

微积分 A1 第 8 次习题课答案 函数的单调性、凸凹性、不定积分

1. 计算下列不定积分

$$(1) \int \frac{1}{e^x - 1} dx$$

$$(2) \int (\sin x + \cos x) e^x dx$$

$$(3) \int \frac{a^x - a^{-x}}{a^x + a^{-x}} dx \quad (a > 0)$$

$$(4) \int \frac{\ln x + 1}{1 + x \ln x} dx$$

$$(5) \int \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2-2x-x^2}} dx$$

$$(6) \int \frac{\sin 2x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx \quad (a^2 \neq b^2)$$

$$(7) \int (3x-1)\sqrt{3x^2-2x+7} dx$$

$$(8) \int \sin^4 x dx$$

$$(9) \int \frac{\sqrt{x(x+1)}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

$$(10) \int \frac{1}{x^4 + x} dx$$

$$(11) \int \frac{1}{e^x + \sqrt{e^x}} dx$$

$$(12) \int x(1-x)^n dx$$

$$(13) \int \frac{\sec x \cdot \csc x}{\ln \tan x} dx$$

$$(14) \int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx$$

$$(15) \int \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin 2x}} dx$$

$$(16) \int \frac{\sin 2x}{1 + e^{\sin^2 x}} dx$$

$$(17) \int \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$(18) \int \frac{dx}{\sin(x+a)\sin(x+b)} \quad (a \neq b)$$

$$(19) \int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^2} dx$$

$$(20) \int \frac{x \ln x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$

$$(21) \int \frac{\ln(x^2-1)}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$

$$(22) \int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$(23) \int (2x+3x^2) \arctan x dx$$

$$(24) \int \frac{x \arctan x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx$$

$$(25) \int e^{\arccos x} dx$$

$$(26) \int (\arccos x)^2 dx$$

$$(27) \int \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx$$

$$(28) \int e^x \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x^2} \right)^2 dx$$

$$(29) \int \frac{x + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx$$

$$(30) \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} e^x dx$$

$$(31) \int \frac{x^2}{(x \sin x + \cos x)^2} dx \quad (32) \int \frac{1-2x^3}{(x^2-x+1)^3} dx$$

解: (1) $\int \frac{1}{e^x-1} dx = \int \frac{de^x}{e^x(e^x-1)} = \int \left(\frac{1}{e^x-1} - \frac{1}{e^x} \right) de^x = \ln \left| \frac{e^x-1}{e^x} \right| + C = \ln |1-e^{-x}| + C$

$$(2) \int (\sin x + \cos x) e^x dx = \int (e^x \sin x)' dx = e^x \sin x + C$$

$$(3) \int \frac{a^x - a^{-x}}{a^x + a^{-x}} dx = \int \frac{d(a^x + a^{-x})}{a^x + a^{-x}} = \ln(a^x + a^{-x}) + C$$

$$(4) \int \frac{\ln x + 1}{1+x \ln x} dx = \int \frac{(1+x \ln x)'}{1+x \ln x} dx = \ln |1+x \ln x| + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \int \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2-2x-x^2}} dx &= \int \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{3-(x+1)^2}} dx = \int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{3-(x+1)^2}} dx - \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{3-(x+1)^2}} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(3-(x+1)^2)}{\sqrt{3-(x+1)^2}} - \int \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{x+1}{\sqrt{3}})^2}} d \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ &= -\sqrt{2-2x-x^2} - 2 \arcsin \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (6) \int \frac{\sin 2x}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx &= \frac{1}{a^2 - b^2} \int \frac{(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x)'}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{a^2 - b^2} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (7) \int (3x-1)\sqrt{3x^2-2x+7} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{3x^2-2x+7} d(3x^2-2x+7) \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (3x^2-2x+7)^{3/2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (8) \int \sin^4 x dx &= \int \left(\frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int (1-2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) dx \\ &= \frac{3}{8} x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{32} \sin 4x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (9) \int \frac{\sqrt{x(x+1)}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x+1}} dx &= \int \sqrt{x(x+1)} (\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x}) dx = \int (x+1)\sqrt{x} dx - \int x\sqrt{x+1} dx \\ &= \int x\sqrt{x} dx + \int \sqrt{x} dx - \int (x+1)\sqrt{x+1} dx + \int \sqrt{x+1} dx \\ &= \frac{2}{5} x^{5/2} + \frac{2}{3} x^{3/2} - \frac{2}{5} (x+1)^{5/2} + \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{3/2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (10) \quad \int \frac{1}{x^4+x} dx &= \int \frac{1}{x(x^3+1)} dx = \int \frac{x^2}{x^3(x^3+1)} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx^3}{x^3(x^3+1)} \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^3} - \frac{1}{x^3+1} \right) dx^3 = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x^3}{x^3+1} \right| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(11) \quad \int \frac{1}{e^x + \sqrt{e^x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{e^x + e^{x/2}} dx = \int \frac{e^{-x/2}}{e^{x/2} + 1} dx = -2 \int \frac{de^{-x/2}}{e^{x/2} + 1}$$

