


主题1 - 微积分 14周集体讨论(大二上)

Lv.1

①. 正常含参积分

· 形如 $F(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dy$

· f 在 $I = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ 上连续

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

$\Rightarrow F(y) \in C^1$. $F'(y) = \int_a^b \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) dx$

· 求导法则

$$F(y) = \int_{\alpha(y)}^{\beta(y)} f(x, y) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow F'(y) = \beta'(y)f(\beta(y), y) - \alpha'(y)f(\alpha(y), y) + \int_{\alpha(y)}^{\beta(y)} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) dx$$

[回忆: 定积分的求导: $F(x) = \int_{a(x)}^{b(x)} f(u) du \Rightarrow F'(x) = b'(x)f(b(x)) - a'(x)f(a(x))$]

②. 无穷含参积分

· 对每个 $y \in Y$, $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$ 收敛 \Rightarrow 定义 $F(y) = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$

· 求导法则: $f(x, y)$ 与 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 在 $[a, +\infty) \times [c, d]$ 连续 (微分求导/交换次序都需验证)

满足: ①. $F(y) = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$ 在 $[c, d]$ 处处收敛

②. $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) dx$ 在 $[c, d]$ 一致收敛

$$\Rightarrow F'(y) = \int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(x, y) dx$$

③. 特殊函数

(gamma) $\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt, \forall x > 0$

性质 1. $\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^x e^{-t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} t^x (-e^{-t})' dt = -t^x e^{-t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} x t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt = x\Gamma(x)$$

2. $n \in \mathbb{N}^+$. $\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$ ($\Gamma(1) = 1$)

(beta) $B(x, y) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} dt$

$$B(x, y) = \frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)} \quad (\text{证明放Lv.2})$$

[拓展: 为什么要定义 Γ, B 函数?]

$$\zeta(s) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{s-1}}{e^x - 1} dx \quad (\text{Riemann's } \zeta \text{ Function}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^s}$$

Beta 分布 \rightarrow 概率论

④ Fourier 变换

[回顾: Fourier 级数表示: $f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{f}(n) e^{inx}$ $\hat{f}(n) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) e^{-inx} dx$ $f: T=2\pi$]

在 Fourier 变换中, f 不为周期函数, 但目标是拆成周期函数的和 (因此此时 n 取整数不够, 否则叠加上 f 必然 $T=2\pi$)

\Rightarrow 定义: $f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i x \xi} d\xi$ $\hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} dx$

平母波形式

$T=1$ $f(x) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{f}(n) e^{in \cdot 2\pi x}$ $\hat{f}(w) = \int_0^1 f(x) e^{-in \cdot 2\pi x} dx$

如此定义可使 $\hat{f}(\xi)$ 计算时不带归一化常数

称 $f(x) \rightarrow \hat{f}(\xi)$ 表示 \hat{f} 为 f 的 Fourier 变换 (离散型 \Rightarrow 连续型)

· 速降函数空间 (Schwartz Space)

称 f 速降: $f \in C^\infty$, 对 $\forall k, l \in \mathbb{N}$, $\exists C_{k,l}$ $|f^{(k)}(x)| \leq \frac{C_{k,l}}{|x|^l}$ ($\forall x \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\}$)

\hookrightarrow 含义: 在无穷远处被任意 $P(x)$ 控制

· 5 条重要性质

(1). $h \in \mathbb{R}$ $f(x+h) \rightarrow \hat{f}(\xi) e^{2\pi i h \xi}$

(2). $h \in \mathbb{R}$ $f(x) e^{-2\pi i x h} \rightarrow \hat{f}(\xi+h)$

(3). $\delta \in \mathbb{R}^+$ $f(\delta x) \rightarrow \frac{1}{\delta} \hat{f}\left(\frac{\xi}{\delta}\right)$

(4). $f'(x) \rightarrow 2\pi i \xi \hat{f}(\xi)$

(5). $-2\pi i x f(x) \rightarrow \frac{d}{d\xi} \hat{f}(\xi)$

(1). $\hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} dx$

$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x+h) e^{-2\pi i (x+h) \xi} \cdot e^{2\pi i h \xi} d(x+h)$
 $= e^{2\pi i h \xi} \hat{f}(\xi)$

