

第十九章 含参变量积分

一. §19.1 含参变量的正常积分

连续性

- $f(x, t) \in C[a, b] \times I \Rightarrow \varphi(t) = \int_a^b f(x, t) dx \in C(I)$
- $\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha(t), \beta(t) \in C[c, d] \\ f(x, t) \in C[\alpha(t), \beta(t)] \times [c, d] \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \varphi(t) = \int_{\alpha(t)}^{\beta(t)} f(x, t) dx \in C[c, d]$

积分与极限可换序

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \forall t \in I, f(x, t) \in R[a, b] \\ f(x, t) \xrightarrow{x \in [a, b]} h(x), t \rightarrow t_0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} h(x) \in R[a, b] \\ \lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} \int_a^b f(x, t) dx = \int_a^b \left[\lim_{t \rightarrow t_0} f(x, t) \right] dx \end{array} \right.$$

积分与求偏导可换序

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} f(x, t) \in C[a, b] \times I \\ f'_t(x, t) \in C[a, b] \times I \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varphi(t) = \int_a^b f(x, t) dx \text{ 在 } I \text{ 上可导} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_a^b f(x, t) dx = \varphi'(t) = \int_a^b f'_t(x, t) dx \end{array} \right.$$

变限积分求导公式

$$\varphi(t) = \int_{\alpha(t)}^{\beta(t)} f(x, t) dx, \quad \alpha(t), \beta(t) \text{ 可导}, f, f'_t \text{ 连续}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi'(t) = \int_{\alpha(t)}^{\beta(t)} f'_t(x, t) dx + f(\beta(t), t) \cdot \beta'(t) - f(\alpha(t), t) \cdot \alpha'(t)$$

二. §19.2 含参变量反常积分的一致收敛

① $f(x, \lambda)$ 连续 $\Rightarrow F(\lambda) = \int_a^b f(x, \lambda) dx$ 连续

$\Leftrightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, \lambda) dx$ 连续 + $F(\lambda)$ -收敛

$\Leftrightarrow u_n(x)$ 连续 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^K u_n(x)$ 连续 $\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$ 连续

② $F(\lambda) = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, \lambda) dx$ 关于 $\lambda \in I$ 一致收敛

$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M > a$ 使当 $A > M$ 时 $|\int_A^{+\infty} f(x, \lambda) dx| < \varepsilon, \forall \lambda \in I$

$\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M > 0$ 使 $\forall A, A' > M, |\int_A^{A'} f(x, \lambda) dx| < \varepsilon, \forall \lambda \in I$

③ 一致收敛的判断

1) M 判别法: $\bullet \exists M(x) \geq 0, x \in [a, +\infty)$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \bullet |f(x, \lambda)| \leq M(x) \quad \forall x \in [a, +\infty), \forall \lambda \in I \\ \bullet \int_a^{+\infty} M(x) dx < +\infty \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, \lambda) dx \text{ 一致收敛}$$

$$2) \text{Dirichlet: } \left. \begin{aligned} & \bullet \left| \int_a^M f(x, \lambda) dx \right| \leq M. \quad \forall M > a, \forall \lambda \in I \\ & \bullet g(x, \lambda) \xrightarrow{\lambda} 0 \quad g(x, \lambda) \downarrow \text{ or } \uparrow \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, \lambda) \cdot g(x, \lambda) dx \text{ 关于 } \lambda \in I \text{ 一致收敛}$$

$$3) \text{Abel: } \left. \begin{aligned} & \bullet \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, \lambda) dx \text{ 关于 } \lambda \in I \text{ 一致收敛} \\ & \bullet |g(x, \lambda)| \leq M. \quad \forall x \in [a, +\infty) \quad \forall \lambda \in I \quad g(x, \lambda) \downarrow \text{ or } \uparrow \end{aligned} \right\} \Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, \lambda) \cdot g(x, \lambda) dx \text{ 关于 } \lambda \in I \text{ 一致收敛}$$

三. §19.3 Γ 函数与B函数

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

- 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 任意次可微
- $\alpha > 0$ 时 $\Gamma(\alpha+1) = \alpha \Gamma(\alpha)$ 递推式
- $\Gamma(1) = 1 \Rightarrow \Gamma(n+1) = n!$
- $\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\pi} \Rightarrow \Gamma(n+\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^n} \sqrt{\pi}$
- $\Gamma(\alpha) \cdot \Gamma(1-\alpha) = B(\alpha, 1-\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \alpha \pi}$ 余元公式 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$

$$(2) B(p, q) = \int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x)^{q-1} dx$$

- $B(p, q) = B(q, p)$
- $B(p+1, q+1) = \frac{p}{p+q+1} B(p, q) + \frac{q}{p+q+1} B(p, q+1)$
- $B(p, q) = \frac{\Gamma(p) \cdot \Gamma(q)}{\Gamma(p+q)}$
- $B(p, 1-p) = \frac{\pi}{\sin p\pi} \quad 0 < p < 1$
- $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^a x \cdot \sin^b x dx = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{a+1}{2}, \frac{b+1}{2}\right)$

[例题分析]

$$(13|1) \text{ 计算 } \int_0^1 \sqrt{x-x^2} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \sqrt{x-x^2} dx &= \int_0^1 x^{\frac{1}{2}} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int_0^1 x^{\frac{3}{2}-1} (1-x)^{\frac{3}{2}-1} dx = B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(\frac{3}{2}) \cdot \Gamma(\frac{3}{2})}{\Gamma(3)} = \frac{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) \cdot \frac{1}{2} \Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}{2!} = \frac{1}{8} \Gamma^2\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{8} \end{aligned}$$

$$(13|2) \text{ 证: } B(a, b) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{a-1}}{(1+x)^{a+b}} dx \quad \text{并由此计算 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(1+x)^2} dx$$

$$\text{令 } x = \frac{t}{1+t} \quad \text{则 } dx = \frac{dt}{(1+t)^2}$$

$$B(a, b) = \int_0^1 x^{a-1} (1-x)^{b-1} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{t}{1+t}\right)^{a-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1+t}\right)^{b-1} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1+t}\right)^2 dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{a-1}}{(1+t)^{a+b}} dt \quad \text{得证.}$$

$$\text{故有 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{(1+x)^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{5}{2}-1}}{(1+x)^{\frac{5}{2}+\frac{3}{2}}} dx = B\left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{\Gamma(\frac{5}{2}) \cdot \Gamma(\frac{3}{2})}{\Gamma(2)} = \frac{1}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4} \pi$$

