

$$12.4.2(3) F(\lambda) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \cos(\lambda x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \cos \lambda x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{2 \cos \frac{\pi}{2} \lambda}{1 - \lambda^2} & \lambda \neq \pm 1 \\ \frac{\pi}{2} & \lambda = \pm 1 \end{cases}$$

$$3. (1) \text{ 偶: } F(\lambda) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \cos(\lambda x) dx = \frac{2}{1 + \lambda^2}$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{1 + \lambda^2} \cos \lambda x d\lambda = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda x}{1 + \lambda^2} d\lambda$$

$$(2) \text{ 奇: } F(\lambda) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} (-i \sin \lambda x) dx = \frac{-2i\lambda}{1 + \lambda^2}$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{-2i\lambda}{1 + \lambda^2} (i \sin \lambda x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda \sin \lambda x}{1 + \lambda^2} d\lambda$$

$$4. F(\lambda) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \cos(\lambda x) dx = 2 \int_0^1 \cos(\lambda x) dx = 2 \frac{\sin \lambda}{\lambda}$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) \cong \frac{1}{2\pi} \cdot 2 \int_0^{+\infty} F(\lambda) \cos(\lambda x) d\lambda = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda}{\lambda} \cos(\lambda x) d\lambda = \begin{cases} 1 & |x| < 1 \\ \frac{1}{2} & |x| = 1 \\ 0 & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{从而 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda \cos(\lambda x)}{\lambda} d\lambda = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2} & |x| < 1 \\ \frac{\pi}{4} & |x| = 1 \\ 0 & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$12.7 A_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) f(x+t) dt dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left( \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x+t) dx \right) \cdot f(t) dt = \left( \frac{1}{\pi} \left\{ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx \right\} \right)^2 = a_0^2$$

$$A_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(x) \cos(nx) dx = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) f(x+t) \cos(nx) dx dt$$

$$\stackrel{x+t=\lambda}{=} \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \int_{-\pi+t}^{\pi+t} f(\lambda) \cos[n(\lambda-t)] d\lambda dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) \cdot \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\lambda) (\cos n\lambda \cdot \cos nt + \sin n\lambda \cdot \sin nt) d\lambda dt.$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \right)^2 + \left( \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \right)^2 = a_n^2 + b_n^2.$$

$$F(-x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) f(-x+t) dt \stackrel{-x+t=\lambda}{=} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi-x}^{\pi-x} f(\lambda+x) f(\lambda) d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\lambda+x) f(\lambda) d\lambda = F(x) \Rightarrow B_n = 0$$

故  $f(x) \sim \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \cos nx$ , 令  $x=0$ , 即得

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) dt = \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$$

12.8 依题知  $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx)$  - 收敛致于  $f(x)$

$$\text{故 } f'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (na_n \sin nx + nb_n \cos nx)$$

由 Parseval 定理和仅需证  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n^2 (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \geq \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2)$

又  $a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = 0$ , 故上式显然成立.

当且仅当  $a_n = b_n = 0, \forall n \geq 2$ , 即  $f(x) = \alpha \cos x + \beta \sin x$  时上式取等

13.1.1 (2) 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} e^{-x}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = 0$  且  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx$  收敛知其收敛

(3) 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^4}} = +\infty$  且  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$  发散知其发散

(4) 由  $\frac{1}{x \ln \ln x} > \frac{1}{x \ln x}, \forall x \geq e^2$  且  $\int_{e^2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$  发散知其发散

13.1.2 (1) 由  $\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x} \sqrt[3]{x^2+1}}$  单调递减趋于 0 ( $x \rightarrow +\infty$ ),  $\left| \int_1^A \cos(1-2x) dx \right| \leq \left| \int_1^A \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x} \sqrt[3]{x^2+1}} dx \right|$

结合 Dirichlet 判别法知  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(1-2x)}{\sqrt[3]{x} \sqrt[3]{x^2+1}} dx$  收敛, 同理  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(2-4x)}{2x} dx$  收敛

$$\text{又 } \frac{|\cos(1-2x)|}{\sqrt[3]{x} \sqrt[3]{x^2+1}} \sim \frac{|\cos(1-2x)|}{x} \leq \frac{\cos^2(1-2x)}{x} = \frac{\cos(2-4x)+1}{2x}$$

