

关于狄利克雷多重积分公式的新推广

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摘要: 多重积分在物理及工程等领域中都有重要的应用, 因此关于多重积分的计算问题越来越引起人们的重视。结合《概率论与数理统计》的有关知识, 根据服从 $[0, 1]$ 区间上均匀分布的顺序统计量, 利用顺序统计量的数学期望以及条件数学期望, 计算出新的多重积分公式以及给出狄利克雷多重积分的新的推广公式。

关键词: 多重积分; 顺序统计量; 数学期望; 条件数学期望

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关于多重积分的计算问题一直被人们所关注, 由于积分变量的增加, 使得积分越来越难以运算出结果来。较早的著名的Dirichlet多重积分公式给出一个关于多重积分的运算结果^[1]:

$$\int_{\substack{x_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq n \\ x_1 + \dots + x_n \leq 1}} \dots \int f(x_1 + \dots + x_n) x_1^{p_1-1} x_2^{p_2-1} \dots x_n^{p_n-1} dx_1 \dots dx_n = \frac{\Gamma(p_1) \dots \Gamma(p_n)}{\Gamma(p_1 + \dots + p_n)} \int_0^1 f(x) x^{p_1 + \dots + p_n - 1} dx, (p_i > 0).$$

在 1969 年, Sivazlian 给出了进一步的公式^[2]:

$$\int_{\substack{x_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq n \\ x_1 + \dots + x_n \leq 1}} \dots \int f(x_1 + \dots + x_k) x_1^{p_1-1} x_2^{p_2-1} \dots x_n^{p_n-1} dx_1 \dots dx_n = \frac{\Gamma(p_1) \dots \Gamma(p_n)}{\Gamma(p_1 + \dots + p_k) \Gamma(p_{k+1} + \dots + p_n + 1)} \int_0^1 f(x) x^{p_1 + \dots + p_k - 1} (1-x)^{p_{k+1} + \dots + p_n} dx, (p_i > 0, k \leq n) \text{ 而}$$

另外一个结果在 2007 年被 Liouville 给出^[3]:

$$\int_{\substack{x_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq n \\ x_1 + \dots + x_n \leq 1}} \dots \int f(x_1 + \dots + x_n) \frac{x_1^{p_1-1} x_2^{p_2-1} \dots x_n^{p_n-1} dx_1 \dots dx_n}{(\alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_n x_n + r)^{p_1 + \dots + p_n}} (\alpha_i \geq 0; p_i > 0; r > 0) = \frac{\Gamma(p_1) \dots \Gamma(p_n)}{\Gamma(p_1 + \dots + p_n)} \int_0^1 f(x) \frac{x^{p_1 + \dots + p_n - 1}}{(\alpha_1 x + r)^{p_1} \dots (\alpha_n x + r)^{p_n}} dx.$$

传统的计算积分的方法是通过改变积分变量的次序, 化成累次积分计算的, 但是这种方法往往是运算量庞大, 并且难以掌握。直到最近, 有人提出了利用顺序统计量的知识来计算多重积分的新方法^[4]。这种方法对于计算一类多重积分的结果非常简洁有效。本文就是利用这种方法来得出一些新的多重积分公式并且将狄利克雷多重积分公式进一步推广出新的结果。

1 主要思想

下面, 引入来自区间 $[0, 1]$ 上均匀分布总体的顺序统计量 $\xi_{1,n} \leq \xi_{2,n} \leq \dots \leq \xi_{n,n}$ 。设

$$\xi_{1,n}^* = \xi_{1,n}, \xi_{i,n}^* = \xi_{i,n} - \xi_{i-1,n}, 2 \leq i \leq n, \text{ 则 } I_n(H) = \int \cdots \int_{\substack{x_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq n \\ x_1 + \cdots + x_n \leq 1}} H(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) dx_1 dx_2 \cdots dx_n =$$

$$\frac{1}{n!} E[H(\xi_{1,n}^*, \xi_{2,n}^*, \dots, \xi_{n,n}^*)], \text{ 这里 } \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \leq 1; x_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq n\}, H(x_1, x_2,$$

