

第十五章 含参变量积分

习题 15.1 含参变量的常义积分

1. 求下列极限：

$$(1) \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{1+\alpha} \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2};$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+\left(1+\frac{x}{n}\right)^n}.$$

解 (1) 由积分中值定理，可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{1+\alpha} \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} + \int_1^{1+\alpha} \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} + \frac{\alpha}{1+\xi^2+\alpha^2} \quad (\xi \text{ 在 } 1 \text{ 与 } 1+\alpha \text{ 之间}), \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{1+\alpha} \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} + \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha}{1+\xi^2+\alpha^2} \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由连续性定理，

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+\left(1+\frac{x}{n}\right)^n} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+e^x} = -\int_0^1 \frac{de^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} = \ln \frac{2e}{1+e}.$$

2. 设 $f(x, y)$ 当 y 固定时，关于 x 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续，且当 $y \rightarrow y_0^-$ 时，它关于 y 单调增加地趋于连续函数 $\phi(x)$ ，证明

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0^-} \int_a^b f(x, y) dx = \int_a^b \phi(x) dx.$$

证 若能证明 $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0^-} f(x, y) = \phi(x)$ 关于 $x \in [a, b]$ 是一致的，即 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ，

$\exists \delta > 0$ ， $\forall y \in (y_0 - \delta, y_0)$ ， $\forall x \in [a, b]$ ： $|f(x, y) - \phi(x)| < \varepsilon$ ，则

$$\left| \int_a^b (f(x, y) - \phi(x)) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x, y) - \phi(x)| dx < (b-a)\varepsilon,$$

就有

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0^-} \int_a^b f(x, y) dx = \int_a^b \phi(x) dx.$$

以下用反证法证明 $\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0^-} f(x, y) = \phi(x)$ 关于 $x \in [a, b]$ 是一致的。

若不然，则 $\exists \varepsilon_0 > 0$ ， $\forall \delta > 0$ ， $\exists y \in (y_0 - \delta, y_0)$ ， $\exists x \in [a, b]$ ：

$$|f(x, y) - \phi(x)| \geq \varepsilon_0.$$

依次取 $\delta_1 = 1$, $\exists y_1 \in (y_0 - \delta_1, y_0)$, $\exists x_1 \in [a, b]$: $|f(x_1, y_1) - \phi(x_1)| \geq \varepsilon_0$;

$$\delta_2 = \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, y_0 - y_1 \right\}, \exists y_2 \in (y_0 - \delta_2, y_0), \exists x_2 \in [a, b], |f(x_2, y_2) - \phi(x_2)| \geq \varepsilon_0;$$

.....

$$\delta_n = \min \left\{ \frac{1}{n}, y_0 - y_{n-1} \right\}, \exists y_n \in (y_0 - \delta_n, y_0), \exists x_n \in [a, b], |f(x_n, y_n) - \phi(x_n)| \geq \varepsilon_0;$$

.....。

由此得到两列数列 $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$ 。由于 $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$ 有界, 由 Bolzano-Weierstrass 定理, 存在收敛子列 $\{x_{n_k}\}, \{y_{n_k}\}$, 为叙述方便, 仍记这两个子列为 $\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}$, 其中 $\{y_n\}$ 是递增的, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = y_0$ 。设 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \xi$ 。

由 $f(\xi, y) \rightarrow \phi(\xi) (y \rightarrow y_0^-)$, 可知 $\exists \delta > 0, \forall y (-\delta < y - y_0 < 0)$:

$$|f(\xi, y) - \phi(\xi)| < \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2},$$

注意 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = y_0$, 取足够大的 K 使得 $-\delta < y_K - y_0 < 0$, 从而

$$|f(\xi, y_K) - \phi(\xi)| < \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2}.$$

又 $f(x, y_K) - \phi(x)$ 在 $x = \xi$ 点连续以及 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = \xi$, $\exists N > 0$, 当 $n > N$ 时, 成立

$$|(f(x_n, y_K) - \phi(x_n)) - (f(\xi, y_K) - \phi(\xi))| < \frac{\varepsilon_0}{2},$$

