at) (-\alpha) \right]$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{2} \left[\psi'(x+at) - \psi'(x-at) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left(\psi'(x+at) + \psi'(x-at) \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial t^{2}} = \frac{\alpha^{2}}{2} \left[\psi''(x+at) + \psi''(x-at) \right] + \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\psi'(x+at) - \psi'(x-at) \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\psi'(x+at) + \psi'(x-at) \right] + \frac{1}{2a} \left[\psi'(x+at) - \psi'(x-at) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\psi''(x+at) + \psi''(x-at) \right] + \frac{1}{2a} \left[\psi'(x+at) - \psi'(x-at) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\psi''(x+at) + \psi''(x-at) \right] + \frac{1}{2a} \left[\psi'(x+at) - \psi'(x-at) \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\psi''(x+at) + \psi''(x-at) \right] + \frac{1}{2a} \left[\psi'(x+at) - \psi'(x-at) \right]$$

5. 记明: 广义参级的 5th sn(tx) dx 在分长的区间上对一致收敛

记用: 不久一向性, 同识及这区间为 [0,a]. 全年中, WM>0

6.6. 讨论下羽织名在所给区间上的一致收敛性。

(1)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(yx)}{(+x^2)} \frac{\cos(yx) - \cos(yx)}{(x^2)} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(x)}{\sqrt{x}} e^{-tx} dx \quad (0 \le t < +\infty)$$

解: (1) 豆文 f(x,y)= cos(xy) g(x,y)= i+xe , 其中 y ∈ [c,+∞),且 c>∞

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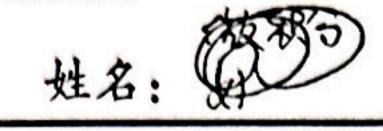
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第2页

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编号:

科目:

7. 计争下到银分:

(1)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\cot x}{x} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx$$

$$i = \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dy}{1+x^{2}y^{2}} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}y^{2}} \int_{$$

由积分积分可多段性可求。

$$\begin{aligned}
& I = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{(1+x^{2}y^{2})\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx \\
& (\pi = \sin \theta) \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{(1+y^{2})\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx \\
&= \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1+y^{2}} \frac{1}{(1+y^{2})^{2}} \frac{dz}{(1+z^{2})} \\
&= \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1+y^{2}} \frac{dz}{(1+z^{2})^{2}} \\
&= \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1+y^{2}} \frac{dz}{(1+y^{2})^{2}} \\
&= \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1+y^{2}} \frac{dz}{(1+y^{2})^{2}} \\
&= \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{0}^{1+y^{2}} \frac{dz}{(1+y^{2})^{2}} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \ln \left(\sqrt{1+y^{2}} + y \right) \Big|_{0}^{1} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\ln \left(\sqrt{1z} + 1 \right) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{b} - x^{a}}{\ln x} \sin(\ln \frac{1}{x}) dx \qquad (a.b>0)$$

$$R_{1}: \frac{x^{b} - x^{a}}{\ln x} = \int_{a}^{b} x^{b} dy . \quad R_{2} = R_{1} + R_{2} + R_{3} + R_{3}$$

$$I = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{a}^{b} x^{b} dy . \quad R_{3} = R_{3} + R_{3}$$

By
$$\chi = (0,1)$$
, $\chi \in (0,6)$, $|\chi^{\gamma} sn(h + 1)| \leq \# sn(h + 1) \chi^{\alpha}$

$$\chi \to 0 \text{ At } \lim_{k \to 0^+} sn(h(k)) \chi^{\alpha} = 0 \text{ (By shoots)}$$

图也 「sm(h(六)) xodx存在,进而 [xymh+)dx 一致44

由积分积分可支政性后

$$I = \int_{a}^{b} dy \int_{a}^{1} dx^{y} \sinh(\ln \frac{1}{x}) dx$$

$$(x = e^{-t})$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} dy \int_{b}^{+\infty} e^{-yt} \sinh t dt e^{-t} dt$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} dy \int_{c}^{+\infty} e^{-(y+t)t} \int_{a+t}^{\infty} (-\cos t + (y+t)\sin t) \int_{a}^{+\infty} \int_{a}^{\infty} dt dt$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} dy \left[\frac{e^{-(y+t)t}}{(y+t)^{2}+1} (-\cos t + (y+t)\sin t) \right]_{a}^{+\infty} \int_{a+t}^{\infty} \frac{dy}{2^{2}+1} = \arctan(b+t) - \arctan(a+t)$$

(3).
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^{2}} - e^{-6x^{2}}}{x} dx \quad (a.6.50)$$

解:
$$e^{-ax^2} - e^{-6x^2} = \int_a^b e^{-yx^2} dy$$
, *公存银分为I.则

$$I = \int_{a}^{+\infty} dx \int_{a}^{b} x e^{-4x^{2}} dy$$

= | dx | xe-4xy = | dx | xe-4xy = | xe-4x² | xe-4x² | xe-4x² | xe-4x² = 0, ta | xe-4x² | x 图此 (** xe-yx dx - 致收额.