$\dots, x_n)$ 连续函数 而 E 是数学期望。

引理 1^[4] 对任意 $1 < k < n$, 随机向量 $\zeta^{(1)} = (\xi_{1,n}, \dots, \xi_{k-1,n})$ 和 $\zeta^{(2)} = (\xi_{k+1,n}, \dots, \xi_{n,n})$ 通过给定 $\xi_{k,n}$ 独立。特别地,

$$(\xi_{1,n}, \xi_{2,n}, \dots, \xi_{k-1,n}) \stackrel{d}{=} (\eta_{1,k-1} \xi_{k,n}, \dots, \eta_{k-1,k-1} \xi_{k,n}) \quad (1 < k \leq n),$$

$$(\xi_{k+1,n}, \xi_{k+2,n}, \dots, \xi_{n,n}) \stackrel{d}{=} (\xi_{k,n} + (1 - \xi_{k,n}) \tau_{1,n-k}, \dots, \xi_{k,n} + (1 - \xi_{k,n}) \tau_{n-k,n-k}) \quad (1 \leq k < n),$$

这里 $\eta_1, \eta_2, \dots, \eta_k, \tau_1, \tau_2, \dots, \tau_{n-k}$ 是独立的来自区间 $[0, 1]$ 上均匀分布总体的样本; 它们同

时与 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \dots, \xi_n$ 独立。

引理 2^[4] 对任意 $r > 0; p_i > 0, \alpha_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq n + 1$;

$$E \left\{ \frac{\xi_{1,n}^{p_1-1} (\xi_{2,n} - \xi_{1,n})^{p_2-1} \cdots (\xi_{n,n} - \xi_{n-1,n})^{p_n-1} (1 - \xi_{n,n})^{p_{n+1}-1}}{[\alpha_1 \xi_{1,n} + \alpha_2 (\xi_{2,n} - \xi_{1,n}) + \cdots + \alpha_n (\xi_{n,n} - \xi_{n-1,n}) + \alpha_{n+1} (1 - \xi_{n,n}) + r]^{p_1+p_2+\cdots+p_{n+1}}} \right\} =$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(p_1) \Gamma(p_2) \cdots \Gamma(p_{n+1})}{\Gamma(p_1 + p_2 + \cdots + p_{n+1})} \frac{n!}{(\alpha_1 + r)^{p_1} (\alpha_2 + r)^{p_2} \cdots (\alpha_{n+1} + r)^{p_{n+1}}}.$$

引理 3^[5] 顺序统计量 $\xi_{k,n}$ 的密度函数是 $p_k(x) = k \binom{n}{k} x^{k-1} (1-x)^{n-k}, 0 \leq x \leq 1$,

$$\text{因此, } E \xi_{k,n}^\alpha = \int_0^1 k \binom{n}{k} x^{k+\alpha-1} (1-x)^{n-k} dx = \frac{\Gamma(k+\alpha) \Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(k) \Gamma(n+1+\alpha)} (\alpha \geq 0).$$

2 新的多重积分公式

定理 1 对于任意 $1 \leq k \leq n$,

$$\int \cdots \int_{\substack{x_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq n \\ x_1 + \cdots + x_n \leq 1}} (x_1 + \cdots + x_k)^\alpha (x_{k+1} + \cdots + x_n)^\beta dx_1 \cdots dx_n, (\alpha, \beta \geq 0) =$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(k+\alpha) \Gamma(n-k+\beta)}{\Gamma(k) \Gamma(n-k) \Gamma(n+1+\alpha+\beta)}.$$

证明 在这里通过给出 $\xi_{n,n}$ 为条件, 根据引理 1 并利用全期望公式^[6-8]将等式的左边化为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{n!} E[\xi_{k,n}^\alpha (\xi_{n,n} - \xi_{k,n})^\beta] &= \frac{1}{n!} E\left\{ \xi_{n,n}^\alpha \xi_{n,n}^\beta E[\eta_{k,n-1}^\alpha \cdot (1 - \eta_{k,n-1})^\beta] \right\} = \\ &= \frac{1}{n!} E_\xi(\xi_{n,n}^{\alpha+\beta}) E_\eta[\eta_{k,n-1}^\alpha (1 - \eta_{k,n-1})^\beta]. \end{aligned}$$

