

中国科学院大学 2015 秋季学期微积分 III-A01 习题 14

课程教师: 袁亚湘 助教: 刘歆

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作业 1. 设 \hat{f} 和 \hat{g} 分别是 f 和 g 的规范傅立叶变换. 证明

$$\langle f, g \rangle = \langle \hat{f}, \hat{g} \rangle.$$

作业 2. 设 $f = f(x, y)$ 是二维拉普拉斯方程 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 在半平面 $y \geq 0$ 上满足以下条件的解: $f(x, 0) = g(x)$, 而且对任意 $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 当 $y \rightarrow +\infty$ 时有 $f(x, y) \rightarrow 0$.

- 验证函数 f 关于变量 x 的傅立叶变换 $\hat{f}(\xi, y)$ 具有 $\hat{g}(\xi)e^{-y|\xi|}$ 的形式.
- 试求函数 $e^{-y|\xi|}$ 关于变量 ξ 的傅立叶原像.
- 现在, 试求函数 f 的泊松积分形式的表达式

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{y}{(x - \xi)^2 + y^2} g(\xi) d\xi.$$

作业 3. 用符号 $S(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C})$, 或更简短的符号 S , 表示对任意非负整数 α, β 都满足条件

$$\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |x^\beta f^{(\alpha)}(x)| < \infty$$

的一切函数 $f \in C^{(\infty)}(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C})$ 的集合. 这种函数叫做 (当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时的) 降速函数.

- 验证函数 $e^{-a|x|}$ ($a > 0$) 以及它的对 $x \neq 0$ 的一切导数, 在无穷远处的减小速度比变量 $|x|$ 的任意负指数幂都快. 尽管如此, 这个函数不属于函数类 S .
- 试证, 这个函数的傅立叶变换在 \mathbb{R} 上无穷次可微, 但不属于函数类 S (仍然是因为 $e^{-a|x|}$ 在 $x = 0$ 不可微).

作业 4. 试证:

- 如果 f 在 $x \geq 0$ 是连续正单调函数, 则

$$\sum_{k=0}^n f(k) = \int_0^n f(x) dx + O(f^{(n)}) + O(1), \quad \text{当 } n \rightarrow \infty;$$

- $\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} = \ln n + c + o(1), \quad \text{当 } n \rightarrow \infty.$

$$c) \sum_{k=2}^n k^\alpha (\ln k)^\beta \approx \frac{n^{\alpha+1} (\ln n)^\beta}{\alpha+1}, \quad \text{当 } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 和 } \alpha > -1.$$

作业 5. 用分部积分法求下列函数当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时的渐近展开:

$$a) \Gamma_s(x) = \int_x^{+\infty} t^{s-1} e^{-t} dt - \text{不完全 } \Gamma \text{ 函数};$$

$$b) \operatorname{erf}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-x}^x e^{-t^2} dt - \text{概率误差函数} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi} - \text{欧拉-泊松积分} \right)$$

$$c) F(x) = \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{e^{it}}{t^\alpha} dt, \text{ 如果 } \alpha > 0.$$

作业 6. 利用上一题的结果, 求下列函数当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时的渐近展开:

$$a) \operatorname{Si}(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt - \text{积分正弦} \left(\int_0^\infty \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} - \text{狄利克雷积分} \right);$$

$$b) C(x) = \int_0^x \cos \frac{\pi}{2} t^2 dt, S(x) = \int_0^x \sin \frac{\pi}{2} t^2 dt - \text{菲涅尔积分} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} \cos x^2 dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \sin x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right).$$

解答作业 1. 首先

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{f}(\xi)g(\xi)d\xi &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(\xi) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)e^{-i\xi x} dx d\xi \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(\xi)e^{-i\xi x} d\xi = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi)\hat{g}(\xi)d\xi\end{aligned}$$

用 $\bar{\hat{g}}$ 代替 $g(x)$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}\langle \hat{f}, \hat{g} \rangle &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \hat{f}(\xi)\bar{\hat{g}}(\xi)d\xi = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi)\hat{\hat{g}}(\xi)d\xi \\ &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi)\bar{g}(\xi)d\xi = \langle f, g \rangle.\end{aligned}$$

解答作业 2. (a)

$$\hat{f}(\xi, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y)e^{-i\xi x} dx, \quad \frac{\partial \hat{f}(\xi, y)}{\partial^2 y^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial y^2} e^{-i\xi x} dx,$$

