

复旦大学技术科学类
2022-2023 学年第一学期《数学分析 B (I)》
一元积分学阶段性考试 试卷（在线考试）参考解答

第 1-6 页（在答题纸上解答）

课程代码: MATH120016.10-11 考试形式: 开卷 闭卷 2022 年 12 月 18 日
(本次考试计划时间 180 分钟)

专业 _____ 学号 _____ 姓名 _____

1-1	1-2	1-3	1-4	1-5	1-6	1-7	1-8	1-9	
2-1-1	2-1-2	2-2-1	2-2-2	2-3-1	2-3-2	2-4	2-5	2-6-1	2-6-2
3-1-1	3-1-2	3-1-3	3-2-1	3-2-2					总分

注: 各部分题目的每一题与小题都按满分 10 分计算, 然后折合成总分 100 分。

第一部分 概述与方法说明

(1) 证明: Riemann 可积的振幅和判别法与 Riemann 判别法的等价性。

$$\begin{aligned}\Omega(f; P) &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \omega(f; [x_{\alpha-1}, x_\alpha]) \Delta x_\alpha \\ &= \begin{cases} \sum_{\omega(f; [x_{\alpha-1}, x_\alpha]) > \lambda} \omega(f; [x_{\alpha-1}, x_\alpha]) \Delta x_\alpha & \sim \omega(f; [a, b]) \cdot \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \Delta x_\alpha \\ \sum_{\omega(f; [x_{\alpha-1}, x_\alpha]) \leq \lambda} \omega(f; [x_{\alpha-1}, x_\alpha]) \Delta x_\alpha & \leq \lambda(b-a) \end{cases}\end{aligned}$$

基于上述结构:

如有 $\omega(f; [x_{\alpha-1}, x_\alpha]) < \mu, \forall |P| < \delta_{\lambda, \mu}$, 则有振幅和判别法;

反之, 由振幅和判别法, 可得 Riemann 判别法

(2) 设有 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$, 满足 $\begin{cases} f(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in [a, b]; \\ \int_a^b f(x) dx = 0, \end{cases}$ 证明: $f(x) \equiv 0, \forall x \in [a, b]$

分析: 反证法:

设有 $f(x_0) \neq 0, \exists \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$

$$\int_{x_0 - \delta_\varepsilon}^{x_0 + \delta_\varepsilon} f(x) dx > (f(x_0) - \varepsilon) 2\delta_\varepsilon,$$

其中 $(f(x_0) - \varepsilon) 2\delta_\varepsilon$ 不能到 0, 故矛盾

(3) 设有 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$, 考虑 $F(x) := \int_a^x f(t) dt, \forall x \in [a, b]$,

证明: $\exists \frac{dF}{dx}(x) = f(x), \forall x \in [a, b]$

$$F(x + \Delta x) - F(x) = \left(\int_a^{x + \Delta x} - \int_a^x \right) f(t) dt = \int_x^{x + \Delta x} f(t) dt$$

$$= f(x + \theta \Delta x) \Delta x = (f(x) + o(1)) \cdot \Delta x = f(x) \Delta x + o(\Delta x)$$

$$\text{即 } \exists \frac{dF}{dx}(x) = f(x), \forall x \in [a, b]$$

(4) 设有 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$, 考虑 $F(x) := \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(t) dt, \forall x \in [a, b]$, $\psi(x)$ 、 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上

可导, 计算: $\frac{d}{dx} F(x)$, 需说明理由

$$F(x) = \int_{\varphi(x)}^{\psi(x)} f(t) dt \stackrel{\text{Leibniz rule}}{=} G(\psi(x)) - G(\varphi(x))$$

根据链式求导法则, 有 $F'(x) = f(\psi(x))\psi'(x) - f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x)$

(5) 设有 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上一致连续, 且 $\exists \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \in \mathbb{R}$, 证明: $\exists \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = 0$

反证法, 假设不存在 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) \neq 0$, 会有 $\exists \varepsilon_* > 0, \forall x_m$

