

数学分析参考资料

第五册

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第Ⅳ篇 广义积分与

带参变量的积分

第二十四章 广义积分

§ 1. 广义积分的问题:

1 计算下列无穷积分

(1) $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx$

解: $\therefore \int_1^u \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \int_1^u \ln x d(-\frac{1}{x})$
 $= -\frac{1}{x} \ln x \Big|_1^u + \int_1^u \frac{1}{x^2} dx$
 $= -\frac{1}{u} \ln u + (-\frac{1}{x}) \Big|_1^u$
 $= -\frac{1}{u} \ln u - \frac{1}{u} + 1$
 $\therefore \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \int_1^u \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} (-\frac{1}{u} \ln u - \frac{1}{u} + 1)$
 $= 1$

(2) $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+2)(x+3)}$

解: $\therefore \int_0^u \frac{dx}{(x+2)(x+3)} = \int_0^u (\frac{1}{x+2} - \frac{1}{x+3}) dx$
 $= [\ln(x+2) - \ln(x+3)] \Big|_0^u$
 $= \ln \frac{u+2}{u+3} - \ln \frac{2}{3}$
 $\therefore \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+2)(x+3)} = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^u \frac{dx}{(x+2)(x+3)}$
 $= \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} (\ln \frac{u+2}{u+3} - \ln \frac{2}{3})$
 $= -\ln \frac{2}{3}$
 $= \ln \frac{3}{2}$

(3) $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch} x}$

解: $\therefore \int_0^u \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch} x} = \int_0^u \frac{\operatorname{ch} x dx}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} = \int_0^u \frac{d \operatorname{sh} x}{1 + \operatorname{sh}^2 x}$
 $= \operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \operatorname{sh} u$
 $\therefore \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch} x} = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^u \frac{dx}{\operatorname{ch} x} = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} (\operatorname{arc} \operatorname{tg} \operatorname{sh} u) = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$(4) \int_{e^2}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln x \ln^2(\ln x)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \therefore \int_{e^2}^u \frac{dx}{x \ln x \ln^2(\ln x)} &= \int_{e^2}^u \frac{d \ln x}{\ln x \ln^2(\ln x)} \\ &\stackrel{\text{令 } t = \ln x}{=} \int_2^{\ln u} \frac{dt}{t \ln^2 t} \\ &= \int_2^{\ln u} \frac{d \ln t}{(\ln t)^2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\ln t} \Big|_2^{\ln u} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\ln \ln u} + \frac{1}{\ln 2} \\ \therefore \int_{e^2}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln x \ln^2(\ln x)} &= \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \int_{e^2}^u \frac{dx}{x \ln x \ln^2(\ln x)} \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{\ln \ln u} + \frac{1}{\ln 2} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\ln 2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \cos bx \, dx \quad (a > 0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \therefore \int_0^u e^{-ax} \cos bx \, dx &= \frac{e^{-ax}(-a \cos bx + b \sin bx)}{a^2 + b^2} \Big|_0^u \\ &= \frac{e^{-au}(-a \cos bu + b \sin bu)}{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} \\ \therefore \int_0^{\infty} e^{-ax} \cos bx \, dx &= \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^u e^{-ax} \cos bx \, dx \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{e^{-au}(-a \cos bu + b \sin bu)}{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} \, dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \therefore \int_0^u \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} \, dx &= \int_0^u \frac{x^2}{(1+\sqrt{2}x+x^2)(1-\sqrt{2}x+x^2)} \, dx \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \int_0^u \left[\frac{x}{1-\sqrt{2}x+x^2} - \frac{x}{1+\sqrt{2}x+x^2} \right] \, dx \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \int_0^u \left[\frac{1}{2} \frac{2x-\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}}{1-\sqrt{2}x+x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x+\sqrt{2}-\sqrt{2}}{1+\sqrt{2}x+x^2} \right] \, dx \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \left[\int_0^u \frac{(2x-\sqrt{2})dx}{1-\sqrt{2}x+x^2} + \int_0^u \frac{\sqrt{2}dx}{1-\sqrt{2}x+x^2} - \int_0^u \frac{(2x+\sqrt{2})dx}{1+\sqrt{2}x+x^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_0^u \frac{\sqrt{2}dx}{1+\sqrt{2}x+x^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \left[\ln \frac{1-\sqrt{2}x+x^2}{1+\sqrt{2}x+x^2} \Big|_0^u + \int_0^u \frac{\sqrt{2}dx}{1-\sqrt{2}x+x^2} + \int_0^u \frac{\sqrt{2}dx}{1+\sqrt{2}x+x^2} \right] \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \left[\ln \frac{1-\sqrt{2}u+u^2}{1+\sqrt{2}u+u^2} + \int_0^u \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(x-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \, dx + \int_0^u \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(x+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{2}} \, dx \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \left\{ \ln \frac{1-\sqrt{2}u+u^2}{1+\sqrt{2}u+u^2} + [2\arctg \sqrt{2}(x-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + 2\arctg \sqrt{2}(x+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})] \right\}_0^u$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \left\{ \ln \frac{1-\sqrt{2}u+u^2}{1+\sqrt{2}u+u^2} + 2\arctg \sqrt{2}(u-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + 2\arctg \sqrt{2}(u+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_0^\infty \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} dx &= \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^u \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} dx \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} \left[\ln \frac{1-\sqrt{2}u+u^2}{1+\sqrt{2}u+u^2} + 2\arctg \sqrt{2}(u-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) + 2\arctg \sqrt{2}(u+\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) \right] \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8} (2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi. \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \int_0^\infty \frac{x e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \therefore \int_0^u \frac{x e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} dx &= \int_0^u x d\left(\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}}\right) \\ &= \frac{x}{1+e^{-x}} \Big|_0^u - \int_0^u \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} dx = \frac{u}{1+e^{-u}} - \int_0^u \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} dx \\ &\stackrel{\text{令 } t=e^{-x}}{=} \frac{u}{1+e^{-u}} - \int_1^{e^{-u}} \frac{1}{1+t} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t}\right) dt \\ &= \frac{u}{1+e^{-u}} + \int_1^{e^{-u}} \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{1+t}\right) dt \\ &= \frac{u}{1+e^{-u}} + [\ln t - \ln(1+t)] \Big|_1^{e^{-u}} \\ &= \frac{u}{1+e^{-u}} - u - \ln(1+e^{-u}) + \ln 2 \\ &= \frac{-u e^{-u}}{1+e^{-u}} - \ln(1+e^{-u}) + \ln 2 \\ \therefore \int_0^\infty \frac{x e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} dx &= \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^u \frac{x e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} dx \\ &= \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{-u e^{-u}}{1+e^{-u}} - \ln(1+e^{-u}) + \ln 2 \right) \\ &= \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(2x^2+1)\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$\text{解: 对 } \int_0^u \frac{dx}{(2x^2+1)\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$\text{令 } \sqrt{1+x^2} = t \Rightarrow x = \sqrt{t^2-1}$$

