

## 15.1

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### 课本例题

**例 1** 试计算 (??) 所定义的极限:  $\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{t}{t + \sqrt{x} + tx^2} dx$ .

**解:** 只需再验证 (??) 式中极限和积分交换顺序的合理性即可. 选取函数为

$$f(x, s) = \frac{1}{1 + s\sqrt{x} + x^2}, \quad (x, s) \in [0, 1] \times [0, 1].$$

显然  $f(x, s)$  是  $[0, 1]^2$  上的连续函数. 对于  $t = \frac{1}{s}$  在  $t \rightarrow +\infty$  等价于  $s \rightarrow 0^+$ . 根据定理 ??, 即有

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{t}{t + \sqrt{x} + tx^2} dx = \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + s\sqrt{x} + x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \lim_{s \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{1 + s\sqrt{x} + x^2} dx.$$

因此 (??) 式中极限和积分交换顺序的计算是合理的. □

**例 2** 设  $b > a > 0$ . 求积分  $\int_0^1 \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx$ .

**解法 1 (积分号下求导法)** 考虑如下的含参数  $y$  的积分:

$$I(y) = \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx, \quad \text{其中} \quad f(x, y) = \frac{x^y - x^a}{\ln x}, \quad a < y \leq b.$$

所要求的积分只不过是  $I(y)$  在  $b$  点的值. 注意被积函数当  $x = 0$  和  $x = 1$  时没有定义. 而

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x^y - x^a}{\ln x} = 0;$$

及

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x, y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{x^y - x^a}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{yx^{y-1} - ax^{a-1}}{\frac{1}{x}} = y - a.$$

因此, 分别补充定义  $f(0, y) = 0$  和  $f(1, y) = y - a$ , 则易证  $f(x, y)$  在矩形区域  $D = [0, 1] \times [a, b]$  上是连续函数. 进而

$$f_y(x, y) = x^y, \quad (x, y) \in D,$$

也是  $D$  上的连续函数. 因此根据含参变量积分的可微性 (定理 ??),

$$I'(y) = \int_0^1 f_y(x, y) dx = \int_0^1 x^y dx = \frac{1}{y+1} x^{y+1} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} = \frac{1}{y+1}.$$

等式两端在  $[a, b]$  上积分, 注意到  $I(a) = 0$ ,

$$I(b) = \int_a^b I'(y) dy - I(a) = \int_a^b \frac{1}{y+1} dy = \ln(1+y) \Big|_a^b = \ln \frac{1+b}{1+a}.$$

□

### 思考题

1. 被积函数的连续性是保证含参变量积分对参变量连续的必要条件吗?
2. 在定理 15.1.3 的证明中, 为什么可以断言 (15.1.6) 式所定义的两个函数是连续的?

### 习题

1. 求极限.

$$(1) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt[n]{x^{2n} + t^{2n}} dx, n \text{ 是正整数}; \quad (2) \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 e^{x+t^2x^2} dx.$$

**解:** (1) 函数  $f(x, t) = \sqrt[n]{x^{2n} + t^{2n}}, (n \in \mathbb{Z}_+)$  在矩形区域  $R = [-1, 1] \times \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right]$  上连续, 根据定理 15.1.1, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt[n]{x^{2n} + t^{2n}} dx &= \int_{-1}^1 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \sqrt[n]{x^{2n} + t^{2n}} dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 |x| dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^0 (-x) dx + \int_0^1 x dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_{-1}^0 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 函数  $f(x, t) = e^{x+t^2x^2}$  在矩形区域  $R = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$  上连续, 根据定理 15.1.1, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 e^{x+t^2x^2} dx &= \int_0^1 \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} e^{x+t^2x^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 e^x dx \\ &= e^x \Big|_0^1 \\ &= e - 1. \end{aligned}$$

□

2. 求  $I'(x)$ , 其中  $I(x) = \int_{3x}^{x^3} \frac{\sin(xy)}{y} dy$ .