过了阈值之后, 会存在 x_δ 使得 $f(x_\delta) \geq \varepsilon_*$, 积分无法控制在无穷小量, 反常积分不收敛

(6) 判断: $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \cdot \ln x}, & x \in \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right] \\ C, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ C 为常数, 是否在 $[0,1]$ 上常义 Riemann 可积;

广义积分 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \cdot \ln x} dx$ 是否收敛

1. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} f(x) = -\infty$, 有 $f(x)$ 在 $\left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$ 上无界, 所以非常义 Riemann 可积

2. $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x} \cdot \ln x} dx, x_* = 0, |f(x)| \leq \frac{C}{\sqrt{x}}$, 所以广义积分(绝对)收敛

(7) 阐述并证明: 积分第一中值定理 注: 按推导形式写出

$$\inf_{[a,b]} f(x)\varphi(x) \leq f(x)\varphi(x) \leq \sup_{[a,b]} f(x)\varphi(x), \forall x \in [a,b]$$

$$\inf_{[a,b]} f(x) \int_a^b \varphi(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x) dx \leq \sup_{[a,b]} f(x) \int_a^b \varphi(x) dx, \forall x \in [a,b]$$

设定 $f(x) \in C[a,b]$, 有 $\exists x_* \in [a,b], s.t$

$$\int_a^b f(x)\varphi(x) dx = f(x_*) \int_a^b \varphi(x) dx$$

(8) 阐述并证明: 积分形式的 Jensen 不等式 注: 按推导形式写出

数型

$$f(\alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n) \leq \alpha_1 \cdot f(x_1) + \dots + \alpha_n \cdot f(x_n), \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n = 1$$

积分型

$$f\left(\frac{\int_a^b \varphi(t)\theta(t)dt}{\int_a^b \theta(t)dt}\right) \leq \frac{\int_a^b f \circ \varphi(t)\theta(t)dt}{\int_a^b \theta(t)dt}$$

基于对部分和, 利用数型 Jensen 不等式

$$f\left(\frac{\sum_{\alpha=1}^N \varphi(\xi_\alpha)\theta(\xi_\alpha)\Delta t_\alpha}{\sum_{\alpha=1}^N \theta(\xi_\alpha)\Delta t_\alpha}\right) \leq \frac{\sum_{\alpha=1}^N f \circ \varphi(\xi_\alpha)\theta(\xi_\alpha)\Delta t_\alpha}{\sum_{\alpha=1}^N \theta(\xi_\alpha)\Delta t_\alpha}$$

(9) 设有平面参数曲线 $[a, b] \ni t \mapsto \begin{bmatrix} x(t) \\ y(t) \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ 为 x 轴的上方的简单封闭曲线 C , 写出:

(a) C 绕 x 轴旋转一周所形成的旋成体的侧面积、体积的计算式; (b) C 所围成的平面区域的面积

$$S_{\text{侧}} = \int_a^b 2\pi y(t) \sqrt{\dot{x}^2 + \dot{y}^2} (t) dt$$

$$V = \left| \int_a^b \pi y^2(t) \dot{x}(t) dt \right|$$

$$S = \left| \int_a^b y(t) \dot{x}(t) dt \right|$$

第二部分 计算与计算证明

1. 计算数列极限

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0+0} \frac{1}{x^3} \int_0^{x^2} t^{1+t} dt$$