$$\text{则 } x = \frac{t^2-1}{2t}$$

$$\therefore dx = \frac{2t \cdot 2t - (t^2-1)}{4t^2} dt = \frac{t^2+1}{2t^2} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sqrt{1+x^2} &= t-x = t - \frac{t^2-1}{2t} = \frac{t^2+1}{2t} \\
 \therefore \int_0^u \frac{dx}{(2x^2+1)\sqrt{1+x^2}} &= \int_1^{u+\sqrt{1+u^2}} \frac{\frac{t^2+1}{2t}}{[2(\frac{t^2-1}{2t})^2+1] \cdot \frac{t^2+1}{2t}} dt \\
 &= \int_1^{u+\sqrt{1+u^2}} \frac{2t}{t^4+1} dt = \arctg t^2 \Big|_1^{u+\sqrt{1+u^2}} \\
 &= \arctg (u+\sqrt{1+u^2})^2 - \pi/4 \\
 \therefore \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(2x^2+1)\sqrt{1+x^2}} &= \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^u \frac{dx}{(2x^2+1)\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\
 &= \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} [\arctg (u+\sqrt{1+u^2})^2 - \frac{\pi}{4}] \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

2. 利用递推公式计算下列无穷积分

$$(1) I_n = \int_0^\infty x^n e^{-x} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } \because \int_0^u x^n e^{-x} dx &= -x^n e^{-x} \Big|_0^u + n \int_0^u x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx \\
 &= -u^n e^{-u} + n \int_0^u x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } u \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{则 } I_n = n I_{n-1}$$

$$\therefore I_n = n I_{n-1} = n(n-1) I_{n-2} = \dots = n! I_0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{而 } I_0 &= \int_0^\infty e^{-x} dx = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^u e^{-x} dx \\
 &= \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} (-e^{-x} + 1) = 1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore I_n = n!$$

$$(2) I_n = \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^{n+1/2}}$$

$$\text{解: 令 } x = \operatorname{tg} t$$

$$\text{则 } \int_0^u \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^{n+1/2}} = \int_0^{\operatorname{arctg} u} \cos^{2n-1} t dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{(注)} &= \frac{1}{2n-1} \sin t \cos^{2n-2} t \Big|_0^{\operatorname{arctg} u} + \frac{2n-2}{2n-1} \int_0^{\operatorname{arctg} u} \cos^{2n-3} t dt \\
 &= \frac{1}{2n-1} \sin(\operatorname{arctg} u) \cos^{2n-2}(\operatorname{arctg} u) + \frac{2n-2}{2n-1} \int_0^{\operatorname{arctg} u} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{n+1/2}} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } u \rightarrow +\infty \quad \text{则 } I_n = \frac{2n-2}{2n-1} I_{n-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \therefore I_n &= \frac{2n-2}{2n-1} I_{n-1} = \dots = \frac{2n-2}{2n-1} \frac{2n-4}{2n-3} \dots \frac{2}{3} I_1 \\
 &= \frac{(2n-2)!!}{(2n-1)!!} I_1
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{而 } I_1 = \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^u \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)^{3/2}} = \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\operatorname{arctg} u} \cos t dt$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} [\sin(\arctg u)] = 1$$

$$\therefore I_n = \frac{(2n-2)!!}{(2n-1)!!}$$

注：由吉大《数分》上册 P174 习题 2 (2)，解答题《数学分析参考资料》第 0 册 P99

§2 无穷积分

1 研究下列无穷积分的收敛性

$$(1) \int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{\frac{5}{3}} \sqrt{x^2+1}}$$

$$\text{解：} \because \frac{1}{x^{\frac{5}{3}} \sqrt{x^2+1}} \geq 0 \quad (\text{当 } x \in [1, +\infty) \text{ 时})$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{\frac{5}{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{\frac{5}{3}} \sqrt{x^2+1}} = 1$$

而 $\alpha = \frac{5}{3} > 1$ 由定理 4 知积分收敛。

$$(2) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{2x + \sqrt[3]{x^2+1} + 10000}$$

$$\text{解：} \because \frac{1}{2x + \sqrt[3]{x^2+1} + 10000} \geq 0 \quad (\text{当 } x \in [0, +\infty))$$

$$\text{且 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{2x + \sqrt[3]{x^2+1} + 10000} = \frac{1}{2}$$

而 $\alpha = 1$ 由定理 4 知积分发散

$$(3) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{1+x^n} dx \quad (n \geq 0)$$

$$\text{解：} \text{当 } 0 \leq x < +\infty \text{ 时 } \frac{x^m}{1+x^n} \geq 0$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{n-m} \cdot \frac{x^m}{1+x^n} = 1$$

由定理 4 知

当 $n-m > 1$ 时，即 $n > m+1$ 时，积分收敛。

当 $n-m \leq 1$ 时，即 $n \leq m+1$ 时，积分发散。

$$(4) \int_0^{\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} dx, \text{ 其中 } P_m(x) \text{ 和 } P_n(x) \text{ 是次数分别为 } m \text{ 和 } n \text{ 的互素多项式。}$$

解：当 $P_n(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 有零点时，此时超出本节研究范围。

故不妨设 $P_n(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 内无零点（或设 $P_n(x)$ 最多只能有负根）又当 x 足够大时， $P_m(x)$ 、 $P_n(x)$ 均为常号的。

$\therefore$ 不妨设 $\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \geq 0$

(若 $\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} < 0$ 则 $-\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \geq 0$)

而 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{n-m} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} = \frac{a_m}{b_n} > 0$ ($\because \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \geq 0$, 知 $\frac{a_m}{b_n} > 0$)

(这里 a_m 为 $P_m(x)$ 最高次数项的系数,

b_n 为 $P_n(x)$ 最高次数项的系数.

