

Ex13.1 1(2)(3)(6)(7)(10)(14); 2(4)

1.判断下列反常积分的敛散性:

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{x} e^{-x} dx$$

$$LHS = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} e^{-x} dx (\text{conv.}) + \int_1^{+\infty} \sqrt{x} e^{-x} dx$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} e^{-x}}{x^{-2}} = 0$$

$$\text{而} \int_1^{+\infty} x^{-2} dx = 1$$

因此**conv**

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^4}} dx$$

$$LHS = \int_0^1 \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^4}} dx (\text{conv.}) + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^4}} dx$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^4}} / x^{-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\text{而} \int_1^{+\infty} x^{-\frac{1}{3}} = +\infty$$

因此**div**

$$(6) \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{(1-x^2)^5}} dx$$

$x = 1$ 为瑕点

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt[3]{(1-x^2)^5}} / \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{(1-x^2)^5}} = 1, \text{ LHS与} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{(1-x^2)^5}} dx \text{同敛散.}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt[3]{(1-x^2)^5}} dx = \frac{3}{4} (1-x^2)^{-\frac{2}{3}} \Big|_0^1 = +\infty$$

因此**div**

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

$x = 0$ 为瑕点

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{e^{\sqrt{x}} - 1} / \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = 1, \text{ LHS与} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \text{同敛散.}$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \Big|_0^1 = 2$$

因此**conv**

$$(10) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$x = 0$ 为瑕点

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sqrt{x}} / x^{-\frac{3}{4}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\frac{1}{4}} \ln \sin x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\tan x}}{-\frac{1}{4}x^{-\frac{5}{4}}} = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^{-\frac{3}{4}} dx = 4x^{\frac{1}{4}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 4\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

因此**conv**

$$(14) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^\mu} dx$$

$\mu \leq 0$ 时, 显然**div**

$$\mu > 0 \text{ 时, } x = 0 \text{ 为瑕点, } LHS = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\arctan x}{x^\mu} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^\mu} dx$$

$$\text{这同敛散于 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{x^{\mu-1}} dx + \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\mu} dx$$

因此 $1 < \mu < 2$ 时, **conv**, 否则**div**

2. 研究下列积分的条件收敛性与绝对收敛性:

$$(4) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2(1+x^p)} dx (p > 0)$$

$$x = 0 \text{ 为瑕点, } LHS = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2(1+x^p)} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2(1+x^p)} dx$$

$$\text{这同敛散于 } \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx + M (M > 0)$$

因此**div**

Ex13.3 1(1)(2); 2(1)(3); 3; 4(1)(2)

1. 试用两种方法计算以下极限:

$$(1) \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx$$

方法一:

$$\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} + \frac{1}{2} a^2 \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + a^2}) \Big|_{-1}^1 = \sqrt{1 + a^2} + a^2 \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 + a^2}}{-1 + \sqrt{1 + a^2}}$$

$$\text{因此 } \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = 1$$

方法二:

$$\sqrt{x^2 + a^2} \text{ 连续, 因此 } \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx \text{ 对 } a \text{ 连续, 所以 } \lim_{a \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx = \int_{-1}^1 |x| dx = 1$$

$$(2) \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_{\alpha}^{1+\alpha} \frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} dx$$

方法一:

$$\int_{\alpha}^{1+\alpha} \frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \Big|_{\alpha}^{1+\alpha}$$

$$\text{因此 } \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_{\alpha}^{1+\alpha} \frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} dx = \arctan 1 - \arctan 0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

方法二:

$$f(\alpha) = \int_{\alpha}^{1+\alpha} \frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} dx \text{ 连续, 因此 } \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_{\alpha}^{1+\alpha} \frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} dx = f(0) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

2.求 $F'(\alpha)$

$$(1) F(\alpha) = \int_{\sin \alpha}^{\cos \alpha} e^{\alpha \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$F'(\alpha) = \int_{\sin \alpha}^{\cos \alpha} \sqrt{1-x^2} e^{\alpha \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx - \sin \alpha e^{\alpha |\sin \alpha|} - \cos \alpha e^{\alpha |\cos \alpha|}$$

$$(3) F(\alpha) = \int_0^{\alpha} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha x)}{x} dx$$

$$F'(\alpha) = \int_0^{\alpha} \frac{1}{1+\alpha x} dx + \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^2)}{\alpha} = \frac{2\ln(1+\alpha^2)}{\alpha}$$

3.设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 证明:

$$y(x) = \frac{1}{k} \int_c^x f(t) \sin k(x-t) dt, c, x \in [a, b]$$

满足常微分方程 $y'' + k^2 y = f(x)$, 其中 c 与 k 为常数.

$$y' = \frac{1}{k} \int_c^x k f(t) \cos k(x-t) dt = \int_c^x f(t) \cos k(x-t) dt$$

$$y'' = f(x) - \int_c^x k f(t) \sin k(x-t) dt$$

$$y'' + k^2 y = f(x) - \int_c^x k f(t) \sin k(x-t) dt + k^2 \frac{1}{k} \int_c^x f(t) \sin k(x-t) dt = f(x)$$

4.应用对参数进行微分或积分的方法, 计算下列积分:

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx, (a > 0, b > 0)$$

$$\ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) = \ln a^2 + \ln(\sin^2 x + \frac{b^2}{a^2} \cos^2 x)$$

$$t = \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{则 } I(t) = \pi \ln a + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin^2 x + t^2 \cos^2 x) dx$$

$$I'(t) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2t \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x + t^2 \cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2t}{\tan^2 x + t^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{1+t}$$

$$I(t) = \pi \ln(t+1) + C$$

$$I(1) = \pi \ln a$$

$$C = \pi \ln \frac{a}{2}, \text{ 于是 } I(\frac{b}{a}) = \pi \ln(\frac{a}{2}(\frac{b}{a} + 1)) = \pi \ln \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2) dx, (0 \leq a < 1)$$

$$I(a) = \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2) dx$$

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{2a - 2 \cos x}{1 - 2a \cos x + a^2} dx = 0$$

$$LHS = I(0) = \int_0^\pi \ln 1 dx = 0$$