

左边 = 
$$V(k) = \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha\beta} \ln k + \frac{\ln(1 - \alpha\beta)}{1 - \beta} + \frac{\alpha\beta}{(1 - \beta)(1 - \alpha\beta)} \ln(\alpha\beta)$$



$$= u(f(k) - g(k)) + \beta \left\lfloor \frac{\pi}{1 - \alpha \beta} \ln g(k) + A \right\rfloor$$

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$$= \ln(1 - \alpha\beta) + \alpha \ln k + \beta \left[ \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha\beta} \left[ \ln \alpha\beta + \alpha \ln k \right] + k \right]$$

$$= \alpha \ln k + \frac{\alpha \beta}{1 - \alpha \beta} \alpha \ln k + \ln(1 - \alpha \beta) + \frac{\alpha \beta}{1 - \alpha \beta} \ln \alpha \beta + \beta A$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha\beta} \ln k + (1 - \beta)A + \beta A$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{1 - \alpha \beta} \ln k + A$$

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## 好题集锦

这一部分题目我忽略一些理论性的东西,特别是和一致收敛和次序交换有关的问题,很多比较显然我不加声明,有些则比较麻烦,我也不做证明,而注重的各种计算技巧和方法.这些题目都是我从各个数学论坛搜集来的,其中声明原创的题目,其解答都是由我本人给出的.未声明原创的题目则是由网友以及我的一些朋友给出的解答,感谢各位.如果有错误的地方,烦请大家指出,邮箱我标在了页眉部分.

例 0.1: 求极限

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n^3 \left( \tan \int_0^\pi \sqrt[n]{\sin x} dx + \sin \int_0^\pi \sqrt[n]{\sin x} dx \right).$$

**解:**[原创] 当  $x \to 0$  时,  $\tan x - \sin x \sim \frac{x^3}{2}$ , 于是

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n^3 \left( \tan \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt[n]{\sin x} dx + \sin \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt[n]{\sin x} dx \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} n^3 \left( \tan \int_0^{\pi} (\sqrt[n]{\sin x} - 1) dx - \sin \int_0^{\pi} (\sqrt[n]{\sin x} - 1) dx \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\left( n \int_0^{\pi} (\sqrt[n]{\sin x} - 1) dx \right)^3}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\left( \int_0^{\pi} \ln \sin x dx \right)^3}{2}$$

$$= -\frac{(\pi \ln 2)^3}{2}$$

其中

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n \int_0^\pi \left(\sqrt[n]{\sin x} - 1\right) \mathrm{d}x = \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sqrt[n]{\sin x} - 1}{1/n} \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^\pi \ln\left(\sin x\right) \mathrm{d}x = -\pi \ln 2$$

是一个比较常见的积分, 其中极限与积分次序的交换我没有声明, 其实可以直接用 Gamma 函数表示出那个积分再求极限, 留给读者.

例 0.2: 计算积分

$$I = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} \ln^2 \frac{x^2}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} dx.$$

$$I = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^2}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} \ln^2 \frac{x^2}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} \mathrm{d}x.$$

于是

$$\begin{split} I &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} \ln^2 \frac{x^2}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 1} \ln^2 \left( x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 1 \right) \mathrm{d}x \xrightarrow{t = x - \frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^2 (t^2 + 1)}{t^2 + 1} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln^2 \cos^2 u \mathrm{d}u = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln^2 \sin u \mathrm{d}u \end{split}$$

$$= \frac{\pi^3}{6} + 2\pi \ln^2 2.$$

其中最后一步利用  $\ln \sin x$  的 Fourier 级数  $\ln \sin x = -\ln 2 - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2kx}{k}$  (这个公式大家除了用 Fourier 级数的方法推出, 还可以利用复数法推出), 然后根据 Fourier 级数的逐项积分性质和三角函数的正交性质得

$$\begin{split} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln^2 \sin x \mathrm{d}x &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( -\ln 2 - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2kx}{k} \right)^2 \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( \ln^2 2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2 2kx}{k^2} \right) \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln^2 2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2kx}{2k^2} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln^2 2 + \frac{\pi}{4} \zeta \left( 2 \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln^2 2 + \frac{\pi^3}{24} \end{split}$$

例 0.3: 计算积分

$$\int_0^\infty \left( \sum_{n=0}^\infty (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n)!!} \right) \left( \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{x^{2n}}{((2n)!!)^2} \right) \mathrm{d}x$$

☜ 解:因为

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n)!!}\right) \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2}\right)^n \mathrm{d}x^2 = \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \mathrm{d}x^2$$

所以原积分

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(x^2)^n}{(2^2)^n (n!)^2} dx^2 = \int_0^\infty e^{-t} \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{t^n}{2^n (n!)^2} dt$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{2^n (n!)^2} = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{1}{2^n n!} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

例 0.4: 计算积分

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln\left(x + \sqrt{1 - x^2}\right)}{x} \mathrm{d}x$$

解: 考虑积分

$$I(t) = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln\left(tx + \sqrt{1 - x^2}\right)}{x} dx$$

那么

$$I(0) = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln\left(\sqrt{1-x^2}\right)}{x} dx$$

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right) = -\frac{\pi^2}{24}$$

而

$$I'(t) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{tx + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} d\theta = \int_0^\infty \frac{\cos \theta}{t \sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{1 + t^2} + \frac{t \ln t}{1 + t^2}$$

上式对 t 积分得

$$I(t) = \frac{\pi}{2} \arctan t + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + t^2) \ln t - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \frac{\ln(1 + x^2)}{x} dx + C$$

其中

$$C = I(0) = -\frac{\pi^2}{24}, I = I(1) = \frac{\pi^2}{8} + 0 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{24} - \frac{\pi^2}{24} = \frac{\pi^2}{16}$$

例 0.5: 计算不定积分

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}} \mathrm{d}x$$

ᅠ解:

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}} dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{\sqrt{\tan x} + 1} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{2u^2}{(1+u)(1+u^4)} du \quad \left(u = \sqrt{\tan x}\right)$$

$$= \int \left(\frac{1}{1+u} + \frac{-u^3 + u^2 + u - 1}{1+u^4}\right) dx$$

$$= \ln(1+u) - \frac{1}{4}\ln(1+u^4) + \int \frac{d\left(u + \frac{1}{u}\right)}{\left(u + \frac{1}{u}\right)^2 - 1} + \frac{1}{2}\int \frac{d(u^2)}{1 + (u^2)^2}$$

$$= \ln(1+u) - \frac{1}{4}\ln(1+u^4) + \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{u^2 - u + 1}{u^2 + u + 1}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\arctan u^2 + C$$

$$= \ln(1+\sqrt{\tan x}) - \frac{1}{4}\ln(1+\tan^2 x) + \frac{1}{2}\ln\left(\frac{\tan x - \sqrt{\tan x} + 1}{\tan x + \sqrt{\tan x} + 1}\right) + \frac{1}{2} + C$$

例 0.6: 计算不定积分

$$\int \left(\frac{\arctan x}{x - \arctan x}\right)^2 \mathrm{d}x.$$

☜ 解:

$$\int \left(\frac{\arctan x}{x - \arctan x}\right)^2 dx = \int \frac{t^2}{(\tan t - t)^2} \sec^2 t dt$$

$$= \int \frac{t^2}{(\sin t - t \cos t)^2} dt$$

$$= \int \left(-\frac{t}{\sin t}\right) \left(-\frac{t \sin t}{(\sin t - t \cos t)^2}\right) dt$$

$$= -\frac{t}{\sin t} \frac{1}{\sin t - t \cos t} + \int \frac{dt}{\sin^2 t}$$

$$= -\frac{(1 + \tan^2 t)t}{\tan t (\tan t - t)^2} - \frac{1}{\tan t} + C$$

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

$$= -\frac{1 + x \arctan x}{x - \arctan x} + C$$

例 0.7: 计算积分

$$I = \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-t} \cosh(a\sqrt{t})}{\sqrt{t}}$$

☜ 解:

$$\begin{split} I &= \int_0^\infty \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-t} \cosh(a\sqrt{t})}{\sqrt{t}} \\ &= 2 \int_0^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-t^2} \cosh\left(at\right) \mathrm{d}t = \int_0^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-t^2} \left(\mathrm{e}^{at} + \mathrm{e}^{-at}\right) \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \int_0^\infty \left(\mathrm{e}^{-t^2 + at} + \mathrm{e}^{-t^2 - at}\right) \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \int_0^\infty \mathrm{e}^{\frac{a^2}{4} - \left(t - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2} \mathrm{d}t + \int_0^\infty \mathrm{e}^{\frac{a^2}{4} - \left(t + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \mathrm{e}^{\frac{a^2}{4}} \left(\int_0^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-\left(t - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2} \mathrm{d}t + \int_0^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-\left(t + \frac{a}{2}\right)^2} \mathrm{d}t\right) \\ &= \mathrm{e}^{\frac{a^2}{4}} \left(\int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-x^2} \mathrm{d}x + \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-x^2} \mathrm{d}x\right) \\ &= \mathrm{e}^{\frac{a^2}{4}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-x^2} \mathrm{d}x + \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-x^2} \mathrm{d}x\right) \\ &= \mathrm{e}^{\frac{a^2}{4}} \int_{-\infty}^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-x^2} \mathrm{d}x = \sqrt{\pi} \mathrm{e}^{\frac{a^2}{4}} \end{split}$$

**例 0.8:** 设 a > b > 0, 计算积分

$$\int_0^\pi \ln(a + b\cos x) \mathrm{d}x.$$

**解:** 记  $I(b) = \int_0^{\pi} \ln(a + b \cos x) dx$ , 那么

$$\begin{split} I'(b) &= \int_0^\pi \frac{\cos x}{a + b \cos x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{b} - \frac{a}{b} \int_0^\pi \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{a + b \cos x} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{b} - \frac{2a}{b} \int_0^\infty \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(a + b) + (a - b)t^2} \quad (t = \tan(x/2)) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{b} - \frac{2a}{b} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{a - b}{a + b}}u\right) \bigg|_0^\infty \\ &= \frac{\pi}{b} - \frac{2a}{b} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{b} - \frac{\pi a}{b\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \end{split}$$

例 0.9: 计算积分

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt[n]{x^m (1-x)^{n-m}}}{(1+x)^3} dx.$$

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☜ 解:

$$\begin{split} I &= \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt[n]{x^m (1-x)^{n-m}}}{(1+x)^3} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x}{1+x}\right)^{\frac{m}{n}} \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x}\right)^{\frac{n-m}{n}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+x)^2} \\ &= 2^{-\frac{n+m}{n}} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{m}{n}} (1-t)^{\frac{n-m}{n}} \mathrm{d}t \quad \left(t = \frac{x}{1+x}\right) \\ &= \frac{2^{-\frac{n+m}{n}}}{\Gamma(3)} \Gamma\left(\frac{m+n}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{2n-m}{n}\right) \\ &= 2^{-\frac{n+m}{n}} \cdot \frac{m}{n} \frac{n-m}{n} \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(1-\frac{m}{n}\right) \\ &= 2^{-\frac{n+m}{n}} \cdot \frac{m(n-m)}{n^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{n}\right)} \end{split}$$

例 0.10:

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{3k+1} - \frac{1}{3} \ln n \right).$$

解: 首先有

$$\begin{split} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3k+1} &= 1 + \frac{1}{3} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left( \frac{1}{k+1/3} - \frac{1}{k} \right) \right) \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left( \frac{1}{k+1/3} - \frac{1}{k} \right) + \frac{1}{p} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k} - \ln n \right) + \frac{1}{3} \ln n \end{split}$$

于是

$$\begin{split} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3k+1} - \frac{1}{3} \ln n &= 1 + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left( \frac{1}{k+1/3} - \frac{1}{k} \right) + \frac{1}{p} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k} \right) \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left( \int_{0}^{1} x^{k+1/3-1} \mathrm{d}x - \int_{0}^{1} x^{k-1} \mathrm{d}x \right) + \frac{1}{3} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k} - \ln n \right) \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{3} \left( \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{1/3} - 1}{1 - x} \mathrm{d}x \right) + \frac{1}{3} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k} - \ln n \right) \\ &= 1 + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{1/3} - 1}{1 - x} \mathrm{d}x + \frac{1}{3} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k} - \ln n \right) \\ &= 1 - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2}}{x^{2} + x + 1} \mathrm{d}x + \frac{1}{3} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k} - \ln n \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi \sqrt{3}}{18} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 + \frac{1}{3} \left( \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{k} - \ln n \right) \end{split}$$

因此 
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \sum_{k=0}^{n} \frac{1}{3k+1} - \frac{1}{3} \ln n \right) = \frac{1}{3} \gamma + \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{18} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3.$$

**例 0.11:** 把方程  $\tan x = x$  的正根按从小到大顺序排成数列  $x_n$ ,求极限

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n^2 \sin(x_{n+1} - x_n)$$

**解:**[原创] 首先容易得到  $x_n \in \left((n-1)\pi, (n-1)\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ , 于是  $x_n - (n-1)\pi \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ , 故

$$x_n = \tan x_n = \tan(x_n - (n-1)\pi)$$

所以  $\arctan x_n = x_n - (n-1)\pi$ , 且  $x_n - (n-1)\pi \to \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,  $n \to \infty$ .

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n^2 \sin(x_{n+1} - x_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} x_n^2 \sin(\arctan x_{n+1} - \arctan x_n + \pi)$$

$$= -\lim_{n \to \infty} n^2 \pi^2 \sin\left[\arctan\left(\frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{1 + x_n x_{n+1}}\right)\right]$$

$$= -\lim_{n \to \infty} n^2 \pi^2 \frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{1 + x_n x_{n+1}} = -\lim_{n \to \infty} (x_{n+1} - x_n)$$

$$= -\lim_{n \to \infty} [x_{n+1} - n\pi - (x_n - (n-1)\pi)] - \pi$$

$$= -\pi.$$

**例 0.12:** 数列  $\{a_n\}$  定义为  $a_1=2$ ,  $a_2=8$ ,  $a_n=4a_{n-1}-a_{n-2}(n=2,3,\cdots)$ , 求和  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{arccot}(a_n^2)$ .