由定理4知: 当 $P_n(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 无零点 (或改 $P_n(x)$ 最多只能有负根), 且:

当 $n - m > 1$ 即 $n > m + 1$ 时, 积分收敛.

当 $n - m \leq 1$ 即 $n \leq m + 1$ 时, 积分发散.

(5) $\int_0^{+\infty} x^{10000} e^{-\frac{x}{10000}} dx$

解: 当 $0 \leq x \leq +\infty$ 时, $x^{10000} e^{-\frac{x}{10000}} \geq 0$

又 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 \cdot x^{10000} \cdot e^{-\frac{x}{10000}} = 0$

而 $\alpha = 2 > 1$, $\therefore$ 积分收敛.

(6) $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p \ln^3 x}$

解: ① 当 $p > 1$, δ 任意时

可取足够小的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 使 $p - \varepsilon > 1$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{p-\varepsilon} \frac{1}{x^p \ln^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x^\varepsilon \ln^3 x} = 0$

而 $p - \varepsilon > 1$ 由定理4知积分收敛

② 当 $p < 1$, δ 任意时

可取足够小的 $\varepsilon > 0$ 使 $p + \varepsilon < 1$

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{p+\varepsilon} \frac{1}{x^p \ln^3 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^\varepsilon}{\ln^3 x} = +\infty$

而 $p + \varepsilon < 1$ 由定理4知积分发散

③ 当 $p = 1$ 时

$\hookrightarrow$ 若 $1 - \delta > 0$, 即 $\delta < 1$ 时

$\therefore \int_2^u \frac{1}{x^p \ln^3 x} dx = \int_2^u \frac{1}{x \ln^3 x} dx$

$= \int_2^u \frac{1}{\ln^3 x} d(\ln x) = (\ln x)^{-2} \Big|_2^u$

$= (\ln u)^{-2} - (\ln 2)^{-2} \rightarrow +\infty$ (当 $u \rightarrow +\infty$ 时)

$\therefore$ 积分发散.

② 若 $1-p < 0$ 即 $p > 1$ 时

$$\therefore \int_2^u \frac{1}{x^p \ln^q x} dx = (\ln u)^{1-p} - (\ln 2)^{1-p} \\ \longrightarrow -(\ln 2)^{1-p} \quad (\text{当 } u \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时})$$

$\therefore$ 积分收敛

③ 若 $1-p=0$ 即 $p=1$ 时

$$\int_2^u \frac{1}{x^p \ln^q x} dx = \int_2^u \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx \\ = \ln \ln x \Big|_2^u = \ln \ln u - \ln \ln 2 \longrightarrow +\infty \\ (\text{当 } u \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时})$$

$\therefore$ 积分发散

综上所述, 有:

当 $p > 1$, q 任意时, 或 $p=1$, $q > 1$ 时积分收敛, 其余情况积分发散。

(7) $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

解: $\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} \cdot x^{3/2} = 0$

$\therefore \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{x}}$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上可积。

又在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上有 $\frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2\sqrt{x}} \\ = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2\sqrt{x}}$

而 $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$ 发散

$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$ 收敛

因 $(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}})' = -\frac{1}{4}x^{-3/2} \leq 0$ 且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = 0$
又 $|\int_1^u \cos 2x dx| = |\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x| \leq 1$ 对任意 $u > 1$ 成立
由定理 7 知积分收敛。

$\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2\sqrt{x}} dx$ 发散, 即 $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ 发散。

$\therefore \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ 也发散。

(8) $\int_1^{\infty} [\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) - \frac{1}{x+1}] dx$

解: $\therefore \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) = \ln(x+1) - \ln x$ 由拉格朗日中值定理
($x < \xi < x+1$)

$\therefore \frac{1}{x+1} \leq 1/\xi \leq \frac{1}{x}$

$$\frac{1}{x+1} < \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) < \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\therefore \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) - \frac{1}{x(x+1)} \geq 0$$

$$\text{且 } \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) - \frac{1}{x+1} < \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} = \frac{1}{x(x+1)}$$

$$\text{而 } \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{x(x+1)} dx \text{ 收敛。}$$

$$\therefore \int_1^{\infty} [\ln(1 + \frac{1}{x}) - \frac{1}{x+1}] dx \text{ 也收敛}$$

$$(9) \int_1^{\infty} \ln(\cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x}) dx$$