再由引理 3 得

$$E \xi_{n,n}^{\alpha+\beta} = \frac{\Gamma(n+\alpha+\beta)\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(n)\Gamma(n+1+\alpha+\beta)},$$

$$E_\eta[\eta_{k,n-1}^\alpha (1 - \eta_{k,n-1})^\beta] = \int_0^1 k \binom{n-1}{k} x^{k+\alpha-1} (1-x)^{n+\beta-k-1} dx = \frac{\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(k)\Gamma(n-k)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(k+\alpha)\Gamma(n+\beta-k)}{\Gamma(n+\alpha+\beta)}.$$

因此有

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \cdots \int_{\substack{x_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq n \\ x_1 + \cdots + x_n \leq 1}} (x_1 + \cdots + x_k)^\alpha (x_{k+1} + \cdots + x_n)^\beta dx_1 \cdots dx_n, (\alpha, \beta \geq 0) = \\ &= \frac{1}{n!} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n+\alpha+\beta)\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(n)\Gamma(n+1+\alpha+\beta)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(k)\Gamma(n-k)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(k+\alpha)\Gamma(n+\beta-k)}{\Gamma(n+\alpha+\beta)} = \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(k+\alpha)\Gamma(n-k+\beta)}{\Gamma(k)\Gamma(n-k)\Gamma(n+1+\alpha+\beta)}. \end{aligned}$$

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定理 2 当 $p_i > 0, 1 \leq k \leq n$,

$$\begin{aligned} &\int \cdots \int_{\substack{x_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq n \\ x_1 + \cdots + x_n \leq 1}} (x_1 + \cdots + x_k)^\alpha (x_{k+1} + \cdots + x_n)^\beta x_1^{p_1-1} x_2^{p_2-1} \cdots x_k^{p_k-1} dx_1 \cdots dx_n, (\alpha, \beta \geq 0) = \\ &= \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+p_1+\cdots+p_k)\Gamma(p_1)\cdots\Gamma(p_k)\Gamma(n-k+\beta)}{\Gamma(n-k+\alpha+p_1+\cdots+p_k+\beta+1)\Gamma(p_1+\cdots+p_k)\Gamma(n-k)}. \end{aligned}$$

证明 这里考虑给出 $\xi_{k,n}$, 作为条件, 同样等式左端可变为

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{n!} E[\xi_{k,n}^\alpha (\xi_{n,n} - \xi_{k,n})^\beta \xi_{1,n}^{p_1-1} (\xi_{2,n} - \xi_{1,n})^{p_2-1} \cdots (\xi_{k,n} - \xi_{k-1,n})^{p_k-1}] = \\ &= \frac{1}{n!} E\left\{ \xi_{k,n}^{\alpha+p_1+\cdots+p_k-k} (1 - \xi_{k,n})^\beta \cdot \right. \\ &E[\tau_{n-k,n-k}^\beta \eta_{1,k-1}^{p_1-1} (\eta_{2,k-1} - \eta_{1,k-1})^{p_2-1} \cdots (\eta_{k-1,k-1} - \eta_{k-2,k-1})^{p_{k-1}-1} (1 - \eta_{k-1,k-1})^{p_k-1}] \left. \right\} = \\ &= \frac{1}{n!} E_\xi[\xi_{k,n}^{\alpha+p_1+\cdots+p_k-k} (1 - \xi_{k,n})^\beta] \cdot \\ &E_\eta[\eta_{1,k-1}^{p_1-1} (\eta_{2,k-1} - \eta_{1,k-1})^{p_2-1} \cdots (\eta_{k-1,k-1} - \eta_{k-2,k-1})^{p_{k-1}-1} (1 - \eta_{k-1,k-1})^{p_k-1}] \cdot E_\tau[\tau_{n-k,n-k}^\beta]. \end{aligned}$$

再根据引理 3 得

$$E_{\xi}[\xi_{k,n}^{\alpha+p_1+\dots+p_k-k}(1-\xi_{k,n})^{\beta}] = \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{\Gamma(k)\Gamma(n-k+1)} \frac{\Gamma(\alpha+p_1+\dots+p_k)\Gamma(n-k+\beta+1)}{\Gamma(n-k+\alpha+p_1+\dots+p_k+\beta+1)},$$

$$E_{\tau}[\tau_{n-k,n-k}^{\beta}] = \frac{\Gamma(n-k+\beta)\Gamma(n-k+1)}{\Gamma(n-k)\Gamma(n-k+\beta+1)}.$$