于是

$$|f(x_n, y_K) - \phi(x_n)| < \varepsilon_0.$$

但是对固定的 x_n , 当 $y \rightarrow y_0^-$ 时, $f(x_n, y)$ 关于 y 单调递增地趋于 $\phi(x_n)$, 所以当 $n > \max\{N, K\}$ 时, 成立

$$|f(x_n, y_n) - \phi(x_n)| \leq |f(x_n, y_K) - \phi(x_n)| < \varepsilon_0,$$

这与 $|f(x_n, y_n) - \phi(x_n)| \geq \varepsilon_0, (n = 1, 2, \dots)$ 矛盾。

3. 用交换积分顺序的方法计算下列积分:

$$(1) \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx \quad (b > a > 0);$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1 + a \sin x}{1 - a \sin x} \frac{dx}{\sin x} \quad (1 > a > 0).$$

解 (1) $\int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx = \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) dx \int_a^b x^y dy = \int_a^b dy \int_0^1 x^y \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) dx,$

$$\int_0^1 x^y \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) dx = \frac{1}{y+1} x^{y+1} \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{y+1} \int_0^1 x^y \cos\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{y+1} \int_0^1 x^y \cos\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{(y+1)^2} x^{y+1} \cos\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{(y+1)^2} \int_0^1 x^y \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) dx,
\end{aligned}$$

于是

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

所以

$$\int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx = \int_a^b \frac{dy}{1+(y+1)^2} = \arctan(1+b) - \arctan(1+a).$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1+a \sin x}{1-a \sin x} \frac{dx}{\sin x} &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^a \frac{dy}{1-y^2 \sin^2 x} = 2 \int_0^a dy \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1-y^2 \sin^2 x}, \\
\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1-y^2 \sin^2 x} &= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d \cot x}{\cot^2 x + 1 - y^2} = - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \arctan \frac{\cot x}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1-y^2}},
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1+a \sin x}{1-a \sin x} \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \pi \int_0^a \frac{dy}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = \pi \arcsin a.$$

4. 求下列函数的导数：

$$(1) I(y) = \int_y^{y^2} e^{-x^2 y} dx;$$

$$(2) I(y) = \int_y^{y^2} \frac{\cos xy}{x} dx;$$

$$(3) F(t) = \int_0^{t^2} dx \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \sin(x^2 + y^2 - t^2) dy.$$

解 (1) $I'(y) = 2ye^{-y^3} - e^{-y^3} - \int_y^{y^2} x^2 e^{-x^2 y} dx.$

$$(2) I'(y) = \frac{2 \cos y^3 - \cos y^2}{y} - \int_y^{y^2} \sin(xy) dx = \frac{3 \cos y^3 - 2 \cos y^2}{y}.$$

(3) 设 $g(x, t) = \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \sin(x^2 + y^2 - t^2) dy$, 则

$$g_t(x, t) = -2t \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \cos(x^2 + y^2 - t^2) dy + \sin(2x^2 + 2xt) + \sin(2x^2 - 2xt),$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
F'(t) &= \int_0^{t^2} g_t(x, t) dx + 2tg(t^2, t) \\
&= -2t \int_0^{t^2} dx \int_{x-t}^{x+t} \cos(x^2 + y^2 - t^2) dy + 2 \int_0^{t^2} \sin 2x^2 \cos 2xt dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$+ 2t \int_{t^2-t}^{t^2+t} \sin(t^4 - t^2 + y^2) dy。$$

5. 设 $I(y) = \int_0^y (x+y)f(x)dx$, 其中 f 为可微函数 , 求 $I''(y)$ 。

解 $I'(y) = 2yf(y) + \int_0^y f(x)dx$,

$$I''(y) = 3f(y) + 2yf'(y)。$$

6. 设 $F(y) = \int_a^b f(x)|y-x| dx$ ($a < b$) , 其中 $f(x)$ 为可微函数 , 求 $F''(y)$ 。

解 当 $y \leq a$ 时 , $F(y) = \int_a^b f(x)(x-y)dx$, 于是

$$F'(y) = -\int_a^b f(x)dx , F''(y) = 0 ;$$

当 $y \geq b$ 时 , $F(y) = \int_a^b f(x)(y-x)dx$, 于是

$$F'(y) = \int_a^b f(x)dx , F''(y) = 0 ;$$

当 $a < y < b$ 时 , $F(y) = \int_a^y f(x)(y-x)dx + \int_y^b f(x)(x-y)dx$, 于是

$$F'(y) = \int_a^y f(x)dx - \int_y^b f(x)dx , F''(y) = 2f(y)。$$

7. 设函数 $f(x)$ 具有二阶导数 , $F(x)$ 是可导的 , 证明函数

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2}[f(x-at) + f(x+at)] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} F(y)dy$$