$$\text{解: } \because \cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x} = \sqrt{2} \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{x}) \geq \sqrt{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = 1.$$

$$\therefore \ln(\cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x}) \geq 0$$

$$\text{又 } \ln(\cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x}) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(\cos \frac{1}{x} + \sin \frac{1}{x})^2 \\ = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + \sin \frac{2}{x}).$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + \sin \frac{2}{x})$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{2}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{\sin \frac{2}{x}} \ln(1 + \sin \frac{2}{x})$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{2} \sin \frac{2}{x} \cdot \ln(1 + \sin \frac{2}{x})^{\frac{1}{\sin \frac{2}{x}}}$$

$$= 1 \cdot \ln e = 1$$

$$\text{这里 } \alpha = 1$$

由定理 4 知积分发散

$$(10) \int_2^{\infty} [\cos(\frac{e^{-1/x}}{x}) - \cos(\frac{e^{1/x}}{x})] dx$$

$$\text{解: } \cos(\frac{e^{-1/x}}{x}) - \cos(\frac{e^{1/x}}{x}) \\ = 2 \sin(\frac{e^{1/x} + e^{-1/x}}{2x}) \sin(\frac{e^{1/x} - e^{-1/x}}{2x}) \geq 0$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 [\cos(\frac{e^{1/x}}{x}) - \cos(\frac{e^{-1/x}}{x})]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2 \sin(\frac{e^{1/x} + e^{-1/x}}{2x}) \cdot \sin(\frac{e^{1/x} - e^{-1/x}}{2x})}{\frac{1}{x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin(\frac{e^{1/x} + e^{-1/x}}{2x})}{(\frac{e^{1/x} + e^{-1/x}}{2x})} \cdot (e^{1/x} + e^{-1/x}) \cdot \frac{\sin(\frac{e^{1/x} - e^{-1/x}}{2x})}{(\frac{e^{1/x} - e^{-1/x}}{2x})} \cdot (e^{1/x} - e^{-1/x})]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 = 0$$

$$\text{而 } \alpha = 2 > 1$$

$\therefore$ 积分收敛。

2. 研究下列无穷积分的绝对收敛性和条件收敛 (所谓条件收敛性即收敛而非绝对收敛):

(1) $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx$

解: ① $\because \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)' = -\frac{1}{x^2} \leq 0 \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} = 0$

又 $\left| \int_1^u \cos x dx \right| = |\sin u - \sin 1| \leq 2$
由定理 7 知积分收敛,

② 对 $\int_1^{\infty} \left| \frac{\cos x}{x} \right| dx$

$\because \left| \frac{\cos x}{x} \right| \geq \frac{\cos 2x}{x} = \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2x}$

而 $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{2x} dx$ 发散

$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2x} dx$ 收敛 (类似 ①)

$\therefore \int_1^{\infty} \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2x} dx$ 发散

(不然若 $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2x} dx$ 收敛

则 $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{2x} dx = \int_1^{\infty} \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2x} - \frac{\cos 2x}{2x} \right) dx$ 也收敛

这就与 $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{2x} dx$ 发散矛盾)

即 $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{x} dx$ 发散 $\therefore \int_1^{\infty} \left| \frac{\cos x}{x} \right| dx$ 发散

由 ① ② 知 $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx$ 是条件收敛。

(2) $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \sin x}{x+1} dx$

解: ① $\because \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1}\right)' = \frac{1-x}{2\sqrt{x}(x+1)^2} \leq 0$ (当 $x \geq 1$ 时)

$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1} = 0$

又 $\left| \int_0^u \sin x dx \right| \leq 2$

由定理 7 知积分收敛

② 对 $\int_0^{\infty} \left| \frac{\sqrt{x} \sin x}{x+1} \right| dx$

因当 $x > 3$ 时, $x\sqrt{x} \geq x+1$

即 $\frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1} \geq \frac{1}{x}$

$\therefore \left| \frac{\sqrt{x} \sin x}{x+1} \right| \geq \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right|$

而 $\int_0^{\infty} \left| \frac{\sin x}{x} \right| dx$ 发散 (证明方法类似题(1))

$$\therefore \int_0^{\infty} \left| \frac{\sqrt{x} \sin x}{x+1} \right| dx \text{ 发散}$$

