

5.1)

## 广义积分 (I)

Date

[计算]

$$\text{例: } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\left[\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right]^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\left[\left(x+\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}\right]^2} = \frac{2}{3\sqrt{3}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d\left(\frac{2(x+\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{3}}\right)}{\left[\left(\frac{2(x+\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^2 + 1\right]^2} \\ &= \frac{16}{3\sqrt{3}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(t^2+1)^2} \quad \begin{matrix} t = \tan\theta \\ t = \tan\theta \end{matrix} = \frac{16}{3\sqrt{3}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2\theta \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2\theta} d\theta = \frac{16}{3\sqrt{3}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2\theta d\theta \\ &= \frac{16}{3\sqrt{3}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{4\sqrt{3}}{9}\pi. \end{aligned}$$

几个回顾点, 见《高数刷题册》“不定积分”一节.

$$\Delta 1. I_n = \int \frac{dx}{(ax^2+bx+c)^n} \quad (a \neq 0);$$

$$\text{使用递推式: } I_{n+1} = \int \frac{dx}{(ax^2+bx+c)^{n+1}} = \int \frac{d\left(x+\frac{b}{2a}\right)}{(ax^2+bx+c)^{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{\left(x+\frac{b}{2a}\right)}{(ax^2+bx+c)^n} - \int \left(x+\frac{b}{2a}\right) d\left(\frac{1}{(ax^2+bx+c)^n}\right)$$

$$= \frac{x+\frac{b}{2a}}{(ax^2+bx+c)^n} - (n) \int \frac{\left(x+\frac{b}{2a}\right) \cdot (-2ax-b)}{(ax^2+bx+c)^n} dx$$

$$= \frac{x+\frac{b}{2a}}{(ax^2+bx+c)^n} - 2(1-n) \int \frac{(ax^2+bx+c) - \left(\frac{b^2}{4a}-c\right)}{(ax^2+bx+c)^n} dx$$

$$= \frac{x+\frac{b}{2a}}{(ax^2+bx+c)^n} + 2(n-1) \cdot I_{n+1} - 2(n-1) \cdot \frac{1}{4a} \cdot \Delta \cdot I_n.$$

$$\therefore I_n = \frac{2ax+b}{(n-1)\Delta(ax^2+bx+c)^{n-1}} - \frac{(2n-3)}{(n-1)\Delta} \cdot 2a \cdot I_{n-1}.$$

$$\text{例: } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^4+1} dx.$$

$$\text{令 } x = \frac{1}{t}, \text{ 则原式} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^4}{t^4+1} d\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = - \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{t^2}{t^4+1} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2}{t^4+1} dt.$$

$$\text{因此原式} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2-1}{t^4+1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1+t}{t^2+\frac{1}{t}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(t-\frac{1}{t})}{(t-\frac{1}{t})^2+2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+2}$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

$$\text{例: } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} d(x^2) = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \ln t d\left(\frac{1}{t+1}\right).$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\ln t}{t+1} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t+1} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt.$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \ln t - \ln(t+1) - \frac{\ln t}{t+1} \right] \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[ \frac{t}{t+1} \ln t - \ln(t+1) \right] \Big|_0^{+\infty} \quad (t=x^2 \text{ 回代})$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left( -\frac{\ln x}{2(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{x^2}{x^2+1} \right) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \frac{x^2 \ln x}{2(1+x^2)} - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+x^2) \right)$$

$$= 0.$$

例: 求积:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \cos bx \, dx = -\frac{1}{a} e^{-ax} \cos bx \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \frac{b}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \sin bx \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} + \frac{b}{a^2} e^{-ax} \sin bx \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \frac{b^2}{a^2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{a}{a^2+b^2}$$

$$\text{同理 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \sin bx \, dx = \frac{b}{a^2+b^2}.$$

$$\text{例: } I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} \, dx, \quad (I_0 = 1).$$

$$I_n = -e^{-x} x^n \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} n x^{n-1} e^{-x} \, dx = n I_{n-1}$$

$$\therefore \text{得 } I_n = n!$$

$$\text{例: } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x+1)\cdots(x+n)}.$$

\* 由分式分解定理,  $\frac{1}{x(x+1)\cdots(x+n)} = \frac{a_0}{x} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{x+n}$ , 利用极限.

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{n!}, \quad a_k = \frac{(-1)^k}{(-k)(-k-1)\cdots(-k-n)} = \frac{(-1)^k}{n!} C_n^k$$

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x+1)\cdots(x+n)} = -\sum_{k=0}^n a_k \ln(1+k) = \frac{1}{n!} \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^{k+1} C_n^k \ln(1+k).$$

2  $\rightarrow \left( \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \ln(x+k) \right) \Big|_1^{+\infty} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$



例: (欧拉积分)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx$

首先看这个广义积分收敛 ( $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \ln \sin x \sim O^n(\frac{1}{x})$ ),  $\varepsilon$  为任意大于 0 的常数.