(2). \square

(3). $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\delta x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} dx$
 $= \frac{1}{\delta} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\delta x) e^{-2\pi i (\delta x) \left(\frac{\xi}{\delta}\right)} d(\delta x)$
 $= \frac{1}{\delta} \hat{f}\left(\frac{\xi}{\delta}\right)$

(4). $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f'(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} dx$
 $= f(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + 2\pi i \xi \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} dx$
 $= 2\pi i \xi \hat{f}(\xi)$

(5). $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} -2\pi i x f(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi} dx$
 $= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d}{d\xi} (f(x) e^{-2\pi i x \xi}) dx$
 $\leq 2\pi |x| |f(x)|$ - 收敛性 (M-Test) $\in \mathcal{S}$

$f(x) = e^{-\pi x^2}$ $\hat{f}(\xi) = f(\xi)$

$\cdot F(\xi) = \hat{f}(\xi) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\pi x^2} e^{-2\pi i x \xi} dx$

$F(0) = 1$ $\frac{F'(\xi)}{F(\xi)}$

$\stackrel{(5)}{=} \frac{-2\pi i x e^{-\pi x^2}}{e^{-\pi x^2}} = -i \frac{d}{dx} e^{-\pi x^2} \stackrel{(4)}{=} -2\pi i \xi F(\xi)$

$\Rightarrow F(\xi) = e^{-\pi \xi^2}$

· Fourier 反演

$$f(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(s) e^{2\pi i x s} ds \quad (\text{可用于与条重要性质的证明})$$

题 1-1 求 $F(x)$

$$F(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-xy^2} dy$$

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

题 1-2 求 $F^{(n)}(x)$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) (x-t)^{n-1} dt$$

$$F'(x) = \int_0^x (n-1) f(t) (x-t)^{n-2} dt$$

$$\Rightarrow F^{(n-1)}(x) = \int_0^x (n-1)! f(t) dt$$

$(\ln x)^m$

$$F^{(n)}(x) = (n-1)! f(x)$$

题 1-3 求 $F''_{xy}(x, y)$

$$F(x, y) = \int_{\frac{x}{y}}^{\frac{xy}{y}} (x-yz) f(z) dz$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_x(x, y) &= y(x-xy^2) f(xy) - \frac{1}{y} (x-x) f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + \int_{\frac{x}{y}}^{\frac{xy}{y}} -z f(z) dz \\ &= y(x-xy^2) f(xy) + \int_{\frac{x}{y}}^{\frac{xy}{y}} f(z) dz \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} F_{xy}(x, y) &= x \cdot (-1-2y^2) f(xy) + x^2 (y-y^3) f(xy) + x f(xy) + \frac{x}{y^2} f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \\ &= x^2 (y-y^3) f(xy) + (2x-3xy^2) f(xy) + \frac{x}{y^2} f\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) \end{aligned}$$

题 1-4. $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax - \arctan bx}{x} dx$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx \int_b^a \frac{x}{1+(kx)^2} dk$$

$$= \int_b^a dk \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+(kx)^2} dx$$

$$= \int_b^a \frac{1}{k} dk \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+(kx)^2} d(kx)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_b^a \frac{1}{k} dk$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{a}{b}$$

[补充公式] (Frullani 积分定理)

形如 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax)-f(bx)}{x} dx$ ($a, b \in \mathbb{R}^+$) f 在 \mathbb{R}^+ 连续

①. $f(0^+) \in \mathbb{R}$ $f(+\infty) \in \mathbb{R}$

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

②. $f(0^+) \in \mathbb{R}$ $\exists k > 0$ 使 $\int_k^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$ 收敛 ($+\infty$ 处被 x 控制, 比如 $\sin x, \cos x$ 等 $+\infty$ 处无极限)

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

③. $f(+\infty) \in \mathbb{R}$ $\exists k > 0$ 使 $\int_0^k \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$ 收敛

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

证明 ①.