由①②知 $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x} \sin x}{x+1} dx$ 为条件收敛.

$$(3) \int_2^{\infty} x (\arcsin \frac{2}{x} - 2 \arcsin \frac{1}{x}) dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \because (\arcsin \frac{2}{x} - 2 \arcsin \frac{1}{x})' &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{2}{x})^2}} \cdot (-\frac{2}{x^2}) - 2 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{1}{x})^2}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{x^2}) \\ &= \frac{2}{x} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-4}} \right) \leq 0 \quad \text{当 } x > 2 \text{ 时,} \\ \therefore (\arcsin \frac{2}{x} - 2 \arcsin \frac{1}{x}) &\text{ 单调下降} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\arcsin \frac{2}{x} - 2 \arcsin \frac{1}{x}) = 0$$

$$\therefore \arcsin \frac{2}{x} - 2 \arcsin \frac{1}{x} \geq 0$$

$$\therefore x (\arcsin \frac{2}{x} - 2 \arcsin \frac{1}{x}) \geq 0$$

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^2 [x (\arcsin \frac{2}{x} - 2 \arcsin \frac{1}{x})]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\arcsin \frac{2}{x} - 2 \arcsin \frac{1}{x}}{1/x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{2}{x} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-4}} \right)}{-\frac{3}{x^4}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{2}{x} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{x^2-4} - \sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^2-1} \sqrt{x^2-4}}}{-\frac{3}{x^4}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{2}{x} \cdot \frac{-3}{(\sqrt{x^2-4} + \sqrt{x^2-1}) \cdot \sqrt{x^2-1} \cdot \sqrt{x^2-4}}}{-\frac{3}{x^4}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2 \cdot \frac{x^3}{(\sqrt{x^2-4} + \sqrt{x^2-1}) \sqrt{x^2-1} \cdot \sqrt{x^2-4}}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{1}{(1+1) \cdot 1 \cdot 1} = 1$$

$$\text{而 } x = 2 > 1$$

由定理4知积分收敛

由于被积函数是常正的

故也是绝对收敛

$$(4) \int_a^{\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x dx$$

其中 $P_m(x)$ 和 $P_n(x)$ 是 x 的关于 m 和 n 的正系多项式，且当 $x \geq a$ 时 $P_n(x) > 0$

$$\text{解: 设 } P_m(x) = a_0 x^m + a_1 x^{m-1} + \dots + a_m \quad (a_0 \neq 0)$$

$$P_n(x) = b_0 x^n + b_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + b_n \quad (b_0 \neq 0)$$

由假设 $x \geq a$ 时 $P_n(x) > 0$

$\therefore \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上连续

下面不妨设 $a_0 b_0 > 0$

(若 $a_0 b_0 < 0$ 可考虑 $\int_a^{\infty} \left[\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x \right] dx$)

① 当 $n - m > 1$, 即 $n > m + 1$ 时

$$\therefore \left| \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x \right| \leq \left| \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right|$$

而 $\int_a^{\infty} \left| \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right| dx$ 收敛 (见第 1 (4) 题)

$\therefore \int_a^{\infty} \left| \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x \right| dx$ 收敛

即原积分绝对收敛。

② 当 $0 < n - m \leq 1$ 即 $m < n \leq m + 1$ 时

$$(i) \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} = 0$$

$$\text{又 } \left(\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right)' = \frac{P_m'(x) P_n(x) - P_n'(x) P_m(x)}{[P_n(x)]^2}$$

而 $P_m'(x) P_n(x) - P_n'(x) P_m(x)$ 最高次数项为

$$m a_0 x^{m-1} \cdot b_0 x^n - n b_0 x^{n-1} a_0 x^m = a_0 b_0 (m - n) x^{m+n-1}$$

$\therefore$ 当 x 足够大时, $P_m'(x) P_n(x) - P_n'(x) P_m(x) \leq 0$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right)' \leq 0$$

$$\text{又 } \left| \int_a^u \sin x dx \right| \leq 2$$

由定理 7 知积分收敛

$$(ii) \text{ 对 } \int_a^{\infty} \left| \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x \right| dx$$

$$\therefore \left| \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x \right| \geq \left| \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right| \sin^2 x = \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}$$

而 $\int_a^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right| dx$ 发散

(取 $\lambda = n - m$, 用定理 4 可判别其发散)

$$\text{如 } \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right| \cos 2x dx \text{ 收敛}$$

