

Week 11 习题课

$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  与  $\int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx$  的定义: 若极限  $\lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x) dx$  存在, 则记该极限值为  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$

若极限  $\lim_{b \rightarrow -\infty} \int_b^a f(x) dx$  存在, 则记该极限值为  $\int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx$ .

$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  的定义是什么? 以下罗列一些常见的、容易想到的定义方式

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx \quad \text{或者} \quad \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx + \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx.$$

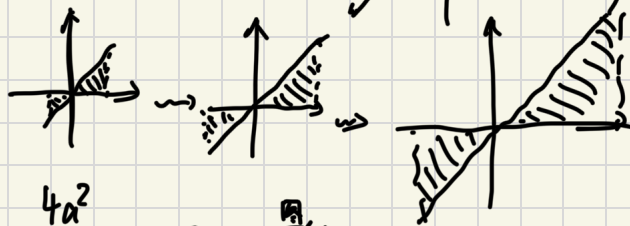
一个好的定义看起来应该是“自然”的, 即看起来不特殊, 但第一种定义显得太特殊了。

定义  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx$  的一个想法是对上限与下限求一个极限, 但是以  $-a, a$  作极限太特殊了。为什么不能是  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-a}^{2a} f(x) dx$  呢?

$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-a}^a x dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_{-a}^a = 0.$$



$$\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-a}^{2a} x dx = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left. \frac{x^2}{2} \right|_{-a}^{2a} = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{4a^2}{2} - \frac{a^2}{2} = +\infty$$



当然也可以定义  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \int_{-2a}^a x dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a^2}{2} - \frac{4a^2}{2} = -\infty$  (略)

但是这三种定义计算结果都不同, 原因在于不同的取极限方式会带来不同的结果。

所以这就从侧面反映出, 我们定义的无穷积分应当要和取极限的方法无关。

定义: 任取  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ , 若无穷积分  $\int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx$  与  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  都收敛, 则称无穷积分  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛

并规定  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx + \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ .

\*证明  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx + \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  与  $a$  无关。

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx + \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx - \int_{-\infty}^c f(x) dx - \int_c^{+\infty} f(x) dx \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^c f(x) dx + \int_c^a f(x) dx + \int_a^c f(x) dx + \int_c^{+\infty} f(x) dx - \int_{-\infty}^c f(x) dx - \int_c^{+\infty} f(x) dx \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

\* 无穷积分让大家第一次意识到涉及无穷的东西非常weird, 很多时候是反直觉的.

比如  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_a^b \frac{1}{n^2} dx \stackrel{\text{不定}}{=} \int_a^b \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} dx$ ,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{n^2} \stackrel{\text{不定}}{=} \frac{d}{dx} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \dots$

\* 无穷积分的定义是很能体现数学精神的, 我们不能把一个特殊的東西作为定义, 除非定义结果与它无关.  
(我们不能把一个特殊的取极限过程作为定义, 因为定义结果和取极限过程有关)

Quiz:

T1. 求导  $x^x$ .  $y = e^{x \ln x}$ .  $y' = x^x (\ln x + 1)$

T2.  $\int \ln x dx$ .  $\int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - x + C$

T3 <sup>(1)</sup>  $\int \tan x dx$   
 (2)  $\int \tan^2 x dx$ .  $\int \tan^2 x dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 dx = \tan x - x + C$

T4.  $\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$ .  $\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx = \int \cos x - \sin x dx = \sin x + \cos x + C$

T5.  $\int \sec x dx$ .  $\int \sec x dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} d \sin x = \int \frac{d \sin x}{(1 - \sin x)(1 + \sin x)}$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} + \frac{1}{1 - \sin x} d \sin x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} \right| + C$

T6  $\int \sec x \tan x dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = - \int \frac{d \cos x}{\cos^2 x} = \sec x + C$

T7  $\int \sec^3 x dx$ . Tips (用 T5, T6 结果)  $\int \sec^3 x dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos x} \left( \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} \right) dx = \int \frac{1}{\cos x} (1 + \tan^2 x) dx$

$= \int \sec x dx + \int \sec x \tan^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 - \sin x} \right| + \int \tan x d \sec x$

$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sin x + 1}{1 - \sin x} \right| + \tan x \sec x - \int \sec x \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx$        $\int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C$

$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{\sin x + 1}{1 - \sin x} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \tan x \sec x$

T8

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 2 \sin x \cos x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x - \cos x| dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos x - \sin x dx + \int_{\pi/4}^{\pi} \sin x - \cos x dx$$

$$= \sin x + \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi/4} - (\cos x + \sin x) \Big|_{\pi/4}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - (0+1) - (-1+0) + \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right) = 2\sqrt{2}$$

T9

$$\int \sin^2 x \cos^3 x dx$$

$$= \int \sin^2 x \cos^2 x d \sin x$$

$$= \int \sin^2 x (1 - \sin^2 x) d \sin x$$

$$= \frac{\sin^3 x}{3} - \frac{\sin^5 x}{5} + C$$

T10

$$\int \frac{1+x+x^2}{x(1+x^2)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{(1+x^2)+x}{x(1+x^2)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \ln|x| + \arctan x + C$$

T11

$$\int \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{x^3-1+1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \int x^2 - 1 + \frac{1}{x^2+1} dx$$

$$= \frac{x^3}{3} - x + \arctan x + C$$

T12

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{dx}{x^2} - \int \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

$$= -x^{-1} - \arctan x + C$$

T13

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin^2 x \cos^3 x}$$

$$= \int \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$= \tan x - \cot x + C$$

T14

$$\int (ax+b)^m dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int (ax+b)^m d(ax+b)$$

$$= \begin{cases} m = -1 & \frac{1}{a} \ln|ax+b| \\ m \neq -1 & \frac{(ax+b)^{m+1}}{a(m+1)} \end{cases}$$

T15

$$\int \frac{dx}{a^2 + x^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{dx}{1 + (\frac{x}{a})^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{d\frac{x}{a}}{1 + (\frac{x}{a})^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \arctan\left(\frac{x}{a}\right) + C$$

T16

$$\int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{\frac{1+y}{1-y}} dy$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{\sqrt{(1+y)^2}}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1+y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy + \int_{-1}^0 \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} dy$$

$$= \arcsin y \Big|_{-1}^0 - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(1-y^2)}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T17 \quad & \int \frac{e^{3\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx \\
 & = 2 \int e^{3\sqrt{x}} d\sqrt{x} \\
 & = \frac{2}{3} e^{3\sqrt{x}} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T18 \quad & \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4x-x^2}} \\
 & \text{配方} \\
 & = \int \frac{d(x-2)}{\sqrt{4-(x-2)^2}} \\
 & = \int \frac{d\frac{x-2}{2}}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x-2}{2}\right)^2}} \\
 & = \arcsin \frac{x-2}{2} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T19 \quad & \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} \\
 & = \int \frac{e^{-\frac{x}{2}} dx}{e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sqrt{e^x-1}} \\
 & = 2 \int \frac{de^{-\frac{x}{2}}}{\sqrt{1-(e^{-\frac{x}{2}})^2}} \\
 & = -2 \arcsin e^{-\frac{x}{2}} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 T20 \quad & \int \tan^3 x \sec^2 x dx \quad (\text{Tips: } \int \sec x \tan x dx = \sec x + C) \\
 & = \int \sec x \tan^2 x d\sec x \\
 & = \int \sec x (\sec^2 x - 1) d\sec x \\
 & = \int \sec^3 x - \sec x d\sec x \\
 & = \frac{1}{4} \sec^4 x - \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 x + C
 \end{aligned}$$