**解:** 函数  $f(y, x) = \frac{\sin(xy)}{y}$  和  $f_x(y, x) = \cos xy$  均为连续函数, 令  $\varphi(x) = 3x, \psi(x) = x^3$ , 则  $\varphi(x)$  和  $\psi(x)$

均可导, 由定理 15.1.4 可得

$$\begin{aligned}
 I'(x) &= \frac{d}{dx} I(x) \\
 &= \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} \frac{\partial f(y, x)}{\partial x} dy + f(\psi(x), x)\psi'(x) - f(\varphi(x), x)\varphi'(x) \\
 &= \int_{3x}^{x^3} \cos xy dy + f(x^3, x) \cdot 3x^2 - f(3x, x) \cdot 3 \\
 &= \frac{\sin xy}{x} \Big|_{y=3x}^{y=x^3} + \frac{\sin(x \cdot x^3)}{x^3} \cdot 3x^2 - \frac{\sin(x \cdot 3x)}{3x} \cdot 3 \\
 &= \frac{\sin x^4}{x} - \frac{\sin 3x^2}{x} + 3 \frac{\sin x^4}{x} - \frac{\sin 3x^2}{x} \\
 &= 4 \frac{\sin x^4}{x} - 2 \frac{\sin 3x^2}{x} \\
 &= \frac{1}{x} (4 \sin x^4 - 2 \sin 3x^2).
 \end{aligned}$$

□

3. 应用积分号下对参数积分的方法, 求下列积分 (设  $b > a > 0$ ):

$$(1) \int_0^1 \sin(\ln x) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx; \quad (2) \int_0^1 \cos(\ln x) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx.$$

解: (1) 因为  $\frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} = \frac{x^y}{\ln x} \Big|_{y=a}^{y=b} = \int_a^b x^y dy$ , 于是有

$$\int_0^1 \sin(\ln x) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx = \int_0^1 \sin(\ln x) \left( \int_a^b x^y dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 \int_a^b (\sin(\ln x)) \cdot (x^y) dy dx,$$

记  $f(x, y) = (\sin(\ln x)) \cdot (x^y)$ ,  $(x, y) \in (0, 1] \times [a, b]$ , 令  $f(0, y) = 0$ , 则  $f(x, y)$  在  $[0, 1] \times [a, b]$  上连续, 所以

$$\int_0^1 \int_a^b (\sin(\ln x)) \cdot (x^y) dy dx = \int_a^b \left( \int_0^1 \sin(\ln x) x^y dx \right) dy,$$

下求  $\int_0^1 \sin(\ln x) x^y dx$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 \sin(\ln x) x^y dx &= \int_0^1 x^{y+1} d(-\cos(\ln x)) \\
 &= -x^{y+1} \cos(\ln x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \cos(\ln x) d(x^{y+1}) \\
 &= -1 - (y+1) \int_0^1 \cos(\ln x) x^y dx \\
 &= -1 - (y+1) \int_0^1 x^{y+1} d(\sin(\ln x)) \\
 &= -1 - (y+1) x^{y+1} \sin(\ln x) \Big|_0^1 + (y+1)^2 \int_0^1 \sin(\ln x) x^y dx \\
 &= -1 + (y+1)^2 \int_0^1 \sin(\ln x) x^y dx,
 \end{aligned}$$

从而, 得

$$(1 + (y+1)^2) \int_0^1 \sin(\ln x) x^y dx = -1$$

故

$$\sin(\ln x) \int_0^1 x^y dx = -\frac{1}{1+(y+1)^2},$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \sin(\ln x) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx &= \int_a^b \left( \int_0^1 \sin(\ln x) x^y dx \right) dy \\ &= \int_a^b -\frac{1}{1+(y+1)^2} dy \\ &= -\arctan(y+1) \Big|_a^b \\ &= \arctan(a+1) - \arctan(b+1). \end{aligned}$$

(2) 因为  $\frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} = \frac{x^y}{\ln x} \Big|_{y=a}^{y=b} = \int_a^b x^y dy$ , 于是有

$$\int_0^1 \cos(\ln x) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx = \int_0^1 \cos(\ln x) \left( \int_a^b x^y dy \right) dx = \int_0^1 \left( \int_a^b \cos(\ln x) x^y dy \right) dx,$$

记  $f(x, y) = (\cos(\ln x)) \cdot x^y$ ,  $(x, y) \in (0, 1] \times [a, b]$ , 令  $f(0, y) = 0$ , 则  $f(x, y)$  在  $[0, 1] \times [a, b]$  上连续, 所以

$$\int_0^1 \left( \int_a^b \cos(\ln x) x^y dy \right) dx = \int_a^b \left( \int_0^1 \cos(\ln x) x^y dx \right) dy,$$

下求  $\int_0^1 \cos(\ln x) x^y dx$  :

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \cos(\ln x) x^y dx &= \int_0^1 x^{y+1} d(\sin(\ln x)) \\ &= x^{y+1} \sin(\ln x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \sin(\ln x) d(x^{y+1}) \\ &= -(y+1) \int_0^1 \sin(\ln x) x^y dx \\ &= -(y+1) \int_0^1 x^{y+1} d(-\cos(\ln x)) \\ &= (y+1)x^{y+1} \cos(\ln x) \Big|_0^1 - (y+1)^2 \int_0^1 \cos(\ln x) x^y dx \\ &= y+1 - (y+1)^2 \int_0^1 \cos(\ln x) x^y dx, \end{aligned}$$