$$\text{令 } t = e^{-x/2}, \text{ 原式} = -2 \int \frac{tdt}{t+1} = -2 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{t+1} \right) dt = -2t + 2 \ln|1+t| + C$$

$$= -2e^{-x/2} + 2 \ln(1 + e^{-x/2}) + C = -\frac{2}{\sqrt{e^x}} + 2 \ln(1 + \sqrt{e^x}) - x + C$$

$$(12) \quad \int x(1-x)^n dx = \int (1-x)^n dx - \int (1-x)^{n+1} dx = \frac{-(1-x)^{n+1}}{n+1} + \frac{(1-x)^{n+2}}{n+2} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (13) \quad \int \frac{\sec x \cdot \csc x}{\ln \tan x} dx &= \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan x \cdot \ln \tan x} dx = \int \frac{d \tan x}{\tan x \cdot \ln \tan x} \\
 &= \int \frac{d \ln \tan x}{\ln \tan x} = \ln(\ln \tan x) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (14) \quad \int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \sin x} dx &= \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} \right) dx = x - \int \frac{1}{1 + \sin x} dx = x - \int \frac{1 - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= x - \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx + \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = x - \tan x + \frac{1}{\cos x} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (15) \quad \int \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin 2x}} dx &= \int \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{\sqrt{2 \sin x \cos x}} dx = - \int \frac{d(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sqrt{(\sin x + \cos x)^2 - 1}} \\
 &= - \ln \left| \sin x + \cos x + \sqrt{(\sin x + \cos x)^2 - 1} \right| + C \\
 &= - \ln \left| \sin x + \cos x + \sqrt{\sin 2x} \right| + C
 \end{aligned}$$

(16) 令 $t = \sin^2 x$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{\sin 2x}{1 + e^{\sin^2 x}} dx &= \int \frac{d \sin^2 x}{1 + e^{\sin^2 x}} = \int \frac{dt}{1 + e^t} = \int \frac{e^{-t} dt}{e^{-t} + 1} \\
 &= - \int \frac{de^{-t}}{e^{-t} + 1} = - \ln(1 + e^{-t}) + C = - \ln(1 + e^{-\sin^2 x}) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

(17) 令 $\sin x = a(\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x) + b(\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x)' + c$, 解得

$$a = \frac{1}{2}, b = -\frac{1}{2}, c = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \frac{1}{2} \int dx - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x)'}{\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x} dx - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x| - \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{1}{\cos^2(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8})} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sqrt{2} + \sin x + \cos x| - \frac{1}{2} \tan(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8}) + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(18) \quad & \int \frac{dx}{\sin(x+a)\sin(x+b)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \int \frac{(\sin(x+a)\cos(x+b) - \cos(x+a)\sin(x+b))dx}{\sin(x+a)\sin(x+b)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} \left(\int \frac{\cos(x+b)dx}{\sin(x+b)} - \int \frac{\cos(x+a)dx}{\sin(x+a)} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin(a-b)} (\ln |\sin(x+b)| - \ln |\sin(x+a)|) + C\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(19) \quad & \int \frac{\ln^2 x}{x^2} dx = -\int \ln^2 x d\frac{1}{x} = -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} + 2 \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} - 2 \int \ln x d\frac{1}{x} \\ &= -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} - 2 \frac{\ln x}{x} + 2 \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\ln^2 x}{x} - 2 \frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{2}{x} + C\end{aligned}$$

$$(20) \quad \int \frac{x \ln x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int \ln x d\sqrt{1+x^2} = \sqrt{1+x^2} \ln x - \int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} dx$$

令 $x = \tan t$, 则右端第二个积分

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} dx &= \int \frac{dt}{\sin t \cos^2 t} = -\int \frac{d \cos t}{\sin^2 t \cos^2 t} = -\int \frac{d \cos t}{(1 - \cos^2 t) \cos^2 t} \\ &= -\int \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 t} + \frac{1}{2(1 - \cos t)} + \frac{1}{2(1 + \cos t)} \right) d \cos t \\ &= \frac{1}{\cos t} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 + \cos t}{1 - \cos t} + C = \sqrt{1+x^2} - \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2} + 1}{|x|} + C\end{aligned}$$