由和分积分可到该性和

$$I = \int_{a}^{b} dy \int_{a}^{+\infty} dx \cdot x e^{-yx^{2}}$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} dy \left(\frac{1}{2y} e^{-yx^{2}} \right) \int_{a}^{+\infty} = \int_{a}^{b} dy \cdot \frac{1000}{2y} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{b}{a} \right)$$

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班级: WJF-H 姓名:

编号:

科目:

(4) Stoo xe-ax2 snlyx)dx

bx ≥0, y∈ (R, \$ frx.y) = re-ax2 sin(xy)

(R) 24 = x2e-ex202x4.

|f(x,y)| = xe-ax2, |f). af(x,y)| = x2e-ax2,

TE Jan xe-ax2 dx, Jan x2e-ax2 dx 的较级, 风面可知

「 で f(x,y)dx, 「 ** が(xy)dx も)マチリモルーなりなる

由于产职名文技乐了正正了了,且YYEIR.有

$$I'(y) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2}e^{-ax^{2}}\cos(yx)dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} (x^{2} - \frac{1}{2a})e^{-ax^{2}}\cos(yx)dx$$

 $= \frac{\chi e^{-\alpha x^2}}{-2a} \left(\frac{\cos(yx)}{\cos(yx)}\right)^{\frac{1}{420}} - \int_{0}^{4\infty} \frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{4\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2} \frac{1}{\cos(x^2 + \frac{1}{2a})} \frac{1}{\cos(x^2 + \frac{1}{2a})} \int_{0}^{4\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2} \frac{1}{\cos(x^2 + \frac{1}{2a})} \frac{1}{\cos(x^2 + \frac{1}$

 $= -\frac{4}{2a} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x \sin xy e^{-ax^{2}} dx + \frac{1}{2a} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{-ax^{2}} \sin xy \right)^{+\infty} - \frac{1}{2a} \left(\frac{1}{2} e^{$

 $= -\frac{y}{2a} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x \sin xy \, e^{-ax^{2}} dx + \frac{1}{2a} \left[-\frac{1}{y} \int_{0}^{+\infty} (-2ax) e^{-ax^{2}} \sin xy \, dx \right]$

= $\frac{7}{9}\left(-\frac{y}{2a}+\frac{1}{y}\right)$ (学可分离音量的 $dI = \frac{dy}{2cy}$, (20- y^2)

$$\frac{dI}{I} = \frac{dy}{2cy}, (2c-y^2)$$

双了=扭動为e-指。C,C为静板 I'(y)= (e-42 (1- 32)

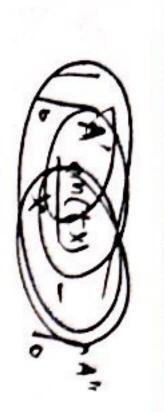
7'(0) = C

 $\sqrt{B} I'(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-cx^2} dx = \frac{1}{2\alpha^2} \Gamma(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4\alpha^2}$

「the dx (9+x2)nth は y20, n30 当をな

解: 对 n>0, (y) = $\int_{b}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(y+x^{2})^{n+1}}$. $\int_{a}^{h} (x,y) = \frac{1}{(x^{2}+y)^{n+1}}$, $\oint_{a}^{+\infty} y \in [C,+\infty)$

 $\frac{\partial y}{\partial y} = -\frac{(n+1)}{(x^2+y)^{n+2}} = -(n+1) f_{n+1}(xy)$



HE WE SHE WAS TO BE A SECOND TO SECO

图为 fn(xy)= (xzy)n+1 不过世历版正面 { 一种 , x >1. 9 (x) =

了。如外(xa) dx (xe) dx (xy) dx 28 y∈ (c.+∞) - 致收敛.

由此可知 I_n (8) 在 $(c.+\infty)$ 在设于了 $I_n(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \cdot \frac{-(n+1)}{(y+x^2y^{n+2})}$

 $[\exists R), [\exists k] L_0(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{y+x^2} = (\arctan \frac{x}{y})(\sqrt{y})^{1+\infty} = 2\sqrt{y} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{y}}$ il In(y)= Cny-an

 $\mathbb{R}^{n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \mathbb{I}_{n+1}(y) = -\frac{\mathbb{I}_{n}(y)}{n+1} = -\frac{\mathbb{I}_{n}(y)}{n+1} = -\frac{\mathbb{I}_{n}(y)}{n+1}$ $\mathbb{R}^{n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \mathbb{I}_{n+1}(y) = -\frac{\mathbb{I}_{n}(y)}{n+1} = -\frac{\mathbb{I}_{n}(y)}{n+1} = -\frac{\mathbb{I}_{n}(y)}{n+1} = -\frac{\mathbb{I}_{n}(y)}{n+1}$ $\mathbb{R}^{n} \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n}} \mathbb{I}_{n+1}(y) = -\frac{\mathbb{I}_{n}(y)}{n+1} = -\frac{\mathbb{I}_{n}(y)}{n+1}$ $P(I_n(y)) = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \frac{\pi}{2} y^{-n-\frac{1}{2}}$

(Zn)!! 空 y ー - = (シオ y > c 成立、 但 反 c -> 0+ 列加 サマンの成立。

经产生中沙漠, (3+大小山= 1(20-1)!) 1 -1-3.

司参考等分, 3. 本· 9 15. 在西西亚 · 工 发 (= 1) = 1) = 1 (C) T

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