从而, 得

$$(1 + (y+1)^2) \int_0^1 \sin(\ln x) x^y dx = y+1,$$

故

$$\int_0^1 \cos(\ln x) x^y dx = \frac{y+1}{1+(y+1)^2},$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 \cos(\ln x) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx &= \int_a^b \left( \int_0^1 \cos(\ln x) x^y dx \right) dy \\
 &= \int_a^b \frac{y+1}{1+(y+1)^2} dy \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \frac{1}{1+(y+1)^2} d(1+(y+1)^2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+(y+1)^2) \Big|_a^b \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (\ln(1+(b+1)^2) - \ln(1+(a+1)^2)) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+(b+1)^2}{1+(a+1)^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

□

4. 设函数  $f(s)$  和  $g(s)$  分别二阶和一阶连续可导, 则二元函数

$$u(x, t) = \frac{1}{2}[f(x-at) + f(x+at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} g(s) ds$$

是弦振动方程  $u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}$  的解.

**证明.** 先求出函数  $u(x, t)$  关于  $x$  与  $t$  的一阶偏导数  $u_t$  与  $u_x$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_t &= \frac{1}{2}[-af'(x-at) + af'(x+at)] + \frac{1}{2a}[ag(x+at) + ag(x-at)], \\
 u_x &= \frac{1}{2}[f'(x-at) + f'(x+at)] + \frac{1}{2a}[g(x+at) - g(x-at)],
 \end{aligned}$$

基于上面一阶偏导数, 再求出函数  $u(x, t)$  关于  $x$  与  $t$  的二阶偏导数  $u_{tt}$  与  $u_{xx}$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 u_{tt} &= \frac{a^2}{2}[f''(x-at) + f''(x+at)] + \frac{a}{2}[g'(x+at) - g'(x-at)], \\
 u_{xx} &= \frac{1}{2}[f''(x-at) + f''(x+at)] + \frac{1}{2a}[g'(x+at) - g'(x-at)],
 \end{aligned}$$

所以, 有

$$u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx},$$

因此, 二元函数  $u(x, t)$  是弦振动方程  $u_{tt} = a^2 u_{xx}$  的解. ■

5. 设  $u(x) = \int_0^\pi \cos(n\theta - x \sin \theta) d\theta$ , 证明  $u(x)$  满足如下的 Bessel 常微分方程

$$x^2 u'' + xu' + (x^2 - n^2)u = 0.$$

**证明.** 分别求出  $u(x)$  的一阶导数  $u'$  和二阶导数  $u''$ :

$$\begin{aligned}
 u' &= \int_0^\pi -\sin(n\theta - x \sin \theta) \cdot (-\sin \theta) d\theta = \int_0^\pi \sin(n\theta - x \sin \theta) \sin \theta d\theta, \\
 u'' &= \int_0^\pi \cos(n\theta - x \sin \theta) \cdot \sin \theta (\sin \theta) d\theta = - \int_0^\pi \cos(n\theta - x \sin \theta) \sin^2 \theta d\theta,
 \end{aligned}$$

注意到:

$$-x^2 \sin^2 \theta + (x^2 - n^2) = x^2 \cos^2 \theta - n^2 = (x \cos \theta + n)(x \cos \theta - n), \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{d}{d\theta}(n\theta - x \sin \theta) = n - x \cos \theta, \quad (2)$$

于是,

$$\begin{aligned} x^2 u'' + (x^2 - n^2)u &= -x^2 \int_0^\pi \sin^2 \theta \cos(n\theta - x \sin \theta) d\theta \\ &\quad + (x^2 - n^2) \int_0^\pi \cos(n\theta - x \sin \theta) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^\pi \cos(n\theta - x \sin \theta) [-x^2 \sin^2 \theta + (x^2 - n^2)] d\theta \\ &= \int_0^\pi \cos(n\theta - x \sin \theta) (x \cos \theta + n)(x \cos \theta - n) d\theta \quad (\text{利用(1)}) \\ &= - \int_0^\pi (x \cos \theta + n) d[\sin(n\theta - x \sin \theta)] \quad (\text{利用(2)}) \\ &= -\sin(n\theta - x \sin \theta)(x \cos \theta + n) \Big|_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi \sin(n\theta - x \sin \theta) d(x \cos \theta + n) \\ &= \int_0^\pi \sin(n\theta - x \sin \theta) (-x \sin \theta) d\theta \\ &= -xu', \end{aligned}$$

因此,  $u(x)$  满足  $x^2 u'' + xu' + (x^2 - n^2)u = 0$ . ■

6. 运用对参数求导的方法, 求含参变量积分:

(1)  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) dx \quad (a \neq 0);$

(2)  $I(t) = \int_0^\pi \ln(1 - 2t \cos \tau + t^2) d\tau$ , 其中  $|t| < 1$ .

