

## 一个积分

求实积分  $I_{r,n} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{r^{2n} + x^{2n}}$ , 这里  $r > 0$ ,  $n$  是正整数.

解.

$$I_{r,n} = \frac{1}{r^{2n}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{r}\right)^{2n}} = \frac{1}{r^{2n-1}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d\left(\frac{x}{r}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{r}\right)^{2n}}$$

令  $t = \frac{x}{r}$ , 则有

$$I_{r,n} = \frac{1}{r^{2n-1}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1 + t^{2n}} = \frac{1}{r^{2n-1}} I_{1,n}.$$

故可先计算  $I_{1,n}$ . 取  $R > 1$ , 作闭曲线  $\Gamma_R: [-R, R] \cup C_R$ , 这里  $C_R: z = Re^{i\theta}, \theta \in [0, \pi]$ . 再作闭曲线积分:

$$\oint_{\Gamma_R} \frac{dz}{1 + z^{2n}} = \int_{-R}^R \frac{dx}{1 + x^{2n}} + \int_{C_R} \frac{dz}{1 + z^{2n}}.$$

由复合闭路定理, 上式等于

$$2\pi i \cdot \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res} \left[ \frac{1}{1 + z^{2n}}, z_k \right] \right\}.$$

即下列等式成立:

$$\int_{-R}^R \frac{dx}{1 + x^{2n}} + \int_{C_R} \frac{dz}{1 + z^{2n}} = 2\pi i \cdot \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res} \left[ \frac{1}{1 + z^{2n}}, z_k \right] \right\}. \quad (0.1)$$

令  $R \rightarrow +\infty$ , 由于  $\deg 1 = 0$ ,  $\deg(1 + z^{2n}) = 2n$ , 被积函数是有理分式, 其分子的次数为0, 而其分母的次数为  $2n$ , 故其分母的次数比其分子的次数至少高2次. 因而

$$\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{C_R} \frac{dz}{1 + z^{2n}} = 0.$$

在(0.1)两边取极限, 可得

$$2I_{1,n} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1 + x^{2n}} = 2\pi i \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res} \left[ \frac{1}{1 + z^{2n}}, z_k \right] \right\}.$$

即

$$I_{1,n} = \pi i \left\{ \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{Res} \left[ \frac{1}{1 + z^{2n}}, z_k \right] \right\}.$$

因

$$\operatorname{Res} \left[ \frac{1}{1 + z^{2n}}, z_k \right] = \frac{1}{2nz_k^{2n-1}},$$

由上式可得

$$I_{1,n} = \pi i \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{2nz_k^{2n-1}} = \frac{\pi i}{2n} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{z_k^{2n-1}} \right).$$

因 $z_k$ 是方程 $z^{2n} = -1$ 的根, 故 $z_k^{2n} = -1$ , 即 $\frac{1}{z_k^{2n-1}} = -z_k, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ . 因而有

$$I_{1,n} = \left( \frac{-\pi i}{2n} \right) \cdot \left( \sum_{k=1}^n z_k \right).$$

解方程:

$$z_k^{2n} = -1 = e^{\pi i} = e^{\pi i + 2(k-1)\pi i} = e^{(2k-1)\pi i}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

可得

$$z_k = e^{\frac{(2k-1)\pi i}{2n}} = \frac{e^{\frac{k\pi i}{n}}}{e^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}}}, \quad k = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

令 $q = e^{\frac{\pi i}{n}}, \theta = \frac{\pi}{2n}$ , 则 $q^n = e^{\pi i} = -1$ . 这时有

$$\begin{aligned} I_{1,n} &= \left( \frac{-\pi i}{2ne^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}}} \right) \cdot \left( \sum_{k=1}^n q^k \right) \\ &= \left( \frac{-\pi i}{2ne^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}}} \right) \cdot \frac{q(1-q^n)}{1-q} \\ &= \frac{-\pi i e^{\frac{\pi i}{n}(1-(-1))}}{2ne^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}}(1-e^{\frac{\pi i}{n}})} \\ &= \frac{-\pi i e^{\frac{\pi i}{2n}}}{n(1-e^{\frac{\pi i}{n}})} \\ &= \frac{\pi i}{n} \cdot \frac{e^{i\theta}}{(e^{2i\theta}-1)} \\ &= \frac{\frac{\pi}{2n}}{\frac{e^{2i\theta}-1}{2ie^{i\theta}}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2n \sin \frac{\pi}{2n}}. \end{aligned}$$

这里用到

$$\sin \theta = \frac{e^{i\theta} - e^{-i\theta}}{2i} = \frac{e^{2i\theta} - 1}{2ie^{i\theta}}.$$

此外，由上式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{1,n} &= \frac{-\pi i}{n} \frac{e^{i\theta}}{1-e^{2i\theta}} \\
&= \frac{-\pi i}{n} \frac{e^{i\theta}}{1-\cos 2\theta-i\sin 2\theta} \\
&= \frac{-\pi i}{n} \frac{e^{i\theta}}{2\sin^2 \theta-2i\sin \theta \cos \theta} \\
&= \frac{-\pi i}{2n} \frac{e^{i\theta}}{\sin \theta(\sin \theta-i\cos \theta)} \\
&= \frac{-\pi i}{2n} \frac{e^{i\theta}}{(-i)\sin \theta(\cos \theta+i\sin \theta)} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2n} \frac{e^{i\theta}}{\sin \theta e^{i\theta}} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2n \sin \theta} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2n \sin \frac{\pi}{2n}}.
\end{aligned}$$

从而有

$$I_{r,n} = \frac{\pi}{2nr^{2n-1} \sin \frac{\pi}{2n}}.$$

另外， $I_{1,n}$  也可以有以下方法求得：由上式可得

$$\begin{aligned}
I_{1,n} &= \frac{-\pi i}{n} \frac{e^{i\theta}}{1-e^{2i\theta}} \\
&= \frac{\pi i}{n} \frac{e^{i\theta}}{e^{2i\theta}-1} \\
&= \frac{\pi i}{n} \frac{e^{i\theta}}{\cos 2\theta-1+i\sin 2\theta} \\
&= \frac{\pi i}{n} \frac{e^{i\theta}}{-2\sin^2 \theta+i2\sin \theta \cos \theta} \\
&= \frac{\pi i}{2ni} \frac{e^{i\theta}}{\sin \theta(\cos \theta+i\sin \theta)} \\
&= \frac{\pi i}{2ni} \frac{e^{i\theta}}{\sin \theta(e^{i\theta})} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2n \sin \theta} \\
&= \frac{\frac{\pi}{2n}}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2n}}.
\end{aligned}$$