因此, $\int \frac{x \ln x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \sqrt{1+x^2} \ln x - \sqrt{1+x^2} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}+1}{|x|} + C$

(21) 令 $t = \sqrt{x+1}$, 则 $dx = 2t dt$, $x^2 - 1 = (t^2 - 1)^2 - 1 = t^2(t - \sqrt{2})(t + \sqrt{2})$,

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\ln(x^2 - 1)}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx &= 4 \int \ln t dt + 2 \int \ln(t - \sqrt{2}) dt + 2 \int \ln(t + \sqrt{2}) dt \\ &= 4t(\ln t - 1) + 2 \int \ln(t - \sqrt{2}) d(t - \sqrt{2}) + 2 \int \ln(t + \sqrt{2}) d(t + \sqrt{2}) \\ &= -8t + 2t \ln t^2(t^2 - 2) + 2\sqrt{2} \ln \frac{t + \sqrt{2}}{t - \sqrt{2}} + C \\ &= -8\sqrt{x+1} + 2\sqrt{x+1} \ln(x^2 + 1) + 2\sqrt{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{2}} + C \end{aligned}$$

(22) 令 $t = \sqrt{x}$, 则

$$\int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int t e^t dt = 2 \int t d e^t = 2 t e^t - 2 \int e^t dt = 2(t-1)e^t + C = 2(\sqrt{x}-1)e^{\sqrt{x}} + C$$

(23) $\int (2x + 3x^2) \arctan x dx = \int \arctan x d(x^2 + x^3) = (x^2 + x^3) \arctan x - \int \frac{x^2 + x^3}{1+x^2} dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= (x^2 + x^3) \arctan x - \int (x + 1 - \frac{x}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2}) dx \\ &= (x^3 + x^2 - 1) \arctan x - \frac{1}{2}(x+1)^2 + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + C \end{aligned}$$

(24) $\int \frac{x \arctan x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx = \int \arctan x d\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}\right) = \frac{\arctan x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} - \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}$

令 $x = \sin t, |t| < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} &= \int \frac{dt}{1+\sin^2 t} = \int \frac{\csc^2 t dt}{\csc^2 t + 1} = - \int \frac{d \cot t}{\cot^2 t + 2} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\cot t}{\sqrt{2}} + C = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{2}x} + C \end{aligned}$$

于是 $\int \frac{x \arctan x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx = \frac{\arctan x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{\sqrt{2}x} + C$

(25) $\int e^{\arccos x} dx = x e^{\arccos x} + \int \frac{x e^{\arccos x}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = x e^{\arccos x} - \int e^{\arccos x} d\sqrt{1-x^2}$

$$= xe^{\arccos x} - \sqrt{1-x^2} e^{\arccos x} - \int e^{\arccos x} dx$$

因此 $\int e^{\arccos x} dx = \frac{1}{2}(x - \sqrt{1-x^2})e^{\arccos x} + C$

$$\begin{aligned} (26) \quad \int (\arccos x)^2 dx &= x(\arccos x)^2 + \int \frac{2x \arccos x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \\ &= x(\arccos x)^2 - 2 \int \arccos x d\sqrt{1-x^2} \\ &= x(\arccos x)^2 - 2\sqrt{1-x^2} \arccos x - 2 \int dx \\ &= x(\arccos x)^2 - 2\sqrt{1-x^2} \arccos x - 2x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (27) \quad \int \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx &= -\int \ln \sin x d(\cot x) = -\cot x \ln \sin x + \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} dx \\ &= -\cot x \ln \sin x + \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x} dx = -\cot x \ln \sin x + \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx - \int dx \\ &= -\cot x \ln \sin x - \cot x - x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (28) \quad \int e^x \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x^2} \right)^2 dx &= \int \frac{e^x}{1+x^2} dx - 2 \int \frac{xe^x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} de^x + \int e^x d \frac{1}{1+x^2} \\ &= \int e^x d \frac{e^x}{1+x^2} = \frac{e^x}{1+x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (29) \quad \int \frac{x + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx &= \int \frac{x}{1 + \cos x} dx + \int \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} dx - \int \frac{d \cos x}{1 + \cos x} \\ &= \int x d \tan \frac{x}{2} - \ln(1 + \cos x) = x \tan \frac{x}{2} - \int \tan \frac{x}{2} dx - \ln(1 + \cos x) \\ &= x \tan \frac{x}{2} - 2 \ln \left| \cos \frac{x}{2} \right| - \ln(1 + \cos x) + C = x \tan \frac{x}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (30) \quad \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{1 + \cos x} e^x dx &= \int \frac{(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2})^2}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} e^x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \tan \frac{x}{2})^2 e^x dx \\ &= \int e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int e^x \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \int e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} dx + \int e^x d \tan \frac{x}{2} \\ &= \int d(e^x \tan \frac{x}{2}) = e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(31) \quad (x \sin x + \cos x)' = x \cos x$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{x^2}{(x \sin x + \cos x)^2} dx &= \int \frac{(x \sin x + \cos x)' \cdot x \sec x}{(x \sin x + \cos x)^2} dx = - \int x \sec x d \frac{1}{x \sin x + \cos x} \\
 &= - \frac{x \sec x}{x \sin x + \cos x} + \int \frac{\sec x + x \sec x \tan x}{x \sin x + \cos x} dx \\
 &= - \frac{x \sec x}{x \sin x + \cos x} + \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = - \frac{x \sec x}{x \sin x + \cos x} + \tan x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