练习19.1

1. (1) 求 $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_{\alpha}^{1+\alpha} \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha}$

① 对 $\forall \alpha$, $\frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha}$ 在 $[\alpha, 1+\alpha]$ 连续, 进而可积

② $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha} \rightarrow \frac{1}{1+x^2}$ 下证其为一致收敛:

$$\sup_{x \in [\alpha, 1+\alpha]} \left| \frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right| = \sup_{x \in [\alpha, 1+\alpha]} \frac{|\alpha|}{x^2 + (2+\alpha)x + 1 + \alpha}$$

$$\text{记 } f(x) = \frac{1}{x^2 + (2+\alpha)x + 1 + \alpha} \quad f'(x) = \frac{-2x(2+\alpha+2)}{(x^2 + (2+\alpha)x + 1 + \alpha)^2} \quad \alpha \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } [\alpha, 1+\alpha] \text{ 上 } f \text{ 单调减}$$

$$\therefore \sup_{x \in [\alpha, 1+\alpha]} \left| \frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha} - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right| = |\alpha| \cdot \max\{f(\alpha), f(1+\alpha)\} \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore \frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha} \xrightarrow{[\alpha, 1+\alpha]} \frac{1}{1+x^2} \quad (\alpha \rightarrow 0)$$

由①② 积分与极限可换序:

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_{\alpha}^{1+\alpha} \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha} = \int_{\alpha}^{1+\alpha} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha} dx = \int_{\alpha}^{1+\alpha} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan(1+\alpha) - \arctan \alpha$$

$$\alpha \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } = \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(2) 求 $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 x^2 \cos \alpha x dx$

① 对 $\forall \alpha$, $x^2 \cos \alpha x$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 连续, 进而可积

② $\alpha \rightarrow 0$ 时 $x^2 \cos \alpha x \rightarrow x^2$ 下证其为一致收敛:

$$\sup_{x \in [0, 1]} \|x^2 \cos \alpha x - x^2\| = \sup_{x \in [0, 1]} x^2 (1 - \cos \alpha x)$$

$$\text{记 } f(x) = x^2 (1 - \cos \alpha x) \quad f'(x) = 2x(1 - \cos \alpha x) + \alpha x^2 \sin \alpha x = x(2 - 2\cos \alpha x + \alpha x \sin \alpha x) \rightarrow 2x \geq 0 \quad (\alpha \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\sup_{x \in [0, 1]} \|x^2 \cos \alpha x - x^2\| = f(1) = 1 - \cos \alpha \rightarrow 0 \quad (\alpha \rightarrow 0) \quad \therefore x^2 \cos \alpha x \xrightarrow{[0, 1]} x^2 \quad (\alpha \rightarrow 0)$$

由①② 积分与极限可换序: $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 x^2 \cos \alpha x dx = \int_0^1 \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} x^2 \cos \alpha x dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$

2. 设 $g(t, x) = f(t) \cdot (x-t)^{n-1}$ 在 $[0, x]$ 连续 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{由定理5} \\ \Rightarrow F'(x) = \int_0^x f(t) \cdot (n-1) \cdot (x-t)^{n-2} dt = (n-1) \int_0^x f(t) \cdot (x-t)^{n-2} dt \end{array} \right.$

$g'_x(t, x) = f(t) \cdot (n-1) \cdot (x-t)^{n-2}$ 在 $[0, x]$ 连续

…… 类似地 $F^{(n-1)}(x) = (n-1)! \int_0^x f(t) dt \quad F^{(n)}(x) = (n-1)! \cdot f(x)$

<解 II>

P234 练习 19.1

1. (1) 求 $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_{\alpha}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2}$

记 $I(\alpha) = \int_{\alpha}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2}$ $\because \alpha, 1+\alpha, \frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha^2}$ 都关于 α, x 连续

$\therefore I(\alpha)$ 在 $\alpha=0$ 处连续

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} I(\alpha) = I(0) = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(2) 求 $\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 x^2 \cos \alpha x dx$.

记 $f(x, \alpha) = x^2 \cos \alpha x$ 在 $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ 连续 $\therefore h(\alpha) = \int_0^1 x^2 \cos \alpha x dx$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 连续

$$\therefore \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} h(\alpha) = h(0) = \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$$

练习 11.2

1. (1) $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} \sin \alpha x dx \quad -\infty < \alpha < +\infty$

$\therefore |x e^{-x} \sin \alpha x| \leq x e^{-x}$ 而 $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx$ 收敛 ($\rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\sim e^{-x}$)

由 M 判别法. 积分一致收敛

(2) $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{1+x^2} dx \quad -\infty < \alpha < +\infty$

取 $\alpha_n = \frac{1}{n}$, $A = \frac{n\pi}{4}$, $A' = \frac{3n\pi}{4}$

$\left| \int_{\frac{n}{4}\pi}^{\frac{3n}{4}\pi} \frac{x \sin \frac{1}{n} x}{1+x^2} dx \right| \geq \frac{n\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{n\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{1 + \left(\frac{3n\pi}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}n^2\pi^2}{16 + 9n^2\pi^2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{9 + \frac{16}{n^2\pi^2}} \geq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{25} \triangleq \varepsilon_0$

$\therefore \exists \varepsilon_0 > 0 \quad \forall M > 0, \exists A, A' > 0. \exists \text{点列 } \{\alpha_n\} \subset D. \text{ 有}$

$\left| \int_A^{A'} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{1+x^2} dx \right| \geq \varepsilon_0 \quad \therefore \text{积分非一致收敛}$

(3) $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-u)^2} dx \quad a \leq u \leq b$

取 $m = \min\{|a|, |b|\}$ 则 $e^{-(x-u)^2} = e^{-x^2 - u^2 + 2ux} \leq e^{-x^2 - m^2 + 2bx}$

而 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时 $e^{-x^2 - m^2 + 2bx} \sim e^{-x^2}$, 而 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$ 收敛

$\therefore \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2 - m^2 + 2bx} dx$ 收敛 原积分一致收敛

(4) $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x^2}{1+x^\alpha} dx \quad 0 \leq \alpha < +\infty$

令 $y = x^2$ 考虑 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin y}{2\sqrt{y}(1+y^{\frac{\alpha}{2}})} dy$.