解: 利用递推式可得

$$a_n(4a_{n-1}) = a_{n-1}a_n$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n(a_n + a_{n-2}) = a_{n-1}(a_{n+1} + a_{n-1})$$

$$\Rightarrow a_n^2 - a_{n-1}a_{n+1} = a_{n-1}^2 - a_n a_{n-2}$$

根据上述递推关系可得, 对  $\forall n \geq 2$ ,

$$a_n^2 - a_{n-1}a_{n+1} = a_{n-1}^2 - a_na_{n-2} = \dots = a_2^2 - a_1a_3 = 4.$$

根据反余切公式  $\operatorname{arccot} a - \operatorname{arccot} b = \operatorname{arccot} \left( \frac{1+ab}{b-a} \right)$ 可得

$$\operatorname{arccot}\left(\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}\right) - \operatorname{arccot}\left(\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}\right) = \operatorname{arccot}\left(\frac{1 + \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \cdot \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}}{\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} - \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}}\right)$$

$$= \operatorname{arccot}\left[\frac{a_n(a_{n-1} + a_{n+1})}{a_n^2 - a_{n-1}a_{n+1}}\right]$$

$$= \operatorname{arccot}\left[\frac{a_n(4a_n)}{4}\right]$$

$$= \operatorname{arccot}a_n^2.$$

由特征根方法可得  $\{a_n\}$  的通项公式为  $a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[ (2 + \sqrt{3})^n - (2 - \sqrt{3})^n \right]$ ,于是

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{arccot}(a_n^2) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{arccot}(a_n^2)$$
$$= \operatorname{arccot} a_1^2 + \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=2}^n \left[ \operatorname{arccot} \left( \frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right) - \operatorname{arccot} \left( \frac{a_k}{a_{k-1}} \right) \right]$$

$$= \operatorname{arccot} a_1^2 + \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[ \operatorname{acrcot} \left( \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right) - \operatorname{acrcot} \left( \frac{a_2}{a_1} \right) \right]$$
$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \operatorname{arccot} \left( \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right) = \operatorname{arccot} (2 + \sqrt{3}) = \frac{\pi}{12}.$$

例 0.13: 计算积分

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{x^4}{1 - x^4} \arccos\left(\frac{2x}{1 + x^2}\right) \mathrm{d}x.$$

解:[原创]

$$\begin{split} & \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{x^4}{1 - x^4} \arccos\left(\frac{2x}{1 + x^2}\right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\tan^4 t}{1 - \tan^2 t} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right) \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\tan^4 t}{1 - \tan^2 t} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= -\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 + \tan^2 t) \mathrm{d}t + \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{1 - \tan^2 t} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} + \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2 \cos 2t} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\pi^2}{12} + \frac{\pi}{4} \ln\left(\frac{\sqrt{3} + 1}{\sqrt{3} - 1}\right). \end{split}$$

例 0.14: 求和

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n \left(1 + \sqrt[2^n]{2}\right)}.$$

解: 首先注意到

$$\frac{1}{2^n \left(\sqrt[2^n]{2}-1\right)} - \frac{1}{2^n \left(\sqrt[2^n]{2}+1\right)} = \frac{1}{2^{n-1} \left(\sqrt[2^{n-1}]{2}-1\right)}.$$

于是得到

$$\frac{1}{2^n \left(\sqrt[2^n]{2}+1\right)} = \left[\frac{1}{2^n \left(\sqrt[2^n]{2}-1\right)} - 1\right] - \left[\frac{1}{2^{n-1} \left(\sqrt[2^{n-1}]{2}-1\right)} - 1\right]$$

且当 n=1 时,

$$\frac{1}{2^{n-1} \left( \sqrt[2^{n-1}]{2} - 1 \right)} - 1 = 0.$$

因此可求得部分和

$$\sum_{n=1}^{m} \frac{1}{2^{n} \left(1 + \sqrt[2^{n}]{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{2^{m} \left(\sqrt[2^{m}]{2} - 1\right)} - 1.$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n \left(1 + \sqrt[2^n]{2}\right)} = \frac{1}{\ln 2} - 1.$$

**例 0.15:** 设  $f:[0,1]\to\mathbb{R}$  是连续函数, 且  $\int_0^1 f^3(x) dx = 0$ . 求证:

$$\int_0^1 f^4(x) dx \geqslant \frac{27}{4} \left( \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^4.$$

☞ 证明:令

$$I_n = \int_0^1 f^n(x) \mathrm{d}x$$

由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$I_2 \geqslant I_1^2$$

再由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\left(\int_{0}^{1} (r + f^{2}(x)) f(x) dx\right)^{2} \leqslant \int_{0}^{1} (r + f^{2}(x))^{2} dx \int_{0}^{1} f^{2}(x) dx$$

展开得到

$$r^2 I_1^2 \leqslant r^2 I_2 + 2r I_2^2 + I_2 I_4$$

也即

$$(I_1^2 - I_2)r^2 - 2I_2^2r - I_2I_4 \leqslant 0$$

于是上式左边的最大值也小于等于 0, 最大值在  $r = \frac{I_2^2}{I_1^2 - I_2}$  取到, 即满足

$$\frac{I_4^4}{I_1^2 - I_2} - \frac{2I_2^4}{I_1^2 - I_2} - I_2I_4 \leqslant 0$$

即

$$I_4 \geqslant \frac{I_2^3}{I_2 - I_1^2}$$

所以只要证明

$$\frac{I_2^3}{I_2 - I_1^2} \geqslant \frac{27}{4} I_1^4$$

注意到

$$(I_2 - I_1^2)I_1^4 = \frac{1}{2}(2I_2 - 2I_1^2)I_1^2 \cdot I_1^2 \leqslant \frac{4}{27}I_2^3$$

即

$$\frac{I_2^3}{I_2 - I_1^2} \geqslant \frac{27}{4} I_1^4$$

故有

$$\int_0^1 f^4(x) \mathrm{d}x \geqslant \frac{27}{4} \left( \int_0^1 f(x) \mathrm{d}x \right)^4.$$

**例 0.16:** 设函数  $f \in C(a, b)$  不恒为零,满足  $0 \le f(x) \le M$ , 试证明:

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x) dx\right)^2 \leqslant \left(\int_a^b f(x) \sin x dx\right)^2 + \left(\int_a^b f(x) \cos x dx\right)^2 + \frac{M^2(b-a)^4}{12}$$

☞ 证明:令

$$A = \left(\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx\right)^{2} = \iint_{D} f(x) f(y) dx dy$$

$$B = \left(\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \sin x dx\right)^{2} = \iint_{D} f(x) f(y) \sin x \sin y dx dy$$

$$C = \left(\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \cos x dx\right)^{2} = \iint_{D} f(x) f(y) \cos x \cos y dx dy$$

这里区域  $D = \{(x, y) | a \leqslant x \leqslant b, a \leqslant y \leqslant b\}.$ 

则有

$$B + C = \iint\limits_D f(x)f(y)(\sin x \sin y + \cos x \cos y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \iint\limits_D f(x)f(y)\cos(x-y) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

$$\begin{split} A - (B + C) &= \iint\limits_D f(x) f(y) [1 - \cos(x - y)] \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= 2 \iint\limits_D f(x) f(y) \sin^2\left(\frac{x - y}{2}\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &\leqslant \frac{M^2}{2} \iint\limits_D (x - y)^2 \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \frac{M^2}{2} \int_a^b \mathrm{d}x \int_a^b (x - y)^2 \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \frac{M^2(b - a)^4}{12} \end{split}$$

例 0.17: 计算积分

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan\sqrt{x^2 + 2}}{(x^2 + 1)\sqrt{x^2 + 2}} dx$$

☜ 解:

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\pi^2}{16} = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{(1+x^2)(1+y^2)} \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{1}{(1+x^2)(2+x^2+y^2)} + \frac{1}{(1+y^2)(2+x^2+y^2)} \right] \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x^2)(2+x^2+y^2)} \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{2+x^2}} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+x^2}} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{\pi}{2(1+x^2)\sqrt{2+x^2}} - \frac{\arctan \sqrt{2+x^2}}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{2+x^2}} \right] \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{6} - 2 \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x^2+2}}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+2}} \mathrm{d}x \\ &\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x^2+2}}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+2}} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{5}{96} \pi^2 \end{split}$$

例 0.18: 计算积分

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x^4 + (1 + 2\sqrt{2})x^2 + 1)(x^{100} - x^{98} + \dots + 1)} dx$$

解: 记

$$I = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{(x^4 + (1 + 2\sqrt{2})x^2 + 1)(x^{100} - x^{98} + \dots + 1)} dx$$

把x换成 $\frac{1}{x}$ 得

$$I = \int_0^\infty \frac{x^{102}}{(x^4 + (1 + 2\sqrt{2})x^2 + 1)(x^{100} - x^{98} + \dots + 1)} dx$$

注意到

$$x^{100} - x^{98} + \dots + 1 = \frac{1 + x^{102}}{1 + x^2}$$

于是

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{1 + x^2}{x^4 + (1 + 2\sqrt{2})x^2 + 1} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\infty \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 1 + 2\sqrt{2}} dx$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{2(1 + \sqrt{2})}$$

例 0.19: 求极限

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^{2017}} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{2k\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} x^{2016} \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx$$

**解:** 由推广的积分第一中值定理,对每个正整数 n,  $\exists \theta_n \in (0,1)$  使得

$$\int_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi} x^{2016} \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx = ((2n+\theta_n)\pi)^{2016} \int_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi} \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx$$

由此得

$$\int_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi} x^{2016} \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$= \left( (2n\pi)^{2016} + o(n^{2016}) \right) \int_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi} \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$= \left( (2n\pi)^{2016} + o(n^{2016}) \right) \left( \frac{\cos 5x}{80} - \frac{\cos 3x}{48} - \frac{\cos x}{8} \right) \Big|_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi}$$

$$= \frac{4}{15} \left( (2n\pi)^{2016} + o(n^{2016}) \right) \quad n \to \infty$$

另外

$$(2n+1)^{2017} - (2n-1)^{2017} = 4034(2n)^{2016} + o(n^{2016}) \quad n \to \infty$$

于是由 Stolz 定理得

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^{2017}} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{2k\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} x^{2016} \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\int_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi} x^{2016} \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx}{(2n+1)^{2017} - (2n-1)^{2017}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{30510} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(2n\pi)^{2016} + o(n^{2016})}{(2n)^{2016} + o(n^{2016})}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi^{2016}}{30510}$$

更一般的结果是

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{(2n-1)^{p+1}}\sum_{k=0}^{n-1}\int_{2k\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi}x^p\sin^3x\cos^2x\mathrm{d}x=\frac{2\pi^p}{15(p+1)}.$$

例 0.20: 求和

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+3} - \dots \right)^2$$

解: 首先注意到

$$\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+3} - \dots = \int_0^1 (x^n - x^{n+1} + x^{n+2} - \dots) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx$$

于是可得

$$\begin{split} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+3} - \cdots \right)^2 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left( \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{x+1} \mathrm{d}x \right) \left( \int_0^1 \frac{y^n}{y+1} \mathrm{d}y \right) \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+y)} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (xy)^n \right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+y)(1-xy)} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} \left( \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+y)(1-xy)} \mathrm{d}y \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} \left( \frac{\ln 2 - \ln(1-x)}{1+x} \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \left( \frac{(1-x)\ln(1-x)}{2(1+x)} + \frac{\ln(1+x)}{2} - \frac{\ln 2}{1+x} \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \ln 2 \end{split}$$

**例 0.21:** 设 f(x) 是连续实值函数, 且满足

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x f(x) dx = \dots = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} f(x) dx = 1$$

证明:

$$\int_0^1 f^2(x) \mathrm{d}x \geqslant n^2$$

解: 考虑多项式

$$P(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \dots + a_{n-1} x^{n-1}$$

如果多项式 P(x) 也满足上面的条件, 那么

$$\int_0^1 P^2(x) dx = a_0 + a_1 + \dots + a_{n-1}$$

为了求出系数  $a_i$ , 再次利用条件

$$\int_0^1 x^k P(x) dx = 1 \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n - 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{a_0}{k+1} + \frac{a_1}{k+2} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{k+n} = 1 \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n - 1$$

设

$$H(x) = \frac{a_0}{x+1} + \frac{a_1}{x+2} + \dots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{x+n}$$

则显然有

$$H(0) = H(1) = \cdots = H(n-1) = 0$$

于是

$$H(x) = \frac{Ax(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-n+1)}{(x+1)(x+2)\cdots(x+n)}$$

对比系数可得 A = -1 以及

$$a_k = (-1)^{n-k+1} \frac{(n+k)!}{(k!)^2(n-k+1)!}$$
  $k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$ 

用数学归纳法可以证明

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a_k = n^2$$

所以, 多项式 P(x) 满足上面的性质, 则

$$\int_0^1 P^2(x) dx = a_0 + a_1 + \dots + a_{n-1} = n^2$$

取满足以上条件的多项式 P(x), 由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\int_0^1 P^2(x) dx \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx \ge \left( \int_0^1 P(x) f(x) dx \right)^2 = n^4$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx \ge n^2.$$

例 0.22: 求和

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sinh\left(2^n\right)}.$$

☜ 解:

$$\begin{split} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sinh{(2^n)}} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\mathrm{e}^{2^n} - \mathrm{e}^{-2^n}} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\mathrm{e}^{2^n} \left(1 - \mathrm{e}^{-2 \cdot 2^n}\right)} \\ &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-2^n} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-2 \cdot 2^n \cdot k} \\ &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-(2k+1) \cdot 2^n} \\ &= 2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-2m} = \frac{2}{\mathrm{e}^2 - 1}. \end{split}$$

**例 0.23:** 设 f(x) 是 [0,1] 上的 n 阶连续可微函数,满足  $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f^{(i)}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$ ,其中 i 是不超过 n 的偶数,证明

$$\left(\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx\right)^{2} \leqslant \frac{1}{(2n+1) 4^{n} (n!)^{2}} \int_{0}^{1} \left(f^{(n)}(x)\right)^{2} dx.$$

**解:** 如果  $g \in C^n([0,1])$ , 则对任意  $a \in (0,1)$ , 由分部积分可得

$$\int_0^a g(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^i a^{i+1} g^{(i)}(a)}{(i+1)!} + \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int_0^a x^n g^{(n)}(x) dx$$

因此

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^{i} f^{(i)}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2^{i+1} (i+1)!} + \frac{(-1)^{n}}{n!} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{n} f^{(n)}(x) dx$$

以及

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(1-x) dx \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^{i} f^{(i)}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2^{i+1} (i+1)!} + \frac{1}{n!} \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{n} f^{(n)}(1-x) dx$$

由于  $f^{(i)}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$ , 其中 i 是小于 n 的偶数, 于是

$$\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} f(x) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{n!} \left( \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{n} f^{(n)}(x) dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{n} f^{(n)}(1 - x) dx \right)$$

最后由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\begin{split} \left(\int_{0}^{1} f\left(x\right) \mathrm{d}x\right)^{2} &\leqslant \frac{2}{(n!)^{2}} \left[ \left(\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{n} f^{(n)}\left(x\right) \mathrm{d}x\right)^{2} + \left(\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{n} f^{(n)}\left(1-x\right) \mathrm{d}x\right)^{2} \right] \\ &\leqslant \left[\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{2n} \mathrm{d}x \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(f^{(n)}\left(x\right)\right)^{2} \mathrm{d}x + \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{2n} \mathrm{d}x \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(f^{(n)}\left(1-x\right)\right)^{2} \mathrm{d}x \right] \\ &\leqslant \frac{1}{(2n+1) 4^{n} \left(n!\right)^{2}} \int_{0}^{1} \left(f^{(n)}\left(x\right)\right)^{2} \mathrm{d}x. \end{split}$$

**例 0.24:** 设 f 是 [0,1] 上二阶连续可导的实值函数,满足  $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)=0$ ,证明

$$\int_{0}^{1} (f''(x))^{2} dx \geqslant 320 \left( \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx \right)^{2}.$$

☞ 证明: 利用 Taylor 公式可得

$$f\left(x\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{x} f''\left(t\right)\left(x - t\right) dt$$

由于  $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$ ,于是有

$$\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left( \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{x} f''(t) (x - t) dt \right) dx$$

$$= \int_{x=0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{t=x}^{\frac{1}{2}} f''(t) (t - x) dt dx + \int_{x=\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \int_{t=\frac{1}{2}}^{x} f''(t) (x - t) dt dx$$

$$= \int_{t=0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{x=0}^{t} f''(t) (t - x) dx dt + \int_{t=\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \int_{x=t}^{x} f''(t) (x - t) dx dt$$

$$= \int_{t=0}^{\frac{1}{2}} f''(t) \left[ -\frac{(t - x)^{2}}{2} \right]_{x=0}^{t} dt + \int_{t=\frac{1}{2}}^{1} f''(t) \left[ \frac{(x - t)^{2}}{2} \right]_{x=t}^{1} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{t=0}^{\frac{1}{2}} f''(t) t^{2} dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{t=\frac{1}{2}}^{1} f''(t) (1 - t)^{2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{t=0}^{1} f''(t) h(t) dt$$

其中

$$h(t) = \begin{cases} t^2, & t \in [0, \frac{1}{2}] \\ (1-t)^2, & t \in [\frac{1}{2}, 1] \end{cases}$$

因此由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\left(\int_{0}^{1} f\left(x\right) dx\right)^{2} \leqslant \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} \left(h\left(t\right)\right)^{2} dt \int_{0}^{1} \left(f''\left(t\right)\right)^{2} dt = \frac{1}{320} \int_{0}^{1} \left(f''\left(t\right)\right)^{2} dt$$

**例 0.25:** 设 f 是 [0,1] 上的连续非负函数,证明

$$\int_{0}^{1} f^{3}(x) dx \ge 4 \left( \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} f(x) dx \right) \left( \int_{0}^{1} x f^{2}(x) dx \right)$$

**证明:** 这里我们证明一个更一般的结论: 设 f, g 是 [0, 1] 上的连续非负函数, a 和 b 是非负实数, 则

$$\int_{0}^{1} f^{a+b}(x) dx \int_{0}^{1} g^{a+b}(x) dx \ge \left( \int_{0}^{1} f^{a}(x) g^{b}(x) dx \right) \left( \int_{0}^{1} f^{b}(x) g^{a}(x) dx \right)$$

设 A, B 是非负实数, 则

$$(A^a - B^a)(A^b - B^b) \geqslant 0$$

这就意味着

$$A^{a+b} + B^{a+b} \geqslant A^a B^b + A^b B^a$$

令 A = f(x)g(y), B = f(y)g(x), 并在  $[0,1] \times [0,1]$  上积分,我们有

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left( \int_{0}^{1} \left[ f\left(x\right) g\left(y\right) \right]^{a+b} \mathrm{d}x \right) \mathrm{d}y + \int_{0}^{1} \left( \int_{0}^{1} \left[ f\left(y\right) g\left(x\right) \right]^{a+b} \mathrm{d}x \right) \mathrm{d}y$$

$$\geqslant \int_{0}^{1} \left( \int_{0}^{1} \left( f\left(x\right) g\left(y\right) \right)^{a} \left( f\left(y\right) g\left(x\right) \right)^{b} \mathrm{d}x \right) \mathrm{d}y + \int_{0}^{1} \left( \int_{0}^{1} \left( f\left(x\right) g\left(y\right) \right)^{b} \left( f\left(y\right) g\left(x\right) \right)^{a} \mathrm{d}x \right) \mathrm{d}y$$

也就是

$$\begin{split} &\left(\int_{0}^{1}f^{a+b}\left(x\right)\mathrm{d}x\right)\left(\int_{0}^{1}g^{a+b}\left(y\right)\mathrm{d}y\right)+\left(\int_{0}^{1}f^{a+b}\left(y\right)\mathrm{d}y\right)\left(\int_{0}^{1}g^{a+b}\left(x\right)\mathrm{d}x\right)\\ \geqslant &\left(\int_{0}^{1}f^{a}\left(x\right)g^{b}\left(x\right)\mathrm{d}x\right)\left(\int_{0}^{1}f^{a}\left(y\right)g^{b}\left(y\right)\mathrm{d}y\right)+\left(\int_{0}^{1}f^{a}\left(y\right)g^{b}\left(y\right)\mathrm{d}y\right)\left(\int_{0}^{1}f^{a}\left(x\right)g^{b}\left(x\right)\mathrm{d}x\right) \end{split}$$

得证, 那么在待证式中取 g(x) = x, a = 2, b = 1 即可.