又

$$\begin{aligned}f^{(2)}(\xi) &= (i\xi)^2 \hat{f}(\xi) \Rightarrow -|\xi|^2 \hat{f}(\xi, y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial^2 f(x, y)}{\partial x^2} e^{-i\xi x} dx \\ \Rightarrow \frac{\partial \hat{f}(\xi, y)}{\partial y^2} + |\xi|^2 \hat{f}(\xi, y) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \Delta f e^{-i\xi x} d\xi = 0.\end{aligned}$$

解这个常微分方程可得:

$$\hat{f}(\xi, y) = \mu(\xi)e^{-y|\xi|^2},$$

$y = 0$ 时, $\hat{f}(\xi, 0) = \hat{g}(\xi)$, 证毕.

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-y|\xi|} e^{i\xi\xi} d\xi &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{(ix-y)\xi} d\xi + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(ix+y)\xi} d\xi \\ &= \frac{1}{ix-y} e^{(ix-y)\xi} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{ix+y} e^{(ix+y)\xi} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = \frac{-1}{ix-y} + \frac{1}{ix+y} = \frac{2y}{x^2+y^2}.\end{aligned}$$

(c)

$$\begin{aligned}\widetilde{e^{-y|x|}} * \tilde{\hat{g}} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{2y}{(x-\xi)^2+y^2} g(\xi) d\xi = 2\pi(\widetilde{e^{-y|x|}} \cdot \hat{g}) = 2\pi\tilde{f}(x, y) = 2\pi f(x, y) \\ \Rightarrow f(x, y) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{y}{(x-\xi)^2+y^2} g(\xi) d\xi.\end{aligned}$$

解答作业 3. (a)

$$f^{(n)}(x) = \begin{cases} (-ax)^n e^{-ax} & \text{如果 } x > 0 \\ (ax)^n e^{ax} & \text{如果 } x < 0 \end{cases} \quad (n \geq 1)$$

对任何 $m, n \in \mathbb{N}, a > 0$,

$$\lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(-a|x|)^{n+1} e^{-a|x|}}{-m|x|^{-(m+1)}} = \lim_{|x| \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{|x|^{m+n+2}}{e^{a|x|}} \cdot \frac{(-a)^{n+1}}{-m} = 0.$$

显然 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处不可微, $S \subset C^{(\infty)}(\mathbb{R})$, 因此 $f \notin S$.

(b)

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{f}(t) &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|x|} e^{-itx} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(a+it)x} dx + \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(a-it)x} dx \\ &= \frac{-1}{a+it} e^{-(a+it)x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{a-it} e^{(a-it)x} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = \frac{1}{a+it} + \frac{1}{a-it} = \frac{2a}{a^2+t^2}. \end{aligned}$$

因此 $\hat{f}(t) \in C^{(\infty)}(\mathbb{R})$, 但对任何 $M > 0$, 取 $t > \max\{\frac{M}{a}, a\}$, 有

$$\left| t^3 \cdot \frac{2a}{a^2+t^2} \right| = 2a \left| \frac{t}{1+\frac{a^2}{t^2}} \right| > 2a \cdot \frac{M}{2} = M.$$

因此 $\hat{f}(t) \notin S$.

解答作业 4. (a) f 在 $x \geq 0$ 单调不减时,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^n f(x) dx &\leq \sum_{k=0}^n f(k) \leq \int_1^{n+1} f(x) dx \\ 0 &\leq \sum_{k=0}^n f(k) - \int_0^n f(x) dx \leq \int_n^{n+1} f(x) dx - \int_0^1 f(x) dx \\ f(n) - f(1) &\leq \sum_{k=0}^n f(k) - \int_0^n f(x) dx \leq f(n+1) - f(0) \Rightarrow \sum_{k=0}^n f(k) = \int_0^n f(x) dx + O(f(n)) + O(1), \quad n \rightarrow +\infty. \end{aligned}$$

f 在 $x \geq 0$ 上单调不增时,

$$\int_1^{n+1} f(x) dx \leq \sum_{k=0}^n f(k) \leq \int_0^n f(x) dx.$$

(b) 令 (a) 中 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} & x \geq 1 \\ 1 & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$ 则

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} = \int_1^n f(x) dx + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) + O(1) \quad n \rightarrow +\infty.$$

而 $O(\frac{1}{n}) = o(1)$, $\ln n + c + o(1) = O(1)$. 证毕.

