

第47讲: 总复习课(三)

例1. 设 $f(x) = x^2, x \in [0, \pi]$.

(1). 将 $f(x)$ 展成以 π 为周期的 Fourier 级数;

(2). 将 $f(x)$ 展成余弦级数与正弦级数;

(3). 指出它的收敛情况并证明 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$.

解(1). $2l = T = \pi, \Rightarrow l = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 将 $f(x)$ 作 $T = \pi$ 的周期开拓到

\mathbb{R} 的函数记作 $F(x)$, 且在 $[a, b]$ 中 $F(x)$ 连续光滑. 且

$$a_0 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} F(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}\pi; \quad n \geq 1 \text{ 时}, \quad a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} F(x) \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} x^2 \cos 2n x dx = \frac{1}{n^2}; \quad b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} F(x) \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} x^2 \sin 2n x dx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{n} \quad (n \geq 1). \quad \text{故}$$

$$x^2 = f(x) = F(x)|_{[0, \pi]} \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{l} + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi x}{l})$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\pi^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} \cos 2n x - \frac{2}{n} \sin 2n x \right) = \begin{cases} x^2 & x \in (0, \pi) \\ \frac{\pi^2}{3} & x=0 \text{ 或 } \pi. \end{cases}$$

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

$$\frac{(\frac{2}{3}\pi^2)^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{2}{n}\right)^2 \right] = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi/2} (x^2)^2 dx = \frac{2}{5}\pi^4$$

利用 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \left(\frac{\pi^2}{5} - \frac{2}{9} - \frac{1}{6}\right)\pi^4 = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$.

解(2)/(19) 先将 $f(x)$ 偶开拓到 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上, 再作 $T=2\pi$ 的周期开拓.

开拓到 \mathbb{R} 上的函数记作 $F(x)$. 则 $F(x)$ 连续光滑且在 \mathbb{R} 上处处

连续. $\Rightarrow b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(x) \sin nx dx = 0, (n \geq 1)$. $a_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(x) dx =$

$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}\pi^2$; $n \geq 1$ 时, $a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \cos nx dx = \frac{4\pi^3}{n^3}$

故 $x^2 = f(x) = F(x)|_{[0, \pi]} \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx = \frac{2}{3}\pi^2 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4\pi^3}{n^3} \cos nx$

处处一致 $x^2, x \in [0, \pi]$.
绝对

Parseval 公式: $\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (x^2)^2 dx = \frac{2}{5}\pi^5$

$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{9}\pi^4 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{4\pi^3}{n^3}\right)^2 = \frac{2}{5}\pi^5 \Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^4} = \frac{\pi^4}{90}$;

解(2)/(20): 先将 $f(x)$ 奇开拓到 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上, 再作 $T=2\pi$ 的周期开拓.

到 \mathbb{R} 上的函数记作 $F(x)$. 则 $F(x)$ 连续光滑且是周期函数.

$a_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(x) \cos nx dx = 0, (n \geq 0)$; $b_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} F(x) \sin nx dx =$

$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \sin nx dx = \frac{2\pi}{n} (-1)^{n+1} + \frac{4}{2n^3} ((-1)^n - 1), (n \geq 1)$, 故

$x^2 = f(x) = F(x)|_{[0, \pi]} \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2\pi}{n} (-1)^{n+1} + \frac{4}{2n^3} ((-1)^n - 1) \right] \sin nx$

$=$ $\begin{cases} x^2, & 0 \leq x < \pi \\ 0, & x = \pi. \end{cases}$

(2).

例2. 设2 π 周期函数 $f(x)$ 在 $V[a, b]$ 中连续可导. 则

$$(1) f(x) \sim \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos \frac{n\pi}{l} x + b_n \sin \frac{n\pi}{l} x) \quad \text{令 } \omega = \frac{\pi}{l}$$

$$= \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n \cos n\omega x + b_n \sin n\omega x) \quad \text{则 } \frac{f(x-0) + f(x+0)}{2}, \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

且 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{a_0}{2} dx + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_a^b (a_n \cos n\omega x + b_n \sin n\omega x) dx, \quad \forall [a, b] \subset [-l, l].$

且 $\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (a_n^2 + b_n^2) = \frac{1}{l} \int_{-l}^l f^2(x) dx.$

且 $f(x) \sim \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} C_n e^{in\omega x}, \quad C_n = \frac{1}{2l} \int_{-l}^l f(x) e^{-in\omega x} dx, \quad n=0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$

例3. 设 $f(x, y) \in C, \quad u(x, y) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{x+y} \int_{x-y}^{x+y-\xi} f(\xi, \eta) d\eta d\xi.$

证明: $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f(x, y).$

证(1). 设 $g(u) = \int_{a(u)}^{b(u)} f(x, u) dx, \quad f(x, u), \frac{\partial f(x, u)}{\partial u} \in C(D), \quad D = \{ \begin{matrix} a \leq x \leq b \\ a \leq u \leq b \end{matrix} \}$