满足弦振动方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} ,$$

以及初始条件 $u(x,0) = f(x)$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,0) = F(x)$ 。

证 直接计算 , 可得

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2}[-af'(x-at) + af'(x+at)] + \frac{1}{2a}[aF(x+at) + aF(x-at)] ,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{a^2}{2}[f''(x-at) + f''(x+at)] + \frac{a}{2}[F'(x+at) - F'(x-at)] ,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2}[f'(x-at) + f'(x+at)] + \frac{1}{2a}[F(x+at) - F(x-at)] ,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{2}[f''(x-at) + f''(x+at)] + \frac{1}{2a}[F'(x+at) - F'(x-at)] ,$$

所以

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} ,$$

且显然成立 $u(x,0) = f(x)$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}(x,0) = F(x)$ 。

8 . 利用积分号下求导法计算下列积分 :

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 - \sin^2 x) dx \quad (a > 1);$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2) dx \quad (|\alpha| < 1);$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx.$$

解 (1) 设 $I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 - \sin^2 x) dx$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I'(a) &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a}{a^2 - \sin^2 x} dx = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a}{a^2 \cot^2 x + a^2 - 1} d \cot x \\ &= - \frac{2}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1}} \arctan \frac{a \cot x}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{a^2 - 1}}, \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$I(a) = \ln(a + \sqrt{a^2 - 1}) + C.$$

令 $a \rightarrow 1+$, 则

$$C = I(1) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x dx = -\pi \ln 2,$$

所以

$$I(a) = \pi \ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - 1}}{2}.$$

(2) 设 $I(\alpha) = \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2) dx$, 则 $I(0) = 0$ 。设 $\alpha \neq 0$, 由于

$$I'(\alpha) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{2\alpha - 2 \cos x}{1 - 2\alpha \cos x + \alpha^2} dx,$$

作变换 $t = \tan \frac{x}{2}$, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} I'(\alpha) &= 4 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha - 1 + (\alpha + 1)t^2}{[(1 - \alpha)^2 + (1 + \alpha)^2 t^2](1 + t^2)} dt \\ &= \frac{2}{\alpha} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} + 2 \left(\alpha - \frac{1}{\alpha} \right) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1 - \alpha)^2 + (1 + \alpha)^2 t^2} \\ &= \frac{2}{\alpha} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} - \frac{2}{\alpha} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d\left(\frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha} t\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{1 + \alpha}{1 - \alpha}\right)^2 t^2} = 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以 $I(\alpha) = C$, 再由 $I(0) = 0$, 得到

$$I(\alpha) = 0 \quad (|\alpha| < 1)$$

(3) 设 $I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx$, 且不妨设 $a > 0, b > 0$ 。

当 $a = b$ 时, $I(a) = \pi \ln|a|$ 。以下设 $a \neq b$ 。

由于

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a \sin^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx ,$$

记

$$A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx , \quad B = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx ,$$

则

$$a^2 A + b^2 B = \frac{\pi}{2} ,$$

$$\begin{aligned} A + B &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d \tan x}{a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{ab} \arctan \frac{a}{b} \tan x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2ab} . \end{aligned}$$

由此解得

$$A = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{a(a+b)} ,$$

于是

$$I'(a) = \frac{\pi}{a+b} ,$$

积分后得到

$$I(a) = \pi \ln(a+b) + C .$$

由 $I(0) = \pi \ln \frac{b}{2}$, 得到 $C = -\pi \ln 2$, 从而 $I(a) = \pi \ln \frac{a+b}{2}$, 或者一般地有

$$I(a) = \pi \ln \frac{|a|+|b|}{2} .$$

9 . 证明 : 第二类椭圆积分

$$E(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 t} dt \quad (0 < k < 1)$$

满足微分方程

$$E''(k) + \frac{1}{k} E'(k) + \frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} = 0 .$$

证 直接计算 , 有

$$E'(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-k \sin^2 t}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 t}} dt ,$$

$$\begin{aligned} E''(k) &= -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 t}} dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{k^2 \sin^4 t}{(1-k^2 \sin^2 t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dt = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t}{(1-k^2 \sin^2 t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{k^2 \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 t}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t}{k^2 (1-k^2 \sin^2 t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dt , \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
E''(k) &= \frac{1}{k^2-1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 t}} - \frac{1}{k^2-1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{(1-k^2 \sin^2 t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d \sin t \\
&= \frac{1}{k^2-1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 t}} - \frac{1}{k^2-1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t d \frac{\sin t}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 t}} \\
&= \frac{1}{k^2-1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 t}} - \frac{1}{k^2-1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 t}} dt,
\end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned}
E''(k) + \frac{1}{k} E'(k) + \frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} &= \frac{1}{k^2-1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 t dt}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 t}} - \frac{1}{k^2-1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(k^2-1) \sin^2 t}{\sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 t}} dt + \frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{k^2-1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-k^2 \sin^2 t} dt + \frac{E(k)}{1-k^2} = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