$\int_0^A \sin y dy \leq 2$ 有界

$\frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}(1+y^{\frac{\alpha}{2}})}$ 关于 y 单调 且 $\left| \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}(1+y^{\frac{\alpha}{2}})} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \rightarrow 0 \quad (y \rightarrow +\infty) \quad \therefore \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}(1+y^{\frac{\alpha}{2}})} \Rightarrow 0 \quad (\alpha \geq 0)$

$\therefore \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin y}{2\sqrt{y}(1+y^{\frac{\alpha}{2}})} dy$ 一致收敛 (Dirichlet)

即 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M_0 > 0 \quad \forall b, b' > M, \left| \int_b^{b'} \frac{\sin y}{2\sqrt{y}(1+y^{\frac{\alpha}{2}})} dy \right| < \varepsilon$

取 $M = \sqrt{M_0}$

$\therefore \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists M = M_0 > 0 \quad \forall A, A' > M, A^2, A'^2 > M_0 \quad \left| \int_A^{A'} \frac{\sin x^2}{1+x^\alpha} dx \right| \stackrel{y=x^2}{=} \left| \int_{A^2}^{A'^2} \frac{\sin y}{2\sqrt{y}(1+y^{\frac{\alpha}{2}})} dy \right| < \varepsilon$

原积分一致收敛

2. 利用泊松积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$:

$$\begin{aligned}
 I &= - \int_0^{+\infty} (e^{-ax^2} - e^{-bx^2}) d\frac{1}{x} \\
 &= \frac{e^{-bx^2} - e^{-ax^2}}{x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} (b e^{-bx^2} - a e^{-ax^2}) dx \\
 &= 2b \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(bx)^2} d(bx) - 2a \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(ax)^2} d(ax) \\
 &= (b-a)\sqrt{\pi}
 \end{aligned}$$



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练习19.3.

1. 令 $y = \sqrt{x}$ $\therefore x = y^2$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x}} = \int_0^1 \frac{2y dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = 2 \int_0^1 y (1-y^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dy = 2B(2, \frac{1}{2})$$

$$= \frac{2P(2) \cdot P(\frac{1}{2})}{P(\frac{5}{2})} = \frac{2P(2) \cdot P(\frac{1}{2})}{\frac{5}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} P(\frac{1}{2})} = \frac{2 \times 6}{35 \times 3/16} = \frac{128}{35}$$



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1. 证: $\int_0^1 x e^{-x^\alpha} dx = \int_0^{1-\delta} x e^{-x^\alpha} dx + \int_{1-\delta}^1 x e^{-x^\alpha} dx \quad (\delta > 0)$

$[0, 1-\delta]$ 上: ① $x e^{-x^\alpha}$ 连续进而可积、

② $\because |x| < 1 \therefore x^\alpha \rightarrow 0 \ (\alpha \rightarrow +\infty) \quad x e^{-x^\alpha} \rightarrow x$. 下证此为一致收敛、

$$\sup_{x \in [0, 1-\delta]} |x e^{-x^\alpha} - x| \leq |e^{-x^\alpha} - 1| = 1 - e^{-x^\alpha} \leq x^\alpha \leq (1-\delta)^\alpha \rightarrow 0 \quad (\alpha \rightarrow +\infty)$$

$$\therefore x e^{-x^\alpha} \xrightarrow{[0, 1-\delta]} x \quad (\alpha \rightarrow +\infty)$$

由①②. 积分与极限可换序:

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{1-\delta} x e^{-x^\alpha} dx = \int_0^{1-\delta} \left(\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} x e^{-x^\alpha} \right) dx = \int_0^{1-\delta} x dx = \frac{(1-\delta)^2}{2}$$

$[1-\delta, 1]$ 上: $\frac{x}{e^{x^\alpha}} \leq \frac{1}{e^{(1-\delta)^\alpha}} \leq 1 \quad \frac{x}{e^{x^\alpha}} \geq \frac{1}{e}$

$$\therefore \int_{1-\delta}^1 x e^{-x^\alpha} dx \leq \delta \cdot 1 = \delta \quad \text{且} \quad \int_{1-\delta}^1 x e^{-x^\alpha} dx \geq \frac{\delta}{e}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由上: } \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 x e^{-x^\alpha} dx &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^{1-\delta} x e^{-x^\alpha} dx + \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{1-\delta}^1 x e^{-x^\alpha} dx \\ &\leq \frac{(1-\delta)^2}{2} + \delta = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\delta^2}{2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad (\delta \rightarrow 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由上: } \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 x e^{-x^\alpha} dx \geq \frac{(1-\delta)^2}{2} + \frac{\delta}{e} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \quad (\delta \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\therefore \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 x e^{-x^\alpha} dx = \frac{1}{2}$$



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2. 证:

• $\because f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 连续 $\therefore f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 有界 $\exists M > 0, |f(x)| \leq M, \forall x \in [0,1]$ (1)

• $\because f(x)$ 在 0 连续 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0)$ 即 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta, x \in [0, \delta]$ 时 $|f(x) - f(0)| < \varepsilon$ (2)

根据以上 δ , $\int_0^1 \frac{t}{t^2+x^2} f(x) dx = \int_0^\delta \frac{t}{t^2+x^2} f(x) dx + \int_\delta^1 \frac{t}{t^2+x^2} f(x) dx$ 拆成两段讨论:

• $[\delta, 1]$ 上: $\because \frac{t}{t^2+x^2} f(x)$ 在 $[0,1] \times [\delta,1]$ 上连续

$$\therefore \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \int_\delta^1 \frac{t}{t^2+x^2} f(x) dx = \int_\delta^1 \left(\lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{t}{t^2+x^2} f(x) \right) dx = 0$$

即对于上述的 $\varepsilon > 0, \exists \tau_1 > 0$. 当 $0 < t < \tau_1$ 时 $\left| \int_\delta^1 \frac{t}{t^2+x^2} f(x) dx \right| < \varepsilon$ (3)

• $[0, \delta]$ 上: 由积分中值定理 $\int_0^\delta \frac{t}{t^2+x^2} f(x) dx = f(\xi) \cdot \int_0^\delta \frac{t dx}{t^2+x^2} = f(\xi) \cdot \arctan \frac{\delta}{t} \quad (0 < \xi < \delta)$

$$\therefore \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan \frac{\delta}{t} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