(可类似 (1) 地作出证明)

$$\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} \left| \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right| \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} dx \text{ 发散}$$

$$\therefore \int_a^{+\infty} \left| \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \right| \sin x dx \text{ 发散}$$

$$\text{由 (1)(ii) 得 } \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x dx \text{ 条件收敛}$$

② 当 $n - m \leq 0$, 即 $n \leq m$ 时

$$\therefore a_0 b_0 > 0, \text{ 又 } n \leq m$$

$$\therefore \text{当 } x \text{ 足够大时 } \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \geq 1$$

$$\therefore \left| \int_{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}}^{2n\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x dx \right|$$

$$\stackrel{n \text{ 足够大时}}{\geq} \int_{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}}^{2n\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x dx$$

$$\geq \int_{2n\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}}^{2n\pi + \frac{5\pi}{6}} 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$\text{由柯西准则知 } \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{P_m(x)}{P_n(x)} \sin x dx \text{ 发散}$$

综上所述 ① ② ③ 所证, 有:

当 $n > m + 1$ 时, 积分绝对收敛

当 $m < n \leq m + 1$ 时, 积分条件收敛

当 $n \leq m$ 时, 积分发散.

3. 若 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛, 则当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 是否必有 $f(x) \rightarrow 0$?

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

$$\text{例: } f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{当 } 0 \leq x < 1 \text{ 时} \\ 1 & \text{当 } n-1 \leq x < n-1 + \frac{1}{n^2} \text{ 时} \\ 0 & \text{当 } n-1 + \frac{1}{n^2} \leq x < n \text{ 时} \end{cases} \quad n=2, 3, \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{① } \int_0^x f(x) dx &\leq \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_{1+\frac{1}{4}}^{1+\frac{1}{9}} f(x) dx + \int_{1+\frac{1}{9}}^{2+\frac{1}{16}} f(x) dx \\ &\quad + \int_{2+\frac{1}{16}}^{2+\frac{1}{25}} f(x) dx + \int_{2+\frac{1}{25}}^{3+\frac{1}{36}} f(x) dx + \dots + \int_{n-1+\frac{1}{n^2}}^{n+\frac{1}{(n+1)^2}} f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \int_0^1 dx + \int_1^{1+\frac{1}{4}} dx + \int_{1+\frac{1}{4}}^2 0 dx + \int_2^{2+\frac{1}{4}} dx + \int_{2+\frac{1}{4}}^3 0 dx \\ + \dots + \int_{\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}}^{\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{1}{n^2}} 0 dx$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{4} + 0 + \frac{1}{9} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2} + 0$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2}$$

$\therefore$ 级数 $1 + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{9} + \dots + \frac{1}{n^2}$ 是收敛的.

$\therefore F(x) = \int_0^x f(x) dx$ 有界

又 $f(x) \geq 0$

由定理 1 知 $\int_0^\infty f(x) dx$ 收敛

② 例: $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时 $f(x)$ 的极限却不存在

因取 $x_n = n-1$ 则 $f(x_n) = 1 \quad \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = 1$

$x_n' = n-1 + \frac{1}{n^2}$ 则 $f(x_n') = 0 \quad \therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n') = 0$

故由海因定理知

$x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时 $f(x)$ 的极限不存在

4. 证明: 若 $f(x)$ 连续可微, $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx$ 和 $\int_a^\infty f'(x) dx$ 都收敛, 则当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时必有 $f(x) \rightarrow 0$

证: $\because \int_a^\infty f'(x) dx$ 收敛

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^x f'(t) dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [f(x) - f(a)]$ 存在

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ 存在

现证 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$

(用反证法) 若不然, 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = A \neq 0$

不妨设 $A > 0$

则存在 $b > a$ 使当 $x \geq b$ 时 $f(x) > \frac{A}{2} > 0$

又设 $M = \int_a^b f(x) dx$; 及 $u > b$

$\therefore \int_a^u f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^u f(x) dx$

$\geq M + \frac{A}{2}(u-b)$

而 $\lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} [M + \frac{A}{2}(u-b)] = +\infty$

$\therefore \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^u f(x) dx = +\infty$

即 $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx = +\infty$

这与题设 $\int_a^\infty f(x) dx$ 收敛矛盾.