10. 设函数 $f(u, v)$ 在 \mathbf{R}^2 上具有二阶连续偏导数。证明：函数

$$w(x, y, z) = \int_0^{2\pi} f(x + z \cos \varphi, y + z \sin \varphi) d\varphi$$

满足偏微分方程

$$z \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}.$$

证 由直接计算，可得

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \int_0^{2\pi} f_u d\varphi, \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} f_{uu} d\varphi,$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \int_0^{2\pi} f_v d\varphi, \quad \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} f_{vv} d\varphi,$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = \int_0^{2\pi} (f_u \cos \varphi + f_v \sin \varphi) d\varphi,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} = \int_0^{2\pi} (f_{uu} \cos^2 \varphi + f_{uv} \sin 2\varphi + f_{vv} \sin^2 \varphi) d\varphi,$$

于是

$$z \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) = z \int_0^{2\pi} (f_{uu} \sin^2 \varphi - f_{uv} \sin 2\varphi + f_{vv} \cos^2 \varphi) d\varphi.$$

另一方面，由分部积分可得

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f_u \cos \varphi d\varphi = - \int_0^{2\pi} [f_{uu} (-z \sin \varphi) + f_{uv} z \cos \varphi] \sin \varphi d\varphi,$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f_v \sin \varphi d\varphi = \int_0^{2\pi} [f_{vu} (-z \sin \varphi) + f_{vv} z \cos \varphi] \cos \varphi d\varphi,$$

所以

$$z \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} \right) = \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}.$$

11. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 且 $f(x) > 0$ 。研究函数

$$I(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx$$

的连续性。

解 设 $y_0 \neq 0$, 由于 $\frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2}$ 在 $[0,1] \times [y_0 - \frac{|y_0|}{2}, y_0 + \frac{|y_0|}{2}]$ 上连续, 可知

$I(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx$ 在 $y_0 \neq 0$ 处连续。

设 $y_0 = 0$, 则 $I(y_0) = I(0) = 0$ 。由于 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 且 $f(x) > 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上的最小值 $m > 0$, 当 $y > 0$ 时, 成立 $\frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} \geq \frac{my}{x^2 + y^2}$,

于是

$$I(y) \geq m \int_0^1 \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dx = m \arctan \frac{1}{y},$$

由 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} (m \arctan \frac{1}{y}) = \frac{m\pi}{2} > 0$, 可知 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} I(y) \neq 0 = I(0)$, 即 $I(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx$ 在

$y_0 = 0$ 处不连续。

注 在本题中可证明 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} I(y) = \frac{\pi}{2} f(0)$ 与 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^-} I(y) = -\frac{\pi}{2} f(0)$, 其中 $f(0) \neq 0$,

由此也说明了 $I(y)$ 在 $y = 0$ 点不连续。证明如下:

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 取 $\eta > 0$, 使得当 $0 < x < \eta$ 时, $|f(x) - f(0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{\pi}$, 则

$$\left| \int_0^\eta \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx - \int_0^\eta \frac{yf(0)}{x^2 + y^2} dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

对固定的 $\eta > 0$, 取 $\delta > 0$, 使得当 $0 < |y| < \delta$ 时, $\left| \int_\eta^1 \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, 于是

$$\left| \int_0^1 \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx - \int_0^\eta \frac{yf(0)}{x^2 + y^2} dx \right| < \varepsilon.$$

分别令 $y \rightarrow 0^+$ 与 $y \rightarrow 0^-$, 由

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^\eta \frac{yf(0)}{x^2 + y^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} f(0), \quad \lim_{y \rightarrow 0^-} \int_0^\eta \frac{yf(0)}{x^2 + y^2} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} f(0)$$

和 ε 的任意性，即可得到 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^+} I(y) = \frac{\pi}{2} f(0)$ 与 $\lim_{y \rightarrow 0^-} I(y) = -\frac{\pi}{2} f(0)$ 。