即对于上述的 $\varepsilon > 0, \exists \tau_2 > 0$ 当 $0 < t < \tau_2$ 时 $\left| \arctan \frac{\delta}{t} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right| < \varepsilon$. (4)

综上所述. 取 $\tau = \min \{ \tau_1, \tau_2 \}$

\therefore 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \tau > 0, 0 < t < \tau$ 时.

$$\left| \int_0^1 \frac{t}{t^2+x^2} f(x) dx - \frac{\pi}{2} f(0) \right| = \left| \int_0^\delta \frac{t}{t^2+x^2} f(x) dx + \int_\delta^1 \frac{t}{t^2+x^2} f(x) dx - \frac{\pi}{2} f(0) \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \int_\delta^1 \frac{t}{t^2+x^2} f(x) dx \right| + \left| \int_0^\delta \frac{t}{t^2+x^2} f(x) dx - \frac{\pi}{2} f(\xi) + \frac{\pi}{2} f(\xi) - \frac{\pi}{2} f(0) \right|$$

$$\stackrel{\text{由(3)}}{=} \left| \int_\delta^1 \frac{t}{t^2+x^2} f(x) dx \right| + \underbrace{|f(\xi)|}_{\text{由(1)}} \cdot \underbrace{\left| \arctan \frac{\delta}{t} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right|}_{\text{由(4)}} + \underbrace{\frac{\pi}{2} |f(\xi) - f(0)|}_{\text{由(2)}}$$

$$< \varepsilon + M\varepsilon + \frac{\pi}{2} \varepsilon = (1 + \frac{\pi}{2} + M) \varepsilon$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{t \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^1 \frac{t}{t^2+x^2} f(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} f(0)$$



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3. (1) $F(x) = \int_x^{x^2} e^{-xy^2} dy$

$$F'(x) = 2xe^{-x^3} - e^{-x^3} + \int_x^{x^2} -y^2 e^{-xy^2} dy$$

(2) $F(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\ln(1+xy)}{y} dy$

$$F'(x) = \int_0^x \frac{dy}{1+xy} + \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x} = \frac{1}{x} \ln(1+xy) \Big|_0^x + \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x} = \frac{2\ln(1+x^2)}{x}$$

(3) $F(x) = \int_x^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(x+y)}{x+y} dy \quad (x > 0)$

$$F'(x) = \int_x^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-\sin(x+y) \cdot (x+y) - \cos(x+y)}{(x+y)^2} dy - \frac{\cos 2x}{2x}$$

$$= - \int_x^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(x+y)}{x+y} dy - \int_x^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(x+y)}{(x+y)^2} dy - \frac{\cos 2x}{2x}$$

$$= \frac{\cos(x+y)}{x+y} \Big|_x^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_x^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(x+y)}{(x+y)^2} dy - \int_x^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos(x+y)}{(x+y)^2} dy - \frac{\cos 2x}{2x}$$

$$= - \frac{2\sin x}{2x + \pi} - \frac{\cos 2x}{x}$$

(4) $F(x) = \int_0^x f(x+y) dy$ 其中 $f(x)$ 连续

$$\text{令 } u = x+y$$

$$F(x) = \int_x^{2x} f(u) du$$

$$F'(x) = 2f(2x) - f(x)$$



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4.

$$\therefore u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t \left(\int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi \right) d\tau$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\int_{x-a(t-\tau)}^{x+a(t-\tau)} f(\xi, \tau) d\xi \right) d\tau + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-a(t-t)}^{x+a(t-t)} f(\xi, t) d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t \left[a \cdot f(x+a(t-\tau), \tau) + a \cdot f(x-a(t-\tau), \tau) \right] d\tau$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t f(x+a(t-\tau), \tau) d\tau + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t f(x-a(t-\tau), \tau) d\tau$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{a}{2} \int_0^t f'_1(x+a(t-\tau), \tau) d\tau + \frac{1}{2} f(x, t) - \frac{a}{2} \int_0^t f'_1(x-a(t-\tau), \tau) d\tau + \frac{1}{2} f(x, t)$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} \int_0^t f'_1(x+a(t-\tau), \tau) d\tau - \frac{a}{2} \int_0^t f'_1(x-a(t-\tau), \tau) d\tau + f(x, t). \quad (1)$$

$$\therefore u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-a(t-t)}^{x+a(t-t)} \left(\int_0^t f(\xi, \tau) d\tau \right) d\xi$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t f(x+a(t-\tau), \tau) d\tau - \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t f(x-a(t-\tau), \tau) d\tau$$

$$\therefore \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t f'_1(x+a(t-\tau), \tau) d\tau - \frac{1}{2a} \int_0^t f'_1(x-a(t-\tau), \tau) d\tau \quad (2)$$

代入(1)(2), 有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + f(x, t)$$



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5.

$$\begin{aligned} (1) F'(k) &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{k \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi}{(1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{k^2 \sin^2 \varphi - 1 + 1}{(1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\varphi = \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{(1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} \\ &= \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{(1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \frac{1}{k} F(k) \Rightarrow k F'(k) + F(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{(1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \end{aligned}$$

要证 $k F'(k) + F(k) = \frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} = \frac{1}{1-k^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi} d\varphi$. 只需证 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{(1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}}{1-k^2} d\varphi = 0$

只需证 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1-k^2) - (1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^2}{(1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}} (1-k^2)} d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-k^4 \sin^4 \varphi + 2k^2 \sin^2 \varphi - k^2}{(1-k^2)(1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{k^2 \sin^2 \varphi (1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi) + k^2 (1-\sin^2 \varphi)}{(1-k^2)(1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\varphi$

$$= \frac{k^2}{1-k^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} - \frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{(1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\varphi = 0. \quad \text{即证} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 \varphi d\varphi}{(1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 \varphi d\varphi}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}}$$

注意到 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} d\varphi = -\frac{\sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi \cdot \frac{\cos \varphi \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi} - \sin \varphi \cdot \frac{1}{2}(-k^2) \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi} d\varphi$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \varphi \cdot \frac{\cos \varphi (1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi) + k^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi}{(1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{(1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\varphi. \quad \text{得证, 有 } k F'(k) + F(k) = \frac{E(k)}{1-k^2}$$

$$(2) \because E'(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-k \sin^2 \varphi}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} d\varphi = \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi - 1 + 1}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} d\varphi = -\frac{1}{k} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 \varphi} d\varphi \right)$$