而  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2x} dx$  发散知  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(1-2x)}{x} dx$  发散 从而原积分条件收敛

(3). (4) 与 (1) 用同样的方法仍是条件收敛

(5) 注意  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$  且  $\frac{|\sin x|}{x(\sqrt{1+x})} \leq \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}$  知  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(\sqrt{1+x})} dx$  绝对收敛

13.1.3. 不妨设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上单调递减, 若  $f(x)$  无下界

则存在  $x_0 \in [a, +\infty)$  使得  $f(x_0) < -1$ , 进而  $f(x) \leq -1, \forall x \in (x_0, +\infty)$

由  $\int_a^{+\infty} -1 dx$  发散和  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  发散矛盾! 进而可设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A$

若  $A \neq 0$ , 则存在  $x_1 \in [a, +\infty)$  使得  $\begin{cases} f(x_1) > \frac{A}{2}, A > 0, \forall x > x_1 \\ f(x) < \frac{A}{2}, A < 0, \forall x > x_1 \end{cases}$

均与  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛矛盾! 综上知  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$ .

13.1.1(6) 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} ((-x), \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^5}}) = +\infty$  且  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1-x} dx$  发散和其发散

(7) 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{e^{\sqrt{x}} - 1} = 1$  且  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$  收敛和其收敛

(10) 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x^{\frac{3}{4}} \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sqrt{x}} = 0$  且  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{4}}} dx$  收敛和其收敛

(12) 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}^-} (\frac{\pi}{2} - x) \frac{1}{\cos x \sqrt{\sin x}} = 1$  且  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\frac{\pi}{2} - x} dx$  发散和其发散

13.1.2.(4) 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2(1+x^p)} = 1$  且  $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$  发散和其发散

(6)  $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{x^p} dx \stackrel{\frac{1}{x}=t}{=} \int_1^{+\infty} t^p \sin t \frac{1}{t^2} dt = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t^{2-p}} dt$

① 若  $p < 1$ , 由  $\frac{|\sin t|}{t^{2-p}} \leq \frac{1}{t^{2-p}}$  知其绝对收敛

② 若  $1 \leq p < 2$ ,  $\frac{1}{t^{2-p}}$  递减且趋于 0,  $|\int_1^A \sin t dt| \leq 2$

结合 Dirichlet 判别法知其收敛, 同理  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2t}{t^{2-p}} dt$  收敛

又  $\frac{|\sin t|}{t^{2-p}} \geq \frac{\sin^2 t}{t^{2-p}} = \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2t^{2-p}}$  且  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^{2-p}} dt$  发散和  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t^{2-p}} dt$  条件收敛

③ 若  $p \geq 2$ ,  $\int_{2k\pi}^{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} t^{p-2} \sin t dt \geq \int_{2k\pi}^{2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t dt = 1, \forall k \in \mathbb{N}^+$

故  $\int_0^{+\infty} t^{p-2} \sin t dt$  为发散

13.1.4 令  $\varphi(x) = f(x) - \int_0^x g(t) dt$ , 则  $\varphi(x)$  单调递减

由  $g(x)$  非负,  $\int_0^{+\infty} g(x) dx$  收敛和  $\exists M > 0$ , st  $0 \leq \int_0^x g(t) dt \leq M$

故  $\varphi(x) \geq -M \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \varphi(x)$  存在  $\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} g(t) dt + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \varphi(x)$  也存在.