(32) 法一: 这是一个有理函数, 可以利用待定系数法将被积函数分解为简单函数之和, 再积分。过程繁琐, 略。

法二: 记 $I = \int \frac{1-2x^3}{(x^2-x+1)^3} dx$. 首先用两种方法计算 $\int \frac{2x-1}{(x^2-x+1)^2} dx$

$$\begin{aligned}
 -\frac{1}{x^2-x+1} &= \int \frac{d(x^2-x+1)}{(x^2-x+1)^2} dx = \int \frac{2x-1}{(x^2-x+1)^2} dx = \int \frac{d(x^2-x)}{(x^2-x+1)^2} \\
 &= \frac{x^2-x}{(x^2-x+1)^2} + 2 \int \frac{(x^2-x)(2x-1)}{(x^2-x+1)^3} dx \\
 &= \frac{x^2-x}{(x^2-x+1)^2} + 2 \int \frac{(2x^3-1)-3(x^2+3x-1)-2x+4}{(x^2-x+1)^3} dx \\
 &= \frac{x^2-x}{(x^2-x+1)^2} - 2I - 6 \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-x+1)^2} - 4 \int \frac{(x-2)dx}{(x^2-x+1)^3}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{又 } \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-x+1)^2} &= \frac{x}{(x^2-x+1)^2} + 2 \int \frac{x(2x-1)}{(x^2-x+1)^3} dx \\
 &= \frac{x}{(x^2-x+1)^2} + 2 \int \frac{2(x^2-x+1)+(x-2)}{(x^2-x+1)^3} dx \\
 &= \frac{x}{(x^2-x+1)^2} + 4 \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-x+1)^2} + 2 \int \frac{(x-2)}{(x^2-x+1)^3} dx
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解得 } 3 \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-x+1)^2} + 2 \int \frac{(x-2)}{(x^2-x+1)^3} dx = -\frac{x}{(x^2-x+1)^2} + C$$

代入第一个连等式, 得

$$-\frac{1}{x^2-x+1} = \frac{x^2-x}{(x^2-x+1)^2} - 2I + \frac{2x}{(x^2-x+1)^2} + C$$

$$\text{由此得 } I = \frac{2x^2+1}{2(x^2-x+1)^2} + C$$

2. 证明下列不等式

$$(1) \sin x + \tan x > 2x \quad (0 < x < \pi/2)$$

$$(2) \sin(\tan x) \geq x \quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi/4)$$

$$(3) 2^{1-p}(|a|+|b|)^p \geq |a|^p + |b|^p \quad (0 \leq p \leq 1)$$

$$(4) \sum_{k=1}^n \left(x_k + \frac{1}{x_k} \right)^a \geq \frac{(n^2+1)^a}{n^{a-1}} \quad (a > 1, x_1 + \cdots + x_n = 1, x_k \in (0,1), k=1,2,\cdots,n)$$

证明: (1) 令 $f(x) = \sin x - \tan x - 2x$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= \cos x + \sec^2 x - 2 = \frac{\cos^3 x + 1 - 2\cos^2 x}{\cos^2 x} \\ &= \frac{(1-\cos x)(1-\cos x - \cos^2 x)}{\cos^2 x} > 0, \quad \forall x \in (0, \pi/2) \end{aligned}$$

因此 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, \pi/2]$ 上严格单调递增, $f(x) > f(0) = 0, \forall x \in (0, \pi/2)$.