分析:

$$\int_0^{x^2} t^{1+t} dt$$

$$f(t) = t^{1+t} = t e^{t \ln t} \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } t \rightarrow 0+0$$

$$\text{有 } \frac{\int_0^{x^2} t^{1+t} dt}{x^3}, \text{ 为 } \frac{0}{0} \text{ 型}$$

$$\sim \frac{x^2 \cdot (x^2)^{x^2} \cdot 2x}{3x^2} = \frac{2}{3} x e^{x^2 \ln x^2} \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } x \rightarrow 0+0.$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n + \sqrt{1}} + \frac{2^{\frac{2}{n}}}{n + \sqrt{2}} + \cdots + \frac{2^{\frac{n}{n}}}{n + \sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n + \sqrt{1}} + \frac{2^{\frac{2}{n}}}{n + \sqrt{2}} + \cdots + \frac{2^{\frac{n}{n}}}{n + \sqrt{n}} \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2^{\frac{k}{n}}}{n + \sqrt{k}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{2^{\frac{k}{n}}}{1 + \frac{\sqrt{k}}{n}}, \text{ 其中 } \frac{\sqrt{k}}{n} \text{ 为小量}$$

$$2^{\frac{k}{n}} (1+o(1)) \rightarrow \int_0^1 2^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2} 2^x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{\ln 2}, \text{ as } n \rightarrow +\infty.$$

2. 计算定积分

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad & \int_0^\pi \frac{x \cdot \cos^{2022} x}{\sin^{2022} x + \cos^{2022} x} dx \\&= \int_0^\pi \left(x - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \frac{\cos^{2022} x}{\sin^{2022} x + \cos^{2022} x} dx \\&= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^{2022} x}{\sin^{2022} x + \cos^{2022} x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad f(x) \in R[-a, a] \text{ 且为偶函数, } a > 0, \text{ 证明: } \int_{-a}^a \frac{f(x)}{1+e^x} dx = \int_0^a f(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-a}^0 \frac{f(x)}{1+e^x} dx &= \int_0^a \frac{f(-x)}{1+e^{-x}} dx = \int_0^a \frac{f(x)}{1+e^{-x}} dx \\&\text{有 } \int_{-a}^a \frac{f(x)}{1+e^x} dx = \int_0^a f(x) \left(\frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} + \frac{1}{1+e^x} \right) dx = \int_0^a f(x) dx \\&\text{其中 } \frac{1}{1+e^{-x}} + \frac{1}{1+e^x} = 1\end{aligned}$$

(装订线内不要答题)

3. 计算广义积分

$$\begin{aligned}(1) \quad & \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \\&= - \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{d \frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}} \stackrel{y=\frac{1}{x}}{=} \int_1^0 \frac{y dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{d(1-y^2)}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \left. \frac{\sqrt{1-y^2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right|_0^1 = 1\end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + a^2} dx.$$

处理一: $x = a \tan \theta (a > 0)$

$$\begin{aligned}I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\ln(a \tan \theta)}{a^2 \sec^2 \theta} a \sec \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{a} \ln a \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \tan \theta d\theta \\&\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos \theta d\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2, \text{ 有 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \tan \theta d\theta = 0, \text{ 所以 } I = \frac{1}{a} \ln a \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}\end{aligned}$$

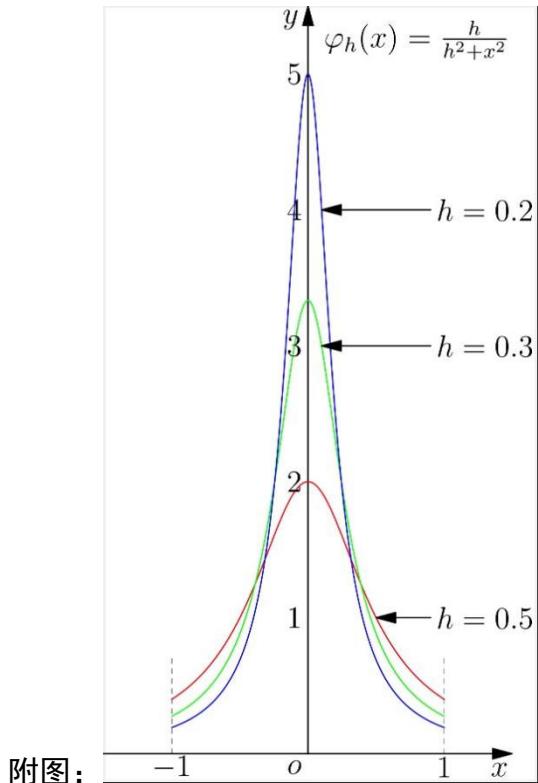
处理二：

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{x^2 + a^2} dx \stackrel{y=\frac{1}{x}}{=} \int_{+\infty}^1 \frac{\ln \frac{1}{y}}{\frac{1}{y^2} + a^2} \left(-\frac{1}{y^2} \right) dy = - \int_0^1 \frac{\ln y}{y^2 + a^2} dy$$