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax)-f(bx)}{x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} dx \int_b^a f(kx) dk = \int_0^{+\infty} f(kx) dk \int_b^a dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} \cdot (f(+\infty) - f(0^+)) \int_b^a dx$$

$$= (f(+\infty) - f(0^+)) \ln \frac{a}{b}$$

$$= (f(0^+) - f(+\infty)) \ln \frac{b}{a}$$

例 1-5. $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1-e^{-xy}}{xe^{2x}} dx$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-2x} - e^{-(2+y)x}}{x}$$

$$f(x) = e^{-x}$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(2x) - f(2+y)x}{x}$$

$$= (f(0^+) - f(+\infty)) \ln \frac{2+y}{2}$$

$$= \ln(2+y) - \ln 2$$

题 1-6 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx \, dx$

$$L(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin mx \, dx$$

$$F(x) = e^{-\alpha x} (A \sin mx + B \cos mx)$$

$$F'(x) = -e^{-\alpha x} \sin mx \quad \dots$$

$$\Rightarrow L(\alpha) = -\frac{m}{\alpha^2 + m^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow L(\alpha) = \int -\frac{m}{\alpha^2 + m^2} d\alpha = \int -\frac{1}{1 + (\frac{\alpha}{m})^2} d(\frac{\alpha}{m}) = -\arctan(\frac{\alpha}{m}) + C$$

$$L(\beta) = 0 \Rightarrow L(\alpha) = -\arctan(\frac{\alpha}{m}) + \arctan(\frac{\beta}{m})$$

题 1-7 $f(x) = xe^{-x^2}$. 求 $\hat{f}(\xi)$

$$f(x) = e^{-\pi x^2} \rightarrow \hat{f}(\xi) = e^{-\pi \xi^2}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$f(\frac{x}{\sqrt{\pi}}) = e^{-x^2} \rightarrow \hat{f}(\xi) = \sqrt{\pi} \cdot e^{-\xi^2 \pi^2}$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$f'(\frac{x}{\sqrt{\pi}}) = -2xe^{-x^2} \rightarrow \hat{f}(\xi) = 2\pi i \xi \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\xi^2 \pi^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow xe^{-x^2} \rightarrow -\pi i \xi \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\xi^2 \pi^2} = -\pi^{\frac{3}{2}} i \xi e^{-\xi^2 \pi^2}$$

LV2.

①. 含参积分连续/收敛

一致连续定义: $(-元: \forall \epsilon > 0, \delta > 0, \exists x, x' \in I, |x' - x| < \delta$ 时

$|f(x) - f(x')| < \epsilon$ 恒成立) $\frac{1}{2}$ 不一致连续, x -一致连续

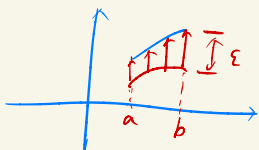
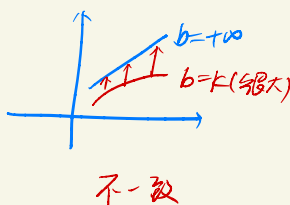
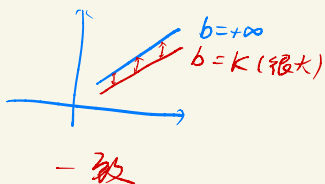
$(x, y), (x', y'), \text{距} < \delta$ 时 |函数值差| $< \epsilon$

• 有界闭集的连续函数一致连续

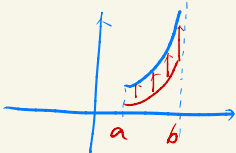
• 一致收敛定义: 称 $F(y) = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$ 在 Y 上一致收敛, 若对

$\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists k > 0$, 使 $\forall b \geq k$ 有 $|\int_b^{+\infty} f(x, y)| < \epsilon, \forall y \in Y$

• 通俗理解: 对于函数 $F(y) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dx$



闭区间收敛函数一致收敛 (找到最大跳跃)



有瑕点的开区间 (a, b) 不一定一致收敛

• 形如 $F(x) = \int_a^b f(x, y) dy$

• f 在 $I = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ 上连续

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

$\Rightarrow F(y) \in C^1, F'(y) = \int_a^b \frac{\partial}{\partial y} f(x, y) dx$

无参积分连续:

• f 在 $I = [a, +\infty) \times [c, d]$ 连续

• $F(y)$ 在 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$ 在 $[c, d]$ 一致收敛

