

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

由 Parseval 等式知 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 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \frac{x \arctan x}{\sqrt[3]{1+x^9}} = +\infty$ 且 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$ 发散知其发散

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

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

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

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

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

(3) 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 $\frac{|\sin x|}{x(1+\sqrt{x})} \leq \frac{1}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ 知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x(1+\sqrt{x})} dx$ 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 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛矛盾! 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 $\begin{cases} f(x) > \frac{A}{2}, A > 0, \forall x > x_1 \\ f(x) < \frac{A}{2}, A < 0, \forall x > x_1 \end{cases}$

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 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (1-x) \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{(1-x^2)^5}} = +\infty$ 且 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1-x} dx$ 发散知其发散

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

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

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

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

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

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 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{2t^{2-p}} dt$ 条件收敛

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

故此时原级数发散

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, $\int_0^{+\infty} g(x) dx$ 收敛知 $\exists M \geq 0$, 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 $= \int_{-1}^1 |x| dx = 1$

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{另: 原式} &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+\alpha^2} \int_{\alpha}^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{1+t^2}}{1+\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}}\right)^2} d\left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}}\right) = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \int_{\frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}}}^{\frac{+\infty}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}}} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \\ &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \left(\arctan \frac{1+t}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} - \arctan \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$13.3.3. y' = \frac{1}{k} \int_c^x f(t) \cos k(x-t) \cdot k dt; y'' = \int_c^x -k \sin k(x-t) f(t) dt + f(x) \Rightarrow y'' + k^2 y = f(x).$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

$$\frac{\sin^2 x}{x^\alpha (1+x)} \sim \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^{\alpha+1}} \text{ 且 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^{\alpha+1}} dx \begin{cases} \alpha+1 \leq 0 \text{ 时 发散 (Cauchy)} \\ \alpha+1 \in (0, 1] \text{ 时 发散 (Dirichlet)} \\ \alpha+1 > 1 \text{ 时 收敛} \end{cases}$$

综上收敛域为 $\alpha \in (0, 3)$

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

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

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

综上收敛域为 $(1, 3)$

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

知其 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛.

$$(13) \forall \alpha \neq 0, \int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx \xrightarrow{\sqrt{\alpha}x=t} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

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.

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

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

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

13.4.3 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! $\#$.

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

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

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

13.4.6 由 $|\frac{\cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2}| \leq \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 及 M 判别法知 $f(\alpha)$ 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 $f'(\alpha)$ 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 $f(x, \alpha) = \frac{-2 \cos x}{1+(x+\alpha)^2}, g(x, \alpha) = \frac{x+\alpha}{1+(x+\alpha)^2}$

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 α , 且 x 足够大) 且 $g(x, \alpha) \in (0, \frac{1}{2}]$ 结合 Abel 判别法知

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

13.4. 7 (1) 设 $f(x, \mu) = e^{-x(\mu+1)}$, $x \in [0, +\infty)$, $\mu \in [\alpha, \beta]$

由 $e^{-x(\mu+1)} \leq e^{-(\alpha+1)x}$ 结合 M 判别法知 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x, \mu) dx$ 在

$[\alpha, \beta]$ 上一致收敛, 又 $f(x, \mu) \in C^0([0, +\infty) \times [\alpha, \beta])$

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

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

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

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

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

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