4. 设有 $f(x) \in C^2[0,1]$, 证明: $\exists \theta \in [0,1]$, 满足 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = f(0) + \frac{1}{2} f'(0) + \frac{1}{6} f''(\theta)$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 f(x) dx &= - \int_0^1 f(x) d(1-x) = f(0) + \int_0^1 (1-x) f'(x) dx \\ &= f(0) - \int_0^1 f'(x) d \frac{(1-x)^2}{2} = f(0) + \frac{1}{2} f'(0) + \int_0^1 \frac{1(1-x)^2}{2} f''(x) dx \\ \text{其中} \int_0^1 \frac{1(1-x)^2}{2} f''(x) dx &= f''(\theta) \left[-\frac{(1-x)^3}{6} \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{6} f''(\theta) \end{aligned}$$

5. **积分估计** 设有 $I_h := \int_{-1}^1 f(x) \varphi_h(x) dx$, $\begin{cases} f(x) \in C[-1,1] \\ \varphi_h(x) = \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} \end{cases}$, 研究极限: $\exists \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} I_h$.



$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{-\delta_\varepsilon}^{\delta_\varepsilon} f(x)\phi_h(x)dx &= f(x_{\delta_\varepsilon}) \int_{-\delta_\varepsilon}^{\delta_\varepsilon} \phi_h(x)dx \\
\text{其中 } |f(x_{\delta_\varepsilon}) - f(0)| &< \varepsilon \\
\int_{-\delta_\varepsilon}^{\delta_\varepsilon} \phi_h(x)dx &= \int_{-\delta_\varepsilon}^{\delta_\varepsilon} \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} dx = \int_{-\delta_\varepsilon}^{\delta_\varepsilon} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{x^2}{h^2}} d\left(\frac{x}{h}\right) \\
&= 2 \arctan \frac{x}{h} \Big|_0^{\delta_\varepsilon} = 2 \arctan \frac{\delta_\varepsilon}{h} \rightarrow \pi, \text{ as } h \rightarrow 0+0 \\
\left| \int_{\delta_\varepsilon}^1 f(x)\phi_h(x)dx \right| &\leq \int_{\delta_\varepsilon}^1 |f(x)| \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} dx \leq \sup_{[-1,1]} |f(x)| \frac{h}{h^2 + \delta_\varepsilon^2} (1 - \delta_\varepsilon) \rightarrow 0, \text{ as } h \rightarrow 0+0
\end{aligned}$$

6. 广义积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \sin\left(x^\mu + \frac{1}{x^\mu}\right) \cdot \ln\left(x^\mu + \frac{1}{x^\mu}\right) dx$, $\mu \in \mathbb{R}^+$, 需明确绝对收敛、条件收敛、发散的参数范围

考虑变换 $y = x^\mu + \frac{1}{x^\mu}$, 有

$$\frac{dy}{dx}(x) = \mu x^{\mu-1} - \mu x^{-\mu-1} = \mu \cdot x^{-1} \cdot (x^\mu - x^{-\mu}) = \mu \cdot x^{-1-\mu} \cdot (x^{2\mu} - 1)$$

有
$$\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx}(x) > 0, & \forall x > 1 \\ \frac{dy}{dx}(x) < 0, & \forall x \in (0,1). \end{cases}$$

(i) $x \in (0,1]$, $y \in [2, +\infty)$.