$\Rightarrow F(y)$ 在 $[c, d]$ 连续

②. 判定一致收敛的三个准则)

a. Cauchy

$F(y) = \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$ 在 Y 上一致收敛 \Leftrightarrow 对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists K > 0$. 对 $\forall b_2 > b_1 \geq K$

$$\text{有 } \left| \int_{b_1}^{b_2} f(x, y) dx \right| < \varepsilon, \forall y \in Y$$

b. M-Test \star (>80% 可用/可转化)

$$|f(x, y)| \leq g(x), \forall x \in [a, +\infty), \forall y \in Y$$

$$\int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx < +\infty \Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx \text{ 一致收敛}$$

c. Abel

(1). $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$ 在 Y 上一致收敛

(2). 每个 $y \in Y$. $g(x, y)$ 关于 x 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 单调

(3). $g(x, y)$ 在 $[a, +\infty) \times Y$ 一致有界

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) g(x, y) dx \text{ 一致收敛}$$

题 2-1

2. (1). $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}^+$ (给定)

证 $\phi(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 y^{\alpha+\beta+1} e^{-(1+x)y} dy$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛.

$$\phi(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 y^{\alpha+\beta+1} e^{-y} \cdot e^{-xy} dy$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} [(xy)^{\alpha+\beta+1} e^{-xy}] \cdot y^{\beta+1} e^{-y} dy$$

当 $(x, y) \in [0, +\infty) \times [0, +\infty)$ 时 $\Rightarrow xy \in [0, +\infty)$

$$\text{令 } f(k) = k^{\alpha+\beta+1} e^{-k} \quad f'(k) = (\alpha+\beta+1 - k) e^{-k} = (\alpha+\beta+1 - k) k^{\alpha+\beta} e^{-k} \quad (\alpha+\beta \in \mathbb{R}^+)$$

故 $f(k)$ 在 $k = \alpha+\beta+1$ 时取最大值. $f(k)_{\max} = (\alpha+\beta+1)^{\alpha+\beta+1} e^{-(\alpha+\beta+1)}$

$$\text{因此令 } g(x, y) = [(xy)^{\alpha+\beta+1} e^{-xy}] y^{\beta+1} e^{-y}$$

$$|g(x, y)| \leq \frac{1}{2} (\alpha+\beta+1)^{\alpha+\beta+1} e^{-y} = h(y)$$

$$\text{考虑 } \int_0^{+\infty} (\alpha+\beta+1)^{\alpha+\beta+1} e^{-y} dy = (\alpha+\beta+1)^{\alpha+\beta+1} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy$$

$\therefore \beta \in \mathbb{R}^+$. 故 $\int_0^{+\infty} y^{\beta+1} e^{-y} dy$ 收敛.

故由 M-Test 判别法 $\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 y^{\alpha+\beta+1} e^{-(1+x)y} dy$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛

题 2-2 $F(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{ae^{-ax^2}} dx$ 是否存在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛

· 不一致收敛 $\Rightarrow F(a) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} & (a \neq 0) \\ 0 & (a = 0) \end{cases}$ 连续函数



\Rightarrow 考虑 0 附近的情况

$$F_A(a) = \int_0^A \sqrt{ae^{-ax^2}} dx$$

Cauchy $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists k > 0, \forall b_2 > b_1 \geq k, |\int_{b_1}^{b_2} f(x, y) dx| < \varepsilon \quad \forall y \in Y$
取 $b_2 \rightarrow +\infty, \varepsilon = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}$

$$|\int_b^{+\infty} \sqrt{ae^{-ax^2}} dx| < \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{4}, \text{ 对 } \forall a \in [0, +\infty)$$

取定一个无限趋于 0 的 a 可始右式 $\rightarrow \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$. 故由等价关系知

不一致收敛

题 2-3 $F(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-ax} dx$ 是否存在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛

①. 必须先说明 0 不是瑕点. 此时极限为 1

②. Abel

a. $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ 一致收敛 ($\frac{\pi}{2}$)

b. e^{-ax} 一致有界

c. e^{-ax} 关于 x 单调 (对 $\forall a \in [0, +\infty)$)

\Rightarrow 一致收敛

题 2-4 $F(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2(1+y^2)} \sin x \, dy$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上一致收敛?