(c) $\alpha > -1$, $f(x) = x^\alpha (\ln x)^\beta$, 对任何 β , x 足够大时, $f(x)$ 单调增且趋于 $+\infty$. 存在足够大的 M ,

$$\sum_{k=M}^n k^\alpha (\ln k)^\beta = \int_M^n f(x) dx = O(n^2 (\ln n)^\beta) + O(1)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{\alpha+1} x^{\alpha+1} (\ln x)^\beta \Big|_M^n - \frac{\beta}{\alpha+1} \int_M^n x^\alpha (\ln x)^{\beta-1} dx + O(n^2 (\ln n)^\beta) + O(1) \\
&= \frac{1}{\alpha+1} n^{\alpha+1} (\ln n)^\beta - \frac{1}{\alpha+1} M^{\alpha+1} (\ln M)^\beta - \frac{\beta}{\alpha+1} \int_M^n x^\alpha (\ln x)^{\beta-1} dx + O(n^\alpha (\ln n)^\beta) + O(1).
\end{aligned}$$

由 $\int_M^n x^\alpha (\ln x)^{\beta-1} dx = o(n^{\alpha+1} (\ln n)^\beta)$, $n^\alpha (\ln n)^\beta = o(n^{\alpha+1} (\ln n)^\beta)$, $n \rightarrow +\infty$. 且 $\sum_{k=2}^n k^\alpha (\ln k)^\beta$, $M^{\alpha+1} (\ln M)^\beta$ 是定值. 则 $\sum_{k=2}^n k^\alpha (\ln k)^\beta \approx \frac{n^{\alpha+1} (\ln n)^\beta}{\alpha+1}$, $n \rightarrow +\infty$.

解答作业 5. (a)

$$\begin{aligned}
T_s(x) &= \int_x^{+\infty} t^{s-1} e^{-t} dt = -t^{s-1} e^{-t} \Big|_x^{+\infty} + \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-t} (s-1) t^{s-2} dt \\
&= x^{s-1} e^{-x} + (s-1) \int_x^{+\infty} t^{s-2} e^{-t} dt = \sum_{k=1}^n x^{s-k} e^{-x} + (s-1)(s-2)\cdots(s-n) \int_x^{+\infty} t^{s-n-1} e^{-t} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$s \in N \text{ 时, } \Gamma_s(x) = \sum_{k=1}^s x^{s-k} e^{-x}.$$

$$s \notin N \text{ 时, } x^{s-k-1} e^{-x} = o(x^{s-k} e^{-x}), x \rightarrow +\infty. \text{ 于是 } \Gamma_s(x) \simeq \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} x^{s-k} e^{-x} (x \rightarrow +\infty).$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
\operatorname{erf}(x) &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-x}^x e^{-t^2} dt = 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt, \quad x > 0. \\
\int_x^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt &= \frac{-1}{2t} e^{-t^2} \Big|_x^{+\infty} - \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2t^2} dt = \frac{e^{-x^2}}{2x} + \frac{e^{-t^2}}{4t^3} \Big|_x^{+\infty} + \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} \cdot \frac{3}{4} t^{-4} dt \\
&= \frac{e^{-x^2}}{2x} - \frac{e^{-x^2}}{4x^3} - \frac{3e^{-t^2}}{8t^5} \Big|_x^{+\infty} - \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{15}{8} e^{-t^2} \cdot t^{-6} dt \\
&= \dots \\
&= e^{-x^2} \left(\frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{4x^3} + \dots + \frac{(2n-3)!!}{2^n x^{2n-1}} \right) + \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^n} e^{-t^2} t^{-2n} dt. \\
\operatorname{erf}(x) &\simeq 1 - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-x^2} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{(2k-3)!!}{2^k x^{2k-1}}, \quad x \rightarrow +\infty.
\end{aligned}$$