即 $E'(k) = \frac{1}{k} (E(k) - F(k))$. 又 $\because \phi(1), F'(k) = \frac{E(k)}{k(1-k^2)} - \frac{F(k)}{k}$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore E''(k) &= \frac{1}{k} (E'(k) - F'(k)) - \frac{1}{k^2} (E(k) - F(k)) = \frac{1}{k^2} (E(k) - F(k)) - \frac{E(k)}{k^2(1-k^2)} + \frac{F(k)}{k^2} - \frac{1}{k^2} (E(k) - F(k)) \\ &= -\frac{E(k)}{k^2(1-k^2)} + \frac{F(k)}{k^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore E''(k) + \frac{1}{k} E'(k) + \frac{1}{1-k^2} E(k) = -\frac{E(k)}{k^2(1-k^2)} + \frac{F(k)}{k^2} + \frac{E(k)}{k^2} - \frac{F(k)}{k^2} + \frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} = 0$$



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6. (1) $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx$

$\frac{1}{2} I(a) = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+ax)}{1+x^2} dx$ 显然 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx = I(1)$, $I(0) = 0$

$\therefore \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2}$ 在 $[0,1] \times [0,1]$ 连续

$\therefore I'(a) = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+ax} dx = \frac{1}{1+a^2} \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x+a}{x^2+1} - \frac{a}{1+ax} \right) dx$

$= \frac{1}{1+a^2} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + a \cdot \arctan x - \ln(1+ax) \right] \Big|_0^1$

$= \frac{1}{1+a^2} \left(\frac{\ln 2}{2} + \frac{\pi}{4} a - \ln(1+a) \right)$

\oplus Newton-Leibniz 定理 $I(1) - I(0) = \int_0^1 I'(a) da = \frac{\ln 2}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{da}{1+a^2} + \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{a da}{1+a^2} - \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+a)}{1+a^2} da$
 $= \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 - I(1)$

$\therefore 2I(1) = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 \Rightarrow I(1) = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$

(2) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 - \sin^2 x) dx$ $|a| > 1$

$\frac{1}{2} u = x - \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\therefore I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 - \cos^2 u) du$

$\frac{1}{2} v = x + \frac{\pi}{2}$ $\therefore I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 - \cos^2 v) dv = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 - \cos^2 v) dv$ (由函数 $\ln(a^2 - \cos^2 x)$ 对称性)

$\therefore 2I = \int_0^{\pi} \ln(a^2 - \cos^2 x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} \ln(a + \cos x) dx + \int_0^{\pi} \ln(a - \cos x) dx$

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

由 P231 例 3. $-1 < \theta < 1$ 时, $\int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 + \theta \cos x) dx = \pi \cdot \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \theta^2}}{2}$

$\therefore 2I = 2\pi \ln|a| + 2\pi \cdot \ln \frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{a^2}}}{2} \therefore I = \pi \ln|a| + \pi \ln \frac{|a| + \sqrt{a^2 - 1}}{2|a|} = \pi \cdot \ln \frac{|a| + \sqrt{a^2 - 1}}{2}$



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7. $\Rightarrow \because \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, t) dx$ 对 $\forall t \in I$ 一致收敛. (记 $\int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} f(x, t) dx = u_n(x)$)

\therefore 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists M > a$, 使 $A'' > A' > M$ 时, 对 $\forall t \in I$, 有 $|\int_{A'}^{A''} f(x, t) dx| < \varepsilon$

又: $a_n \rightarrow +\infty \therefore$ 对 $M > 0$, $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}^*$, $m > n > N$ 时, 有 $A_m > A_n > M$, 对 $\forall t \in I$, 有:

$$\begin{aligned} |u_n(x) + u_{n+1}(x) + \dots + u_m(x)| &= \left| \int_{A_n}^{A_{n+1}} f(x, t) dx + \dots + \int_{A_m}^{A_{m+1}} f(x, t) dx \right| \\ &= \left| \int_{A_n}^{A_{m+1}} f(x, t) dx \right| < \varepsilon \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(x)$ 在 I 上一致收敛.

\Leftarrow 反设 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, t) dx$ 在 I 上非一致收敛.

即 $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0$, 对 $\forall M > a$, $\exists A'' > A' > M$ 和 $t_0 \in I$, 使 $|\int_{A'}^{A''} f(x, t_0) dx| \geq \varepsilon_0$.

取 $M_1 = \max\{1, a\}$, $\exists A_2 > A_1 > M_1$ 和 $t_1 \in I$, 使 $|\int_{A_1}^{A_2} f(x, t_1) dx| \geq \varepsilon_0$

一般地, 取 $M_n = \max\{n, A_{2n-2}\}$ 则 $\exists A_{2n} > A_{2n-1} > M_n$ 及 $t_n \in I$ 使 $|\int_{A_{2n-1}}^{A_{2n}} f(x, t_n) dx| \geq \varepsilon_0$

由此得到数列 $\{a_n\}$ 递增且 $\rightarrow \infty$.

$\therefore \exists \varepsilon_0 > 0$, 对 $\forall N \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 只要 $n > N$, 就有某 $t_n \in I$, 使得:

$$|u_{2n}(t_n)| = \left| \int_{A_{2n-1}}^{A_{2n}} f(x, t_n) dx \right| \geq \varepsilon_0$$

这与 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{A_n}^{A_{n+1}} f(x, t) dx$ 在 I 上一致收敛矛盾.



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8. (1) $F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^\alpha} dx \quad (\alpha > 2)$

对 $\forall a > 2$. 当 $\alpha \geq a, x \geq 1$ 时有 $0 < \frac{x}{1+x^\alpha} < \frac{x}{x^\alpha} = \frac{1}{x^{\alpha-1}} < \frac{1}{x^{a-1}}$ 与 α 无关

$a-1 > 1$, 由 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{a-1}} dx$ 收敛. 根据 M 判别法 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^\alpha} dx$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛

又 $\frac{x}{1+x^\alpha}$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上有界 (无奇点) $\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^\alpha} dx$ 关于 α 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 一致收敛.