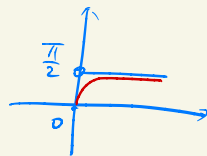
★ 先考虑 0 处. $x=0$ 时 原式 = 0

$x \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\sin x \rightarrow x$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2(1+y^2)} x \, dy = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

\Rightarrow 不一致收敛

\Rightarrow 接下来同 2-2



题 2-5. 证 $\int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln^m x \, dx = \frac{(-1)^m m!}{n^{m+1}}$

· 对 n, m 求导均无明显效果

$$F'(n) = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln x \cdot \ln^m x$$

$$F^{(m)}(n) = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln^m x \ln^m x$$

定义 $F(n, m) = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln^m x \, dx$

$$F'_n(n, m) = F(n, m+1)$$

$$\Rightarrow F_n^{(m)}(n, 0) = F(n, m)$$

$$F_n(n, 0) = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \, dx = \frac{1}{n} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{(m)} = (-1) \times (-2) \times \dots \times (-m) n^{-m-1} = \frac{(-1)^m m!}{n^{m+1}}$$

题 3-1

(2). $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2+y^2)^n} dy$

设 $\frac{F_n(x,y)}{F_n(x)} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2+y^2)^n} dy$

$n \geq 1, n \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时, $F_n(x)$ - 收敛 ($x \neq 0$)

$\Rightarrow F_n'(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{1}{(x^2+y^2)^n} dy$

$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{-2xn}{(x^2+y^2)^{n+1}} dy$

$= -2xn \cdot F_{n+1}(x) \Rightarrow F_{n+1}(x) = -\frac{1}{2xn} F_n'(x)$ (4)

$F_1(x) = \frac{\pi}{2|x|}$

$x > 0$ 时, $F_2(x) = -\frac{1}{2x} \cdot \frac{-\pi}{2x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4x^3}$

$F_3(x) = -\frac{1}{2x \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{-3\pi}{4x^4} = \frac{3\pi}{16x^5}$

$F_4(x) = -\frac{1}{2x \cdot 3} \cdot \frac{-5 \cdot 3\pi}{16x^6} = \frac{15\pi}{96x^7}$

\vdots

$\Rightarrow F_n(x) = \frac{(2n-3)!!}{2(2n-2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{x^{2n-1}} (n \geq 2)$

$x < 0$ 时, $F_2(x) = -\frac{1}{2x} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2x^2} = -\frac{\pi}{4x^3}$

$F_3(x) = -\frac{3\pi}{16x^5}$

\vdots

$F_n(x) = \frac{(2n-3)!!}{2(2n-2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{x^{2n-1}} \cdot (-1) (n \geq 2)$

$\Rightarrow F_n(x) = \frac{(2n-3)!!}{2(2n-2)!!} \frac{\pi}{|x|^{2n-1}} (n \geq 2) \Rightarrow$ 代入 (4) 式验证成立

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

$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \cos(2xy) dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-y^2}$ $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \sin(2xy) dx = e^{-y^2} \int_0^y e^{-t^2} dt$

① $F(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \cos(2xy) dx$ (*) $|e^{-x^2} \cos(2xy)| < e^{-x^2}$. $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$ 收敛 $\Rightarrow F(y)$ - 收敛

$F'(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (e^{-x^2} \cos(2xy)) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} -2xe^{-x^2} \sin(2xy) dx$ (**)

$F''(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (-2xe^{-x^2} \sin(2xy)) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} -4x^2 e^{-x^2} \cos(2xy) dx$ (***)

(*) $\Rightarrow F(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \cos(2xy) dx = xe^{-x^2} \cos(2xy) \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} x d(e^{-x^2} \cos(2xy))$
 $= \int_0^{+\infty} 2x^2 e^{-x^2} \cos(2xy) + 2xy e^{-x^2} \sin(2xy) dx$ (****)

(**). (***). (****) $\Rightarrow F(y) = -\frac{1}{2} F''(y) - yF'(y) \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dy} (\frac{d}{dy} + 2y) F(y) = 0$.

$\begin{cases} \frac{d}{dy} (\frac{d}{dy} + 2y) F(y) = u(y) \\ \frac{d}{dy} u(y) = 0 \end{cases}$

$\Rightarrow u(y) = C_1 \Rightarrow F'(y) + 2yF(y) = C_1$

$\int \frac{d}{dy} G(y) = e^{y^2} F(y) \Rightarrow G'(y) = 2ye^{y^2} F(y) + e^{y^2} F'(y) = C_1 e^{y^2}$

$G(0) = 0 + 0 = 0 \Rightarrow C_1 = 0 \Rightarrow G(y) = C_2 \Rightarrow F(y) = C_2 e^{-y^2}$

$F(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$. $\text{即 } F(y) = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-y^2}$

$\Rightarrow \text{即 } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \cos(2xy) dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} e^{-y^2}$

②. $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \sin(2xy) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \cos(2xy - \frac{\pi}{2}) dx$.