$$x^\mu - yx^\mu + 1 = 0, x^\mu = \frac{y \pm \sqrt{y^2 - 4}}{2}, \text{ 取 } x^\mu = \frac{y - \sqrt{y^2 - 4}}{2}$$

$$\int_0^1 \sin\left(x^\mu + \frac{1}{x^\mu}\right) \cdot \ln\left(x^\mu + \frac{1}{x^\mu}\right) dx = \int_{+\infty}^2 \sin y \cdot \ln y \frac{dx}{dy}(y) dy,$$

$$x^\mu = \frac{1}{2} \left(y - \sqrt{y^2 - 4} \right) = \frac{y}{2} \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{4}{y^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] = \frac{y}{2} \cdot \left[\frac{2}{y^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{y^4}\right) \right] = \frac{1}{y} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{y^2}\right) \right)$$

$$\mu \cdot x^{\mu-1} \frac{dx}{dy}(y) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 - 4}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left[1 - \left(1 - \frac{4}{y^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{2}{y^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{y^4}\right) \right] = -\frac{1}{y^2} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{y^2}\right) \right)$$

$$\text{则有 } \frac{dx}{dy}(y) = -\frac{1/\mu}{x^{\mu-1}} \cdot \frac{1}{y^2} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{y^2}\right) \right) = \frac{-1/\mu}{y^{\frac{1-1}{\mu}}} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{y^2}\right) \right),$$

$$\text{故有 } \int_{+\infty}^2 \sin y \cdot \ln y \frac{dx}{dy}(y) dy = \frac{1}{\mu} \int_2^{+\infty} \sin y \cdot \ln y \frac{1}{y^{\frac{1-1}{\mu}}} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{y^2}\right) \right) dy$$

$$\int_{+\infty}^2 \sin y \cdot \frac{\ln y}{y^{\frac{1-1}{\mu}}} dy, \quad \forall \mu > 0, \text{ 绝对收敛}$$

(ii) $x \in [1, +\infty), y \in [2, +\infty)$.

$$x^\mu = \frac{y + \sqrt{y^2 - 4}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} y \cdot \left[1 + \left(1 - \frac{4}{y^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] = \frac{1}{2} y \cdot \left[2 - \frac{2}{y^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{y^4}\right) \right] = y \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{y^2}\right) \right), \text{ as } y \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\mu \cdot x^{\mu-1} \cdot \frac{dx}{dy}(y) = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{y}{\sqrt{y^2 - 4}} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left[1 + \left(1 - \frac{4}{y^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[2 + \frac{2}{y^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{y^4}\right) \right] = 1 + O\left(\frac{1}{y^2}\right),$$

$$\text{则有 } \frac{dx}{dy}(y) = \frac{1/\mu}{x^{\mu-1}} \cdot \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{y^2}\right) \right) = \frac{1/\mu}{y^{\frac{\mu-1}{\mu}}} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{y^2}\right) \right) = \frac{1/\mu}{y^{\frac{1-1}{\mu}}} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{y^2}\right) \right)$$

$$\text{故有 } \int_2^{+\infty} \sin y \cdot \ln y \frac{dx}{dy}(y) dy = \frac{1}{\mu} \int_2^{+\infty} \sin y \cdot \ln y \frac{1}{y^{\frac{1-1}{\mu}}} \left(1 + O\left(\frac{1}{y^2}\right) \right) dy$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{当 } 1 - \frac{1}{\mu} \leq 0, \text{ 即 } 0 < \mu \leq 1 \text{ 时, 发散} \\ \text{当 } 0 < 1 - \frac{1}{\mu} \leq 1, \text{ 即 } \mu > 1 \text{ 时, 条件收敛} \end{cases}$$

第三部分 分析与证明

(1) 为了证明积分第二中值定理的结构, 指 $\exists x_* \in [a, b]$, 满足

$$\int_a^b f(x) \cdot \eta(x) dx = \eta(b) \cdot \int_{x_*}^b f(x) dx, \text{ 式中 } \begin{cases} f(x) \in R[a, b]; \\ \eta(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上单调上升且非负.} \end{cases}$$

(a) 考虑 $[a, b]$ 上分割 P_n 对应的 $I_n := \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{x_{k-1}}^{x_k} f(x) \cdot \eta(x_k) dx$, 证明: $|I - I_n| \rightarrow 0$, 当

$n \rightarrow +\infty$, 对应 $|P_n| \rightarrow 0$, 式中 $I := \int_a^b f(x) \cdot \eta(x) dx$.