$a \leq a(u) < b(u) \leq b$, 且 $a(u), b(u)$ 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上可导, 则有 Leibniz 公式:

$$g'(u) = f(b(u), u) b'(u) - f(a(u), u) a'(u) + \int_{a(u)}^{b(u)} \frac{\partial f(x, u)}{\partial u} dx.$$

$$(2) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{x-x+y}^{x+y-x} f(x, \eta) d\eta + 0 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x [f(\xi, x+y-\xi) \cdot 1 - f(\xi, \xi+x+y) \cdot (-1)] d\xi$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x [f(\xi, x+y-\xi) + f(\xi, \xi+x+y)] d\xi$$

$$(8) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{2} [f(x, x+y-x) + f(x, x-x+y)] + 0 + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x [f'_y(\xi, x+y-\xi) \cdot 1 +$$

$$f'_y(\xi, \xi-x+y) \cdot (-1)] d\xi = f(x, y) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x [f'_y(\xi, x+y-\xi) - f'_y(\xi, \xi-x+y)] d\xi$$

$$(9) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x [f(\xi, x+y-\xi) \cdot 1 - f(\xi, \xi-x+y) \cdot (-1)] d\xi$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x [f'_y(\xi, x+y-\xi) \cdot 1 - f'_y(\xi, \xi-x+y) \cdot (-1)] d\xi$$

$$(9) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f(x, y) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x [f'_y(\xi, x+y-\xi) - f'_y(\xi, \xi-x+y)] d\xi -$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^x [f'_y(\xi, x+y-\xi) - f'_y(\xi, \xi-x+y)] d\xi = f(x, y), \text{ 证毕.}$$

例4. 设 $a > 0, b > 0, c > 0$, 试确定 a, b, c 的共同取值范围.

设反常积分: $F(a, b, c) = \iiint_{\Omega} \frac{dx dy dz}{1+x^a+y^b+z^c}$ 收敛, 并

求出 $F(a, b, c)$ 的值. 其中, Ω 为第一卦限: $x > 0, y > 0, z > 0$.

解: (1) 令 $x^a = u^2, y^b = v^2, z^c = w^2$ 则 $x = u^{\frac{2}{a}}, y = v^{\frac{2}{b}},$

$$z = w^{\frac{2}{c}} \Rightarrow dx dy dz = \left| \frac{\partial(x, y, z)}{\partial(u, v, w)} \right| du dv dw = \frac{8}{abc} u^{\frac{2}{a}-1} v^{\frac{2}{b}-1} w^{\frac{2}{c}-1}$$

$du dv dw, \Rightarrow$

$$F(a, b, c) = \iiint_{\substack{0 < u < +\infty \\ 0 < v < +\infty \\ 0 < w < +\infty}} \frac{8}{abc} \frac{u^{\frac{2}{a}-1} v^{\frac{2}{b}-1} w^{\frac{2}{c}-1}}{1+u^2+v^2+w^2} du dv dw \quad \begin{array}{l} u = \sqrt{ab} \rho \cos \theta \\ v = \sqrt{bc} \rho \sin \theta \\ w = \rho \cos \phi \end{array}$$

(4)

$$= \frac{8}{abc} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin \theta)^{\frac{2}{a} + \frac{2}{b} - 1} (\cos \theta)^{\frac{2}{c} - 1} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin \varphi)^{\frac{2}{b} - 1} (\cos \varphi)^{\frac{2}{a} - 1} d\varphi \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\rho^{\frac{2}{a} + \frac{2}{b} + \frac{2}{c} - 1}}{1 + \rho^2} d\rho$$

$$\text{取 } I(\alpha, \beta) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^\alpha (\cos x)^\beta dx = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{\alpha}{2}, \frac{\beta}{2}\right), \alpha > 0, \beta > 0, B$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\rho^{\frac{2}{a} + \frac{2}{b} + \frac{2}{c} - 1}}{1 + \rho^2} d\rho \stackrel{\rho^2 = t}{\rho = \sqrt{t}} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{2}}}{1 + t} \cdot \frac{dt}{2\sqrt{t}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} - 1}}{1 + t} dt = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}, 1 - \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right)\right), \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} < 1$$

$$\text{可知, } F(a, b, c) = \frac{8}{abc} \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{\frac{2}{a} + \frac{2}{b}}{2}, \frac{\frac{2}{c}}{2}\right) \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{\frac{2}{b}}{2}, \frac{\frac{2}{a}}{2}\right) \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}, 1 - \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{abc} B\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{c}\right) B\left(\frac{1}{b}, \frac{1}{a}\right) B\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}, 1 - \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right)\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{abc} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{c}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right) \Gamma\left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right)\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b}\right) \Gamma(1)}$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{c}\right) \Gamma\left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right)\right)}{abc}, \text{只要 } 0 < \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} < 1 \text{ 即可.}$$

故当 $0 < \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} < 1$ 时, 三重反常积分 $F(a, b, c)$ 收敛且

$$F(a, b, c) = \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{a}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{b}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{c}\right) \Gamma\left(1 - \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c}\right)\right)}{abc}.$$

例5. 判断下列反常积分的绝对收敛性与条件收敛性:

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

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

解(1), $x=0$ 为瑕点, 在 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(2x+1)}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt[3]{x^2+1}} dx$ 中, $\left| \frac{\cos(2x+1)}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt[3]{x^2+1}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt[3]{x^2+1}}$

$\sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}, (x \rightarrow 0^+)$ 且 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ con, 故 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt[3]{x^2+1}}$ con.