如见到  $\sin x$  与  $\frac{\pi}{2}$ , 考虑对称性构造

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) + \ln(\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\ln \sin 2x - \ln 2) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \ln \sin x d(2x) - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 = \frac{1}{2} I - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$\therefore I = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

解式  $\int_0^{+\infty} f(ax + \frac{b}{x}) dx = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{x^2 + ab}) dx$

$$\text{证: } ax + \frac{b}{x} = \sqrt{u^2 + ab} \Rightarrow \sqrt{x} u = ax - \frac{b}{x} \Rightarrow x = \frac{1}{2a} (u + \sqrt{u^2 + ab})$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{2a} (1 + \frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2 + ab}}) du$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} f(ax + \frac{b}{x}) dx = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{u^2 + ab}) (1 + \frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2 + ab}}) du \quad (1)$$

$$\text{(将 } u = -v \text{ 代上: 再将式子中 } v \text{ 替为 } u) \int_0^{+\infty} f(ax + \frac{b}{x}) dx = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{u^2 + ab}) (1 - \frac{u}{\sqrt{u^2 + ab}}) du \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{(1)+(2)}{2}, \int_0^{+\infty} f(ax + \frac{b}{x}) dx = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{u^2 + ab}) du = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{u^2 + ab}) du$$

[敛散性]:

例: 研究积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} x^{p+1} e^{-x} dx$  的收敛性.

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^1 x^{p+1} e^{-x} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} x^{p+1} e^{-x} dx$$

$p > 0$  时收敛,  $p \leq 0$  时 (\*) 发散, 故发散.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{p+1} e^{-x}}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{p+1}}{e^x} = 0$$

例: 对  $\int_0^1 x^p \ln^2 \frac{1}{x} dx$ , 研究其收敛性.

分析:  $\int_0^1 x^p \ln^2 \frac{1}{x} dx$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 x^p \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx \quad (5)$$

(其实  $\frac{1}{x}$  不是独立的, 判定标准是将  $x \rightarrow 0$  时的  $x^0$  与  $x \rightarrow 1^-$  时取  $\ln \frac{1}{x}$  分开)

(Δ) ②  $\ln(Hx) \sim x(x \rightarrow 0) \Rightarrow \ln \frac{1}{x} \sim 1-x (x \rightarrow 1^-)$ .

$$x^p \ln^2 \frac{1}{x} \sim (1-x)^2 \quad (x \rightarrow 1^-) \quad \begin{cases} q \leq -1 & \text{发散} \\ q > -1 & \text{收敛} \end{cases}$$

(x): 前提已有:  $q > 1$ , 可知  $x'$  起主导作用

(事实上  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x^e}} = 0, \quad \varepsilon > 0$ ).

$p \leq -1$  时,  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{-p} \ln^2 \frac{1}{x} dx = -\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \ln^2 \frac{1}{x} d(\ln \frac{1}{x}) = -\frac{1}{2H} (\ln \frac{1}{x})^{2H} \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = +\infty$ .

$\therefore p > -1, q > -1$  时收敛.

Ex:  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^n} dx : (n \geq 0).$

①  $a=0$ ,  $n>1$  时收敛; 否则发散;

②  $a \neq 0, n=0$ , 发散.

②  $a \neq 0, n > 0$ :

$$\int_0^{b'} \cos ax \, dx = \frac{\sin ab'}{a} \quad \text{若 } b' \in [0, +\infty) \text{ 上有界, } \frac{1}{1+x^n}$$

由狄利克雷判别法, 此级数收敛.

$n > 1$ , 原式  $< \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^n} dx$  绝对收敛.

$$0 < n \leq 1: \int_0^{\infty} \frac{|\cos ax|}{1+x^n} dx \geq \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos^2 ax}{1+x^n} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^n} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2ax}{1+x^n} dx$$

$a \neq 0, \sum n > 1$ , 绝对收敛

$0 < n \leq 1$ , 条件收敛.





例: 研究  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(\sec x) dx$  的收敛性:

记  $t = \sec x$ ,  $x = \arccos \frac{1}{t} \Rightarrow$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(\sec x) dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \sin t \cdot \frac{-1}{t^2-1} \cdot (-\frac{1}{t^2}) dt = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t(t^2-1)} dt \sim \begin{cases} O(\frac{1}{t^2}) \cdot x \rightarrow \infty \\ O(x^{-1}) \cdot x \rightarrow \infty \end{cases}$$

$\therefore$  绝对收敛.

附: 关于广义积分的若干理论:

若  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛, 当  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时, 不一定有  $f(x) \rightarrow 0$

例如  $\int_0^{+\infty} \sin^2 x^2 dx$ .

设  $f \in C[a, +\infty)$ , 且  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛, 则  $f(+\infty) = 0$  的充要条件是  $f$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上一致连续.

广义积分的 Cauchy 主值:

设  $c \in [a, b]$  是  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  中唯一奇点.

$$v.p. \int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \int_a^{c-\varepsilon} f(x) dx + \int_{c+\varepsilon}^b f(x) dx \right)$$

$$\text{如 } \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x} \text{ 发散而 } v.p. \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left( \ln|x| \Big|_1^{c-\varepsilon} + \ln|x| \Big|_{c+\varepsilon}^{\infty} \right) = 0.$$

或: 对  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  内有限奇点的  $f(x)$ .

$$\text{可定义 } v.p. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty, b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad \checkmark$$



# 5.1 含参变量积分、常义积分

Date

例: 研究函数  $F(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{y f(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx$  的连续性. 其中  $f(x)$  是  $[0,1]$  上的正连续函数

解: 依题,  $F(0) = 0$ . 而  $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} F(y) \geq m \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dx = m \arctan \frac{1}{y} = \frac{m}{2} \pi$

( $f(x)$  在  $[0,1]$  上有最小值  $m$ )

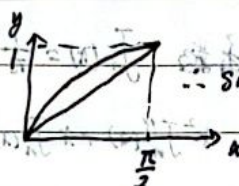
$$\therefore \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} F(y) = \frac{m\pi}{2} > 0.$$

可见  $F(y)$  于  $y=0$  处不连续.