13.3.1 (1) 由  $\sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} \in C^0([-1, 1]^2) \Rightarrow$  原式  $= \int_{-1}^1 |x| dx = 1$

$$\text{另: } \text{原式} = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} 2|\alpha|^2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{|\alpha|}} \sqrt{t^2 + 1} dt = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} 2|\alpha|^2 \left( \frac{1}{2} t \sqrt{t^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1}) \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{|\alpha|}}$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \alpha^2 \left[ \frac{1}{|\alpha|} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\alpha^2}} + \ln\left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{\alpha^2}}\right) \right] = 1$$

(2) 由  $\frac{1}{1+x^2 + \alpha^2} \in C^0(\mathbb{R}^2)$  和 原式  $= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$\text{另: } \text{原式} = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+\alpha^2} \int_{\alpha}^{1+\alpha} \frac{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}}{1 + \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}}\right) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \int_{\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}}}^{\frac{1+\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}}} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \left( \arctan \frac{1+\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} - \arctan \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

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

$$(3) F'(\alpha) = \int_0^\alpha \frac{1}{1+\alpha^2 x} dx + \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^2)}{\alpha} = \frac{2\ln(1+\alpha^2)}{\alpha}; F'(0) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(\alpha)}{\alpha} = 0.$$

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

$$+ f(x) \Rightarrow y'' + k^2 y = f(x).$$

13.3.4 (1) 已  $I(b) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx$ , 则  $I(a) = \pi / \ln a$ .

$$\begin{aligned} I'(b) &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2b \cos^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2b \cos^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} d(\tan x) \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2b}{a^2 + t^2 + b^2} \cdot \frac{1}{t^2 + 1} dt = \frac{\pi}{a+b} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{设 } I(b) = \int_a^b I'(t) dt + I(a) = \int_a^b \frac{\pi}{t+a} dt + \pi \ln a = \pi \ln \frac{b+a}{2}$$

$$(4) \text{ 记 } I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1+a \cos x}{1-a \cos x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\cos x}, \text{ 则 } I(0) = 0$$

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

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{t^2 + (1-a^2)} dt = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-a^2}}$$

$$\text{故 } I(a) = \int_0^a I'(t) dt = \pi \arcsin a.$$

13.4.1 (2)  $x^\mu \frac{x+\sin x}{x-\sin x} \sim x^\mu (x \rightarrow +\infty)$  故收敛域为  $(-\infty, -1)$

(4)  $\sin^\mu x \sim x^\mu (x \rightarrow 0), \sin^\mu x \sim (\pi-x)^\mu (x \rightarrow \pi);$  故收敛域为  $(-\infty, 1)$

(5)  $\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha (1+x)} \sim x^{2-\alpha}$  且  $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha (1+x)} dx$  收敛  $\Leftrightarrow 2-\alpha > -1 \text{ 即 } \alpha < 3$

$\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha (1+x)} \sim \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^{\alpha+1}}$ 且 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^{\alpha+1}} dx$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha+1 \leq 0 \text{ 时 发散 (Cauchy)} \\ \alpha+1 \in (0, 1] \text{ 时 发散 (Dirichlet)} \\ \alpha+1 > 1 \text{ 时 收敛} \end{array} \right.$
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综上收敛域为  $\alpha \in (0, 3)$

(6)  $\frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} \sim x^{2-\alpha}$  且  $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx$  收敛  $\Leftrightarrow 2-\alpha > -1 \text{ 即 } \alpha < 3$

若  $\alpha > 1$ , 由  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}} \cdot \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} = 0$  且  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{\alpha+1}{2}}} dx$  收敛知  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx$  收敛

若  $\alpha \leq 1$  由  $\frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} \geq \frac{1}{x^\alpha}$  且  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx$  发散知  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x^\alpha} dx$  发散

综上收敛域为  $(1, 3)$

13.4.2 (1) 由  $\left| \frac{\cos ux}{1+x^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2}$  且  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \pi$

知其在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上一致收敛

$$(3) \forall \alpha \neq 0, \int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \stackrel{\sqrt{\alpha}x=t}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

当  $\alpha=0$  时,  $I(0)=0$  (记  $I(\alpha)=\int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx$ )

若  $I(\alpha)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上一致收敛, 又  $\sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x^2} \in C^0([0, +\infty) \times [0, 1])$

则  $I(0) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0^+} I(\alpha) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ , 矛盾! 故其不在  $[0, +\infty)$  上一致收敛.