(2) 令 $f(x) = \sin(\tan x) - x$, 则 $f(0) = 0, f'(x) = \frac{\cos(\tan x)}{\cos^2 x} - 1$. 欲证 $f(x) \geq 0$, 只要证 $f'(x) \geq 0$. 为此, 只要证 $\cos(\tan x) \geq \cos^2 x \quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi/4)$.

令 $g(x) = \cos x - 1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2$, 则 $g'(x) = -\sin x + x > 0 \quad (0 < x \leq \pi/4)$, $g(x) > g(0) = 0$. 因

$$\text{此, } \cos(\tan x) \geq 1 - \frac{1}{2}\tan^2 x = \frac{2\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{2\cos^2 x} \geq \frac{\cos^2 x}{2\cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{2} \geq \cos^2 x. \square$$

(3) 令 $f(x) = x^p \quad (x \geq 0), 0 \leq p \leq 1$, 则 $f''(x) = p(p-1)x^{p-2} \leq 0, f(x)$ 上凸, 于是

$$f\left(\frac{|a|+|b|}{2}\right) \geq \frac{f(|a|)+f(|b|)}{2}, \text{ 即 } 2^{-p}(|a|+|b|)^p \geq \frac{|a|^p+|b|^p}{2}.$$

(4) 令 $f(x) = (x + \frac{1}{x})^a \quad (x > 0)$, 因 $a > 1$,

$$f'(x) = a(x + \frac{1}{x})^{a-1}(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}),$$

$$f''(x) = a(x + \frac{1}{x})^{a-2} \left[(a-1)(1 - \frac{1}{x^2})^2 + \frac{2}{x^3}(x + \frac{1}{x}) \right] > 0, \quad \forall x > 0.$$

因此 $f(x)$ 下凸, $\frac{f(x_1) + \cdots + f(x_n)}{n} \geq f(\frac{x_1 + \cdots + x_n}{n})$, 即

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(x_k + \frac{1}{x_k} \right)^a \geq \left(\sum_{k=1}^n x_k + \frac{1}{\sum_{k=1}^n x_k} \right)^a = \left(n + \frac{1}{n} \right)^a = \frac{(n^2 + 1)^a}{n^a}.$$

3. $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 连续, 在 $(0,1)$ 上可导, 且 $f(0) = f(1) = 0$, $f''(x) + 2f'(x) + f(x) \geq 0$. 证

明: $f(x) \leq 0, \forall x \in [0,1]$.

证明: 令 $F(x) = e^x f(x)$, 则 $F''(x) = e^x (f''(x) + 2f'(x) + f(x)) \geq 0$, $F(x)$ 下凸。由下凸函数的定义, 有

$$e^x f(x) = F(x) = F(\lambda \cdot 0 + (1-\lambda)x) \leq \lambda F(0) + (1-\lambda)F(1) = 0.$$

因此 $f(x) \leq 0, \forall x \in [0,1]$. \square

4. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上二次可导, $f(x) \leq 0$, $f''(x) \geq 0$ 。证明 $f(x)$ 为常数函数。

证明: $f''(x) \geq 0$, $f(x)$ 下凸, 曲线位于切线上方。于是对 $\forall x_0 \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 有

$$f(x) \geq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0), \quad \forall x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

若 $f'(x_0) > 0$, 则由上式可知 $f(+\infty) = +\infty$ 。若 $f'(x_0) < 0$, 则由上式可知 $f(-\infty) = +\infty$ 。

这两种情形都与 $f(x) \leq 0$ 矛盾, 因此必有 $f'(x_0) = 0$ 。由 x_0 的任意性, $f'(x) \equiv 0$, $f(x)$ 为常数函数。 \square

5. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上二次可导。若 $f(a) > 0, f'(a) < 0, f''(x) < 0, \forall x \in [a, +\infty)$, 则

函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上恰有一个零点。

证明: $f''(x) < 0$, 则 $f'(x)$ 在严格单调下降, $f'(x) < f'(a) < 0, \forall x \in [a, +\infty)$, 于是 $f(x)$

在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上严格单调下降。另一方面, $f''(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 为上凸函数, 曲线位于切线下方,

即

$$f(x) < f(a) + f'(a)(x - a), \quad \forall x \in [a, +\infty).$$

因此 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = -\infty$ 。而 $f(a) > 0$, $f(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上严格单调下降, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上