即也满足 $H(y) = -\frac{1}{2} H''(y) - yH'(y) \Rightarrow \frac{d}{dy} (\frac{d}{dy} + 2y) H(y) = 0$

$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} (\frac{d}{dy} + 2y) H(y) = v(y) \\ \frac{d}{dy} v(y) = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow v(y) = C_3 \Rightarrow H'(y) + 2yH(y) = C_3 \Rightarrow \int \frac{d}{dy} S(y) = e^{y^2} H(y)$

$\Rightarrow S'(y) = C_3 e^{y^2}$ $S'(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} 2xe^{-x^2} dx = 1 \Rightarrow S'(y) = e^{y^2} \Rightarrow S(y) = \int_0^y e^{t^2} dt + C_4$

$S(0) = 0 \Rightarrow C_4 = 0 \Rightarrow S(y) = \int_0^y e^{t^2} dt \Rightarrow H(y) = e^{-y^2} \int_0^y e^{t^2} dt$

即 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \sin(2xy) dx = e^{-y^2} \int_0^y e^{t^2} dt$

例 3-3 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1}} dx$

$$F(x) = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2-1} \cdot (1+(ax)^2)} dx$$

$$= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(1+a^2x^2)\sqrt{x^2-1}} \quad \left(\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx \quad t = \frac{1}{x} \quad dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt \right)$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \int_1^0 \frac{1}{t\sqrt{t^2-1}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t}} dt$$

在 1 处 $\rightarrow (1-t)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ \checkmark 收敛 (大于 -1)

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

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

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}(t^2+a^2)} dt$$

① $t = \sin \varphi, \quad dt = \cos \varphi d\varphi \quad (\varphi: 0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{(a^2 + \sin^2 \varphi)} d\varphi$$

② $\Rightarrow \int \frac{\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi}{(a^2 + 1) \sin^2 \varphi + a^2 \cos^2 \varphi} d\varphi$

$$= \int \frac{\tan^2 \varphi + 1}{(a^2 + 1) \tan^2 \varphi + a^2} d\varphi = \int \frac{1}{(a^2 + 1) \tan^2 \varphi + a^2} d(\tan \varphi), \quad p: (0, +\infty)$$

$$p = \tan \varphi \Rightarrow \int \frac{1}{(a^2 + 1)p^2 + a^2} dp = \int \frac{1/a^2}{(\frac{a^2+1}{a^2})p^2 + 1} dp = \frac{1}{a^2} \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{a^2+1}} \int \frac{1}{(\frac{a^2+1}{a^2})p^2 + 1} d\left(\frac{p\sqrt{a^2+1}}{a}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{a^2+1}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{a^2+1}{a^2}} p\right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{|a|} \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2+1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow F'(a) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{|\alpha|\pi}{2\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(a) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}a - \frac{\pi}{2}\sqrt{1+\alpha^2} + C_1 & (\alpha \geq 0) \\ \frac{\pi}{2}a + \frac{\pi}{2}\sqrt{1+\alpha^2} + C_2 & (\alpha \leq 0) \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha = 0 \text{ at } \int_{-1}^{+1} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow C_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}, C_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow F(a) = \begin{cases} \frac{\pi}{2}a + \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2}\sqrt{1+\alpha^2} \\ \frac{\pi}{2}a - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\sqrt{1+\alpha^2} \end{cases} \quad \square$$

(2). 证 $F(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 y^{\alpha+1} e^{-(1+x)y} dx$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛

$$F(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 y^{\alpha+1} e^{-(1+x)y} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} [x^2 y^{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}} + e^{-\frac{2y}{y}}] [y^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-(1+\frac{1}{2})y}] dx$$

$$\text{令 } a(x, y) = x^2 y^{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{2y}{y}} \quad b(x, y) = y^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-(1+\frac{1}{2})y}$$

$b(x, y)$ 关于 x 单调. 且 $|b(x, y)| \leq y^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-y} \leq (\frac{1}{e})^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$. 故 $b(x, y)$ 一致有界