**例 0.26:** 设 f 是 [0,1] 上的非负函数,证明

$$\frac{3}{4} \left( \int_0^1 f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right)^2 \le \frac{1}{16} + \int_0^1 f^3(x) \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

**☞ 证明:** 首先注意到对  $t \ge 0$  有

$$t^{3} - \frac{3}{4}t^{2} + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{(4t+1)(2t-1)^{2}}{16} \ge 0$$

由于 f 是非负函数,则

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left( f^{3}(x) - \frac{3}{4} f^{2}(x) + \frac{1}{16} \right) dx \ge 0$$

那么由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\int_{0}^{1} f^{3}(x) dx + \frac{1}{6} \ge \frac{3}{4} \int_{0}^{1} f^{2}(x) dx \ge \frac{3}{4} \left( \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx \right)^{2}$$

例 0.27: 求极限

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n^2 \int_{((n+1)!)^{-1/(n+1)}}^{((n)!)^{-1/n}} \Gamma(nx) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

**解:** 我们将证明如果 f 是 (a,b) 上的实值连续函数且  $e \in (a,b)$ ,则

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n^2 \int_{((n+1)!)^{-1/(n+1)}}^{((n)!)^{-1/n}} f(nx) dx = ef(e)$$

令  $b_n = n(n!)^{-1/n}$ ,  $a_n = n((n+1)!)^{-1/(n+1)}$ , 那么由积分平均值定理可得

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n^2 \int_{((n+1)!)^{-1/(n+1)}}^{((n)!)^{-1/n}} f(nx) dx = n \int_{a_n}^{b_n} f(t) dt = n (b_n - a_n) f(t_n)$$

对某个  $t_n \in (a_n, b_n)$  成立. 再由 Stirling 公式得

$$\ln(n!) = n \ln n - n + \frac{1}{2} \ln n + \ln \sqrt{2\pi} + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

因此

$$b_n = ne^{-\frac{\ln(n!)}{n}} = e - \frac{e \ln n}{2n} - \frac{e \ln \sqrt{2\pi}}{n} + O\left(\frac{\ln^2 n}{n^2}\right)$$
$$b_n - a_n = b_n - \frac{nb_{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{e}{n} + O\left(\frac{\ln n}{n^2}\right) = e$$

也就意味着

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} b_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \lim_{n\to\infty} t_n = e$$

再由 f 在 e 处的连续性

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n \left( b_n - a_n \right) f \left( t_n \right) = e f \left( e \right)$$

而这里的话,  $\Gamma$  函数是  $(0, +\infty)$  上的实值连续函数, 因而极限是  $e\Gamma(e)$ .

例 0.28: 计算二重积分

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos\left(x + y\right)}{2 - \cos x - \cos y} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

解:[原创] 首先有

$$\frac{1-\cos\left(x+y\right)}{2-\cos x-\cos y}=\frac{1-\cos\left(x+y\right)}{2-2\cos\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right)\cos\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)}$$

作二重积分换元 x=u+v,y=u-v,则  $\left|\frac{\partial\left(x,y\right)}{\partial\left(u,v\right)}\right|=2$ ,于是积分域变为正方形  $(u,v):-\pi\leqslant u\pm v\leqslant\pi$ ,由对称性

$$\begin{split} I &= 4 \int \int \int \frac{1-\cos 2u}{1-\cos u \cos v} \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v \\ &= 4 \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{1-\cos 2u}{\cos u} \int_0^{\pi^{-u}} \frac{\mathrm{d}v}{\sec u - \cos v} \right) \mathrm{d}u \\ &= 4 \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{1-\cos 2u}{\cos u} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\sec^2 u - 1}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{\sec u + 1}{\sec u - 1}} \tan \frac{v}{2}\right) \Big|_{v=0}^{\pi^{-u}} \right) \mathrm{d}u \\ &= 16 \int_0^\pi \sin u \arctan\left(\cot^2\left(\frac{u}{2}\right)\right) \mathrm{d}u \\ &= 64 \int_0^\infty \frac{w}{(1+w^2)^2} \arctan\left(w^2\right) \mathrm{d}w \quad \left(w = \cot\left(\frac{u}{2}\right)\right) \\ &= 32 \int_0^\infty \frac{\arctan t}{(1+t)^2} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= 8\pi \end{split}$$

例 0.29: 求和

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2n-1}}{2n+1} \left( \frac{(n-1)!}{(2n-1)!!} \right)^2$$

## 解:[原创] 首先我们有

$$\begin{split} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2n-1}}{2n+1} \left( \frac{(n-1)!}{(2n-1)!!} \right)^2 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n+1} \left( \frac{(2n-2)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right)^2 \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n+1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n-1} x \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n-1} y \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n+1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n-1} x \sin^{2n-1} y \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \end{split}$$

利用对数函数的幂级数公式不难得到

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \sin^{2n-1} x \sin^{2n-1} y}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \sin^2 y} \left( \ln \frac{1+\sin x \sin y}{1-\sin x \sin y} - 2 \sin x \sin y \right)$$

考虑参变量积分

$$I\left(a\right) = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^{2} y} \left( \ln \frac{1 + a \sin y}{1 - a \sin y} - 2a \sin y \right) \mathrm{d}y \quad |a| < 1$$

则可得

$$\begin{split} I(0) &= 0 \\ I'(a) &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin y} \left( \frac{1}{1 + a \sin y} + \frac{1}{1 - a \sin y} - 2 \right) \mathrm{d}y \\ &= 2a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin y}{1 - a^2 \sin^2 y} \mathrm{d}y = 2a^2 \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1 - a^2 \left( 1 - t^2 \right)} \quad (t = \cos y) \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{t^2 + (1 - a^2)/a^2} = \frac{2a}{\sqrt{1 - a^2}} \arctan \frac{a}{\sqrt{1 - a^2}} \end{split}$$

那么

$$I(\sin x) = \int_0^{\sin x} \frac{2a}{\sqrt{1 - a^2}} \arctan \frac{a}{\sqrt{1 - a^2}} da = 2 \int_0^x u \sin u du \quad (a = \sin u)$$
$$= 2 (\sin x - x \cos x)$$

于是

$$\begin{split} S &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \sin^2 y} \left( \ln \frac{1 + \sin x \sin y}{1 - \sin x \sin y} - 2 \sin x \sin y \right) \mathrm{d}y \right] \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{I \left( \sin x \right)}{\sin^2 x} \mathrm{d}x = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\sin^2 x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= -2 \left( \sin x - x \cos \right) \cot x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \mathrm{d} \left( \sin x \right) = \pi - 2 \end{split}$$

例 0.30: 计算二重积分

$$I = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{\cos(x - y) - \cos x}{y} dy dx$$

解:[原创] 考虑参变量积分

$$I(t) = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{\cos(x - ty) - \cos x}{y} dy dx$$

则

$$\begin{split} I(0) &= 0 \\ I'(t) &= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \sin(x - ty) \, \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x} \left( \frac{1}{t} \cos(x - ty) \Big|_{y=0}^{y=x} \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_0^\infty \frac{\cos(1 - t) x - \cos x}{tx} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= -\frac{\ln(1 - t)}{t} \end{split}$$

上面最后一步我们利用了 Frullani 积分公式,于是

$$\begin{split} I &= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{\cos{(x-y)} - \cos{x}}{y} \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}x \\ &= -\int_0^1 \frac{\ln{(1-t)}}{t} \mathrm{d}t = \int_0^1 \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{t^{k-1}}{k} \mathrm{d}t = \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \end{split}$$

 $\mathbf{M0.31}$ : 设函数  $f:[0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$  是连续可微函数, 证明不等式

$$\int_{0}^{1} [f'(x)]^{2} dx \ge 12 \left( \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx - 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx \right)^{2}$$

☞ 证明: 利用 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ f'(x) \right]^{2} dx \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{2} dx \ge \left( \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x f'(x) dx \right)^{2} = \left[ \frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx \right]^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[ f'(x) \right]^{2} dx \ge 24 \left[ \frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx \right]^{2}$$

再利用 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \left[ f'(x) \right]^{2} dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} (1 - x)^{2} dx \geqslant \left[ -\frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} f(x) dx \right]^{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \left[ f'(x) \right]^{2} dx \geqslant 24 \left[ -\frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} f(x) dx \right]^{2}$$

两式相加, 利用不等式  $2(a^2 + b^2) \ge (a + b)^2$  得

$$\int_{10}^{1} \left[ f'(x) \right]^{2} dx \ge 24 \left[ \left( \frac{1}{2} f\left( \frac{1}{2} \right) - \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx \right)^{2} + \left( -\frac{1}{2} f\left( \frac{1}{2} \right) + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} f(x) dx \right)^{2} \right]$$

$$\geqslant 12 \left( \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx - 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx \right)^{2}$$

特别地, 当  $\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx = 0$  时, 我们有

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left[ f'\left(x\right) \right]^{2} \mathrm{d}x \geqslant 12 \left( \int_{0}^{1} f\left(x\right) \mathrm{d}x \right)^{2}.$$

**例 0.32:** 设  $H_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$ ,求和

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{H_{n+2}}{n(n+2)}$$

解:[原创] 首先注意到

$$H_{n+2} = \sum_{k=1}^{n+2} \frac{1}{k} = \int_0^1 \sum_{k=0}^n x^k dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1 - x^{n+2}}{1 - x} dx$$

于是

$$\begin{split} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{H_{n+2}}{n\left(n+2\right)} &= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1-x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1-x^{n+2}}{n\left(n+2\right)} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1-x} \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^{2}}{4} - 2\left(1-x^{2}\right) \ln\left(1-x\right)\right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{x+3}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\left(1+x\right) \ln\left(1-x\right)\right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{7}{4} \end{split}$$

例 0.33: 求和

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\arctan\left(\sinh n\right)\cdot\arctan\left(\frac{\sinh 1}{\cosh n}\right)$$

解:[原创]注意到

$$\begin{split} \arctan\left(\sinh n\right) &= \arctan\left(\frac{\mathrm{e}^n - \mathrm{e}^{-n}}{2}\right) = \arctan\left(\frac{\mathrm{e}^n - \mathrm{e}^{-n}}{1 + \mathrm{e}^n \cdot \mathrm{e}^{-n}}\right) \\ &= \arctan\left(\mathrm{e}^n\right) - \arctan\left(\mathrm{e}^{-n}\right) = 2\arctan\left(\mathrm{e}^n\right) - \frac{\pi}{2} \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \arctan\left(\frac{\sinh 1}{\cosh n}\right) &= \arctan\left(\frac{\mathrm{e}-\mathrm{e}^{-1}}{\mathrm{e}^n+\mathrm{e}^{-n}}\right) = \arctan\left(\frac{\mathrm{e}^{n+1}-\mathrm{e}^{n-1}}{1+\mathrm{e}^{n+1}\cdot\mathrm{e}^{n-1}}\right) \\ &= \arctan\left(\mathrm{e}^{n+1}\right) - \arctan\left(\mathrm{e}^{n-1}\right) \end{split}$$

因此

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\arctan\left(\sinh n\right)\cdot\arctan\left(\frac{\sinh 1}{\cosh n}\right)$$

$$\begin{split} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[ 2 \arctan\left(\mathbf{e}^{n}\right) - \frac{\pi}{2} \right] \left[ \arctan\left(\mathbf{e}^{n+1}\right) - \arctan\left(\mathbf{e}^{n-1}\right) \right] \\ &= 2 \left[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \arctan\left(\mathbf{e}^{n}\right) \arctan\left(\mathbf{e}^{n+1}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \arctan\left(\mathbf{e}\right) \right] \\ &- \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \arctan\left(\mathbf{e}^{n}\right) + \arctan\left(\mathbf{e}^{n+1}\right) \right) - \frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan\left(\mathbf{e}\right) \right] \\ &= 2 \left( \frac{\pi^{2}}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \arctan\left(\mathbf{e}\right) \right) - \frac{\pi}{2} \left( \frac{3}{4} \pi - \arctan\left(\mathbf{e}\right) \right) = \frac{\pi^{2}}{8} \end{split}$$

**例 0.34**: 设r是一个整数,求和

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \arctan\left(\frac{\sinh r}{\cosh n}\right)$$

解: 首先有

$$\arctan\left(\frac{\sinh r}{\cosh n}\right) = \arctan\left(\frac{\mathrm{e}^r - \mathrm{e}^{-r}}{\mathrm{e}^n + \mathrm{e}^{-n}}\right) = \arctan\left(\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-(n-r)} - \mathrm{e}^{-(n+r)}}{1 + \mathrm{e}^{-2n}}\right)$$
$$= \arctan\left(\mathrm{e}^{-(n-r)}\right) - \arctan\left(\mathrm{e}^{-(n+r)}\right)$$

不失一般性,不妨设 $r \ge 0$ ,我们有

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \arctan\left(\frac{\sinh r}{\cosh n}\right)$$

$$= 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \arctan\left(\frac{\sinh r}{\cosh n}\right) + \arctan\left(\sinh r\right)$$

$$= 2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\arctan\left(e^{-(n-r)}\right) - \arctan\left(e^{-(n+r)}\right)\right) + \arctan\left(e^{r}\right) - \arctan\left(e^{-r}\right)$$

$$= 2\sum_{m\geqslant 1-r} \arctan\left(e^{-m}\right) - 2\sum_{m\geqslant 1+r} \arctan\left(e^{-m}\right) + \arctan\left(e^{r}\right) - \arctan\left(e^{-r}\right)$$

$$= 2\sum_{1-r\leqslant m\le r} \arctan\left(e^{-m}\right) + \arctan\left(e^{r}\right) - \arctan\left(e^{-r}\right)$$

$$= 2\sum_{1-r\leqslant m\le r} \arctan\left(e^{-m}\right) + \arctan\left(e^{r}\right) - \arctan\left(e^{-r}\right)$$

$$= 2\sum_{1\leqslant m\leqslant r} \arctan\left(e^{m}\right) - \arctan\left(e^{m}\right) - \arctan\left(e^{-r}\right)$$

$$= 2\sum_{1\leqslant m\leqslant r} \left[\arctan\left(e^{m}\right) + \arctan\left(e^{-m}\right)\right] + 2\arctan\left(1\right) - \arctan\left(e^{r}\right) - \arctan\left(e^{-r}\right)$$

$$= 2\sum_{1\leqslant m\leqslant r} \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi r$$

例 0.35: 求和

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{arcsinh} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n+2}+2} + \sqrt{2^{n+1}+2}} \right)$$

解: 记

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n+2} + 2} + \sqrt{2^{n+1} + 2}}, \qquad b_n = \frac{\sqrt{2^b + 1} - \sqrt{3}}{2^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}$$

不难得到

$$b_{n+1}\sqrt{1+b_n^2} - b_n\sqrt{1+b_{n+1}^2} = a_n$$

根据基本性质

$$\operatorname{arcsinh}\left(x\sqrt{1+y^2}-y\sqrt{1+x^2}\right)=\operatorname{arcsinh}\left(x\right)-\operatorname{arcsinh}\left(y\right)$$

