

Ex13.4 1(1); 2(1)(3); 6; 7(1); 8(1)

1. 确定下列含参变量反常积分的收敛域:

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} x^u dx$$

$u \geq 0$ 时显然 **div**

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^u dx = \int_0^1 x^u dx + \int_1^{+\infty} x^u dx$$

$u \leq -1$, $u \geq -1$ 时, 均 **div**

因此收敛域为 \emptyset

2. 研究下列积分在指定区间上的一致收敛性:

$$(1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ux}{1+x^2} dx \quad (-\infty < u < +\infty)$$

考虑 $+\infty$ 侧, $\int_{A'}^{A''} \frac{\cos ux}{1+x^2} dx \leq \int_{A'}^{A''} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \arctan x \Big|_{A'}^{A''}$

$\forall \epsilon > 0$, 取 $X = \tan(\frac{\pi}{2} - \epsilon)$, 则 $\int_{A'}^{A''} \frac{\cos ux}{1+x^2} dx < \epsilon$

因此一致收敛。

$$(3) \int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \quad (0 \leq \alpha < +\infty)$$

$$\alpha > 0 \text{ 时, } \int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$\int_0^A \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \leq A\sqrt{\alpha}$$

$$\int_A^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \geq \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} - A\sqrt{\alpha}$$

$$\text{因此 } \sup_{\alpha \geq 0} \left| \int_A^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \right| = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

因此不一致收敛。

6. 证明: $F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2} dx$ 在 $0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$ 上是连续且可微的函数.

$p(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$, 则 $\frac{\cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2} \leq p(x)$, $p(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上可积, 因此 $F(\alpha)$ 一致收敛, 因此在 $0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$ 上连续. ## 连续型证毕

$$\text{记 } f(x, \alpha) = \frac{\cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2}$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f(x, \alpha)}{\partial \alpha} \right| = \left| \frac{-2(x+\alpha) \cos x}{(1+(x+\alpha)^2)^2} \right| \leq \frac{\cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2}$$

因此 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial f(x, \alpha)}{\partial \alpha} dx$ 一致收敛, 因此 $F(\alpha)$ 可微.

7. 计算下列积分:

$$(1) \int_0^1 \frac{x^\beta - x^\alpha}{\ln x} dx \quad (\alpha, \beta > -1)$$

被积函数可以表达为积分: $\frac{x^\beta - x^\alpha}{\ln x} = \int_\alpha^\beta x^u du$

$$\text{因此 } LHS = \int_0^1 dx \int_\alpha^\beta x^u du = \int_\alpha^\beta du \int_0^1 x^u dx = \int_\alpha^\beta du \frac{1}{u+1} x^{u+1} \Big|_0^1 = \int_\alpha^\beta \frac{1}{u+1} du = \ln \frac{\beta+1}{\alpha+1}$$

8.利用 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ 及 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 计算:

$$(1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x-a}{\sigma})^2} dx (\sigma > 0)$$

$$u = \frac{x-a}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}, \text{ 则 } dx = \sqrt{2}\sigma du$$

$$LHS = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{2}\sigma u + a}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-u^2} \sqrt{2}\sigma du = \frac{a}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} \sqrt{2}\sigma \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} 2 = a$$

Ex13.2 1(2)(3); Ex13.4 6; 8(2)(4)(6)

1.计算反常积分:

$$(2) \iint_D \frac{dx dy}{(1+x+y)^\alpha}, \text{ 其中 } D \text{ 是第一象限, } \alpha > 2 \text{ 为常数}$$

$$(3) \iint_D \max\{x, y\} e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy, \text{ 其中 } D \text{ 是第一象限}$$

6.证明: $F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2} dx$ 在 $0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$ 上是连续且可微的函数.

8.利用 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ 及 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 计算:

$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{(x-a)^2}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}(\frac{x-a}{\sigma})^2} dx (\sigma > 0)$$

$$u = \frac{x-a}{\sqrt{2}\sigma}, \text{ 则 } dx = \sqrt{2}\sigma du$$

$$LHS = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u^2 \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sqrt{2} e^{-u^2} \sqrt{2}\sigma du = \frac{2\sigma^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u^2 e^{-u^2} du = \frac{2\sigma^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \left[-\frac{1}{2} u e^{-u^2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^{-u^2} du \right] = \sigma^2$$