例: 求  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1 + (1 + \frac{x}{n})^n}$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1 + (1 + \frac{x}{n})^n} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1 + e^x} = \int_1^e \frac{dt}{t(t+1)} = \ln \frac{2e}{1+e}$$

例: 求  $\lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \sin \theta} d\theta$



$\therefore \sin x > \frac{2}{\pi} x \quad (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2})$

利用右图结论, 有:

$$0 \leq e^{-R \sin \theta} \leq e^{-\frac{2R\theta}{\pi}}$$

$$\text{代入: } \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\frac{2R\theta}{\pi}} d\theta = \lim_{R \rightarrow +\infty} \left( -\frac{\pi}{2R} e^{-\frac{2R\theta}{\pi}} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 0$$

例: 设  $f(x)$  在  $[A, B]$  上连续. 证明:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_a^x (f(t+h) - f(t)) dt = f(x) - f(a) \quad (A < a < x < B)$$

$$\text{(解1:)} \quad \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_a^x [f(t+h) - f(t)] dt = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [F(t+h) - F(t)] \Big|_a^x$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [F(x+h) - F(x) + F(a) - F(a+h)]$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h} - \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(a+h) - F(a)}{h} = f(x) - f(a)$$

$$\text{(解2:)} \quad \frac{1}{h} \int_a^x (f(t+h) - f(t)) dt = \frac{1}{h} \left[ \int_a^x f(t+h) dt - \int_a^x f(t) dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{h} \left[ \int_{a+h}^{x+h} f(t) dt - \int_a^x f(t) dt \right] = \frac{1}{h} \left[ \int_x^{x+h} f(t) dt - \int_a^{a+h} f(t) dt \right]$$

$$= f(x) - f(a)$$



此几条我不会证的话:

$$\frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} \int_0^x y^n \cos(y + \frac{n\pi}{2}) dy$$

$$\text{有如下估计: } \left| \frac{d^n}{dx^n} \left( \frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \right| \leq \frac{1}{n+1}$$

如含参变量常义积分的应用:

$$\text{例: 完全椭圆积分 } E(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi} d\varphi, F(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} \quad (0 < k < 1)$$

$$\text{其中 } E(k) \text{ 满足积分方程 } E''(k) + \frac{1}{k} E'(k) + \frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} = 0$$

$$\text{例: 阶数 } n \text{ 为整数的 Bessel 函数 } J_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(n\varphi - x \sin \varphi) d\varphi$$

$$\text{满足 Bessel 方程 } x^2 J_n''(x) + x J_n'(x) + (x^2 - n^2) J_n(x) = 0$$

$$\text{例: } I(\alpha) = \int_0^\alpha \frac{\varphi(x) dx}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}}, \text{ 证明: 当 } 0 < \alpha < a \text{ 时,}$$

$$I'(\alpha) = \frac{\varphi(0)}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \int_0^\alpha \frac{\varphi'(x) dx}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}}$$

$$\text{解: 变换 } x = \alpha t, I(\alpha) = \sqrt{\alpha} \int_0^1 \frac{\varphi(\alpha t) dt}{\sqrt{1-t}}$$

$$I'(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}} \int_0^1 \frac{\varphi(\alpha t) dt}{\sqrt{1-t}} + \sqrt{\alpha} \int_0^1 \frac{t \varphi'(\alpha t) dt}{\sqrt{1-t}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\alpha} \int_0^\alpha \frac{\varphi(x) dx}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}} + \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^\alpha \frac{x \varphi'(x) dx}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\alpha} [-2\sqrt{\alpha-x} \cdot \varphi(x)] \Big|_{x=0}^{x=\alpha} + \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^\alpha \sqrt{\alpha-x} \varphi'(x) dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^\alpha \frac{x \varphi'(x) dx}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}}$$

$$= \frac{\varphi(0)}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^\alpha \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}} (\alpha-x+x) dx = \frac{\varphi(0)}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \int_0^\alpha \frac{\varphi'(x) dx}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}}$$

$$\text{例: 泊松积分 } \int_0^\pi \ln(1 - 2a \cos x + a^2) dx$$

$$\text{证明: } 0 \leq |a| \leq 1 \text{ 时 } I(a) = 0; |a| > 1 \text{ 时 } I(a) = 2\pi \ln |a|$$



5.19

Date

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

$$= \int_0^\pi \left[ 2 \ln a + \ln \left( \frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{2}{a} \cos x + 1 \right) \right] dx$$

$$= 2\pi \ln a + I\left(\frac{1}{a}\right)$$

$$\text{计算 } |a| < 1 \text{ 时: } I'(a) = \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{1 - 2a \cos x + a^2} \cdot (2a - 2 \cos x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^\pi \left( 1 - \frac{1-a^2}{1 - 2a \cos x + a^2} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{1-a^2}{a} \int_0^\pi \frac{dx}{1 - 2a \cos x + a^2} = \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{1-a^2}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{1-a^2} \int_0^\pi \frac{dx}{1 - \left(\frac{2a}{1+a^2}\right) \cos x}$$

$$\text{利用 } \int_0^\pi \frac{dx}{1 + e \cos x} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-e^2}}, \text{ 原式} = \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{\pi}{a} = 0.$$

$$(\text{我们也可直接应用 } \int_0^\pi \frac{dx}{1 - 2r \cos x + r^2} = \frac{\pi}{1-r^2}).$$

$$\text{例 } g(y) = \int_{v(y)}^{u(y)} f(x, y) dx, \quad g'(y) = \int_{v(y)}^{u(y)} f'_y(x, y) dx + f(u(y), y) u'(y) - f(v(y), y) v'(y).$$

$$\text{例: } \int_0^1 \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx \quad (\text{计算其值})$$

$$\text{一眼看出 } \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} = \int_a^b x^y dy \quad \left( = \int_a^b e^{y \ln x} dy = \left[ \frac{1}{\ln x} e^{y \ln x} \right]_a^b \right)$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \int_a^b dy \int_0^1 x^y dx = \int_a^b \left( \frac{1}{y+1} x^{y+1} \right) \Big|_0^1 dy = \ln \frac{b+1}{a+1}$$