只需证 $\int_0^{+\infty} a(x, y) dx$ 一致收敛. 即 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists b > 0, |\int_b^{+\infty} a(x, y) dx| < \varepsilon$

① $y=0$ 时, $|\int_b^{+\infty} x^2 y^{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}} + e^{-\frac{2y}{y}} dx| = 0 < \varepsilon$

$$|\int_b^{+\infty} x^2 y^{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}} + e^{-\frac{2y}{y}} dx| = |y^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_b^{+\infty} (xy)^2 e^{-\frac{2y}{y}} d(xy)| = |y^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{by}^{+\infty} k^2 e^{-\frac{k}{y}} dk|$$

不妨设 $\int_0^{+\infty} k^2 e^{-\frac{k}{y}} dk = M$ (可知 $\int_0^{+\infty} k^2 e^{-\frac{k}{y}} dk$ 收敛)

② 当 $0 < y < (\frac{\varepsilon}{M})^{\frac{2}{1-\alpha}}$ 时 $|y^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{by}^{+\infty} k^2 e^{-\frac{k}{y}} dk| < |y^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_0^{+\infty} k^2 e^{-\frac{k}{y}} dk| = M y^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq M \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{M} = \varepsilon$

由于无穷积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} k^2 e^{-\frac{k}{y}} dk$ 收敛. 故对 $\forall \varepsilon, \exists N$. 满足 $n \geq N$ 时 $|\int_n^{+\infty} k^2 e^{-\frac{k}{y}} dk| < \varepsilon$ (且为正规非负积分)

③. 当 $y > (\frac{\varepsilon}{M})^{\frac{2}{1-\alpha}}$ 时. 不妨设 $N = (\frac{\varepsilon}{M})^{\frac{2}{1-\alpha}}$

$$|\int_b^{+\infty} x^2 y^{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}} + e^{-\frac{2y}{y}} dx| = |\int_b^{+\infty} (x^2 e^{-\frac{2y}{y}}) (y^{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}} + e^{-\frac{2y}{y}}) dx|$$

$$\leq |\int_b^{+\infty} (x^2 e^{-\frac{2y}{y}}) (y^{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}} + e^{-\frac{2y}{y}}) dx|$$

$$|y^{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}} + e^{-\frac{2y}{y}}| \leq Q \quad (Q \text{ 为常数, 当 } y > N \text{ 时成立})$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} \leq |\int_b^{+\infty} (x^2 e^{-\frac{2y}{y}}) \cdot Q dx| = Q |\int_b^{+\infty} (x^2 e^{-\frac{2y}{y}}) dx|$$

$\because N$ 为常数. $\int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{2y}{y}} dx$ 收敛. 即 $\exists b$. 使 $n \geq b$ 时有 $\int_n^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-\frac{2y}{y}} dx \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{Q}$

此时即可知 $\exists b$. 使 $|\int_b^{+\infty} x^2 y^{\alpha+\frac{1}{2}} + e^{-\frac{2y}{y}} dx| < \varepsilon$.

综合 ①②③ $\Rightarrow \int_0^{+\infty} a(x, y) dx$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛. 由 Abel 判别法和 $F(y)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上一致收敛.

$$F(y) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 y^{\alpha+\beta+1} e^{-(1+x)y} dx.$$

$$= (\int_0^b + \int_b^{+\infty} x^2 y^{\alpha+\beta+1} e^{-(1+x)y} dx)$$

$$= \int_0^b x^2 y^{\alpha+\beta+1} e^{-(1+x)y} dx + \int_b^{+\infty} x^2 y^{\alpha+\beta+1} e^{-(1+x)y} dx$$

有限积分. 收敛. 即一致收敛

$$= H(y) + \int_b^{+\infty} x^2 y^{\alpha+\beta+1} e^{-(1+x)y} dx$$

$$= H(y) + \int_b^{+\infty} (xy)^{\alpha+\beta+1} e^{-xy} \cdot x^{-\beta-1} \cdot e^{-y} dx$$

$$|(xy)^{\alpha+\beta+1} e^{-xy} \cdot e^{-y}| \leq |(xy)^{\alpha+\beta+1} e^{-xy}| \leq M$$

M-Test $\Rightarrow \int_b^{+\infty} x^{-\beta-1} dx$ 收敛 ($\because -\beta-1 < -1$, 成立)

$$\Rightarrow F(y) \text{ 一致收敛.}$$