$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$

5 证明: 若 $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛, $f(x)$ 为单调函数, 则 $f(x) = O(\frac{1}{x})$
 证: 不妨设 $f(x)$ 单调下降.

① 现证 $f(x) \geq 0$.

若不然, 有某 x_0 使 $f(x) < 0$.

由单调下降性知当 $x \geq x_0$ 时,

$$f(x) \leq f(x_0) < 0$$

$$\therefore \int_a^x f(t) dt = \int_a^{x_0} f(t) dt + \int_{x_0}^x f(t) dt$$

$$\leq \int_a^{x_0} f(t) dt + f(x_0)(x - x_0) \rightarrow -\infty \quad (\text{当 } x \rightarrow +\infty \text{ 时})$$

$\therefore \int_a^{\infty} f(t) dt$ 不收敛, 与题设矛盾.

$\therefore$ 有 $f(x) \geq 0$.

② 设 $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx = A$

$$\because f(x) \geq 0$$

$$\therefore A \geq \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

由单调下降性知

$$A \geq \int_a^x f(t) dt \geq f(x)(x - a) \geq 0$$

即 $f(x)(x - a) = x f(x) - a f(x)$ 有界.

由 $f(x)$ 单调下降且 $f(x) \geq 0$ 知 $a f(x)$ 有界.

$\therefore x f(x)$ 也有界.

或 $\frac{f(x)}{\frac{1}{x}}$ 有界

$$\therefore f(x) = O(\frac{1}{x})$$

6 设 $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛, 函数 $\phi(x)$ 有界, 则积分

$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) \phi(x) dx$ 是否必定收敛, 举出适当的例子.

若 $\int_a^{\infty} |f(x)| dx$ 收敛, 而积分 $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) \phi(x) dx$ 的收敛性如何?

① 答: 若 $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛, $\phi(x)$ 有界.

则 $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) \phi(x) dx$ 不一定收敛.

例 $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ 收敛 (见 P310 例 6)

$\sin x$ 有界

但 $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} \sin x dx$ 即 $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx$ 却不收敛.

(这是因为 $\frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2x}$)

而 $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{2x} dx$ 发散

$\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{2x} dx$ 收敛 故 $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} dx$ 发散)

② 若 $\int_a^{\infty} |f(x)| dx$ 收敛, $\phi(x)$ 有界, 则 $\int_a^{\infty} f(x)\phi(x) dx$ 绝对收敛

这是因为 $|f(x)\phi(x)| \leq M|f(x)|$ ($|\phi(x)| \leq M$)

故由 $\int_a^{\infty} |f(x)| dx$ 收敛 可推出

$\int_a^{\infty} |f(x)\phi(x)| dx$ 收敛

7. 设 $f(x)$ 是 $(0, +\infty)$ 内的连续函数, $f(0^+)$ 存在, 且对一切 $A > 0$ 而言, $\int_A^{\infty} f(x)/x \cdot dx$ 恒有意义, 则有下面的傅里公式:

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = f(0^+) \ln \frac{b}{a}, \quad (a, b > 0)$$

$$\text{证: } \because \int_A^x \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_A^x \frac{f(ax)}{x} dx - \int_A^x \frac{f(bx)}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_{aA}^{ax} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt - \int_{bA}^{bx} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt$$

$$= \int_{aA}^{bA} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt + \int_{bA}^{ax} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt - \int_{bA}^{bx} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt$$

$$= \int_{aA}^{bA} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt - \int_{ax}^{bx} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt$$

又由 $\int_A^{\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$ 恒有意义, 依无穷积分的柯西准则

$$\text{有 } \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \int_{au}^{bu} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = 0$$

$$\therefore \int_A^{\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_A^x \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx$$

$$= \lim_{u \rightarrow \infty} \left[\int_{aA}^{bA} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt - \int_{au}^{bu} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt \right]$$

$$= \int_{aA}^{bA} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt$$

$$= f(\xi) \int_{aA}^{bA} \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$= f(\xi) \ln t \Big|_{aA}^{bA}$$

$$= f(\xi) \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

(这里 $\xi \in [aA, bA]$)

$$\therefore \int_A^{\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = f(\xi) \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

$$\text{令 } A \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore \xi \rightarrow 0^+$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = f(0^+) \ln \frac{b}{a}$$