(5).

从而 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{|\cos(2x+1)| dx}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{x^2+1}}$ 绝对收敛; 在 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(2x+1)}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$ 中,

$$\left| \frac{\cos(2x+1)}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{x^2+1}} \right| \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{x^2+1}} \sim \frac{1}{x^{3/2}} \quad (x \rightarrow +\infty), \text{ 且 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{3/2}} \text{ 收敛.}$$

故 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{x^2+1}}$ 收敛, 从而 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(2x+1)}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$ 也绝对收敛.

因此, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos(2x+1)}{\sqrt{x} \sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$ 绝对收敛.

解(2): 令 $\frac{1}{x} = t$, 则 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{x\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt$, 此时 $t=0$

不是奇点. $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt$ 是正常积分, 必收敛, 而在 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt$ 中,

对 $\forall b > 1$, $|\int_1^b \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt| = |\cos 1 - \cos b| \leq 2$, 且 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} \downarrow 0 \quad (t \rightarrow +\infty)$.

依 Dirichlet 判别法, $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt$ 收敛, 且 $\left| \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} \right| \geq \frac{\sin^2 t}{\sqrt{t}} = \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2\sqrt{t}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} - \frac{\cos 2t}{2\sqrt{t}}$ 且 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{2\sqrt{t}}$ 发散, $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2t}{2\sqrt{t}} dt$ 收敛.

可知 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt$ 发散 $\Rightarrow \int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} \right| dt$ 发散.

因此, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{1}{x}}{x\sqrt{x}} dx$ 条件收敛.
注: 设 $a > 0, \alpha > 0, \lambda > 0$, 则 $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x^\lambda} dx$,
 $\int_a^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{x^\lambda} dx$ 当 $\lambda > 1$ 时绝对收敛, 当 $\alpha \lambda \leq 1$ 时条件收敛, 当 $\lambda \leq 0$ 时发散.

例6. 设 $B_n(a) : x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 \leq a^2 \quad (a > 0)$ 为 n 维球体.

求 $B_n(a)$ 的表面积 $S(B_n(a))$.

解: (1) 已知 $n=3$ 时, $V(B_3(a)) = \frac{4}{3}\pi a^3 \Rightarrow \left(\frac{4}{3}\pi a^3\right)'_a = 4\pi a^2 = S(B_3(a));$ $n=2$ 时, $V(B_2(a)) = \pi a^2 \Rightarrow (\pi a^2)'_a = 2\pi a$

(b)

已知 $V(B_n(a)) = (\sqrt{x}a)^n / \Gamma(\frac{n}{2}+1)$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$

且 $\frac{d}{da} V(B_n(a)) = (\sqrt{x})^n n a^{n-1} / \Gamma(\frac{n}{2}+1)$,

故 n 维球体 $B_n(a)$ 的表面积 $S(B_n(a)) = (\sqrt{x})^n n a^{n-1} / \Gamma(\frac{n}{2}+1)$.

$n=4$ 时, $\ll V(B_4(a)) = (\sqrt{x}a)^4 / \Gamma(\frac{4}{2}+1) = x^2 a^4 / 2 \Rightarrow$

$S(B_4(a)) = (\frac{x^2 a^4}{2})'_a = 2x^2 a^3$;

$n=5$ 时, $\ll V(B_5(a)) = (\sqrt{x}a)^5 / \Gamma(\frac{5}{2}+1) = (\sqrt{x}a)^5 / \frac{5!!}{2^3} \sqrt{x}$

$S(B_5(a)) = ((\sqrt{x}a)^5 / \Gamma(\frac{5}{2}+1))'_a = 5(\sqrt{x})^5 a^4 / \frac{5!!}{8} \sqrt{x}$.

余类推

II). 反常积分的 Dirichlet 判别法: 在 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx$ 中, 若对 $\forall b > a$,

$|\int_a^b f(x)dx| \leq M$, ($M > 0$), 且 $g(x) \downarrow 0$ ($x \rightarrow +\infty$), 则 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx$ 收敛;

III). 反常积分的 Abel 判别法: 在 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx$ 中, 若 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)dx$

收敛, 且 $g(x)$ 在 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时单调有界, 则 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x)g(x)dx$ 收敛;

IV). 若反常积分是瑕积分, 只要将瑕积分转换成无穷限

积分, 即可同样判断。

(研究 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x \ln x} dx$ 的收敛性, 若收敛是否绝对收敛?)