**解:** (1) 设  $I(a) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) dx$ , ( $a \neq 0$ ), 则

(i) 当  $a = \pm 1$  时,

$$\begin{aligned} I(a) &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln 1 dx \\ &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

(ii) 当  $a \neq \pm 1$  时, 由于

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{2a \sin^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} dx,$$

记

$$A = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} dx, \quad B = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\cos^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} dx,$$

则有

$$a^2 A + B = \int_0^{\pi/2} 1 dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad (1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
A + B &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dx}{a^2 \sin^2 x + \cos^2 x} \\
&= \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{d(\tan x)}{a^2 \tan^2 x + 1} \\
&= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1}{1 + (a \tan x)^2} d(a \tan x) \\
&= \frac{1}{a} \arctan(a \tan x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2a},
\end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

由 (1),(2) 联立, 解得

$$A = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{a(a+1)},$$

所以,

$$I'(a) = 2aA = \frac{\pi}{a+1}$$

对  $a$  积分, 得

$$I(a) = \int \frac{\pi}{a+1} da = \pi \ln |a+1| + C, \quad (\text{其中 } C \text{ 为任意常数})$$

又由

$$I(0) = \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \cos^2 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \cos x dx = \pi \ln \frac{1}{2},$$

**注 1** 证  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \cos x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2}$  : 事实上,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \cos x dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \sin x dx &= \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln\left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x\right) dx \\
&= \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \frac{1}{2} dx + \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(\sin 2x) dx \\
&= \left(\ln \frac{1}{2}\right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(\sin 2x) dx \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(\sin 2x) dx,
\end{aligned}$$

注意到,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{\pi/2} \ln(\sin 2x) dx &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sin t dt \\
&= \int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \sin t dt,
\end{aligned}$$

因此,  $\int_0^{\pi/2} \ln \cos x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{1}{2}$ .

故有,

$$C = \pi \ln \frac{1}{2} = -\pi \ln 2,$$

因此,

$$I(a) = \pi \ln |a+1| - \pi \ln 2 = \pi \ln \frac{|a+1|}{2},$$

综上所述可得,

$$I(a) = \begin{cases} 0, & a = -1 \\ \pi \ln \frac{|a+1|}{2}, & a \neq 0 \text{ 且 } a \neq -1 \end{cases}.$$

(2)

□

(i)  $t = 0$  时,

$$I(0) = \int_0^\pi \ln 1 d\tau = 0,$$

(ii)  $|t| < 1$  且  $t \neq 0$  时, 由于

$$I'(t) = \int_0^\pi \frac{2t - 2 \cos \tau}{1 - 2t \cos \tau + t^2} d\tau,$$

作变换  $x = \tan \frac{\tau}{2}$ , 则

$$\cos \tau = \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}, \quad d\tau = \frac{2}{1+x^2} dx,$$

故有

$$\begin{aligned} I'(t) &= \int_0^\infty \frac{2t - 2 \cdot \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}}{1 - 2t \cdot \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} + t^2} \cdot \frac{2}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= 4 \int_0^\infty \frac{t - 1 + (t+1)x^2}{(1+x^2)((1+t^2)x^2 + (1-t)^2)} dx \\ &= 4 \int_0^\infty \left( \frac{1}{2t} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} \left( t - \frac{1}{t} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{(1+t^2)x^2 + (1-t)^2} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{2}{t} \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{1+x^2} + 2 \left( t - \frac{1}{t} \right) \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(1+t^2)x^2 + (1-t)^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{t} \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{1+x^2} - \frac{2}{t} \int_0^\infty \frac{d\left(\frac{1+t}{1-t}x\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{1+t}{1-t}\right)^2 x^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{t} \left( \arctan x \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \arctan \left( \frac{1+t}{1-t}x \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} \right) \\ &= \frac{2}{t} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \\ &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

故  $I(t) = C$ , 又由  $I(0) = 0$ , 且  $I(t)$  为连续函数因此,  $I(t) = 0$  ( $|t| < 1$ ).