含参变量的广义积分. 积分的一致收敛性.

例: 研究  $\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$  的收敛性:

首先,  $a=0$  时不难推出其发散. (原函数  $\frac{\sin x}{x} \sim \frac{1}{x} \quad (x \rightarrow \infty)$ ).

$a < 0$ : 若  $a = (n - \frac{1}{2})\pi$  即  $\cos a = 0$ :



对  $x = -a$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow -a} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} \xrightarrow{\text{洛必达}} \sin a$ , 可见  $x = -a$  不是点 //  $a \neq (n-1)\pi$  则收敛  
 $\therefore$  原函数收敛 ( $\Rightarrow$  同理使用狄利克雷判别法:  $\int_a^b \cos x dx \leq M$ ,  $\frac{1}{x+a} \searrow, \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x+a} = 0$ ).

$\therefore a=0$  时发散,  $a \neq 0$  时收敛,  $a < 0$  时  $a = (n-1)\pi$  收敛,  $a \neq (n-1)\pi$  发散.

例: 研究  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{1+x^n \sin^2 x}$  的敛散性 (Tips: 与级数比较).

先阐述一个重要命题:

对  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  取满足条件  $a_n \rightarrow +\infty$  且严格单调递增的正无穷大序列  $\{a_n\} (n \geq 0)$ , 则该广义积分与无穷级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{a_{n-1}}^{a_n} f(x) dx$  之间:

(1)  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛  $\Leftrightarrow$  对满足以上条件的每一个序列  $\{a_n\}$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{a_{n-1}}^{a_n} f(x) dx$  收敛

(2) 若  $f(x)$  保号 (或  $x$  充分大时保号), 则  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛  $\Leftrightarrow$  存在满足上述条件的某一个数列  $\{a_n\}$ , 其相应的无穷级数收敛.

回到本题:

我们易得  $f(n\pi) = n\pi$ , 因此有  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$ .

由于  $f(x) > 0$ , 我们只要找到一个序列使其对应的无穷级数收敛/发散.

取  $a_0 = 0, a_k = k\pi$ .

因此由夹逼定理估计  $\int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} \frac{k\pi dx}{1 + \frac{(k\pi)^n}{(k\pi)^n} \sin^2 x} \leq \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} \frac{x dx}{1 + x^n \sin^2 x} \leq \int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} \frac{k\pi dx}{1 + (k-1)^n \sin^2 x}$

由于  $\int_{(k-1)\pi}^{k\pi} \frac{x dx}{1 + x^n \sin^2 x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2x dx}{1 + x^n \sin^2 x}$

先计算  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + p^2 \sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+p^2}} \arctan(\sqrt{1+p^2} \tan x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1+p^2}}$

$\therefore A_k = O^*\left(\frac{1}{k^{\frac{n}{2}+1}}\right) \therefore \begin{cases} n > 4, \text{收敛} \\ n \leq 4, \text{发散} \end{cases} = O^*(p^{-\frac{n}{2}})$



5.19

Date

☆

例: 利用与级数比较的方法研究  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx$ .

拆分为  $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx$ .

对左项:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x+x^2}{x^n} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x^{n-1}}$

$n < 2$  时收敛, 否则发散.

对右项:  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx$

原式 =  $-\frac{\cos(x+x^2)}{x^n(1+2x)} \Big|_1^{+\infty} - n \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(x+x^2)}{x^{n+1}(1+2x)} dx$

$n > 1$  时收敛:

$n \leq 1$  时, 取  $\{a_k\}$  满足  $a_k + a_k^2 = k\pi$ ,  $a_k \nearrow$

$\left| \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx \right| = \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{|\sin(x+x^2)| (1+2x)}{x^n (1+2x)} dx$  (配凑)

$\geq \frac{1}{a_k^n (1+2a_k)} \left| \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \sin(x+x^2) d(x+x^2) \right|$

$\geq \frac{1}{3} \cdot \left| \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \sin t dt \right| = \frac{2}{3}$

$n \leq 1$  时  $(x^n(1+2x))' = x^{n+1} [n + 2(n+1)x] < 0 \quad (x > 1 \text{ 时})$

而  $1 < a_k < a_{k+1}$ .

含参变量的广义积分的一致收敛性:

✓ 先阐述以下几个命题:

(1) 阿贝尔一致收敛判别法: 设广义积分  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx$  在  $(y_1, y_2)$  上一致收敛, 且有函数  $\varphi(x,y)$  在  $x \in [a, +\infty)$  和  $y \in (y_1, y_2)$  时一致有界且关于  $x$  单调. 则  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,y) \varphi(x,y) dx$  在  $(y_1, y_2)$  上一致收敛.