(c)

$$\begin{aligned}
F(x) &= \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{e^{it}}{t^\alpha} dt = \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{-ide^{it}}{t^\alpha} = -i \frac{e^{it}}{t^\alpha} \Big|_x^{+\infty} - i\alpha \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{e^{it}}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt \\
&= i \frac{e^{ix}}{x^\alpha} - \alpha \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{de^{it}}{t^{\alpha+1}} dt = i \frac{e^{ix}}{x^\alpha} - \alpha \frac{e^{it}}{t^{\alpha+1}} \Big|_x^{+\infty} - \alpha(\alpha+1) \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{e^{it}}{t^{\alpha+2}} dt \\
&= i \frac{e^{ix}}{x^\alpha} + \alpha \frac{e^{ix}}{x^{\alpha+1}} + \alpha(\alpha+1) i \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{de^{it}}{t^{\alpha+2}} = i \frac{e^{ix}}{x^\alpha} + \alpha \frac{e^{ix}}{x^{\alpha+1}} - \alpha(\alpha+1) i \frac{e^{ix}}{x^{\alpha+2}} \\
&\quad + \alpha(\alpha+1)(\alpha+2) i \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{e^{it}}{t^{\alpha+3}} dt.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
F(x) &\simeq e^{ix} \left(\frac{i}{x^\alpha} + \frac{\alpha}{x^{\alpha+1}} + \frac{-\alpha(\alpha+1)i}{x^{\alpha+2}} + \frac{-\alpha(\alpha+1)(\alpha+2)}{x^{\alpha+3}} + \dots \right) \\
&= e^{ix} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{i\phi(\alpha+4k)}{x^{\alpha+4k}} + \frac{\phi(\alpha+4k+1)}{x^{\alpha+4k+1}} + \frac{-i\phi(\alpha+4k+2)}{x^{\alpha+4k+2}} + \frac{-\phi(\alpha+4k+3)}{x^{\alpha+4k+3}} \right), \quad x \rightarrow +\infty,
\end{aligned}$$

其中 $\phi(\alpha+m) = \alpha(\alpha+1)\cdots(\alpha+m-1)$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$, $\phi(\alpha) = 1$.

解答作业 6. (a) 上题 (c) 中令 $\alpha = 1$ 得

$$\begin{aligned}
F(x) &\simeq e^{ix} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{i(4k)!}{x^{4k+1}} + \frac{(4k+1)!}{x^{4k+2}} + \frac{-i(4k+2)!}{x^{4k+3}} + \frac{-(4k+3)!}{x^{4k+4}} \right); \\
F(x) &= \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{t} dt + i \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \\
\int_x^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt &\simeq \cos x \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(4k)!}{x^{4k+1}} - \frac{(4k+2)!}{x^{4k+3}} \right) + \sin x \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(4k+1)!}{x^{4k+2}} - \frac{(4k+3)!}{x^{4k+4}} \right), \quad x \rightarrow +\infty; \\
\text{Si} &= \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos x \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(4k)!}{x^{4k+1}} - \frac{(4k+2)!}{x^{4k+3}} \right) - \sin x \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(4k+1)!}{x^{4k+2}} - \frac{(4k+3)!}{x^{4k+4}} \right), \quad x \rightarrow +\infty.
\end{aligned}$$

(b)

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{+\infty} \cos t \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dt &= \int_0^{+\infty} \cos t^2 \cdot \frac{1}{t} \cdot 2t dt = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}, \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \sin t \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
C(x) &= \int_0^x \cos \frac{\pi t^2}{2} dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^x \cos \left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \right)^2 d\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} t = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} x} \cos t^2 dt \\
&= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2} x^2} \cos t \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2} x^2} \frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{t}} dt \\
S(x) &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2} x^2} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt.
\end{aligned}$$

令上题 (c) 中 $\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$,

$$\begin{aligned}
F(x) &= \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{e^{it}}{\sqrt{t}} dt = \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{t}} dt + i \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{t}} dt; \\
C(x) &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{x}{2}} - \text{Re} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} F\left(\frac{\pi}{2} x^2\right) \\
&\simeq \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \cos \frac{\pi}{2} x^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(8k+1)!!}{(\pi x^2)^{4k+1} x} - \frac{(8k+5)!!}{(\pi x^2)^{4k+3} x} \right) + \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(8k-1)!!}{(\pi x^2)^{4k} x} - \frac{(8k+3)!!}{(\pi x^2)^{4k+2} x} \right); \\
S(x) &= \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{x}{2}} - \text{Im} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi}} F\left(\frac{\pi}{2} x^2\right) \\
&\simeq \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \cos \left(\frac{(8k-1)!!}{(\pi x^2)^{4k} x} - \frac{(8k+3)!!}{(\pi x^2)^{4k+2} x} \right) - \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \frac{\pi}{2} x^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\pi}{2} x^2 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{(8k+1)!!}{(\pi x^2)^{4k+1} x} - \frac{(8k+5)!!}{(\pi x^2)^{4k+3} x} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

注意 $(-1)!! = 1$.