在引理 2 中令 $\alpha_i = 0, r = 1$, 那么 $E_{\eta} = (k-1)! \frac{\Gamma(p_1)\cdots\Gamma(p_k)}{\Gamma(p_1+\dots+p_k)}$,

所以 $\int_{\substack{x_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq n \\ x_1 + \dots + x_n \leq 1}} \cdots \int (x_1 + \dots + x_k)^{\alpha} (x_{k+1} + \dots + x_n)^{\beta} x_1^{p_1-1} x_2^{p_2-1} \cdots x_k^{p_k-1} dx_1 \cdots dx_n, (\alpha, \beta \geq 0) =$

$$\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+p_1+\dots+p_k)\Gamma(n-k+\beta+1)}{\Gamma(n-k+\alpha+p_1+\dots+p_k+\beta+1)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(p_1)\cdots\Gamma(p_k)}{\Gamma(p_1+\dots+p_k)} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(n-k+\beta)}{\Gamma(n-k)\Gamma(n-k+\beta+1)} =$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(\alpha+p_1+\dots+p_k)\Gamma(p_1)\cdots\Gamma(p_k)\Gamma(n-k+\beta)}{\Gamma(n-k+\alpha+p_1+\dots+p_k+\beta+1)\Gamma(p_1+\dots+p_k)\Gamma(n-k)}.$$

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3 狄利克雷多重积分的推广

定理 3 $p_i, r > 0, 1 \leq k \leq n$,

$$\int_{\substack{x_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq n \\ x_1 + \dots + x_n \leq 1}} \cdots \int f(x_1 + \dots + x_k) \frac{(x_{k+1} + \dots + x_n)^{\beta} x_1^{p_1-1} x_2^{p_2-1} \cdots x_k^{p_k-1} dx_1 \cdots dx_n}{(\alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_k x_k + r)^{p_1+\dots+p_k}}, (\alpha_i, \beta, \geq 0) =$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(p_1)\cdots\Gamma(p_k)\Gamma(n-k+\beta)}{\Gamma(n-k)\Gamma(p_1+\dots+p_k)\Gamma(n-k+\beta+1)} \int_0^1 f(x) \frac{x^{p_1+\dots+p_k-1} (1-x)^{n-k+\beta}}{(\alpha_1 x + r)^{p_1} \cdots (\alpha_k x + r)^{p_k}} dx.$$

证明 同样考虑以给定 $\xi_{k,n}$ 作为条件, 上式左端为

$$\frac{1}{n!} E \left\{ f(\xi_{k,n}) \frac{(\xi_{n,n} - \xi_{k,n})^{\beta} \xi_{1,n}^{p_1-1} (\xi_{2,n} - \xi_{1,n})^{p_2-1} \cdots (\xi_{k,n} - \xi_{k-1,n})^{p_k-1}}{[\alpha_1 \xi_{1,n} + \alpha_2 (\xi_{2,n} - \xi_{1,n}) + \cdots + \alpha_k (\xi_{k,n} - \xi_{k-1,n}) + r]^{p_1+\dots+p_k}} \right\} =$$

$$\frac{1}{n!} E_{\xi} \left\{ f(\xi_{k,n}) \xi_{k,n}^{\alpha+p_1+\dots+p_k-k} (1-\xi_{k,n})^{\beta} E_{\tau}(\tau_{n-k,n-k}^{\beta}) \cdot \right.$$

$$\left. E_{\eta} \frac{\eta_{1,k-1}^{p_1-1} (\eta_{2,k-1} - \eta_{1,k-1})^{p_2-1} \cdots (\eta_{k-1,k-1} - \eta_{k-2,k-1})^{p_{k-1}-1} (1-\eta_{k-1,k-1})^{p_k-1}}{[\alpha_1 \xi_{k,n} \eta_{1,k-1} + \alpha_2 \xi_{k,n} (\eta_{2,k-1} - \eta_{1,k-1}) + \cdots + \alpha_k \xi_{k,n} (1-\eta_{k-1,k-1}) + r]^{p_1+\dots+p_k}} \right\} =$$