(2) 狄利克雷一致收敛判别法: 设  $\int_0^c f(x,y) dx$  在  $c>0$  和  $y_0(y,y_1)$  时一致有界,

$\varphi(x,y)$  关于  $x$  单调且  $x \rightarrow +\infty$  时关于  $y \in (y_0, y_1)$  一致收敛于 0.

则  $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x,y) \varphi(x,y) dx$  在  $(y_0, y_1)$  内一致收敛.

举例:  $I = \int_1^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{y}} (x-\frac{1}{y})^2 dx$  在  $(0,1)$  上一致收敛, 但不存在其被分为收敛且与参数无关的强函数.

首先, 假设  $0 \leq e^{-\frac{x}{y}} (x-\frac{1}{y})^2 \leq \varphi(x)$ :

取  $y=\frac{1}{2}$  则  $\varphi(x)=1$  显然  $\int_1^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx$  发散, 故不存在这样的  $\varphi(x)$ .

下面证明  $I$  关于  $y \in (0,1)$  一致收敛.

由定义, 只要找到对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 找到  $M > 1$  使  $\int_M^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x}{y}} (x-\frac{1}{y})^2 dx < \varepsilon$ .  $\checkmark$

分类讨论: 对充分小的  $y \in (0,1)$ .

$$\text{原式} = \int_{M-y}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t}{y}} dt = \frac{1}{y} \int_{M-y}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t}{y}} d(\frac{t}{y}).$$

$$< y \int_{M-y}^{+\infty} e^{-k^2} dk = y\sqrt{\pi}. \quad (0 < y < \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\pi}} \text{ 均可})$$

$$\text{对 } \frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\pi}} \leq y < 1: \text{ 取 } M_0 > 1 \text{ 使 } \int_{M_0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx < \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{取 } M > M_0 + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{\varepsilon}, \quad M-y > M_0 \text{ 而 } \int_{M-y}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t}{y}} dt = y \int_{M-y}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t}{y}} d(\frac{t}{y}) < \varepsilon.$$

(思路:  $y$  充分小, 对  $y$  放缩;  
 $y$  不充分小, 靠  $M$  上下夹).

$$\text{举例: 证明: 狄利克雷积分 } I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx$$

(a). 在不含  $\alpha=0$  的每一个闭区间  $[a,b]$  上一致收敛

(b). 在每一个包含  $\alpha=0$  的闭区间  $[a,b]$  上非一致收敛.



5.9

Date

(a) 证: 不妨考虑  $0 < a < b$  时: 对于  $0 < a < b$ :

$$\int_M^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx = \int_{M\alpha}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt.$$

由于  $I_1 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 因此对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists K_0$  使得  $K > K_0$  时,

$$\left| \int_K^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \right| < \varepsilon. \text{ 取 } M_0 = \frac{K_0}{\alpha}, \text{ 则 } M > M_0 \text{ 时均有 } \left| \int_M^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx \right| < \varepsilon.$$

故一致收敛!

(b): 加强结论: 只需证其对  $\alpha \in (0, b]$  不一致收敛.依题有: ~~对  $\alpha \in (0, b]$  一致收敛~~ 反证法, 假设一致收敛

$$\text{则对 } \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M_0 > 0. \text{ 当 } M > M_0 \text{ 时, } \left| \int_M^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx \right| < \varepsilon.$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \left| \int_M^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx \right| = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \left| \int_{M\alpha}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \right| = \frac{\pi}{2} > \varepsilon.$$

故矛盾! (不可包含  $\alpha = 0$  这一点)例: 证明  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^\alpha + 1}$  在  $\alpha \in (1, +\infty)$  上不一致收敛.

(虽然很显然但是过程很经典!).

反证法, 假设其一致收敛, 则有: 对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M$ , 当  $b' > b > M$  时有

$$\int_b^{b'} \frac{1}{x^\alpha + 1} dx < \varepsilon \text{ 对一切 } \alpha > 1 \text{ 成立}$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 1} \int_b^{b'} \frac{1}{x^\alpha + 1} dx = \int_b^{b'} \frac{1}{x+1} dx \leq \varepsilon \text{ 不成立!}$$

∴ 不一致收敛.

例: 研究  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-\alpha x} dx$  在  $\alpha \in [0, +\infty)$  上的一致收敛性.

$$(\text{阿贝尔判别法 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2}; e^{-\alpha x} \downarrow \checkmark)$$

积分号、微分号互换，

例：用Wallace公式(表出)证明  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$

$$\text{首先证明 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-n} \right] dx \quad (1)$$

取函数序列  $f_n(x) = \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-n}$ ，有  $\frac{1}{f_n(x)} \leq \frac{1}{f_{n+1}(x)}$

$\{f_n(x)\}$  单调递减收敛于  $e^{-x^2}$

$\therefore (1)$  成立.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{下证: } \int_0^{+\infty} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-n} dx & \stackrel{x=\sqrt{n}\tan\theta}{=} \sqrt{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \tan^2\theta)^{-n} \sec^2\theta d\theta \\ & = \sqrt{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{(2n-2)}\theta d\theta = \sqrt{n} \cdot \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \quad (n \rightarrow \infty) \end{aligned}$$

还有一个精妙的改写:

$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{|\sin x|^\alpha} dx$$

$$F(\alpha) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{e^{-x}}{(\sin x)^\alpha} dx$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-n\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{e^{-x}}{\sin^\alpha x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\pi}} \int_0^\pi \frac{e^{-x}}{\sin^\alpha x} dx$$



例: 计算积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^2+x^2)}{\beta^2+x^2} dx$ .