恰有一个零点。 \square

6. 证明开区间上的凸函数处处连续。

证明： 设 $f(x)$ 是开区间 (a, b) 上的下凸函数。我们来证明 $f(x)$ 于开区间 (a, b) 上处处连续。任意取定一点 $x_0 \in (a, b)$ ，取点 $x_1 < x_0 < x < x_2$ ，由 $f(x)$ 的凸性可得

$$\frac{f(x_0) - f(x_1)}{x_0 - x_1} \leq \frac{f(x) - f(x_0)}{x - x_0} \leq \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_0)}{x_2 - x_0}$$

上式两边同乘 $x - x_0$ 得

$$\frac{f(x_0) - f(x_1)}{x_0 - x_1} (x - x_0) \leq f(x) - f(x_0) \leq \frac{f(x_2) - f(x_0)}{x_2 - x_0} (x - x_0)$$

令 $x \rightarrow x_0^+$ ，由夹挤原理得 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0^+} f(x) = f(x_0)$ ，即 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处右连续。

同理可证 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处左连续。故 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0 处连续。由点 $x_0 \in (a, b)$ 的任意性，可知函数 $f(x)$ 于开区间 (a, b) 上处处连续。□

7. 证明：

(1) $f^{(4)}(x) > 0, \forall x$ ，且 $\exists x_0, s.t. f''(x_0) = f'''(x_0) = 0$ ，则 f 下凸。

(2) $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处 3 阶可导， $f''(x_0) = 0, f'''(x_0) \neq 0$ ，则 $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 是 $f(x)$ 的拐点。

证明： (1) $f^{(4)}(x) > 0$ ，则 $f'''(x)$ 严格单增，而 $f'''(x_0) = 0$ ，因此

$$f'''(x) \begin{cases} > 0, & x > x_0 \\ < 0, & x < x_0 \end{cases}, \quad f''(x) \begin{cases} \text{严格递增}, & x > x_0 \\ \text{严格递减}, & x < x_0 \end{cases}$$

又 $f''(x_0) = 0$ ，所以 $f''(x) \geq 0, \forall x$ ，从而 f 下凸。

(2) 不妨设 $f'''(x_0) > 0$ ，即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \frac{f''(x) - f''(x_0)}{x - x_0} > 0$ 。由极限的保序性， $\exists \delta > 0, s.t.$

$$\frac{f''(x) - f''(x_0)}{x - x_0} > 0, \quad \forall 0 < |x - x_0| < \delta.$$

而 $f''(x_0) = 0$ ，所以 $f''(x) \begin{cases} > 0, & x > x_0 \\ < 0, & x < x_0 \end{cases}$ ， $f(x) \begin{cases} \text{下凸}, & x > x_0 \\ \text{上凸}, & x < x_0 \end{cases}$ ， $(x_0, f(x_0))$ 是 $f(x)$ 的拐点。

8. 设 $f(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上二阶可导，存在 $\xi \in (a, b), s.t. f''(\xi) \neq 0$ 。证明： $\exists x_1, x_2 \in (a, b), s.t.$

$$\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = f'(\xi).$$

证明：不妨设 $f''(\xi) > 0$. 令 $F(x) = f(x) - f'(\xi)x$, 则 $F'(\xi) = 0$, $F''(\xi) = f''(\xi) > 0$, 即

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \xi} \frac{F'(x) - F'(\xi)}{x - \xi} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \xi} \frac{F'(x)}{x - \xi} > 0.$$

由极限的保序性, $\exists \delta > 0, s.t. \frac{F'(x)}{x - \xi} > 0, \forall 0 < |x - \xi| \leq \delta$. 于是,

当 $x \in (\xi - \delta, \xi)$ 时, $F'(x) < 0$, $F(x)$ 严格单调递减, $F(\xi - \delta) > F(\xi)$;

当 $x \in (\xi, \xi + \delta)$ 时, $F'(x) > 0$, $F(x)$ 严格单调递增, $F(\xi + \delta) > F(\xi)$ 。

不妨设 $F(\xi + \delta) > F(\xi - \delta) > F(\xi)$, 记 $x_1 = \xi - \delta$, 由介值定理, 存在 $x_2 \in (\xi, \xi + \delta), s.t.$

$F(x_2) = F(\xi - \delta) = F(x_1)$ 。于是

$$0 = F(x_2) - F(x_1) = f(x_2) - f(x_1) - f'(\xi)(x_2 - x_1),$$

$$\frac{f(x_2) - f(x_1)}{x_2 - x_1} = f'(\xi). \square$$