\therefore 关于 $\alpha \in (2, +\infty)$ 内闭一致收敛 $\therefore F(\alpha)$ 在 $(2, +\infty)$ 上连续

(2) $F(\alpha) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha} dx \quad (\alpha > 0)$. 对 $\forall [a, b] \subseteq [0, +\infty)$

$\therefore \left| \int_1^A \cos x dx \right| = |\sin A - 1| \leq 2$, 其关于 $[1, +\infty) \times [a, b]$ 有界

根据 $0 \leq \frac{1}{x^\alpha} \leq \frac{1}{x^\alpha} \rightarrow 0$ 知 $\frac{1}{x^\alpha} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} 0$ 且 $\frac{1}{x^\alpha}$ 对 $\forall x$ 关于 α 递减

} 由 Dirichlet \Rightarrow

$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^\alpha}$ 关于 $\alpha \in [a, b]$ 一致收敛, 即关于 $\alpha \in (0, +\infty)$ 内闭一致收敛 $\therefore F(\alpha)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上连续

(3) $F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha^2 x^2} dx$

$\alpha > 0$ 时 $F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(\alpha x)^2} d(\alpha x) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$

$\alpha < 0$ 时 $F(\alpha) = \int_0^0 e^{-(\alpha x)^2} d(\alpha x) = -\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = -\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$

$\alpha = 0$ 时 $F(\alpha) = 0$

$\therefore F(\alpha)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 与 $(-\infty, 0)$ 连续, 在 0 处间断



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9. 令 $U_n(x) = \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{e^{-x}}{|\sin x|^a} dx$. 则 $F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} U_n(x)$

先考虑 $U_0(x)$: 当 $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 时, 有 $\sin x > \frac{2}{\pi}x$ $\frac{2}{\pi}x < \sin x < x$
 $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$.

又 $\forall b \in (0, 1)$. 当 $\alpha \in (0, b]$, $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 时. $\frac{e^{-x}}{|\sin x|^a} \leq \left(\frac{\pi}{2x}\right)^a \leq \left(\frac{\pi}{2x}\right)^b$

而 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2x}\right)^b dx = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^b \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{x^b} dx$ 收敛.

由 M 判别法 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{-x}}{|\sin x|^a} dx$ 在 $\alpha \in (0, b]$ 上一致收敛

类似可证 $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{e^{-x}}{|\sin x|^a} dx$ 在 $\alpha \in (0, b]$ 上一致收敛
(令 $y = x - \frac{\pi}{2}$)

$\Rightarrow U_0(x)$ 在 $(0, b]$ 上连续. 由 b 任意性, $U_0(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上连续.

令 $x = y + n\pi$ $U_n(x) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{e^{-y-n\pi}}{|\sin y|^a} dy = e^{-n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{e^{-y}}{|\sin y|^a} dy = e^{-n\pi} U_0(x)$

于是 $F(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} U_n(x) = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-n\pi}\right) \cdot U_0(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上连续.

10. $x \sin(x^3 - \lambda x) = \frac{x}{3x^3 - \lambda} \cdot (3x^2 - \lambda) \sin(x^3 - \lambda x)$

► $\left| \int_A^B (3x^2 - \lambda) \sin(x^3 - \lambda x) dx \right| \leq 2$

► $\forall a > 0$. 当 $\lambda \in [-a, a]$, $x > \sqrt{\frac{a}{3}}$ 时. $\left(\frac{x}{3x^3 - \lambda}\right)' = -\frac{3x^2 + \lambda}{(3x^3 - \lambda)^2} < -\frac{3x^2 - a}{(3x^3 - \lambda)^2} < 0$ 单调.

$\left|\frac{x}{3x^3 - \lambda}\right| < \frac{x}{3x^3 - a} \rightarrow 0$ 故 $\frac{x}{3x^3 - \lambda}$ 在 $[\sqrt{\frac{a}{3}}, +\infty)$ 上关于 x 单调, 关于 $\lambda \in [-a, a] \Rightarrow 0$

由 Dirichlet $\int_{\sqrt{\frac{a}{3}}}^{+\infty} x \sin(x^3 - \lambda x) dx$ 在 $\lambda \in [-a, a]$ 上一致收敛.

又 $x \cdot \sin(x^3 - \lambda x)$ 在 $[0, \sqrt{\frac{a}{3}}]$ 有界 (无奇点)

$\therefore \int_0^{+\infty} x \sin(x^3 - \lambda x) dx$ 在 $\lambda \in [-a, a]$ 上一致收敛 $\Rightarrow I(\lambda)$ 在 $[-a, a]$ 上连续.

由 a 任意性. 命题得证.



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11. $a > b$ 时.
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(ax)\sin(bx)}{x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(a+b)x - \cos(a-b)x}{-2x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{a-b}^{a+b} \frac{\sin tx}{x} dt \right) dx$$
$$= \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_{a-b}^{a+b} \frac{\sin tx}{2x} dt$$

由Dirichlet 定理 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin tx}{x} dt$ 关于 $t \in [a-b, a+b]$ 一致收敛.

由于 $\frac{\sin tx}{2x}$ 在 $[0, +\infty) \times [a-b, a+b]$ 连续, 累次积分可换序:

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{a-b}^{a+b} dt \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin tx}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{a-b}^{a+b} \frac{\pi}{2} dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot 2b = \frac{b}{2}\pi$$

$a < b$ 时. 类似有 $I = \frac{a}{2}\pi$

$a = b$ 时 $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin ax}{x} \right)^2 dx = a \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin t}{t} \right)^2 dt = a \cdot \left(-\frac{\sin t}{t} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} + a \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2t}{t} dt = \frac{a}{2}\pi$

记 $m = \min\{a, b\}$ 则有 $I = \frac{m}{2}\pi$

12. 由 $\sin 3x = 3\sin x - 4\sin^3 x$

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^3 x}{x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{3\sin x - \sin 3x}{4x} dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 3x}{3x} d(3x)$$

$$= \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



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13. (1) $\because \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{t+x} dx$ 收敛. 对 $\forall t > 0$, $\frac{t+x}{t+x}$ 在 $x \in (0, +\infty)$ 上单调有界.