我们得到

$$\sum_{n=1}^{N} \operatorname{arcsinh}(a_n) = \sum_{n=1}^{N} \left(\operatorname{arcsinh}(b_{n+1}) - \operatorname{arcsinh}(b_n)\right) = \operatorname{arcsinh}(b_{N+1}) - \operatorname{arcsinh}(b_1)$$

现在  $b_1 = 0, b_{N+1} \to \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ , 因此

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{arcsinh}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n+2}+2}+\sqrt{2^{n+1}+2}}\right) = \lim_{N \to \infty} \operatorname{arcsinh}\left(b_{N+1}\right) = \operatorname{arcsinh}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right) = \frac{\ln\left(2+\sqrt{3}\right)}{2}$$

例 0.36: 求和

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{16^n}{(2n+1)^2 n^2 \binom{2n}{n}^2}$$

解:[原创] 首先有

$$\begin{split} \frac{16^n}{(2n+1)^2 n^2 \binom{2n}{n}^2} &= \frac{16^n}{(2n+1)^2 n^2} \left[ \frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{16^n}{(2n+1)^2 n^2} \left[ \frac{n!}{(2n-1)!! \cdot 2^n} \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{2}{n (2n+1)} \cdot \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \cdot \frac{(2n-2)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \\ &= \frac{2}{n (2n+1)} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} x \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n-1} y \mathrm{d}y \end{split}$$

记

$$I(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2n+1}}{n(2n+1)} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} x dx \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n-1} y dy$$

则

$$\begin{split} I'\left(t\right) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2n}}{n} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} x \mathrm{d}x \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n-1} y \mathrm{d}y \\ &= - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin y} \ln\left(1 - t^{2} \sin^{2} x \sin^{2} y\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \end{split}$$

于是

$$S = -2 \int_0^1 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin y} \ln \left( 1 - t^2 \sin^2 x \sin^2 y \right) dy dx dt$$

考虑

$$f(u) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin y} \ln\left(1 - u\sin^2 y\right) dy$$

则

$$f'(u) = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin y}{1 - u \sin^2 y} dy = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{u - u^2}} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{u}{1 - u}}$$

于是

$$\begin{split} S &= 2 \int_0^1 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{t^2 \sin^2 x} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{u - u^2}} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{u}{1 - u}} \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}t \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \arctan^2 \left( \sqrt{\frac{u}{1 - u}} \right) \Big|_{u = 0}^{t^2 \sin^2 x} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}t \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \arctan^2 \left( \frac{t \sin x}{\sqrt{1 - t^2 \sin^2 x}} \right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}t \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^x z^2 \cos z \mathrm{d}z \mathrm{d}x \quad \left( t = \frac{\sin z}{\sin x} \right) \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( 2x \cos x + x^2 \sin x - 2 \sin x \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 4\pi - 12 \end{split}$$

例 0.37: 计算积分

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x \ln \left(\frac{\ln 2 - \ln(1 + 2x)}{\ln 2 - \ln(1 - 2x)}\right)}{3 + 4x^2} dx$$

解:[原创] 首先有

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x \ln\left(\frac{\ln 2 - \ln(1 + 2x)}{\ln 2 - \ln(1 - 2x)}\right)}{3 + 4x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x \ln\left(\frac{\ln 2 - \ln(1 + x)}{\ln 2 - \ln(1 - x)}\right)}{3 + x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x}{3 + x^{2}} \ln\left(\frac{\ln \frac{1 + x}{2}}{\ln \frac{1 - x}{2}}\right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{x}{3 + x^{2}} \ln\left(\frac{\ln \frac{1 + x}{2}}{\ln \frac{1 - x}{2}}\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x}{3 + x^{2}} \ln\left(\frac{\ln \frac{1 + x}{2}}{\ln \frac{1 - x}{2}}\right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \left[\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x}{3 + x^{2}} \ln\left(\left|\ln \frac{1 + x}{2}\right|\right) dx\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{0}^{1} \frac{2t - 1}{3 + (2t - 1)^{2}} \ln\left(-\ln t\right) dx\right] = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{(2t - 1) \ln\left(-\ln t\right)}{t^{2} - t + 1} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{1} \ln\left(-\ln t\right) d\left(\ln \left(t^{2} - t + 1\right)\right) \quad (x = 2t - 1)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln \left(t^{2} - t + 1\right)}{t \ln t} dt = \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\ln \left(e^{-2s} - e^{-s} + 1\right)}{s} ds \quad (t = e^{-s})$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\ln \left(1 + e^{-3s}\right) - \ln \left(1 + e^{-s}\right)}{s} ds$$

考虑参数积分  $I(a,b) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln\left(1 + e^{-as}\right) - \ln\left(1 + e^{-bs}\right)}{s} ds$ , 则 I(b,b) = 0,

$$I_{a}'\left(a,b\right) = -\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-as}}{1 + \mathrm{e}^{-as}} \mathrm{d}s = -\frac{1}{a} \ln 2$$

于是

$$I(a,b) = -\ln 2 \int_{b}^{a} \frac{1}{u} du = -\ln 2 \ln \frac{a}{b}$$

原积分 
$$I = \frac{1}{8}I(3,1) = -\frac{1}{8}\ln 2\ln 3$$
.

Ш

**例 0.38:** 设  $f(x):(1,+\infty)\to\mathbb{R}$ , 且是连续可导的函数, 满足

$$f(x) \le x^2 \ln x$$
,  $f'(x) > 0$ ,  $x \in (1, +\infty)$ .

证明: 积分  $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{f'(x)} dx$  发散.

**证明:**[原创] 如果 f'(x) 有界, 结论显然成立, 不妨设 f'(x) 无界, 这时 f(x) 单调趋于  $+\infty$ . 对  $\forall A>0$ ,由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\left(\int_{\mathrm{e}^{A/2}}^{\mathrm{e}^A} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{f'\left(x\right)}\right) \left(\int_{\mathrm{e}^{A/2}}^{\mathrm{e}^A} \frac{f'\left(x\right)}{x^2 \ln^2 x} \mathrm{d}x\right) \geqslant \left(\int_{\mathrm{e}^{A/2}}^{\mathrm{e}^A} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln x}\right)^2 = \ln^2 2$$

由  $f(x) \leqslant x^2 \ln x$  得  $f(e^x) \leqslant xe^{2x}$ , 因此

$$\begin{split} \int_{\mathbf{e}^{\frac{A}{2}}}^{\mathbf{e}^{A}} \frac{f'\left(x\right)}{x^{2} \ln^{2} x} \mathrm{d}x &= \int_{\frac{A}{2}}^{A} \frac{f'\left(\mathbf{e}^{t}\right) \mathbf{e}^{t}}{t^{2} \mathbf{e}^{2t}} \mathrm{d}t = \int_{\frac{A}{2}}^{A} \frac{\mathrm{d}\left[f\left(\mathbf{e}^{t}\right)\right]}{t^{2} \mathbf{e}^{2t}} \\ &= \frac{f\left(\mathbf{e}^{t}\right)}{t^{2} \mathbf{e}^{2t}} \bigg|_{\frac{A}{2}}^{A} + \int_{\frac{A}{2}}^{A} \frac{2t^{2} \mathbf{e}^{-2t} + 2t \mathbf{e}^{-2t}}{t^{4}} f\left(\mathbf{e}^{t}\right) \mathrm{d}t \\ &\leqslant \frac{f\left(\mathbf{e}^{A}\right)}{A^{2} \mathbf{e}^{2A}} + \int_{\frac{A}{2}}^{A} \frac{2t^{2} \mathbf{e}^{-2t} + 2t \mathbf{e}^{-2t}}{t^{4}} t \mathbf{e}^{2t} \mathrm{d}t \\ &\leqslant \frac{1}{A} + 2\left(\ln 2 + \frac{1}{A}\right) = 2\ln 2 + \frac{3}{A}. \end{split}$$

取 A 充分大,则  $\int_{e^{\frac{A}{2}}}^{e^{A}} \frac{f'(x)}{x^2 \ln^2 x} dx \leq 2$ ,因此

$$\int_{e^{A/2}}^{e^A} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{f'(x)} \geqslant \frac{\ln^2 2}{2}$$

对任意充分大的 A 都成立, 于是积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{f'(x)} \mathrm{d}x$  发散.

例 0.39: 计算积分

$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\ln\left(x\right)}{1 + \mathrm{e}^x} \mathrm{d}x$$

☜ 解:

$$\begin{split} & \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln{(x)}}{1+\mathrm{e}^x} \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln{(x)}}{1+\mathrm{e}^x} \mathrm{d}x + \int_1^\infty \frac{\ln{(x)}}{1+\mathrm{e}^x} \mathrm{d}x \\ & = -\ln{(x)} \ln{\left(\frac{1+\mathrm{e}^{-x}}{2}\right)} \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \ln{\left(\frac{1+\mathrm{e}^{-x}}{2}\right)} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} - \ln{(x)} \ln{\left(1+\mathrm{e}^{-x}\right)} \Big|_1^\infty + \int_1^\infty \ln{\left(1+\mathrm{e}^{-x}\right)} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} \\ & = \int_0^1 \ln{\left(\frac{1-\mathrm{e}^{-xy}}{y}\right)} \Big|_{y=1}^{y=2} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} + \int_1^\infty \ln{\left(1-\mathrm{e}^{-xy}\right)} \Big|_{y=1}^{y=2} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x} \\ & = \int_0^1 \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{\mathrm{e}^{xy}-1} - \frac{1}{xy}\right) \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}x + \int_1^\infty \int_1^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{e}^{xy}-1} \\ & = \int_1^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{y} \left[ \ln{\left(\frac{1-\mathrm{e}^{-xy}}{x}\right)} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} + \ln{\left(1-\mathrm{e}^{-xy}\right)} \Big|_{x=1}^{x=\infty} \right] \\ & = -\int_1^2 \frac{\ln{(y)}}{y} \mathrm{d}y = -\frac{\ln^2{2}}{2} \end{split}$$

例 0.40: 求极限

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n\left[\left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^n} \mathrm{d}x\right)^n - \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

解: 首先有

$$I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^n} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 \frac{t^{\frac{1}{n}-1}}{1+t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{1+t}\right) dt = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 \frac{t^{\frac{1}{n}}}{1+t} dt$$

$$= 1 - \sum_{k=0}^\infty \frac{1}{n^{k+1}k!} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln^k x}{1+x} dx$$

因此不难得到

$$I(n) = 1 - \frac{\ln 2}{n} + \frac{\pi^2}{12n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

故

$$\begin{split} I^{n}\left(n\right) &= \mathrm{e}^{n \ln \left[1 - \frac{\ln 2}{n} + \frac{\pi^{2}}{12n^{2}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{2}}\right)\right]} = \mathrm{e}^{n \left[-\frac{\ln 2}{n} + \frac{\pi^{2}}{12n^{2}} - \frac{\ln^{2} 2}{2n^{2}} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^{2}}\right)\right]} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\pi^{2}}{12} - \frac{1}{2} \ln^{2} 2\right) \frac{1}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right] \end{split}$$

于是最后得到

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}n\left[I^{n}\left(n\right)-\frac{1}{2}\right]=\frac{\pi^{2}}{24}-\frac{1}{4}\ln^{2}2$$

**例 0.41:** 设 f(x) 是  $[0, +\infty)$  上周期为 T 的局部可积函数, 且  $\int_0^a \frac{f(x)}{x} \mathrm{d}x$  收敛, 其中  $0 < a < \pi$ , 证明

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} \int_0^a \frac{f(nx)}{\sin x} dx = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

**证明:** 由于 f(x) 局部可积故有界,  $\exists M > 0$ , 使得 |f(x)| < M, 而  $\int_0^a \frac{f(nx)}{x} = \int_0^{na} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt \ (n \in \mathbb{N}_+)$ . 由于  $\int_0^a \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$  收敛, 故  $\int_0^{na} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt = \int_0^a \frac{f(nx)}{x} dx$  存在, 而

$$\left| \int_0^a \frac{f(nx)}{\sin x} \mathrm{d}x - \int_0^a \frac{f(nx)}{x} \mathrm{d}x \right| = \left| \int_0^a f(nx) \left( \frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \mathrm{d}x \right| \leqslant M \int_0^a \frac{x - \sin x}{x \sin x} \mathrm{d}x$$

由于  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x-\sin x}{x\sin x} = 0$ ,故  $\int_0^a \frac{x-\sin x}{x\sin x} dx$  存在且为有限数,从而

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} \int_0^a \frac{f(nx)}{\sin x} \mathrm{d}x = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} \int_0^a \frac{f(nx)}{x} \mathrm{d}x = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} \int_0^{na} \frac{f(t)}{t} \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{\ln (na) - \ln a} \int_0^{na} \frac{f(t)}{t} \mathrm{d}t = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} \int_0^x \frac{f(t)}{t} \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

例 0.42: 证明下列两个积分等式:

(1) 
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{z}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\frac{z^{2}}{2\sin^{2}x}} dz;$$

(2) 
$$\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{z}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^{2}} dx\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-\frac{z^{2}}{2\sin^{2}x}} dz.$$

**☞ 证明:**[原创] 我们只证明 (2) 式, (1) 式同理.(2) 式等价于

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_z^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \mathrm{d}x \right)^2 - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{z^2}{2 \sin^2 x}} \mathrm{d}x = 0 \\ \Leftrightarrow f(z) &= \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_z^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \mathrm{d}x \right)^2 - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{z^2}{2 \sin^2 x}} \mathrm{d}x, \end{split}$$
 
$$f'(z) &= -\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2} \int_z^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \mathrm{d}x - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{z^2}{2} \csc^2 x} \left( -z \csc^2 x \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= -\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2} \int_z^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \mathrm{d}x - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{z^2}{2} \csc^2 x} \left( -z \csc^2 x \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= -\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2} \int_z^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \mathrm{d}x - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{z^2}{2} \cot^2 x + 1} z \mathrm{d} \left( \cot x \right) \\ &= -\mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2} \int_z^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} \mathrm{d}x + \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2} \int_1^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{z^2}{2}u^2} z \mathrm{d}u = 0 \end{split}$$

因此 f(z) = f(0) = 0.

**例 0.43:** 设 n 是一个正整数,证明

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin^n \frac{1}{t} dt}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos^n \frac{1}{t} dt}{x} = \begin{cases} \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \\ 0, & n \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}$$

**证明:**[原创] 先考虑复杂的 n 为偶数的情形,这个时候只需要考虑  $x \to 0^+$  即可,以正弦为例 (余弦同理)

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x \sin^n \frac{1}{t} dt}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^n t}{t^2} dt}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^n t}{t^2} dt$$

对  $\forall x > 0$ ,  $\exists k \in \mathbb{N}$ , s.t. $(k-1)\pi \leqslant x < k\pi$ , 则  $x \to +\infty$  时  $k \to +\infty$ , 于是

$$x \int_{T}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^n t}{t^2} dt = x \int_{T}^{k\pi} \frac{\sin^n t}{t^2} dt + x \int_{k\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^n t}{t^2} dt$$

其中

$$\left|x\int_{x}^{k\pi}\frac{\sin^{n}t}{t^{2}}\mathrm{d}t\right|\leqslant\left|x\int_{x}^{k\pi}\frac{1}{x^{2}}\mathrm{d}t\right|=\left|\frac{k\pi-x}{x}\right|\leqslant\left|\frac{\pi}{x}\right|\to0,\,x\to+\infty$$

$$\int_{k\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^n t}{t^2} dt = \sum_{i=k}^{+\infty} \int_{i\pi}^{(i+1)\pi} \frac{\sin^n t}{t^2} dt = \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n t \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(t+i\pi)^2} dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 t \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(i+\frac{t}{\pi})^2} dt$$

不难得到当  $k \to +\infty$  时,

$$\sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(i+1\right)^2} \sim \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(i+\frac{t}{\pi}\right)^2} \sim \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i^2} \sim \frac{1}{k}$$

于是当 $x \to +\infty$ 时,

$$x \int_{k\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^n t}{t^2} dt = \frac{x}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n t \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(i + \frac{t}{\pi}\right)^2} dt \sim \frac{k\pi}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n t dt = \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!}$$

这就是 n 是偶数的极限, 而当 n 是奇数的时候, 正项级数  $\sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\left(i+\frac{t}{\pi}\right)^2}$  会变成交错级数  $\sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{\left(i+\frac{t}{\pi}\right)^2}$ , 这个交错级数的绝对值不会超过  $\frac{1}{\left(k+\frac{t}{\pi}\right)^2} < \frac{1}{k^2}$ , 因此最后的极限是 0.