$$\frac{1}{n!} E_{\xi} \left\{ f(\xi_{k,n}) \xi_{k,n}^{\alpha+p_1+\dots+p_k-k} (1-\xi_{k,n})^{\beta} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(p_1)\cdots\Gamma(p_k)}{\Gamma(p_1+\dots+p_k)} \frac{(k-1)!}{(\alpha_1 \xi_{k,n} + r)^{p_1} \cdots (\alpha_k \xi_{k,n} + r)^{p_k}} \right\} \cdot$$

$$E_{\tau}(\tau_{n-k,n-k}^{\beta}).$$

最后, 根据引理 2 和引理 3 得到

$$\int_{\substack{x_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq n \\ x_1 + \dots + x_n \leq 1}} \dots \int f(x_1 + \dots + x_k) \frac{(x_{k+1} + \dots + x_n)^\beta x_1^{p_1-1} x_2^{p_2-1} \dots x_k^{p_k-1} dx_1 \dots dx_n}{(\alpha_1 x_1 + \dots + \alpha_k x_k + r)^{p_1 + \dots + p_k}}, (\alpha_i, \beta, \geq 0) =$$

$$\frac{1}{n!} \cdot \frac{\Gamma(p_1) \dots \Gamma(p_k)}{\Gamma(p_1 + \dots + p_k)} \cdot (k-1)! \cdot E_\xi \left\{ \frac{f(\xi_{k,n}) \xi_{k,n}^{p_1 + \dots + p_k - k} (1 - \xi_{k,n})^\beta}{(\alpha_1 \xi_{k,n} + r)^{p_1} \dots (\alpha_k \xi_{k,n} + r)^{p_k}} \right\}.$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(n-k+\beta)\Gamma(n-k+1)}{\Gamma(n-k)\Gamma(n-k+\beta+1)} =$$

$$\frac{\Gamma(p_1) \dots \Gamma(p_k) \Gamma(n-k+\beta)}{\Gamma(n-k) \Gamma(p_1 + \dots + p_k) \Gamma(n-k+\beta+1)} \int_0^1 f(x) \frac{x^{p_1 + \dots + p_k - 1} (1-x)^{n-k+\beta}}{(\alpha_1 x + r)^{p_1} \dots (\alpha_k x + r)^{p_k}} dx.$$

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显而易见, 若令 $k = n, \beta = 0$, 就会得到 Liouville 积分, 因此定理 3 的结果更加具有普遍性和一般性。

作为上述公式的简单应用可以尝试计算如下例子:

例:
$$\iiint_{\substack{x_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq 3 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 1}} \frac{(x_1 + x_2)x_3}{(x_1 + x_2 + 1)^2} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3$$

这里 $k=2, n=3, p_1=p_2=1, \beta = 1, \alpha_1=\alpha_2=1, r=1$ 。

根据定理3, 可以很快得出

$$\iiint_{\substack{x_i \geq 0, 1 \leq i \leq 3 \\ x_1 + x_2 + x_3 \leq 1}} \frac{(x_1 + x_2)x_3}{(x_1 + x_2 + 1)^2} dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 = \int_0^1 \frac{x^2(1-x)^2}{(x+1)^2} dx$$

4 结束语

本文利用了概率统计的知识去解决高等数学中的多重积分运算问题, 扩展了多重积分的计算公式, 可以直接把多重积分的计算变为一重积分去计算, 省去了原有的复杂计算步骤, 过程简洁清晰, 在计算一类多重积分的运算问题上取得了进一步的结果。像这样利用概率知识去解决高等数学中的某些问题, 有时候会得出令人意想不到的效果, 这也体现出如今交叉学科之间的互相应用的重要性。

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A New Generalization of Dirichlet's Multiple Integral

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Abstract: It causes more and more attention on multiple integral's calculation because of the important application in physics and engineering fields and so on. This paper combined with knowledge about the probability and mathematical statistics, according to order statistics from a uniform distribution on $[0, 1]$, gives some new multiple integral formulas and a new generalization of the classic Dirichlet's multiple integral by using of the method of conditional mathematical expectation of order statistics.

Key words: multiple integral; order statistics; mathematical expectation; conditional mathematical expectation

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