由 Abel 判敛法, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{t+x} dx$ 收敛.

$$\text{令 } g(x, t) = \frac{f(x)}{x+t}, \quad g'_t(x, t) = -\frac{f(x)}{(x+t)^2}, \quad \frac{\partial^k}{\partial t^k} g(x, t) = \frac{(-1)^k \cdot k! \cdot f(x)}{(x+t)^{k+1}}$$

$\because f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 连续 $\therefore g(x, t), g'_t(x, t)$ 在 $[0, +\infty) \times (0, +\infty)$ 连续.

由定理 3 ($p > 30$) $\varphi(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x+t} dx$ 连续可微且 $\varphi'(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{-f(x)}{(x+t)^2} dx$.

由数学归纳法可证 $\varphi(t)$ 当 $t > 0$ 任意次可微. 且 $\varphi^{(k)}(t) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{(-1)^k \cdot k! \cdot f(x)}{(x+t)^{k+1}} dx$.

(2) $\because \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x+t} dx$ 收敛, $\frac{t+x}{(x-t)^2 + \varepsilon^2}$ 关于 x 单调有界. 由 Abel 判敛法: $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{(x-t)^2 + \varepsilon^2} dx$ 收敛.

$$\text{对 } \forall t_0 > 0, \text{ 当 } \varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ 时, } \frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x-t_0)^2 + \varepsilon^2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \arctan \frac{x-t_0}{\varepsilon} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{t_0}{\varepsilon} \right) \rightarrow 1$$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x) dx}{(x-t_0)^2 + \varepsilon^2} - f(t_0) \right| = \frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{|f(x) - f(t_0)|}{(x-t_0)^2 + \varepsilon^2} dx = \frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} \left(\int_0^{t_0-\sqrt{\varepsilon}} + \int_{t_0-\sqrt{\varepsilon}}^{t_0+\sqrt{\varepsilon}} + \int_{t_0+\sqrt{\varepsilon}}^{+\infty} \right) \frac{|f(x) - f(t_0)|}{(x-t_0)^2 + \varepsilon^2} dx \triangleq I_1 + I_2 + I_3 \quad (\varepsilon \text{ 足够小})$$

• 关于 I_2 : $\because f(x) \in C[0, +\infty)$ \therefore 对 $\forall \delta > 0, \exists h > 0, |x| < h$ 时 $|f(x+t_0) - f(x)| < \delta$

$$\therefore I_2 = \frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} \int_{t_0-\sqrt{\varepsilon}}^{t_0+\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \frac{|f(x) - f(t_0)|}{(x-t_0)^2 + \varepsilon^2} dx = \frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} \int_{-\sqrt{\varepsilon}}^{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \frac{|f(x+t_0) - f(x)|}{x^2 + \varepsilon^2} dx < \delta \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan \frac{\varepsilon}{x} \Big|_{-\sqrt{\varepsilon}}^{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} < \delta$$

• 关于 I_1 : $\because f(x) \in C[0, t_0-\sqrt{\varepsilon}]$ 设 $|f(x)| \leq M, x \in [0, t_0-\sqrt{\varepsilon}]$

$$\therefore I_1 = \frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} \int_0^{t_0-\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \frac{|f(x) - f(t_0)|}{(x-t_0)^2 + \varepsilon^2} dx \leq \frac{2M}{\pi} \arctan \frac{x-t_0}{\varepsilon} \Big|_0^{t_0-\sqrt{\varepsilon}} = \frac{2M}{\pi} \left(\arctan \frac{t_0}{\varepsilon} - \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \right) \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore \varepsilon \text{ 足够小时 } I_1 < \delta$$

• 关于 I_3 : 由 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{(x-t)^2 + \varepsilon^2} dx$ 收敛. 同法可证 $\int_{t_0+\sqrt{\varepsilon}}^{+\infty} \frac{|f(x) - f(t_0)|}{(x-t_0)^2 + \varepsilon^2} dx$ 有界.

$$\therefore I_3 = \frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} \int_{t_0+\sqrt{\varepsilon}}^{+\infty} \frac{|f(x) - f(t_0)|}{(x-t_0)^2 + \varepsilon^2} dx \rightarrow 0 \quad (\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+) \quad \therefore \varepsilon \text{ 足够小时 } I_3 < \delta$$

综上所述, $I_1 + I_2 + I_3 < 3\delta$ (δ 为任意正数) $\therefore \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left| \frac{\varepsilon}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(x) dx}{(x-t)^2 + \varepsilon^2} - f(t) \right| = 0$

$$\text{即对 } \forall t > 0, \forall \varepsilon > 0, \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\varepsilon f(x)}{(x-t)^2 + \varepsilon^2} dx = \pi f(t).$$



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14. 令 $t = \frac{b-c}{b-a} \cdot \frac{x-a}{x-c} \Rightarrow t(b-a)(x-c) = (b-c)(x-a) \Rightarrow (t(b-a) - (b-c))x = c t(b-a) - a(b-c)$
 $\Rightarrow x = \frac{c t(b-a) - a(b-c)}{t(b-a) - (b-c)} \Rightarrow x-c = \frac{(a-c)(b-c)}{(b-c) - (b-a)t} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x-c} = \frac{1}{a-c} - \frac{(b-a)t}{(a-c)(b-c)}, d x = \frac{(b-a)(a-c)(b-c)}{[(b-c) - (b-a)t]^2} dt$
 $x: a \rightarrow b, t: 0 \rightarrow 1$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_a^b \frac{(x-a)^{p-1} (b-x)^{q-1}}{(x-c)^{p+q}} dx = \int_a^b \left(\frac{x-a}{x-c} \right)^{p-1} \cdot \left(\frac{b-x}{x-c} \right)^{q-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-c)^2} dx = \int_a^b \left(\frac{x-a}{x-c} \right)^{p-1} \cdot \left(\frac{b-a}{x-c} - \frac{x-a}{x-c} \right)^{q-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(x-c)^2} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{b-a}{b-c} \right)^{p-1} t^{p-1} \cdot \left[\frac{b-a}{a-c} - \frac{(b-a)t}{(a-c)(b-c)} - \frac{b-a}{b-c} t \right]^{q-1} \cdot \frac{[(b-c) - (b-a)t]^2}{(a-c)^2 (b-c)^2} \cdot \frac{(b-a)(a-c)(b-c)}{[(b-c) - (b-a)t]^2} dt \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{b-a}{b-c} \right)^{p-1} \cdot t^{p-1} \cdot \left[\frac{b-a}{a-c} - \frac{b-a}{a-c} t \right]^{q-1} \cdot \frac{b-a}{(a-c)(b-c)} dt \\ &= \left(\frac{b-a}{b-c} \right)^{p-1} \cdot \left(\frac{b-a}{a-c} \right)^{q-1} \cdot \frac{b-a}{(a-c)(b-c)} \cdot \int_0^1 t^{p-1} (1-t)^{q-1} dt \\ &= \frac{(b-a)^{p+q-1}}{(b-c)^p (a-c)^q} \cdot B(p, q) \end{aligned}$$