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

$$LHS = -\frac{\sin^2 x}{x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2 \sin u}{u} \frac{1}{2} du = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(6) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^2} dx$$

$$LHS = -\frac{\sin^4 x}{x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4 \sin^3 x \cos x}{x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x (1 - \cos 2x)}{x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 4x}{2x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Ex13.5 1; 2; 3(2)(4)(6); 4; 5

1.证明:

$$(1) \Gamma(s) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2s-1} e^{-x^2} dx (s > 0)$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{s-1} e^{-t} dt$$

$$t = x^2, \text{ 则 } dt = 2x dx$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} (x^2)^{s-1} e^{-x^2} 2x dx = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2s-1} e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$(2) \Gamma(s) = a^s \int_0^{+\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-ax} dx (s > 0, a > 0)$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{s-1} e^{-t} dt$$

$$t = ax, \text{ 则 } dt = adx$$

$$\Gamma(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} (ax)^{s-1} e^{-ax} adx = a^s \int_0^{+\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-ax} dx$$

2.证明:

$$B(p, q) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2p-1} t \cos^{2q-1} t dt (p > 0, q > 0)$$

$$B(p, q) = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx$$

$$x = \sin^2 t, \text{ 则 } dx = 2 \sin t \cos t dt$$

$$B(p, q) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2p-2} t \cos^{2q-2} t 2 \sin t \cos t dt = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2p-1} t \cos^{2q-1} t dt$$

3.利用Euler积分计算:

$$(2) \int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$x = a\sqrt{t}, \text{ 则 } dx = \frac{1}{2} at^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$LHS = \int_0^1 a^2 ta \sqrt{1-t} \frac{1}{2} at^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} a^4 B(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} a^4 \frac{\Gamma(\frac{3}{2})\Gamma(\frac{3}{2})}{\Gamma(3)} = \frac{1}{2} a^4 \frac{\frac{1}{2}\pi}{2!} = \frac{1}{16} \pi a^4$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 x^{n-1} (1-x^m)^{q-1} dx (n, m, q > 0)$$

$$x = t^{\frac{1}{m}}, dx = \frac{1}{m} t^{\frac{1}{m}-1} dt$$

$$LHS = \int_0^1 t^{\frac{n-1}{m}} (1-t)^{q-1} \frac{1}{m} t^{\frac{1}{m}-1} dt = \frac{1}{m} B(\frac{n}{m}, q)$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^\alpha x dx (|\alpha| < 1)$$

$$\sin x = \sqrt{t}, \cos x = \sqrt{1-t}, x = \arcsin \sqrt{t}, dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t}} \frac{1}{2} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt$$

$$LHS = \int_0^1 (\frac{\sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{1-t}})^\alpha \frac{1}{2} t^{-\frac{1}{2}} (1-t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{2}\alpha-\frac{1}{2}} (1-t)^{-\frac{1}{2}\alpha-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} B(\frac{1}{2}\alpha + \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\alpha + \frac{1}{2})$$

4.计算极限:

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} \int_0^1 x^{3/2} (1-x^5)^\alpha dx$$

$$x = t^{\frac{1}{5}}, dx = \frac{1}{5} t^{-\frac{4}{5}} dt$$

$$LHS = \lim \sqrt{\alpha} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{3}{10}} (1-t)^\alpha \frac{1}{5} t^{-\frac{4}{5}} dt = \lim \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{\alpha} B(\frac{1}{2}, \alpha+1) = \lim \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{\alpha} \frac{\sqrt{\pi} \Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\frac{3}{2})}$$

$$\text{设 } \lim \sqrt{\alpha} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+1)}{\Gamma(\alpha+\frac{3}{2})} = \lim \sqrt{\alpha} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\alpha+1)} = k, \text{ 则 } \lim \alpha \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+\frac{1}{2})}{\Gamma(\alpha+\frac{3}{2})} = k^2 = 1, k = 1$$

$$\text{于是 } LHS = \frac{1}{5} \sqrt{\pi}$$

5. 设 $a > 0$, 试求由曲线 $x^n + y^n = a^n$ 和两坐标轴所围成的平面图形在第一象限的面积。

$$S = \int_0^a dx \int_0^{\sqrt[n]{a^n - x^n}} 1 dy = \int_0^a \sqrt[n]{a^n - x^n} dx$$

$$x = at^{\frac{1}{n}}, dx = \frac{a}{n} t^{\frac{1}{n}-1} dt$$

$$S = \int_0^1 a \sqrt[n]{1-t} t^{\frac{1}{n}-1} dt = \frac{a^2}{n} B(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n} + 1)$$

证明本讲中的例1、例3、例5、例6

见49讲讲义