解: 首先  $\beta=0$  时发散, 故限定  $\beta>0$ .

$\alpha=0$  时, 对  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x^2}{\beta^2+x^2} dx$ :

$$\text{令 } x=\beta t, \text{ 原式} = \frac{1}{\beta} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\beta^2 t^2)}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{2\ln\beta}{\beta} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt + \frac{2}{\beta} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln t}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{\pi \ln\beta}{\beta};$$

$\alpha>0$  时, 看作  $\alpha$  相关的积分, 记为  $I(\alpha)$ .

$$\text{求导, } I'(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha}{(\alpha^2+x^2)(\beta^2+x^2)} dx = \frac{2\alpha}{\beta^2-\alpha^2} \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha^2+x^2} - \frac{1}{\beta^2+x^2} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{2\alpha}{\beta^2-\alpha^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \left( \frac{1}{\alpha} - \frac{1}{\beta} \right) = \frac{\pi}{\beta(\alpha+\beta)}.$$

$$\therefore I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln(\alpha+\beta) + C(\beta), \text{ 再去求 } I(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\beta^2+x^2)}{\beta^2+x^2} dx.$$

$$\underline{x=\beta \tan \theta} \quad \frac{1}{\beta} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\beta^2 \sec^2 \theta) d\theta = \frac{\pi \ln\beta}{\beta} - \frac{2}{\beta} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos \theta d\theta$$

$$= \frac{\pi \ln\beta}{\beta} + \frac{2}{\beta} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln(2\beta) \Rightarrow C(\beta) = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln 2$$

$$\text{故 } I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln(\alpha+\beta).$$

$\therefore$  综上,  $\beta=0$  时积分发散,  $\beta \neq 0$  时 原式  $= \frac{\pi}{|\beta|} \ln(|\alpha|+|\beta|)$

欧拉-泊松积分专题:  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2};$

例: 计算  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+\frac{a}{x^2})} dx$ .

$$\text{法①: 原式} = e^{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2+\frac{a}{x^2})} dx, \text{ 利用 } \int_0^{+\infty} f(x+\frac{a}{x}) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\sqrt{x+ab}) dx$$

$$= e^{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2-4a} dx = e^{-2a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

法②: 记原积分为  $I(a)$ , 则

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x^2 + \frac{a^2}{x^2})} \cdot (-\frac{2a}{x^2}) dx.$$

记  $x = \frac{a}{t}$  则  $I'(a) = -2I(a)$ ,

$$I(a) = Ce^{-2a}, \text{ 由 } I(0) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \Rightarrow I(a) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-2a}.$$

例. 利用欧拉-泊松积分, 计算  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx \, dx \quad (a > 0)$

解: 依题 记其为  $I(b)$ . 首先  $I(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{a}}$ .

$$\text{其次, } I'(b) = \int_0^{+\infty} (-x e^{-ax^2} \sin bx) \, dx = \frac{1}{2a} e^{-ax^2} \sin bx \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \frac{b}{2a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx \, dx$$
$$= -\frac{b}{2a} I(b) \Rightarrow$$

$$I(b) = Ce^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}}. \text{ } C \text{ 待定} \Rightarrow b=0 \text{ 代入得 } C = I(0).$$

$$\therefore I(b) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{a}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}}.$$

例: 求  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} \, dx.$  (Tips: 分部积分 + 规则).

$$\text{原式} = -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \frac{1}{x} (e^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos \beta x) \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} (-2\alpha x e^{-\alpha x^2} + \beta \sin \beta x) \, dx$$
$$= -2\alpha \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2} \, dx + \beta \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} \, dx = -\sqrt{\alpha\pi} + \frac{\pi}{2} |\beta|.$$

~~解: 还有~~

还有几个更难的... 先不列了...

后学者有刷完前几道觉得不够的可

联系本人



几个著名积分:

韦斯特:  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \ln \frac{b}{a}$  其中  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x^2} dx$  收敛.

欧拉-泊松:  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$

狄利克雷:  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin px}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} p$

拉普拉斯:  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-|a|}$

拉普拉斯:  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-|a|} \operatorname{sgn} a$

菲涅尔:  $\int_0^{+\infty} \sin(x^2) dx = \pm \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}}$

$\int_0^{+\infty} \cos(x^2) dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}}$

应用: 设  $I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin px}{x} dx (\alpha > 0)$

$I'(\alpha) = - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin px dx = - \frac{p}{\alpha^2 + p^2}$

$I(\alpha) = -\arctan \frac{\alpha}{p} + C$

且  $|I(\alpha)| \leq \int_0^{+\infty} p e^{-\alpha x} dx = \frac{p}{\alpha}$

$\therefore I(+\infty) = 0, C = \frac{\pi}{2}$

即  $I(\alpha) = \arctan \frac{p}{\alpha}$

拉普拉斯变换:

$F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} f(t) dt$

(1)  $f(t) = t^n, f' = \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}$

(2)  $f(t) = \sqrt{t}, F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \sqrt{t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} u^2 du = \frac{2}{\sqrt{p}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} u^2 du$   
 $= \frac{2}{\sqrt{p}} \left( -\frac{1}{2} u e^{-u^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du \right) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{p}}$

$$(3): f(t) = \frac{1-e^{-t}}{t} \Rightarrow F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-pt} - e^{-(p+1)t}}{t} dt = \ln \frac{p+1}{p}$$

$$(4): f(t) = \sin \sqrt{t}$$

$$F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \sin \sqrt{t} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2p^{3/2}} e^{-\frac{1}{4p}}$$

$$(5): f(t) = J_0(bt) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos(bt \sin \varphi) d\varphi$$

$$I = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} dt \int_0^\pi \cos(bt \sin \varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} \cos(bt \sin \varphi) dt$$

$$= \frac{a}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{d\varphi}{a^2 + b^2 \sin^2 \varphi} = \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \frac{d\varphi}{a^2 + b^2 \sin^2 \varphi}$$

$$= \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \frac{d\varphi}{(a^2+b^2) - b^2 \cos^2 \varphi} = \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{d(\tan \varphi)}{a^2 + (a^2+b^2) \tan^2 \varphi}$$

$$= \frac{2a}{\pi} \frac{1}{a\sqrt{a^2+b^2}} \arctan \left( \frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{a} \tan \varphi \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$

例: 厄比-霍夫-埃米特多项式:  $H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (e^{-x^2})$

$$\text{有: } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_n(x) H_m(x) e^{-x^2} dx = \begin{cases} 0, & m \neq n \\ 2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}, & m = n \end{cases}$$



5-21 下午

Date

欧拉积分:

$$\text{贝塔函数 } B(x, y) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} dt$$

$$\text{令 } t = \cos^2 \varphi, \quad B(x, y) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2x-1} \varphi \sin^{2y-1} \varphi d\varphi$$

$$\text{令 } t = \frac{1}{1+u}, \text{ 则 } u = \frac{1-t}{t}, \quad B(x, y) = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{u^{y-1}}{(1+u)^{x+y}} du$$

$$\text{伽马函数 } \Gamma(x) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt$$

$$\Gamma^{(n)}(x) = \int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} (ht)^n dt$$

$$(1): \int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} d(t^x) = \frac{1}{x} e^{-t} t^x \Big|_0^{\infty} - \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{\infty} t^x \cdot (-e^{-t}) dt$$

$$\text{即 } \Gamma(x) = \frac{1}{x} \Gamma(x+1), \quad \Gamma(x+1) = x \Gamma(x)$$

$$\text{即 } \Gamma(n+1) = n!$$

$$\text{狄利克雷公式: } B(x, y) = \frac{\Gamma(x) \Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}$$

$$\text{余元公式: } \Gamma(x) \Gamma(1-x) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi x}$$

$$\text{勒让德加倍公式: } \Gamma(x) \Gamma(x+\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^{x+\frac{1}{2}}} \Gamma(2x)$$

$$\text{例: } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(1+x)^2} dx = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(1+x)^2} = B(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{3}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{3}{2})}{\Gamma(2)}$$

$$\text{由 } \Gamma(\frac{3}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}), \quad \Gamma(2) = 1, \quad \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}} = \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = \frac{1}{4} \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}$$

$$\text{例: } I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{m-1}}{1+x^n} dx \xrightarrow{\text{令 } x^n = t} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{t^{\frac{m}{n}-1}}{1+t} dt, \quad 0 < m < n \text{ 时积分收敛.}$$

$$I = \frac{1}{n} B(1-\frac{m}{n}, \frac{m}{n}) = \frac{\pi}{n \sin \frac{m\pi}{n}}$$

$$\text{特别地, } m=1 < n \text{ 时, } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^n} dx = \frac{\pi}{n \sin \frac{\pi}{n}}$$



☆ (有些难)

☆ (拓): 求  $\int_a^b \frac{(x-a)^m (b-x)^n}{(x+c)^{m+n+2}} dx$  ( $0 < a < b$ ,  $c > 0$ ). 并用欧拉积分表示.

① 令  $x = a + (b-a)t$ .

$$I = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_0^1 \frac{t^m (1-t)^n}{(t+\lambda)^{m+n+2}} dt, \quad \text{其中 } \lambda = \frac{a+c}{b-a}.$$

☆ ②: 作线性分式代换  $\frac{t}{t+\lambda} = \frac{\tau}{1+\lambda}$ , 即  $\tau = \frac{t(1+\lambda)}{t+\lambda}$ .

$$\text{有: } \frac{1-t}{t+\lambda} = \frac{1-\tau}{\lambda}; \quad \frac{\lambda dt}{(t+\lambda)^2} = \frac{d\tau}{1+\lambda}.$$

$$\therefore I = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\tau}{1+\lambda}\right)^m \left(\frac{1-\tau}{\lambda}\right)^n \frac{d\tau}{\lambda(1+\lambda)}.$$

$$= \frac{1}{(b-a)(1+\lambda)^{m+1} \lambda^{n+1}} B(m+1, n+1).$$

$$= \frac{(b-a)^{m+n+1}}{(b+c)^{m+1} (a+c)^{n+1}} B(m+1, n+1).$$

$$\text{☆ 求 } \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^n x}{(1+k \cos x)^n} dx \quad (0 < |k| < 1).$$

解: 令  $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$ , 即  $x = 2 \arctan t$ ,  $dx = \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$ .