15. 先计算 $I(0)$: 作变换 $t=1-x$ $I(0) = \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(1-t) dt = \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(1-x) dx$
 $2I(0) = \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx + \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(1-x) dx = \int_0^1 \ln (\Gamma(x) \Gamma(1-x)) dx = \int_0^1 \ln \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi x} dx$ (黎曼公式)
 $\therefore 2I(0) = \ln \pi - \int_0^1 \ln (\sin \pi x) dx = \ln \pi - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \ln (\sin t) dt$
 其中 $\int_0^{\pi} \ln (\sin t) dt = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln (\sin t) dt \xrightarrow{a=\frac{\pi}{2}-t} 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln (\cos a) da$
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln (\sin t) dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln (\cos t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln (\sin t \cdot \cos t) dt - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin(2t) dt - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \ln (\sin t) dt - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \quad \therefore \int_0^{\pi} \ln (\sin t) dt = -\pi \ln 2 \quad \therefore 2I(0) = \ln 2 \pi, I(0) = \ln \sqrt{2\pi}$
 又 $I'(a) = \int_a^{a+1} [\ln \Gamma(x)]' dx = \ln \Gamma(a+1) - \ln \Gamma(a) = \ln(a \Gamma(a)) - \ln \Gamma(a) = \ln a \Rightarrow I(a) = a \ln a - a + C$
 $\therefore I(0) = \ln \sqrt{2\pi} \quad \therefore I(a) = a \ln a - a + \ln \sqrt{2\pi}$



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16.

对 $\forall \delta \in (0, 1)$. $\therefore |x^n \sin \pi x| \leq |x^n| \leq (1-\delta)^n$, $x \in [0, 1-\delta]$

$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1-\delta)^n$ 收敛. 由 M 判别法 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \sin \pi x$ 在 $[0, 1-\delta]$ 上一致收敛.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故求和与积分可换序: } \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left[\int_0^{1-\delta} x^n \sin \pi x dx \right] &= \int_0^{1-\delta} \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \sin \pi x \right] dx = \int_0^{1-\delta} \frac{\sin \pi x}{1-x} dx \\ &= \int_{\delta}^1 \frac{\sin \pi x}{x} = \int_{\delta \pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta \rightarrow 0^+ \text{ 时, } \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\int_0^{1-\delta} x^n \sin \pi x dx \right) = \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\delta \pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx.$$

$$\text{其中右式} = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx.$$

关于左式: 对 $\forall \varepsilon \in (0, \delta)$. 在 $[0, 1-\varepsilon]$ 上, $\int_0^{1-\delta} x^n \sin \pi x dx \leq \int_0^{1-\delta} (1-\varepsilon)^n dx = (1-\delta)(1-\varepsilon)^n \leq (1-\varepsilon)^{n+1}$

$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (1-\varepsilon)^{n+1}$ 收敛. $\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{1-\delta} x^n \sin \pi x dx$ 在 $[0, 1-\varepsilon]$ 上一致收敛

$\therefore \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{1-\delta} x^n \sin \pi x dx$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 上内闭一致收敛. 又: $\int_0^{1-\delta} x^n \sin \pi x dx$ 连续

$$\text{故求和与极限可换序: } \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\int_0^{1-\delta} x^n \sin \pi x dx \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\int_0^{1-\delta} x^n \sin \pi x dx \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 x^n \sin \pi x dx$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^1 x^n \sin \pi x dx$$

习题-19(B)

1. (1) 求 $\int_0^1 \cos(\ln \frac{1}{x}) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx$ ($a, b > 0$) 无奇点 (可补充定义维持连续性)

注意到 $\frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} = \int_a^b x^y dy$

则 $I = \int_0^1 dx \int_a^b \cos(\ln \frac{1}{x}) x^y dy$ 其中: $\cos(\ln \frac{1}{x}) x^y$ 在 $[0, 1] \times [a, b]$ 上连续

$\therefore = \int_a^b dy \int_0^1 \cos(\ln \frac{1}{x}) x^y dx$

其中 $\int_0^1 \cos(\ln \frac{1}{x}) x^y dx \stackrel{\ln \frac{1}{x} = t}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(y+1)t} \cos t dt = \frac{1+y}{1+(1+y)^2}$

$I = \int_a^b \frac{1+y}{1+(1+y)^2} dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b \frac{d(y^2+2y+2)}{y^2+2y+2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln(y^2+2y+2) \Big|_a^b = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{a^2+2a+2}{b^2+2b+2}$

(2) 求 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-ax^2)}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ ($|a| < 1$) ! 有奇点

记 $f(x, a) = \frac{\ln(1-ax^2)}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ $I(a) = \int_0^1 f(x, a) dx$ 注意到 $I(0) = 0$

$f_a(x, a) = \frac{-2a}{(1-ax^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ 在 $[0, 1] \times (-1, 1)$ 连续

对 $\forall r \in (0, 1)$ 当 $a \in [-r, r]$ 时有 $|f_a(x, a)| < \frac{2r}{(1-r^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}$, $\forall a$ 与a无关

而 $\int_0^1 \frac{2r}{(1-r^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi r}{1-r^2}$ 可积

由M判别法 $\int_0^1 f_a(x, a) dx$ 关于 $a \in [-r, r]$ 上一致收敛 (可积)

由r的任意性, 对 $\forall |a| < 1$ 有:

$I'(a) = \int_0^1 f'_a(x, a) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{-2a}{(1-ax^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ ($\frac{1}{2} x = \sin t$)

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

$\Rightarrow I(a) = I(0) + \int_0^a I'(t) dt = \int_0^a \frac{-\pi t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \pi(\sqrt{1-a^2}-1)$