**例 0.44:** 设  $\{a_n\}_{n\geqslant 1}$  是一个严格单增实数列满足  $a_n\leqslant n^2\ln n$  对所有  $n\geqslant 1$  都成立,证明级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{a_{n+1}-a_n}$  发散.

**证明:**[原创] 首先如果  $\{a_n\}$  有界的话结论就显然了,因此假设  $\{a_n\}$  无界,意味着  $\{a_n\}$  单调递增趋于  $+\infty$ . 对任意 A>0,由 Cauchy 不等式 (这个不等式的证明以及积分,代数,期望形式我们在前期的公众号内容中都介绍过了) 得

$$\left(\sum_{n=\lfloor \mathrm{e}^{A/2}\rfloor}^{\lceil \mathrm{e}^{A}\rceil} \frac{1}{a_{n+1}-a_n}\right) \left(\sum_{n=\lfloor \mathrm{e}^{A/2}\rfloor}^{\lceil \mathrm{e}^{A}\rceil} \frac{a_{n+1}-a_n}{n^2 \ln^2 n}\right) \geqslant \left(\sum_{n=\lfloor \mathrm{e}^{A/2}\rfloor}^{\lceil \mathrm{e}^{A}\rceil} \frac{1}{n \ln n}\right)^2 \sim \left(\int_{\mathrm{e}^{A/2}}^{\mathrm{e}^{A}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln x}\right)^2 = \ln^2 2.$$

这里的求和式子中的上限和下限中的符号分别表示向上取整和向下取整. 另一反面,利用 Abel 分部求和公式 (相当于就是分部积分公式的离散形式)

$$\sum_{n=M}^{N} \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{n^2 \ln^2 n} = \frac{a_{N+1} - a_M}{N^2 \ln^2 N} + \sum_{n=M}^{N-1} (a_{n+1} - a_M) \left( \frac{1}{n^2 \ln^2 n} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2 \ln^2 (n+1)} \right)$$

$$= \frac{a_{N+1} - a_M}{N^2 \ln^2 N} + \sum_{n=M}^{N-1} \frac{(a_{n+1} - a_M)[(n+1)^2 \ln^2 (n+1) - n^2 \ln^2 n]}{n^2 (n+1)^2 \ln^2 n \ln^2 (n+1)}$$

$$\leqslant \frac{a_{N+1}}{N^2 \ln^2 N} + C \sum_{n=M}^{N-1} \frac{n \ln^2 n}{n^2 (n+1)^2 \ln^2 n \ln^2 (n+1)} a_{n+1}$$

$$\leqslant \frac{(N+1)^2 \ln (N+1)}{N^2 \ln^2 N} + C \sum_{n=M}^{N-1} \frac{1}{n \ln (n+1)}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\ln N} + C \int_M^N \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \frac{2}{\ln \lceil e^A \rceil} + C \ln \frac{\lceil e^A \rceil}{\lfloor e^{A/2} \rfloor} < C \ln 2 + 1.$$

这里  $M = \lfloor e^{A/2} \rfloor$ ,  $N = \lceil e^A \rceil$ , C 是某个无关的正常数, 因此我们有

$$\sum_{\lfloor \mathrm{e}^{A/2} \rfloor}^{\lceil \mathrm{e}^{A} \rceil} \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - a_{n}} \geqslant \frac{\ln^{2} 2}{C \ln 2 + 1}$$

对任意充分大的 A 都成立, 因此级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_{n+1}-a_n}$  发散, 证毕.

**例 0.45:** [北大 2011 数学分析考研题] 设  $a_n > 0$ , 级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  收敛, 证明: 极限

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n^2}{\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_n}}$$

存在.

**证明:**[原创] 首先由  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}a_n$  收敛, 根据 Cauchy 收敛准则知, 对任意  $\varepsilon>0$ , 存在  $N\in\mathbb{N}$  使得当 n>N 时,

$$\sum_{k=n}^{n+p} < \varepsilon$$
 对任意  $p \in \mathbb{N}$  都成立.

利用 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\left(\sum_{k=N+1}^{n} \frac{1}{a_k}\right) \left(\sum_{k=N+1}^{n} a_k\right) \geqslant (n-N)^2$$

即  $\frac{(n-N)^2}{\sum_{k=N+1}^n \frac{1}{a_k}} \leq \sum_{k=N+1}^n a_k < \varepsilon$ . 于是对固定的 N, 取 n 充分大有

$$\frac{n^2}{\sum_{k=1}^{n}\frac{1}{a_k}} = \frac{n^2}{(n-N)^2}\frac{(n-N)^2}{\sum_{k=1}^{n}\frac{1}{a_k}} < 2\varepsilon$$

这就说明  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n^2}{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k}} = 0.$ 

**例 0.46:** 设  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}^+$ , 证明

$$\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{2}{a_1 + a_2} + \dots + \frac{n}{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n} \le 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{a_k}$$

同时说明右边的常数 2 不可再改进. 进一步, 如果正项级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n}$  收敛, 则级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{a_1+\cdots+a_n}$  也收敛.

☞ 证明: 首先由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_k) \left( \frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{2^2}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{k^2}{a_k} \right) \ge (1 + 2 + \dots + k)^2 = \frac{k^2 (k+1)^2}{4}$$

于是可得

$$\frac{k}{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_k} \le \frac{4}{k(k+1)^2} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{i^2}{a_i}$$

两边对k从1到n 求和得

$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{k}{a_1 + \dots + a_k} \le \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{4}{k(k+1)^2} \sum_{i=1}^{k} \frac{i^2}{a_i} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{i^2}{a_i} \sum_{k=i}^{n} \frac{4}{k(k+1)^2}$$

$$\le \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{i^2}{a_i} \sum_{k=i}^{n} 2\left(\frac{1}{k^2} - \frac{1}{(k+1)^2}\right) = 2\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{i^2}{a_i} \left(\frac{1}{i^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}\right)$$

$$< 2\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{a_i}$$

其中我们运用了不等式

$$\frac{1}{k(k+1)^2} \leqslant \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{k^2} - \frac{1}{(k+1)^2} \right) = \frac{2k+1}{2k(k+1)^2}$$

如果取  $a_k = k, k = 1, \dots, n$ ,原不等式即  $2\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k+1} \leqslant 2\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$ ,注意到令 n 趋于无穷大时, $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k+1}}{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}} = 1$ ,因此右边的常数无法再改进了,至于级数的敛散性问题就是显然了.

例 0.47:

(1) 证明拉马努金恒等式

$$3 = \sqrt{1 + 2\sqrt{1 + 3\sqrt{1 + \cdots}}}$$

(2) (原创) 设  $a_n$  是以公差为  $d \in \mathbb{N}$  的正整数等差数列, 对固定的正整数 n, 求

$$\sqrt{d^2 + a_{n-1}\sqrt{d^2 + a_n\sqrt{d^2 + a_{n+1}\sqrt{d^2 + \cdots}}}}$$

☞ 证明: 只做第二问, 这个问题是本人原创的拉马努金恒等式推广首先我们断言一个基本等式

$$(a_n + d)^2 = d^2 + (a_{n-1} + d)(a_{n+1} + d)$$

这个只要直接利用等差数列的定义进行验证即可,简单的计算我就不写在这里了. 由于 d 是正整数,而且就是数列  $a_n$  的公差,因此事实上我们得到了

$$a_n^2 = d^2 + a_{n-1}a_{n+1}.$$

于是就可以得到

$$a_n = \sqrt{d^2 + a_{n-1}a_{n+1}} = \sqrt{d^2 + a_{n-1}\sqrt{d^2 + a_na_{n+2}}} = \sqrt{d^2 + a_{n-1}\sqrt{d^2 + a_n\sqrt{d^2 + a_{n+1}a_{n+3}}}} = \cdots$$

这样也证明了拉马努金恒等式.

**例 0.48:** 设函数 f(x) 在 x = a 处 n 阶可导,  $n \ge 3$ , 满足  $f''(a) = f'''(a) = \cdots = f^{(n-1)}(a) = 0$  且  $f^{(n)}(a) \ne 0$ ,根据 Lagrange 中值定理可知存在  $\delta > 0$ ,对  $h \in (-\delta, \delta)$  存在  $\theta \in (0, 1)$ ,使得

$$f(a+h) - f(a) = f'(a+\theta h)h$$

证明:
$$\lim_{h\to 0}\theta=\frac{1}{\sqrt[n-1]{n}}.$$

**证明:**[原创] 首先由条件  $f(a+h) - f(a) = f'(a+\theta h)h$  两边减去 f'(a)h 再同时除以  $h^n$  得

$$\frac{f\left(a+h\right)-f\left(a\right)-f'\left(a\right)h}{h^{n}}=\frac{f'\left(a+\theta h\right)h-f'\left(a\right)h}{h^{n}}=\frac{f'\left(a+\theta h\right)-f'\left(a\right)}{\left(\theta h\right)^{n-1}}\theta^{n-1}$$

结合条件  $f''(a) = f'''(a) = \cdots = f^{(n-1)}(a) = 0$  且  $f^{(n)}(a) \neq 0$ ,由 L'Hospital 法则得

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a) - f'(a)h}{h^n} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f'(a+h) - f'(a)}{nh^{n-1}} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f''(a+h)}{n(n-1)h^{n-2}}$$

$$= \dots = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(a+h)}{n!h} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(a+h) - f^{(n-1)}(a)}{n!h}$$

$$= \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}$$

其中最后一步是根据 n 阶导数的定义. 同理有

$$\frac{f'(a+\theta h) - f'(a)}{(\theta h)^{n-1}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f'(a+t) - f'(a)}{t^{n-1}} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f''(a+t)}{(n-1)t^{n-2}}$$
$$= \dots = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(a+t)}{(n-1)!t} = \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(a+t) - f^{(n-1)}(a)}{(n-1)!t}$$
$$= \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{(n-1)!}$$

因此

$$\lim_{h \to 0} \theta^{n-1} = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{\frac{f(a+h) - f(a) - f'(a)h}{h^n}}{\frac{f(a+h) - f'(a)}{(\theta h)^{n-1}}} = \frac{\frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}}{\frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{(n-1)!}} = \frac{1}{n}$$

于是  $\lim_{h\to 0}\theta = \frac{1}{n-\sqrt[n]{n}}$ .

**例 0.49:** 设  $a_1 < a_2 < \cdots < a_n$  以及  $\alpha$  都是实数,  $c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_n$  是正实数, 设函数

$$\varphi(x) = x - \alpha - \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{c_k}{x - a_k}$$

证明

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(\varphi(x)) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx$$

**证明:** 令  $I_k = (a_k, a_{k=1}), k = 0, 1, \dots, n$ , 其中  $a_0 = -\infty, a_{n+1} = +\infty$ , 则简单的计算可得在  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$  内都有  $\varphi'(x) > 0$ , 进一步有

$$\varphi(x) \to +\infty$$
,  $x \to a_k^-$ ,  $k = 1, \dots, n+1$ 

以及

$$\varphi(x) \to -\infty, \ x \to a_k^+, \ k = 0, \dots, n$$

因此这意味着对每个  $k=0,\dots,n,\varphi$  是从  $I_k$  到  $\mathbb R$  的双射. 设  $\psi_k:I_k\to\mathbb R$  是  $\varphi$  限制在  $I_k$  上的反函数,即  $\varphi\circ\psi_k=\mathrm{id}$ . 则对每个  $y\in\mathbb R$ ,方程  $\varphi(x)=y$  刚好有 n+1 个零点  $\psi_0(y),\dots,\psi_n(y)$ . 在方程  $\varphi(x)=y$  两边同时乘以  $(x-a_1)\dots(x-a_n)$  得

$$(x - \alpha - y)(x - a_1) \cdots (x - a_n) + g(x) = 0.$$

其中 g(x) 是次数不超过 n-1 的多项式, 因此整个式子左边是一个 n+1 次多项式, 而且它刚好等于  $(x-\psi_0(y))\cdots(x-\psi_n(y))$ , 于是比较 x 的 n 次方的系数得

$$y + \alpha + a_1 + \dots + a_n = \psi_0(y) + \dots + \psi_n(y)$$
.

于是

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}}f\left(\varphi\left(x\right)\right)\mathrm{d}x=\sum_{k=0}^{n}\int_{I_{k}}f\left(\varphi\left(x\right)\right)\mathrm{d}x=\sum_{k=0}^{n}\int_{\mathbb{R}}f\left(y\right)\psi_{k}^{'}\left(y\right)\mathrm{d}y=\int_{\mathbb{R}}f\left(y\right)\mathrm{d}y.$$

**例 0.50:** 给定  $0 \le a \le 2$ , 设  $\{a_n\}_{n \ge 1}$  是由  $a_1 = a$ ,  $a_{n+1} = 2^n - \sqrt{2^n(2^n - a_n)}$  所定义的数列, 求

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2.$$

$$\alpha = 4 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} = \begin{cases} \arccos(2a^2 - 4a + 1), & a \in [0, 1] \\ 2\pi - \arccos(2a^2 - 4a + 1), & a \in [1, 2] \end{cases}$$

然后利用二倍角公式  $2\cos^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = 1 + \cos\theta$ ,不难得到

$$a_n = 2^{n-1} \left( 1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^n} \right)$$

对N∈ℕ有

$$\begin{split} \sum_{n=1}^{N} a_n^2 &= \sum_{n=1}^{N} 4^{n-1} \left( 1 + \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2^n} - 2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^n} \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{N} 4^{n-1} \left( 1 + \frac{1 + \cos \left( \alpha / 2^{n-1} \right)}{2} - 2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^n} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} 4^n \left( 1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^n} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} 4^{n-1} \left( 1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^n} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{N} 4^{n-1} \left( 1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^n} \right) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} 4^n \left( 1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^n} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left( 4^N \left( 1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^N} \right) - (1 - \cos \alpha) \right) \end{split}$$

因此

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 = \frac{1}{2} \left( \lim_{N \to \infty} 4^N \left( 1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^N} \right) - (1 - \cos \alpha) \right)$$
$$= \frac{\alpha^2}{4} + a^2 - 2a = 4 \arcsin^2 \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} + a^2 - 2a.$$

**例 0.51:** 设函数 f(x) 在区间 [a,b] 上可导,且 f'(a) = f'(b),证明存在  $\xi \in (a,b)$  使得

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(\xi) - f(a)}{\xi - a}$$

**证明:** 不妨假定 f'(a) = f'(b) = 0, 否则我们考虑函数 f(x) - xf'(a) 即可. 令

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}, & a < x \leq b \\ 0, & x = a \end{cases}$$

则 g(x) 在 [a, b] 上连续, 在 (a, b] 可导, 并且对  $x \in (a, b]$ 

$$g'(x) = \frac{f'(x)(x-a) - [f(x) - f(a)]}{(x-a)^2}$$

如果 g(b) = g(a), 由罗尔定理知存在  $\xi \in (a, b]$  使得  $g'(\xi) = 0$ , 则结论已经得证.

现在假定  $g'(x) \neq 0$  对任意  $x \in (a, b)$  都成立,且 g(b) > g(a). 那么由 Darboux 定理知 g(x) 必然在 (a, b] 上严格单增、但

$$g'(b) = -\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{(x - a)^2} = -\frac{g(b)}{x - a} < 0$$

因此由极限保号性存在  $c \in (b-\delta, b)$  使得 f(c) > f(b), 矛盾. 同理 g(b) < g(a) 也矛盾, 因此必然存在  $\xi \in (a, b)$  使得  $g'(\xi) = 0$ , 即

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(\xi) - f(a)}{\xi - a}$$

同时这题的几何意义也很明显, 如果一条曲线 y = f(x) 在 [a, b] 上可导, 且在两个端点处的切线平行, 则必然存在曲线上的一条切线通过其中的一个端点.