$$\sin x = \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2}}{1 + \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}, \quad \cos x = \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}.$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{2t}{1+t^2}\right)^{n+1}}{\left(1+k \cdot \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}\right)^n} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(2t)^{n+1}}{(1+t^2 + k(1-t^2))^n} dt = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(2t)^{n+1}}{(1+k + (1-k)t^2)^n} dt$$

$$\text{令 } (1-k)t^2 = (1+k)p \quad \text{则}$$

$$t = \sqrt{\frac{1+k}{1-k}} p, \quad dt = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{p}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-k}} dp \quad \text{代入得.}$$



$$\Gamma(n) = 2 \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\left[ 2 \cdot \frac{(1+k)}{1-k} \cdot p \right]^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{(1+k)^n (1+p)^n} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{p}} \sqrt{\frac{1+k}{1-k}} dp$$

$$= \frac{2^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \cdot \left( \frac{1+k}{1-k} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}}}{(1+k)^n} \cdot \int_0^{\infty} \frac{p^{\frac{n}{2}-1}}{(1+p)^n}$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{2})^{n-1}}{(1-k^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \cdot B\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}\right)$$

$$\left( = \frac{(\sqrt{2})^{n-1}}{(1-k^2)^{\frac{n}{2}}} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(\frac{n}{2}) \cdot \Gamma(\frac{n}{2})}{\Gamma(n)} \right)$$

~~(2)~~

例. 拉比积分  $\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx$

$$\star \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx + \int_0^1 \ln(1-x) dx = \int_0^1 \ln \left( \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi x} \right) dx$$

$$= \ln \pi - \int_0^1 \ln \sin \pi x dx$$

$$\star \therefore \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \pi - \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin s ds$$

$$= \ln \sqrt{2\pi}$$

$$\star \text{ 欧拉乘积: } \prod_{m=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} x^{m-1} e^{-x} dx = \left( \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n-1} (2\pi)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}$$

$$\text{欧拉公式: } (a) \int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt = \frac{\Gamma(x)}{\lambda^x} \cos \alpha x$$

$$(b) \int_0^{\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt = \frac{\Gamma(x)}{\lambda^x} \sin \alpha x$$

$$\star \text{ 曲线 } r^n = a^n \cos n\varphi, L = a B\left(\frac{1}{2n}, \frac{1}{2}\right) = a 2^{\frac{1}{2n}} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2n})}{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}$$

# 傅里叶级数

Date

$$f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx), \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx, \quad b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx.$$

一般理论:

$$(1) \text{ Parseval 等式: } \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx.$$

$$(2) \text{ 记 } f(x) \text{ 的 Fourier 级数为 } \{a_n'\} \{b_n'\}, \text{ 则 } a_0' = 0, \quad a_n' = n b_n, \quad b_n' = -n a_n.$$

几个基本的计算:

$$\operatorname{sgn} x = \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} \sin(2n-1)x \quad (-\pi < x < \pi);$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} A, & 0 < x < \pi \\ 0, & \pi < x < 2\pi \end{cases} \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{A}{2} (1 + \operatorname{sgn} \frac{\pi x}{\pi}) = \frac{A}{2} + \frac{2A}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin(2n-1)\frac{\pi x}{\pi}}{2n-1}.$$

$$x=2 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \sin nx.$$

$$\text{对 } f(x) = |x| \Rightarrow f'(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(x) \Rightarrow \text{利用 (2)}.$$

$$|x| = \int_0^x \operatorname{sgn} t dt = \int_0^x \left[ \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n-1} \sin(2n-1)t \right] dt.$$

$$= -\frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \cos(2n-1)t \Big|_0^x = -\frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \cos(2n-1)t + \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} \cos(2n-1)0$$

$$\text{由 } a_0 \text{ 知 } \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} |x| dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}.$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \alpha^n \cdot \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \quad (|\alpha| < 1) = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha^2} \left( 1 + 2 \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \alpha^n \cos nx \right).$$

$$(1) \text{ 证 } \begin{cases} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} = 1 + 2[\cos 2x + \cos 4x + \dots + \cos(2n-2)x] \\ \frac{\sin(2n)x}{\sin x} = 2[\cos x + \cos 3x + \dots + \cos(2n-1)x]. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{对 } x^2: \because 2x = 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \sin nx$$

$$x^2 = \int_0^x 2t dt = \int_0^x \left[ 4 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n} \sin nt \right] dt = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \cdot 4}{n^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^x \sin nt dt$$

$$= \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \cdot 4}{n^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos nt \Big|_0^x = \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \cdot 4}{n^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos nx + \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

$$(a_0 = \frac{2\pi^2}{3} \text{ 代入})$$



$$\star: \frac{q \sin x}{1-2q \cos x + q^2} = \frac{1}{2i} \left( \frac{1}{1-e^{ix}q} - \frac{1}{1-e^{-ix}q} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q^n \cdot \frac{e^{inx} - e^{-inx}}{2i}$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q^n \sin nx.$$

$$\text{故有 } \ln(1-2q \cos x + q^2) = -2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q^n}{n} \cos nx.$$

对  $\ln|\sin \frac{x}{2}|$  的傅氏级数展开:

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \ln \sin \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin t dt = -2 \ln 2.$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \ln \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{n\pi} \left( \sin nx \cdot \ln \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} - \frac{2}{n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx \cdot \frac{\cos \frac{x}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{x}{2}} dx.$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(n+\frac{1}{2})x - \sin(n-\frac{1}{2})x}{\sin \frac{x}{2}} dx = -\frac{1}{n\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2n+1)t + \sin(2n-1)t}{\sin t} dt = -\frac{1}{n}.$$

$$( \text{由于 } \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n+1)t}{\sin t} dt = \pi )$$

$$\star \text{ 对 } F(n) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t) f(x+t) dt \Rightarrow F(n) \sim \frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) \cos nx$$