(b) 引入 $G(x) := \eta(b) \cdot \int_x^b f(t) dt$, $\forall x \in [a, b]$, 证明: $\inf_{[a,b]} G(x) \leq I_n \leq \sup_{[a,b]} G(x)$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

(c) 证明: 积分第二中值定理的上述结构.

分析: $G(x) := \eta(b) \cdot \int_x^b f(t) dt$, 如有 $\int_a^b \eta(x) f(x) dx \sim \begin{cases} \leq \sup_{[a,b]} G(x) \\ \geq \inf_{[a,b]} G(x) \end{cases}$, 则可获证.

构造 $I_n = \sum_{\alpha=1}^N \int_{x_{\alpha-1}}^{x_\alpha} f(x) \eta(x_\alpha) dx$, $I_n \sim \begin{cases} \leq \sup_{[a,b]} G(x) \\ \geq \inf_{[a,b]} G(x) \end{cases}$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$

$P_n : a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_{\alpha-1} < x_\alpha < \dots < x_{N_n-1} < x_{N_n} = b$, $|P_n| \rightarrow 0$, as $n \rightarrow +\infty$

估计:

$$(1) \int_a^b f(x) \eta(x) dx - \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_n} \int_{x_{\alpha-1}}^{x_\alpha} f(x) \eta(x_\alpha) dx = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_n} \int_{x_{\alpha-1}}^{x_\alpha} f(x) (\eta(x) - \eta(x_\alpha)) dx$$

有 $\left| \int_a^b f(x) \eta(x) dx - I_n \right| \leq \sup_{[a,b]} |f(x)| \Omega(\eta(x); P_n) \rightarrow 0$, as $n \rightarrow +\infty$

(2)

$$\sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_n} \int_{x_{\alpha-1}}^{x_\alpha} f(x) \eta(x_\alpha) dx = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_n} (F(x_{\alpha-1}) - F(x_\alpha)) \eta(x_\alpha) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_n} F(x_{\alpha-1}) \eta(x_\alpha) - \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_n} F(x_\alpha) \eta(x_\alpha)$$

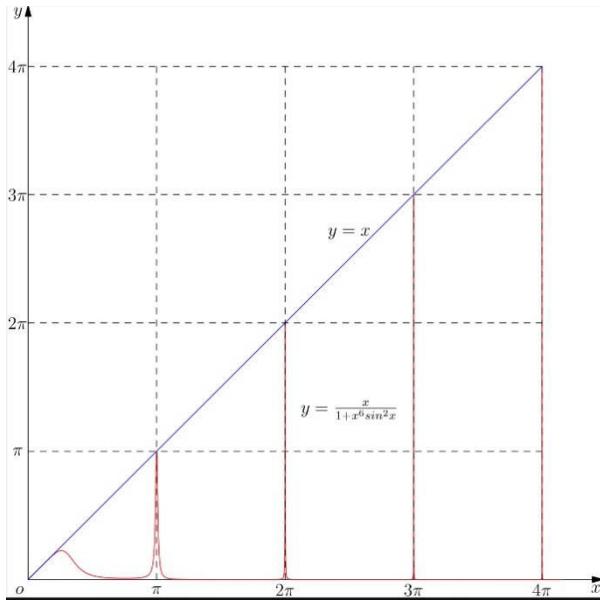
$$\text{其中 } \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_n} F(x_{\alpha-1}) \eta(x_\alpha) = \sum_{\alpha=0}^{N_n-1} F(x_\alpha) \eta(x_{\alpha+1}), \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_n} F(x_\alpha) \eta(x_\alpha) = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_n-1} F(x_\alpha) \eta(x_\alpha),$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_n} \int_{x_{\alpha-1}}^{x_\alpha} f(x) \eta(x_\alpha) dx &= \sum_{\alpha=0}^{N_n-1} F(x_\alpha) \eta(x_{\alpha+1}) - \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_n-1} F(x_\alpha) \eta(x_\alpha) \\ &= \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N_n-1} F(x_\alpha) [\eta(x_{\alpha+1}) - \eta(x_\alpha)] + F(x_0) \eta(x_1) \sim \begin{cases} \leq \sup_{[a,b]} F(x) \cdot \eta(b) \\ \geq \inf_{[a,b]} F(x) \cdot \eta(b) \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 研究广义积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^q} |\sin x|^2 dx$, $p, q > 0$ 的敛散性