## 例 0.52: 求和

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^{\lfloor\sqrt{k}+\sqrt{k+1}\rfloor}}{k\left(k+1\right)}$$

解:[原创] 首先我们给出一个数论结果: 对任意正整数 n, 有

$$\lfloor \sqrt{n^2 + n} + \sqrt{n^2 + n + 1} \rfloor = 2n + 1$$
$$\lfloor \sqrt{n^2 + n - 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + n} \rfloor = 2n$$

这两个式子只需要证明  $2n+1 \le \sqrt{n^2+n} + \sqrt{n^2+n+1} < 2n+2$  和  $2n \le \sqrt{n^2+n-1} + \sqrt{n^2+n} < 2n+1$  即可, 平方两次就行了. 这就意味着当 k 在  $n^2+n$  到  $(n+1)^2-1$  之间的时候  $\lfloor \sqrt{k}+\sqrt{k+1} \rfloor$  为奇数; 而 k 在  $n^2$  到  $n^2+n-1$  之间的时候  $\lfloor \sqrt{k}+\sqrt{k+1} \rfloor$  为偶数, 因此

$$\begin{split} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor \sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k+1} \rfloor}}{k \left( k+1 \right)} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=n^2}^{n^2 + n - 1} \frac{1}{k \left( k+1 \right)} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=n^2 + n}^{(n+1)^2 - 1} \frac{1}{k \left( k+1 \right)} \\ &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=n^2}^{n^2 + n - 1} \frac{1}{k \left( k+1 \right)} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k \left( k+1 \right)} \\ &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=n^2}^{n^2 + n - 1} \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) \\ &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n^2 + n} \right) - 1 = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \left( n+1 \right)} - 1 \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{3} - 3 \end{split}$$

例 0.53:

- (1) 设数列  $\{na_n\}$  为正的单调递减数列, 且  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  收敛, 证明:  $\lim_{n\to\infty} na_n \ln n = 0$ .
- (2) 设数列  $\{na_n\}$  为正的单调递减数列, 且  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{\ln n}$  收敛, 证明  $\lim_{n\to\infty} na_n \ln \ln n = 0$ .

☞ 证明:

(1) 因为设数列  $\{na_n\}$  为正的单调递减数列,利用单调有界准则知  $\lim_{n\to\infty}na_n=L$  存在,结合  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}a_n$  收敛可知 必有 L=0,于是

$$a_{n} = \int_{n}^{n+1} a_{n} dx = \int_{n}^{n+1} \frac{1}{n} n a_{n} dx \geqslant \int_{n}^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} n a_{n} dx = n a_{n} \int_{n}^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx \geqslant (n+p) a_{n+p} \left( \ln \left( n+1 \right) - \ln n \right)$$

对任意正整数 n, p 都成立. 于是

$$(n+p) a_{n+p} (\ln (n+p) - \ln n) \leqslant \sum_{k=n}^{n+p-1} a_k$$

对任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $N \in \mathbb{N}$ , 对任意正整数  $n \geqslant N$ , p 都有  $\sum_{k=n}^{n+p-1} a_k < \varepsilon$ , 此时

$$(n+p) a_{N+p} \ln (n+p) \le \sum_{k=n}^{n+p-1} a_k + (n+p) a_{n+p} \ln n < \varepsilon + (n+p) a_{n+p} \ln n$$

固定 n, 令  $p \to \infty$  得到

$$\limsup_{p \to \infty} (n+p)a_{n+p} \ln(n+p) \leqslant \varepsilon$$

由  $\varepsilon$  的任意性可知  $\limsup_{p\to\infty}(n+p)a_{n+p}\ln(n+p)=0$ ,从而  $\lim_{n\to\infty}na_n\ln n=0$ .

(2) 同 (1) 由  $\lim_{n\to\infty} na_n = 0$ , 则

$$\frac{a_n}{\ln n} = \int_n^{n+1} \frac{a_n}{\ln n} dx = \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{n \ln n} n a_n dx \ge n a_n \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx \ge (n+p) a_{n+p} \left(\ln \ln (n+1) - \ln \ln n\right)$$

于是

$$(n+p) a_{n+p} (\ln \ln (n+p) - \ln \ln n) \leqslant \sum_{k=n}^{n+p-1} \frac{a_k}{\ln k}$$

对任意  $n, p \in \mathbb{N}$  都成立, 剩下的就和 (1) 一样了.

**例 0.54:** 设  $S(u) = \int_0^u \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x^2\right) dx$  表示 Fresnel 正弦积分,求和  $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{S^2\left(\sqrt{2n}\right)}{n^3}$ .

$$S\left(\sqrt{2n}\right) = \int_0^{\sqrt{2n}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x^2\right) dx = \sqrt{\frac{2n}{\pi}} \int_0^{\pi} \sin\left(nt\right) d\left(\sqrt{t}\right) = \sqrt{\frac{2n^3}{\pi}} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{t} \cos\left(nt\right) dt$$
于是  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{S^2\left(\sqrt{2n}\right)}{n^3} = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{t} \cos\left(nt\right) dt\right)^2$ .
考虑函数  $f(t) = \sqrt{|t|}, -\pi \leqslant t < \pi$ , 则  $f(t)$  的余弦级数为

$$\tilde{f}(t) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{t} dt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\pi} \cos(nt) \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{x} \cos(nx) dx$$
$$= \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\pi} \cos(nt) \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{x} \cos(nx) dx$$

因此由 Parseval 定理得

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{4\sqrt{\pi}}{3}\right)^{2} + \frac{4}{\pi^{2}}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\left(\int_{0}^{\pi}\sqrt{t}\cos\left(nt\right)\mathrm{d}t\right)^{2} = \frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}f^{2}\left(t\right)\mathrm{d}t = \pi$$

于是 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{t} \cos(nt) dt \right)^2 = \frac{\pi^3}{36}$$
, 因此

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{S^2\left(\sqrt{2n}\right)}{n^3} = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{t} \cos\left(nt\right) \mathrm{d}t \right)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{18}$$

**例 0.55:** 设  $f:[0,1] \to \mathbb{R}$  具有连续导数且

$$\int_0^1 f(x) \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 x f(x) \mathrm{d}x = 1$$

证明

$$\int_0^1 |f'(x)|^3 \mathrm{d}x \geqslant \left(\frac{128}{3\pi}\right)^2$$

☞ 证明:由 Hölder 不等式得

$$\int_{0}^{1} x (1 - x) f'(x) dx \leq \left( \int_{0}^{1} (x (1 - x))^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) dx^{\frac{2}{3}} \left( \int_{0}^{1} |f'(x)|^{3} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

因此

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left| f'(x) \right|^{3} dx \geqslant \frac{\left( \int_{0}^{1} x (1 - x) f'(x) dx \right)^{3}}{\left( \int_{0}^{1} (x (1 - x))^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \right)^{2}} = \left( \frac{128}{3\pi} \right)^{2}$$

其中

$$\int_{0}^{1} x (1-x) f'(x) dx = [x (1-x) f(x)] \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} (1-2x) f(x) dx = 1$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} (x (1-x))^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = B\left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right) = \frac{\Gamma^{2}\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(5)} = \frac{3\pi}{128}$$

同样道理可得对p>1有

$$\int_{0}^{1} \left| f'(x) \right|^{p} dx \geqslant \left( \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{4p-2}{p-1}\right)}{\Gamma^{2}\left(\frac{2p-1}{p-1}\right)} \right)^{p-1}$$

例 0.56: 求极限

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{x}{n} \right)^n \right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

解: 首先有基本不等式

$$\left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^n < \mathsf{e} < \left(1+\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$$

这就意味着

$$(n-1)!e^{n-1} \leq n^n \leq n!e^n, \forall n \geq 1$$

因此

$$e^{\frac{x}{e}} - 1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!e^n} \leqslant \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{n}\right)^n \leqslant \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(n-1)!e^{n-1}} = xe^{\frac{x}{e}}$$

因此对x > 0有

$$\left(e^{\frac{x}{e}} - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \leqslant \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{n}\right)^n\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \leqslant x^{\frac{1}{x}} e^{\frac{1}{e}}$$

丽

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( e^{\frac{x}{e}} - 1 \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} x^{\frac{1}{x}} e^{\frac{1}{e}} = e^{\frac{1}{e}}$$

由夹逼准则, 原极限就是  $e^{\frac{1}{e}}$ .

**例 0.57:** 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} x \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ , 求最大的常数  $\alpha$ , 使得

$$\sup_{x \neq y} \frac{\left| f\left(x\right) - f\left(y\right) \right|}{\left| x - y \right|^{\alpha}} < +\infty$$

**解:**[原创] 首先如果  $\alpha > \frac{1}{2}$ , 取数列

$$x_n = \frac{1}{n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}, y_n = \frac{1}{n\pi}$$

则

$$\frac{\left| x_n \sin \frac{1}{x_n} - y_n \sin \frac{1}{y_n} \right|}{\left| x_n - y_n \right|^{\alpha}} = \frac{\frac{1}{n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}}{\left| \frac{1}{n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{n\pi} \right|^{\alpha}} \geqslant \frac{\frac{1}{n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}}}{\left| \frac{\pi}{2n\pi(n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})} \right|^{\alpha}} \sim \left| \frac{2}{\pi} \right|^{\alpha} (n\pi)^{2\alpha - 1}$$

此时显然有

$$\sup_{x \neq y} \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|}{|x - y|^{\alpha}} = +\infty$$

下面我们证明  $\alpha=\frac{1}{2}$  满足条件. 显然只需要考虑  $|x-y|<\delta(\delta$  充分小) 即可, 否则原式一定有界. 不妨假定  $|x|\leqslant |y|,\; \pm x,y$  均不为零,则

$$\begin{split} \frac{\left|x\sin\frac{1}{x} - y\sin\frac{1}{y}\right|}{\left|x - y\right|^{\alpha}} &= \frac{\left|x\sin\frac{1}{x} - y\sin\frac{1}{x} + y\sin\frac{1}{x} - y\sin\frac{1}{y}\right|}{\left|x - y\right|^{\alpha}} \\ &\leqslant \frac{\left|x\sin\frac{1}{x} - y\sin\frac{1}{x}\right|}{\left|x - y\right|^{\alpha}} + \frac{\left|y\sin\frac{1}{x} - y\sin\frac{1}{y}\right|}{\left|x - y\right|^{\alpha}} \\ &= \left|x - y\right|^{1-\alpha} \left|\sin\frac{1}{x}\right| + \frac{\left|y\right|}{\left|x - y\right|^{\alpha}} \left|\sin\frac{1}{x} - \sin\frac{1}{y}\right| \\ &\leqslant \delta^{1-\alpha} + \frac{\left|\frac{1}{t}\right|}{\left|\frac{1}{s} - \frac{1}{t}\right|^{\alpha}} \left|\sin t - \sin s\right| = \delta^{1-\alpha} + \frac{\left|\sin t - \sin s\right|}{\left|t - s\right|^{\alpha}} \left|\frac{s^{\alpha}}{t^{1-\alpha}}\right| \\ &\leqslant \delta^{1-\alpha} + \frac{\left|\sin t - \sin s\right|}{\left|t - s\right|^{\alpha}} < +\infty \end{split}$$

这里  $t = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $s = \frac{1}{y}$ ,  $|t| \ge |s|$ , 因此这就说明最大的  $\alpha$  为  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

例 0.58: 设  $F_n$  是第 n 个 Fibonacci 数, 求和

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(-1\right)^n}{\cosh\left(F_n\right)\cosh\left(F_{n+3}\right)}$$

**解:** 设  $u_n = 2 \cosh(F_n)$ , 则

$$u_{n+1}u_{n+2} = \left(e^{F_{n+1}} + e^{-F_{n+1}}\right)\left(e^{F_{n+2}} + e^{-F_{n+2}}\right)$$

$$= e^{F_{n+1} + F_{n+2}} + e^{F_{n+2} - F_{n+1}} + e^{-F_{n+2} + F_{n+1}} + e^{-F_{n+2} - F_{n+1}}$$

$$= e^{F_{n+3}} + e^{F_n} + e^{-F_n} + e^{-F_{n+3}} = u_n + u_{n+3}$$

因此

$$\sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{(-1)^n}{\cosh(F_n)\cosh(F_{n+3})} = 4\sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{(-1)^n}{u_n u_{n+3}} = 4\sum_{n=0}^{N} \frac{(-1)^n (u_n + u_{n+4})}{u_n u_{n+1} u_{n+2} u_{n+3}} = 4\sum_{n=0}^{N} \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{u_{n+1} u_{n+2} u_{n+3}} - \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{u_n u_{n+1} u_{n+2}}\right)$$

$$= 4\left(\frac{(-1)^N}{u_{N+1} u_{N+2} u_{N+3}} - \frac{-1}{u_0 u_1 u_2}\right) \rightarrow \frac{4}{u_0 u_1 u_2} = \frac{1}{2\cosh^2(1)}$$

**例 0.59:** 设  $f \in C[0,1]$ . 如果

$$\int_0^1 x^n f(x) dx = \frac{1}{n+3}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

证明: $f(x) = x^2, x \in [0, 1]$ 

**证明:** 首先由  $\frac{1}{n+3} = \int_0^1 x^{n+2} dx$  可知

$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{n} \left[ f(x) - x^{2} \right] dx , n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$$

令  $F(x) = f(x) - x^2, x \in [0, 1]$ , 则对任意多项式 P(x), 均有

$$\int_0^1 P(x)F(x)\mathrm{d}x = 0$$

由 Weirstrass 逼近定理可知对任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在多项式 Q(x), 使得  $|F(x) - Q(x)| < \varepsilon, x \in [0, 1]$ , 于是

$$\begin{split} \int_{0}^{1} F^{2}\left(x\right) \mathrm{d}x &= \left| \int_{0}^{1} F\left(x\right) \left(F\left(x\right) - Q\left(x\right)\right) \mathrm{d}x + \int_{0}^{1} F\left(x\right) Q\left(x\right) \mathrm{d}x \right| \\ &= \left| \int_{0}^{1} F\left(x\right) \left(F\left(x\right) - Q\left(x\right)\right) \mathrm{d}x \right| \\ &\leqslant \int_{0}^{1} \left| F\left(x\right) \right| \left| F\left(x\right) - Q\left(x\right) \right| \mathrm{d}x \\ &\leqslant \varepsilon \int_{0}^{1} \left| F\left(x\right) \right| \mathrm{d}x \end{split}$$

这说明 
$$\int_0^1 F^2(x) dx = 0$$
, 因此  $F(x) \equiv 0$ ,  $x \in [0, 1]$ , 即  $f(x) = x$ ,  $x \in [0, 1]$ .

例 0.60: 求极限

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2}$$

**解:** 令 
$$I(n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$
, 则

$$I(n) - I(n-1) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin(2n+1)x - \sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$
$$= \int_0^\infty \frac{2\sin x \cos(2nx)}{\sin x} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$
$$= 2\int_0^\infty \frac{\cos(2nx)}{1+x^2} dx = \pi e^{-2n}$$

其中最后一步积分需要借助 Fourier 变换与反变换公式. 于是可得

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} I(n) = I(0) + \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} (I(k) - I(k-1)) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \pi e^{-2k} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{e^{2} - 1}$$

**例 0.61:** [2011 中科院考研数学分析] 设  $\{a_k\}_{k\geqslant 0}$ ,  $\{b_k\}_{k\geqslant 0}$ ,  $\{\xi_k\}_{k\geqslant 0}$  为非负数列, 而且对于任意  $k\geqslant 0$ , 有

$$a_{k+1}^2 \le (a_k + b_k)^2 - \xi_k^2$$

(1) 证明: 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} \xi_k^2 \leqslant \left(a_1 + \sum_{i=0}^{k} b_i\right)^2$$
;

(2) 若数列 
$$\{b_k\}_{k\geqslant 0}$$
 还满足  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k^2 < +\infty$ ,则  $\lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \xi_i^2 = 0$ .

☞ 证明:[原创]

(1) 由  $a_{k+1}^2 \leq (a_k + b_k)^2 - \xi_k^2$  以及所有数列非负可知

$$a_{k+1} \le a_k + b_k \le a_{k-1} + b_{k-1} + b_k \le \dots \le a_1 + b_1 + \dots + b_k$$

于是

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} \xi_i^2 \leqslant \sum_{i=1}^{k} \left[ (a_i + b_i)^2 - a_{i+1}^2 \right] = a_1^2 - a_{k+1}^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{k} a_i b_i + \sum_{i=1}^{k} b_i^2$$
$$\leqslant a_1^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^{k} (a_1 + b_1 + \dots + b_{i-1}) b_i + \sum_{i=1}^{k} b_i^2 = \left( a_1 + \sum_{i=1}^{k} b_i \right)^2$$

(2) 由 (1) 有 
$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} \xi_i^2 \leqslant \sum_{i=1}^{k} \left( a_1 + \sum_{i=1}^{k} b_i \right)^2 = a_1^2 + 2a_1 \sum_{i=1}^{k} b_i + \left( \sum_{i=1}^{k} b_i \right)^2$$

而 
$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k^2 < +\infty$$
,即  $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k^2 < M$ . 一方面有

$$\sum_{i=1}^{k} b_i \leqslant \sqrt{k \sum_{i=1}^{k} b_i^2} < \sqrt{kM}$$

另一方面由 Cauchy 收敛准则知, 对任意  $\varepsilon>0$ ,存在  $N\in\mathbb{N}$ ,使得  $\sum_{i=N}^{N+p}b_i^2<\varepsilon$  对任意  $p\in\mathbb{N}$  成立, 那么当 k>N 时有

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{k} b_{i}\right)^{2} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} b_{i} + \sum_{i=N}^{k} b_{i}\right)^{2} \leqslant 2\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} b_{i}\right)^{2} + \left(\sum_{i=N+1}^{k} b_{i}\right)^{2}\right) < 2NM + 2(k-N)\varepsilon^{2}$$

由以上不等式, 利用夹逼准则可知  $\lim_{k\to\infty} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \xi_i^2 = 0.$ 

**例 0.62:** 证明数列  $a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} n! n^{-\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)}$  单调递减并求其极限.