(6) 由  $\frac{\sin(x^p)}{1+x^p}$  单调 (固定  $p$ ) 且  $\frac{1}{1+x^p} \in (0, 1], \forall p \in (0, +\infty), x \in [0, +\infty)$

$\int_0^{+\infty} \sin(x^p) dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{8}}$  关于  $p$  一致收敛 由 Abel 判别法可知

$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x^p)}{1+x^p} dx$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上一致收敛.

(3.4.3) 若  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, \mu) dx$  在  $[\alpha, \beta]$  上一致收敛, 则  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M > 0$

$\forall A, A' > M, \forall \mu \in [\alpha, \beta]$ , 有  $|\int_A^{A'} f(x, \mu) dx| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$

由  $f(x, \mu) \in C([A, A'] \times [\alpha, \beta])$  知  $|\int_A^{A'} f(x, \beta) dx| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} < \varepsilon$

结合 Cauchy 原理知  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, \beta) dx$  收敛矛盾! #.

(3.4.4)  $\forall [\alpha, \beta] \subset (0, +\infty), |\mu e^{-\mu x}| \leq \beta e^{-\alpha x}$

又  $\int_a^{+\infty} \beta e^{-\alpha x} dx$  收敛知  $\psi(\mu)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上内闭一致收敛.

而  $\mu e^{-\mu x} \in C^0((a, +\infty) \times (0, +\infty))$  且  $\psi(\mu)$  在  $\mu > 0$  上连续

(3.4.6) 由  $\left| \frac{\cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2}$  及 M 判别法知  $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上

一致收敛, 又  $\frac{\cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2} \in C^0((0, +\infty) \times [0, +\infty))$  故  $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上连续

而  $\left( \frac{\cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2} \right)' = \frac{-2 \cos x \cdot (x+\alpha)}{(1+(x+\alpha)^2)^2}$  记  $f(x, \alpha) = \frac{-2 \cos x}{(1+(x+\alpha)^2)^2}, g(x, \alpha) = \frac{x+\alpha}{1+(x+\alpha)^2}$

由  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, \alpha)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上一致收敛,  $g(x, \alpha)$  关于  $x$  递减 (固定  $\alpha$ , 且  $x$  足够大) 且  $fg(x, \alpha) < (0, \frac{1}{2}]$  符合 Abel 判别法知

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot \left( \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2} \right) dx \text{ 在 } [0, +\infty) \text{ 上一致收敛} \Rightarrow F(\alpha) \text{ 可微}$$

$$13.4.7 (1) \text{ 设 } f(x, \mu) = e^{-x(\mu+1)}, x \in [0, +\infty), \mu \in [\alpha, \beta]$$

由  $e^{-x(\mu+1)} \leq e^{-(\alpha+1)x}$  符合 M 判别法知  $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x, \mu) dx$  在  $[\alpha, \beta]$  上一致收敛, 又  $f(x, \mu) \in C^0([0, +\infty) \times [\alpha, \beta])$

$$\text{故 } \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \int_0^{+\infty} f(x, \mu) dx d\mu = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} e^{-x(\mu+1)} d\mu dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x(\alpha+1)} - e^{-x(\beta+1)}}{x} dx \stackrel{x=nt}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{-t^{\beta+1} + t^{\alpha+1}}{nt} dt$$

$$\text{又 } \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \int_0^{+\infty} f(x, \mu) dx d\mu = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x(\mu+1)} dx d\mu = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{1}{\mu+1} d\mu = \ln \frac{\beta+1}{\alpha+1}$$

$$\text{故 } \int_0^1 \frac{x^{\beta+1} - x^{\alpha+1}}{nx} dx = \ln \frac{\beta+1}{\alpha+1}.$$

补充 1: 设  $\alpha > 1$ , 试证明:

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^{\alpha} x} \sin x dt = \int_0^{+\infty} dt \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^{\alpha} x} \sin x dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \sin x^3 dx \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} \sin x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{9}$$

Hint: (1) RHS =  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^{2\alpha+1}} dt$ ,  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^{\alpha} x} \sin x dt$  在  $[\varepsilon, A]$  上一致收敛

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^{\alpha} x} dt = \frac{1}{\alpha} x^{-\frac{1}{\alpha}} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{\alpha}\right), \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt = \frac{\pi}{\alpha \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{\alpha}\right)}$$