(a) 确定上述广义积分收敛与发散所对应的 $\{p, q\}$ 的范围, 仅需给出相关关系;



附图：

$$\int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \frac{x^p}{1+x^q |\sin x|^2} dx \sim \begin{cases} \leq \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \frac{\pi^p (k+1)^p}{1+\pi^q k^q |\sin x|^2} dx = \pi^p (k+1)^p \cdot \int_0^\pi \frac{dx}{1+\pi^q k^q |\sin x|^2} \\ \geq \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \frac{\pi^p k^p}{1+\pi^q (k+1)^q |\sin x|^2} dx = \pi^p k^p \cdot \int_0^\pi \frac{dx}{1+\pi^q (k+1)^q |\sin x|^2} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{计算 } \int_0^\pi \frac{dx}{1+A|\sin x|^2} (A>1) \\ &= 2 \int_0^\pi \frac{dx}{1+A \cos^2 x} = 2 \int_0^\pi \frac{\sec^2 x dx}{A+\sec^2 x} = 2 \int_0^\pi \frac{d \tan x}{A+1+\tan^2 x} = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{A+1+t^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{\sqrt{A+1}} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d \frac{t}{\sqrt{A+1}}}{1+\left(\frac{t}{\sqrt{A+1}}\right)^2} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{A+1}} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{A+1}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{A+1}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \pi^p (k+1)^p \cdot \int_0^\pi \frac{dx}{1+\pi^q k^q |\sin x|^2}, A = \pi^q k^q \\ &= \pi^p (k+1)^p \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\pi^q k^q + 1}} = C \cdot \frac{(k+1)^p}{k^{\frac{q}{2}}} (1+o(1)) = C \cdot \frac{1}{k^{\frac{q-p}{2}}} (1+o(1)) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \pi^p k^p \cdot \int_0^\pi \frac{dx}{1+\pi^q (k+1)^q |\sin x|^2}, A = \pi^q k^q \\ &= \pi^p k^p \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{\pi^q (k+1)^q + 1}} = C \cdot \frac{k^p}{k^{\frac{q}{2}}} (1+o(1)) = C \cdot \frac{1}{k^{\frac{q-p}{2}}} (1+o(1)) \end{aligned}$$

则有 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^q |\sin x|^2} dx \sim \sum_{k=0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{k^{\frac{q}{2}-p}}$

故有,
$$\begin{cases} \frac{q}{2} - p > 1, \text{ 广义积分收敛;} \\ \frac{q}{2} - p \leq 1, \text{ 广义积分发散} \end{cases}$$

(b) 研究 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^p}{1+x^q |\sin x|^2}, p, q > 0$ 的存在性

考虑 $\frac{x^p}{1+x^q |\sin x|^2}$ 在 $x = n\pi$ 的取值为 $(n\pi)^p \rightarrow +\infty$, as $n \rightarrow +\infty$, 故有此极限不存在有限极限值.

(装订线内不要答题)