解: 首先有

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{(n+1)^2}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2 + n + \frac{1}{2}}} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}\right)^{(n+1)^2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n + \frac{1}{2}} = e^{s_1 + s_2}$$

其中

$$s_1 = -\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k+1)(n+1)^{2k}}, s_2 = \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} (-1)^k \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{2(k-1)}\right) \frac{1}{n^{k-1}}$$

显然  $s_1, s_2$  分别是两个收敛的级数, 注意到  $s_1$  是负项级数,  $s_2$  是递减的交错级数, 因此两个式子的和都不超过它们的首项, 于是

$$s_1 + s_2 < -\frac{1}{2(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{12n^2} < n, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

这就证明了数列  $\{a_n\}$  的单减性, 利用 Stirling 公式可得

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right)^{n^2} e^{-n} \sqrt{2\pi} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{e}}$$

**例 0.63:** 设  $\{a_n\}$  是正数列, 对某个 p>0 满足  $\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n\sum_{i=1}^na_i^p=1$ , 证明

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[p+1]{(p+1) \, n} a_n = 1$$

**证明:** 设  $s_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^p$ , 则  $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n s_n = 1$  意味着  $s_n \to \infty$  而  $a_n \to 0$ ,因此还有  $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n s_{n-1} = 1$ ,于是

$$s_{n}^{p+1} - s_{n-1}^{p+1} = \left(s_{n-1} + a_{n}^{p}\right)^{p+1} - s_{n-1}^{p+1} = s_{n-1}^{p+1} \left[ \left(1 + \frac{a_{n}^{p}}{s_{n-1}}\right)^{p+1} - 1 \right] \sim s_{n-1}^{p+1} \frac{(p+1) a_{n}^{p}}{s_{n-1}} = s_{n-1}^{p} \left(p+1\right) a_{n}^{p}$$

由 Stolz 定理知

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{s_n^{p+1}}{(p+1) n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{s_n^{p+1} - s_{n-1}^{p+1}}{p+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} (a_n s_{n-1})^p = 1$$

因此

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[p+1]{(p+1) n} a_n = 1$$

**例 0.64:** 设 f,g 都是 [0,1] 上的实值连续函数,且满足条件  $\int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx = 0$ ,证明

$$\int_{0}^{1} f^{2}(x) dx \int_{0}^{1} g^{2}(x) dx \ge 4 \left( \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx \int_{0}^{1} g(x) dx \right)^{2}$$

以及

$$\int_{0}^{1} f^{2}\left(x\right) \mathrm{d}x \left(\int_{0}^{1} g\left(x\right) \mathrm{d}x\right)^{2} + \int_{0}^{1} g^{2}\left(x\right) \mathrm{d}x \left(\int_{0}^{1} f\left(x\right) \mathrm{d}x\right)^{2} \geqslant 4 \left(\int_{0}^{1} f\left(x\right) \mathrm{d}x \int_{0}^{1} g\left(x\right) \mathrm{d}x\right)^{2}$$

☞ 证明:设

$$\int_{0}^{1} f^{2}(x) dx = A, \int_{0}^{1} g^{2}(x) dx = B, \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = a, \int_{0}^{1} g(x) dx = b$$

下面我们证明

$$AB \geqslant AB^2 + Ba^2 \geqslant 4a^2b^2$$

首先由 Cauchy 不等式可知  $B\geqslant b^2$ ,等号成立当且仅当 g(x) 为常数,这时  $\int_0^1 f(x)g(x)\mathrm{d}x=0$  意味着 a=0,原不等式显然成立,因此我们假设  $B>b^2$ . 利用 Cauchy 不等式可知对任意实数 t 有

$$\int_{0}^{1} (f(x) + tg(x))^{2} dx \ge \left(\int_{0}^{1} (f(x) + tg(x)) dx\right)^{2}$$

再由  $\int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx = 0$ , 可知  $A + Bt^2 \ge a^2 + 2abt + b^2t^2$ , 即

$$A \geqslant \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \{a^2 + 2abt - (B - b^2)t^2\}$$

由于  $B > b^2$ , 右边的多项式在  $t = \frac{ab}{B - b^2}$  取最大值, 于是

$$A \geqslant a^2 + 2ab\frac{ab}{B - b^2} - (B - b^2)\frac{a^2b^2}{(B - b^2)^2} = a^2 + \frac{a^2b^2}{B - b^2}$$

这就证明了  $AB \ge Ab^2 + Ba^2$ . 最后再根据 Cauchy 不等式得

$$AB \ge Ab^2 + Ba^2 = \int_0^1 (bf(x) + ag(x))^2 dx \ge \left(\int_0^1 (bf(x) + ag(x)) dx\right)^2 = (2ab)^2 = 4a^2b^2$$

**例 0.65:** 设 f 是 [a,b] 上三阶可导的函数, 且 f(a) = f(b), 证明

$$\left| \int_{a}^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x - \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^{b} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \leqslant \frac{(b-a)^4}{192} M$$

其中 
$$M = \sum_{x \in [a, b]} |f'''(x)|.$$

**证明:** 记  $c = \frac{a+b}{2}$ ,记 P(x) 是在 (a, f(a)),(b, f(b), (c, f(c)) 处插值的二次多项式,则利用 Lagrange 插值公式可得

$$P\left(x\right) = f\left(a\right)\frac{\left(x-b\right)\left(x-c\right)}{\left(a-b\right)\left(a-c\right)} + f\left(b\right)\frac{\left(x-a\right)\left(x-c\right)}{\left(b-a\right)\left(b-c\right)} + f\left(c\right)\frac{\left(x-a\right)\left(x-b\right)}{\left(c-a\right)\left(c-b\right)}$$

于是存在  $\theta(x) \in [a, b]$  使得

$$f(x) = P(x) + \frac{f'''(\theta(x))}{6}(x-a)(x-b)(x-c) \tag{*}$$

且

$$\int_{a}^{c}P\left(x\right)\mathrm{d}x=\frac{b-a}{24}\left(5f\left(a\right)+8f\left(c\right)-f\left(b\right)\right),\,\int_{c}^{b}P\left(x\right)\mathrm{d}x=\frac{b-a}{24}\left(-f\left(a\right)+8f\left(c\right)+5f\left(b\right)\right)$$

而 f(a) = f(b), 因此  $\int_a^c P(x) dx = \int_c^b P(x) dx = 0$ , 因此

$$\left| \int_{a}^{c} f(x) \, dx - \int_{c}^{b} f(x) \, dx \right| = \left| \int_{a}^{c} - \int_{c}^{b} \frac{f'''(\theta(x))}{6} (x - a) (x - b) (x - c) \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{M}{6} \int_{c}^{b} |(x - a) (x - b) (x - c)| \, dx = \frac{(b - a)^{4}}{192} M$$

(\*) 的证明: 如果 x = a, b, c 结论显然成立, 当  $x \neq a, b, c$  时, 令

$$g(t) = f(t) - P(t) - [f(x) - P(x)] \frac{(t-a)(t-b)(t-c)}{(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)}$$

而 g(a) = g(b) = g(c) = g(x) = 0,因此存在  $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3 \in (a, b)$ ,使得  $g'(\xi_1) = g'(\xi_2) = g'(\xi_3) = 0$ ,因此存在  $\eta_1, \eta_2$  使得  $g''(\eta_1) = g''(\eta_2) = 0$ ,进而存在  $\theta(x) \in (a, b)$  使得  $g'''(\theta(x)) = 0$ ,得证.

**例 0.66:** 设 f 是 [-1,1] 上二阶连续可导的实值函数, f(0)=0, 证明

$$\int_{-1}^{1} (f''(x))^{2} dx \ge 10 \left( \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx \right)^{2}$$

证明: 设 
$$g(x) = \begin{cases} (x+1)^2, & x \in [-1,0], \\ (x-1)^2, & x \in [0,1] \end{cases}$$

$$g(-1) = g(1) = g'(-1) = g'(1) = 0, g(0) = 1, g''(x) = 2, x \in [-1, 1] \setminus \{0\}$$

且.

$$\int_{-1}^{1} g^{2}(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{0} (x+1)^{4} dx + \int_{0}^{1} (x-1)^{4} dx = \frac{2}{5}$$

于是根据 f(0) = 0 可得

$$\int_{0}^{1} g(x) f''(x) dx = [g(x) f'(x)] \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} g'(x) f'(x) dx$$

$$= -f'(0) - [g'(x) f(x)] \Big|_{0}^{1} + \int_{0}^{1} g''(x) f(x) dx = -f'(0) + 2 \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx$$

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同理得

$$\int_{-1}^{0} g(x)f''(x)dx = f'(0) + 2\int_{0}^{1} f(x)dx$$

因此由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\frac{2}{5} \int_{-1}^{1} \left( f''\left(x\right) \right)^{2} \mathrm{d}x = \int_{-1}^{1} g^{2}\left(x\right) \mathrm{d}x \int_{-1}^{1} f''\left(x\right)^{2} \mathrm{d}x \geqslant \left( \int_{-1}^{1} g\left(x\right) f''\left(x\right) \mathrm{d}x \right)^{2} = \left( 2 \int_{-1}^{1} f\left(x\right) \mathrm{d}x \right)^{2}$$

得证.

**例 0.67:** 设  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  是非负实数, 证明

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{x_i}{i}\right)^4 \leqslant 2\pi^2 \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} \frac{x_i x_j}{i+j} \sum_{i,j}^{n} \frac{x_i x_j}{(i+j)^3}$$

**证明:** 设 f(x),  $xf(x) \in L^2([0, +\infty))$ , 先证明如下不等式

$$\left(\int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) dx\right)^{4} \leqslant \pi^{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f^{2}(x) dx \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} f^{2}(x) dx$$

证明: 设  $u=\int_0^{+\infty}f^2(x)\mathrm{d}x, v=\int_0^{+\infty}x^2f^2(x)\mathrm{d}x,$ 则利用 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\left(\int_{0}^{+\infty} f\left(x\right) \mathrm{d}x\right)^{2} \leqslant \left(\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{v + ux^{2}}} \sqrt{v + ux^{2}} f\left(x\right) \mathrm{d}x\right)^{2}$$

$$\leqslant \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{v + ux^{2}} \mathrm{d}x \left(v \int_{0}^{+\infty} f^{2}\left(x\right) \mathrm{d}x + u \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} f^{2}\left(x\right) \mathrm{d}x\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{uv}} \left(uv + uv\right) = \pi \sqrt{uv}$$

这就证明了原式

现在令  $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i e^{-ix}$ , 对任意正数 a, 有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx = \frac{1}{a}, \quad \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-ax} dx = \frac{2}{a^3}$$

因此

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-it} dt = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{x_{i}}{i}$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} f^{2}(x) dx = \sum_{i, j=1}^{n} x_{i} x_{j} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-(i+j)t} dt = \sum_{i, j=1}^{n} \frac{x_{i} x_{j}}{i+j}$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} f^{2}(x) dx = \sum_{i, j=1}^{n} x_{i} x_{j} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} e^{-(i+j)t} dt = 2 \sum_{i, j=1}^{n} \frac{x_{i} x_{j}}{(i+j)^{3}}$$

然后利用上述积分不等式得证.

**例 0.68:** 设 f(x, y) 在  $D = \{(x, y) : x > 0, y > 0\}$  上连续, 证明不等式

$$\left(\iint\limits_{D}f\left(x,y\right)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y\right)^{4}\leqslant\frac{\pi^{4}}{16}\iint\limits_{D}f^{2}\left(x,y\right)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y\iint\limits_{D}\left(x^{2}+y^{2}\right)^{2}f^{2}\left(x,y\right)\mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y$$

其中假定以上每个积分都是收敛的.

**证明:** 令 
$$\lambda > 0, g(x, y) = \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{\lambda + (x^2 + y^2)^2}$$
,则

$$\iint\limits_{D} f\left(x,y\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \iint\limits_{D} \left[1 - g\left(x,y\right)\right] f\left(x,y\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + \iint\limits_{D} \frac{g\left(x,y\right)}{x^{2} + y^{2}} \left(x^{2} + y^{2}\right) f\left(x,y\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

$$\leqslant \left(\iint\limits_{D} \left[1 - g\left(x,y\right)\right]^{2} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \iint\limits_{D} f^{2}\left(x,y\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\left(\iint\limits_{D} \frac{g^{2}\left(x,y\right)}{\left(x^{2} + y^{2}\right)^{2}} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \iint\limits_{D} \left(x^{2} + y^{2}\right)^{2} f^{2}\left(x,y\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

计算可知

$$\iint\limits_{D} \left[1 - g\left(x, y\right)\right]^{2} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = \frac{\pi^{2}}{16} \sqrt{\lambda}$$

现在取

$$\lambda = \frac{\iint\limits_{D} \left(x^2 + y^2\right)^2 f^2\left(x, y\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}{\iint\limits_{D} f^2\left(x, y\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y}$$

则

$$\iint\limits_{D} f\left(x,y\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \left( \iint\limits_{D} f^{2}\left(x,y\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \iint\limits_{D} \left(x^{2}+y^{2}\right)^{2} f^{2}\left(x,y\right) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y \right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

原不等式得证.

例 0.69: 证明

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n! (n^4 + n^2 + 1)} = \frac{e}{2}$$

**证明:** 首先注意到当  $n \neq 0$  时,

$$\frac{1}{n!\left(n^4+n^2+1\right)} = \frac{1}{\left(n^2+n+1\right)\left(n^2-n+1\right)n!} = \frac{1}{2n \cdot n!} \left(\frac{1}{n^2-n+1} - \frac{1}{n^2+n+1}\right)$$

则

$$\begin{split} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n! \left(n^4 + n^2 + 1\right)} &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n \cdot n!} \left(\frac{1}{n^2 - n + 1} - \frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1}\right) \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + n^2 + 1} \left(\frac{1}{(n+1)! (n+1)} - \frac{1}{n! n}\right) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)! n (n+1)} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n (n+1)!} - \frac{1}{(n+1) (n+1)!}\right) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \left(\frac{1}{(n+2)!} - \frac{1}{(n+1)!}\right)\right] \\ &= \frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+2)!} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = \frac{e}{2} \end{split}$$

例 0.70: 计算积分

$$I = \int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty |\ln x - \ln y| \, \mathrm{e}^{-(x+y)} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y$$

**解:** 令  $I(a) = \int_0^a \int_0^a \left| \ln x - \ln y \right| e^{-(x+y)} dxdy$ , 则  $I = \lim_{a \to \infty} I(a)$ .

$$\begin{split} I(a) &= 2 \int_0^a \int_0^x \left| (\ln x - \ln y) \, \mathrm{e}^{-(x+y)} \, \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}x \right| \\ &= 2 \int_0^a \left( \mathrm{e}^{-x} \left( 1 - \mathrm{e}^{-x} \right) \ln x - \mathrm{e}^{-x} \int_0^x \mathrm{e}^{-y} \ln y \mathrm{d}y \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 2 \int_0^a \mathrm{e}^{-x} \left( 1 - \mathrm{e}^{-x} \right) \ln x \mathrm{d}x - 2 \int_0^a \mathrm{e}^{-x} \int_0^x \mathrm{e}^{-y} \ln y \mathrm{d}y \mathrm{d}x \end{split}$$

第二个积分分部积分可得

$$I(a) = 2 \int_0^a e^{-x} \ln x dx - 4 \int_0^a e^{-2x} \ln x dx + 2e^{-a} \int_0^a e^{-x} \ln x dx$$

由于  $\lim_{a\to\infty} e^{-a} \int_0^a e^{-x} \ln x dx = 0$ , 于是

$$I = 2\int_0^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-x} \ln x \mathrm{d}x - 4\int_0^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-2x} \ln x \mathrm{d}x = 2\int_0^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-x} \ln x \mathrm{d}x - 2\int_0^\infty \mathrm{e}^{-t} \ln \frac{t}{2} \mathrm{d}x = 2\ln 2$$

例 0.71: 给定  $s_0 \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ ,用  $s_{n+1} = \sin s_n$  定义数列  $\{s_n\}$ ,证明  $n^2 s_n^2 - 3n + \frac{9}{5} \ln n$  收敛. **证明:** 显然  $\{s_n\}$  是单调递减趋于 0 的,首先有

$$s_{n+1} = s_n \left( 1 - \frac{s_n^2}{6} + \frac{s_n^4}{120} + O\left(s_n^6\right) \right)$$

$$u_{n+1} = u_n \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3u_n} + \frac{1}{15u_n^2} + O\left(u_n^{-3}\right) \right) \tag{*}$$

由于  $u_n \to \infty$ , 由 (\*) 可知对充分大的 n 由  $u_{n+1} - u_n > \frac{1}{4}$ , 于是  $u_n > \frac{n}{4} - A$  对某个常数 A 成立. 因此  $u_n = \frac{n}{3} + O(\ln n)$ , 于是  $\frac{1}{u_n} = \frac{3}{n} + O\left(\frac{\ln n}{n^2}\right)$ . 故

$$u_{n+1} - u_n = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5n} + O\left(\frac{\ln n}{n^2}\right)$$

而  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^2} < \infty$ ,  $\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{1}{n} = \ln n + \gamma + o(1)$ , 因此

$$u_n = \frac{n}{3} + \frac{\ln n}{5} + K + o(1)$$

对某个常数 K 成立,则

$$n^{2}s_{n}^{2} = \frac{n^{2}}{u_{n}} = 3n - \frac{9\ln n}{5} - 9K + o(1)$$

因此 
$$n^2 s_n^2 - 3n + \frac{9}{5} \ln n \to -9K$$
.

例 0.72: 设  $b > a > 0, f: [0,1] \rightarrow [-a,b]$  连续, 且  $\int_0^1 f^2(x) dx = ab$ , 证明

$$0 \leqslant \frac{\int_0^1 f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x}{b - a} \leqslant \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{a + b}{b - a}\right)^2$$

**证明:**[原创] 左边部分比较简单, 利用  $(f(x) + a)(b - f(x)) \ge 0$ , 两边在 [0, 1] 上积分得

$$0 \leqslant \int_{0}^{1} \left( f\left( x \right) + a \right) \left( b - f\left( x \right) \right) \mathrm{d}x = ab - \int_{0}^{1} f^{2} \left( x \right) \mathrm{d}x + \left( b - a \right) \int_{0}^{1} f\left( x \right) \mathrm{d}x = \left( b - a \right) \int_{0}^{1} f\left( x \right) \mathrm{d}x$$

要证明右边部分,首先利用 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx \leq \sqrt{\int_{0}^{1} f^{2}(x) dx} = \sqrt{ab}$$

下面只需要证明

$$\sqrt{ab} \leqslant \frac{\left(a+b\right)^2}{4(b-a)}$$
,  $\mathbb{H}\left(a+b\right)^4 - 16ab\left(b-a\right)^2 \geqslant 0$ 

$$\diamondsuit t = \frac{b}{a} > 1$$
, 则  $(t+1)^4 - 16t(t-1)^2 = (t^2 - 6t + 1)^2 \ge 0$ , 证毕.

例 0.73: 定义数列  $a_{m,n}$ 

$$\frac{1}{1 - u - v + 2uv} = \sum_{m, n=0}^{\infty} a_{m, n} u^m v^n$$

证明 
$$(-1)^j a_{2j, 2j+2} = \frac{1}{j+1} {2j \choose j}$$
.

☞ 证明: 首先有

$$\frac{1}{1 - u - v + 2uv} = \frac{1}{(1 - u)(1 - v)} \frac{1}{1 + \frac{uv}{(1 - u)(1 - v)}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k u^k v^k}{(1 - u)^{k+1} (1 - v)^{k+2}}$$

$$= \sum_{i, j, k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \binom{k+i}{k} \binom{k+j}{k} u^{k+i} v^{k+j} = \sum_{m, n}^{\infty} u^m v^n \sum_{k \geqslant 0} (-1)^k \binom{m}{k} \binom{n}{k}$$

因此得到  $a_{m,n} = \sum_{k\geqslant 0} (-1)^k \binom{m}{k} \binom{n}{k}$ ,注意到这个卷积表示展开式  $(1+x)^m (1-x)^n$  中  $x^m$  的系数. 现在 m=2j, n=2j+2,母函数为  $(1-x^2)^{2j} (1-x)^2$ ,因此  $x^{2j}$  的系数为

$$a_{2j, 2j+2} = (-1)^j \binom{2j}{j} + (-1)^{j-2} \binom{2j}{j-1} = \frac{(-1)^j}{j+1} \binom{2j}{j}$$

**例 0.74:** 设  $\operatorname{Si}(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$  表示正弦积分函数, 求和

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{Si}(n\pi)}{n^3}$$

解:[原创] 首先利用分部积分得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Si} \left( n \pi \right) &= \int_0^{n \pi} \frac{\sin t}{t} \mathrm{d}t = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin n x}{x} \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{\pi} \sin n x \mathrm{d} \left( \ln x \right) = -n \int_0^{\pi} \cos n x \ln x \mathrm{d}x \\ &= -n \int_0^{\pi} \cos n x \mathrm{d} \left( x \ln x - x \right) = n \left[ (-1)^{n-1} \left( \pi \ln \pi - \pi \right) - n \int_0^{\pi} \sin n x \left( x \ln x - x \right) \mathrm{d}x \right] \end{aligned}$$

于是我们可得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{Si}(n\pi)}{n^3} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} \left( \pi \ln \pi - \pi \right) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx \left( x \ln x - x \right) \mathrm{d}x$$

而 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$$
,把后一部分式子再分部积分得

$$\begin{split} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx \left( x \ln x - x \right) \mathrm{d}x &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx \mathrm{d} \left( \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{3}{4} x^2 \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{3}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x \right) \cos nx \mathrm{d}x \end{split}$$

现在考虑函数  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x, & x \in (0,\pi] \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ ,作偶对称以后再作  $2\pi$  周期延拓,则 f(x) 的 Fourier 余弦级数为

$$\widetilde{f}(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$$

其中  $a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \left( \frac{3}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x \right) \cos nx dx$ , 根据 Fourier 级数收敛定理可知

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = f(0) = 0$$

而 
$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left( \frac{3}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x \right) dx = \frac{11}{18} \pi^2 - \frac{1}{3} \pi^2 \ln \pi$$
, 因此

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left( \frac{3}{4} x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} x^{2} \ln x \right) \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{n} = -\frac{\pi}{4} a_{0} = \frac{\pi^{3}}{12} \ln \pi - \frac{11}{72} \pi^{3}$$

于是最后得到

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{Si}(n\pi)}{n^3} = \frac{\pi^2}{12} \left( \pi \ln \pi - \pi \right) - \left( \frac{\pi^3}{12} \ln \pi - \frac{11}{72} \pi^3 \right) = \frac{5\pi^3}{72}$$

同样道理我们还能得到

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(-1\right)^n \frac{\operatorname{Si}\left(n\pi\right)}{n^3} = -\frac{\pi^2}{6} \left(\pi \ln \pi - \pi\right) - \left(\frac{2\pi^3}{9} - \frac{\pi^3}{6} \ln \pi\right) = -\frac{\pi^3}{18}$$

只不过这时需要利用 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$$
 和  $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n = f(\pi)$  即可.

**例 0.75:** 设 Si(x) =  $\int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$  表示正弦积分函数, 求和

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\operatorname{Si}(n\pi)}{n} \right)^{2}$$

解:同上,先分部积分得

$$\operatorname{Si}(n\pi) = -n \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx \ln x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

于是得到

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \frac{\operatorname{Si}(n\pi)}{n} \right)^{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos nx \ln x dx \right)^{2}$$

考虑函数  $f(x) = \ln x, x \in (0, \pi)$ , 作偶函数延拓和  $\pi$  周期延拓得到的余弦级数为

$$\widetilde{f}(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$$

其中  $a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos nx \ln x dx$ ,  $a_0 = 2 \ln \pi - 2$ , 由 Parseval 定理得

$$\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f^2(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \ln^2 x dx = 4 - 4 \ln \pi + 2 \ln^2 \pi$$

因此我们最后得到

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\operatorname{Si}\left(n\pi\right)}{n}\right)^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\int_{0}^{\pi} \cos nx \ln x \mathrm{d}x\right)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

➢ 注: 利用上述方法我们还可以得到一些副产品

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \operatorname{Si}\left(n\pi\right)}{n} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\operatorname{Si}\left(n\pi\right)}{n^5} = \frac{269}{43200} \pi^5, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \operatorname{Si}\left(n\pi\right)}{n^5} = \frac{4}{675} \pi^5$$

例 0.76: 定义数列  $\{X_n\}: X_0 = 0, X_1 = 1, X_2 = 0, X_3 = 1,$  当  $n \ge 1$  时,

$$X_{n+3} = \frac{(n^2 + n + 1)(n + 1)}{n} X_{n+2} + (n^2 + n + 1) X_{n+1} - \frac{n+1}{n} X_n$$

证明对任意  $n \ge 0$ ,  $X_n$  是完全平方数.

**证明:** 定义数列  $\{c_n\}$ : $c_0 = 0$ ,  $c_1 = 1$ ,  $c_{n+2} = nc_{n+1} + c_n$ ,  $n \ge 0$ , 则  $c_{n+3} = (n+1)c_{n+2} + c_{n+1}$ , 且  $c_n = c_{n+2} - nc_{n+1}$ , 平方得到

$$c_{n+3}^2 = (n+1)^2 c_{n+2}^2 + c_{n+1}^2 + 2(n+1) c_{n+2} c_{n+1}$$

$$c_n^2 = c_{n+2}^2 + n^2 c_{n+1}^2 - 2nc_{n+2}c_{n+1}$$

消去因子  $c_{n+2}c_{n+1}$  得到

$$c_{n+3}^{2} = \frac{\left(n^{2} + n + 1\right)\left(n + 1\right)}{n}c_{n+2}^{2} + \left(n^{2} + n + 1\right)c_{n+1}^{2} - \frac{n+1}{n}c_{n}^{2}$$

而  $c_2 = 0$ ,  $c_3 = 1$ , 因此  $c_n^2$  和  $X_n$  满足相同的递推关系和初值条件, 于是  $X_n = c_n^2$ .

**例 0.77:** 设函数 f 在区间 [a,b] 上连续, 并且在 a 点 n 阶可导. 对任意  $x \in (a,b)$ , 由积分中值定理, 存在  $c_x \in (a,x)$  使得

$$\int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt = f(c_x)(x - a)$$

如果  $f^{(k)}(a) = 0, k = 1, \dots, n-1,$  但  $f^{(n)}(a) \neq 0$ , 证明

$$\lim_{x \to a} \frac{c_x - a}{x - a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n+1}}$$

☞ 证明: 这个题目解答见 48 题.

**例 0.78:** 设  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛, xf(x) 在  $[a, +\infty)$  单调下降, 求证

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x f(x) \ln x = 0$$

**解:** 显然  $xf(x) \downarrow 0$ , 否则原积分一定发散. 由于积分  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛,根据 Cauchy 收敛准则,对任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 当 A 充分大时,

$$\varepsilon > \int_{\sqrt{A}}^{A} f(x) dx = \int_{\sqrt{A}}^{A} x f(x) \frac{dx}{x} \ge Af(A) \int_{\sqrt{A}}^{A} \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{2} Af(A) \ln A$$

这就说明  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} x f(x) \ln x = 0$ .

**例 0.79:** 将方程  $u^2 - \frac{u^3}{3} = k\left(0 < k < \frac{4}{3}\right)$  的两个正根记为  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta(\alpha < \beta)$ . 求

$$\lim_{k \to \frac{4}{2}} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{u^2 - \frac{u^3}{3} - k} \mathrm{d}u}{4 - 3k}$$

**解:** 记原方程的三个根为  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ , 注意到方程  $u^2 - \frac{u^3}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$  的三个根分别为 -1, 2, 2, 因此当  $k \to \frac{4}{3}$  时等价于  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta \to 2$ ,  $\gamma \to -1$ . 利用三次方程 Vieta 定理得

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 3$$
,  $\alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \beta\gamma = 0$ ,  $\alpha\beta\gamma = -3k$ 

于是可得

$$\alpha + \beta = 3 - \gamma, \alpha \beta = \frac{-3k}{\gamma} = \gamma^2 - 3\gamma$$

故  $(\beta - \alpha)^2 = (\beta + \alpha)^2 - 4\alpha\beta = (3 - \gamma)^2 - 4(\gamma^2 - 3\gamma) = 9 + 6\gamma - 3\gamma^2 = 3(\gamma + 1)(3 - \gamma)$ . 因此

$$\lim_{k \to \frac{4}{3}} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{u^2 - \frac{u^3}{3} - k} du}{4 - 3k} = \lim_{\gamma \to -1} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{(u - \gamma)(u - \alpha)(\beta - u)} du}{4 - 3\gamma^2 + \gamma^3}$$

$$= \lim_{\gamma \to -1} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{3(u - \alpha)(\beta - u)} du}{4 - 3\gamma^2 + \gamma^3} = \lim_{\gamma \to -1} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{8} (\beta - \alpha)^2}{(\gamma + 1)(\gamma - 2)^2}$$

$$=\frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{8}\lim_{\gamma\to-1}\frac{3\left(\gamma+1\right)\left(3-\gamma\right)}{\left(\gamma+1\right)\left(\gamma-2\right)^{2}}=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\pi$$

**例 0.80:** 设函数  $f:[1,+\infty)\to (e,+\infty)$  是单调增函数,且  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{f(x)} = +\infty$ .

(1) 证明 
$$\int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln f(x)} = \infty.$$

(2) 给出一个满足上述条件的函数 f, 但是积分  $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln f(x) \ln (\ln f(x))}$  收敛.

## ☞ 证明:

(1) 反证法,假定  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln f(x)} < +\infty$ ,利用变量代换  $x = \mathrm{e}^t$  可得  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\ln f(\mathrm{e}^t)} < +\infty$ ,根据函数 f 的单调性可知  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x}{\ln f(\mathrm{e}^x)} = 0$ . 那么当 x 充分大时有  $\frac{x}{\ln f(\mathrm{e}^x)} < \frac{1}{2}$ ,因此  $\frac{\mathrm{e}^x}{f(\mathrm{e}^x)} < \mathrm{e}^{-x}$ ,从而

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty}\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{f\left(x\right)}=\int_{0}^{+\infty}\frac{\mathrm{e}^{t}}{f\left(\mathrm{e}^{t}\right)}\mathrm{d}t<+\infty,$$

矛盾.

(2)  $\mbox{ } \mbox{ } \mbox{ } a_n = \exp\left(e^{e^n}\right), n = 0, 1, \cdots, \mbox{ } \mbox{ }$ 

$$\int_{e^{e}}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{f(x)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_{n} - a_{n-1}}{a_{n}} = +\infty$$

而另一方面,

$$\int_{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{e}}}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln f\left(x\right) \ln \left(\ln f\left(x\right)\right)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{a_{n-1}}^{a_{n}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{e}^{n}} \mathrm{e}^{n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{e}^{n}} - \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{e}^{n-1}}}{\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{e}^{n}} \mathrm{e}^{n}} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\mathrm{e}^{n}} < +\infty.$$

**例 0.81:** 设函数 f 是  $[0, +\infty)$  上的非负连续函数, 且  $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx < +\infty$ , 证明

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n x f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$$

**证明:** 令  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ ,则 F(x) 单增,分部积分得

$$\frac{1}{n} \int_0^n x f(x) dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n x dF(x) = F(n) - \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n F(x) dx.$$

注意到  $\lim_{n\to\infty} F(n) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx < +\infty$ , 齐次利用 F 的单调性可得

$$\frac{F\left(0\right)+\cdots+F\left(n-1\right)}{n}\leqslant\frac{1}{n}\int_{0}^{n}F\left(x\right)\mathrm{d}x\leqslant\frac{F\left(1\right)+\cdots+F\left(n\right)}{n}.$$

而根据 Stolz 定理可知, 上式左右两边均等于  $\lim_{n\to\infty} F(n)$ , 因此原极限为零.

**例 0.82:** 设函数 f 在  $[a, +\infty)$  上一致连续且积分  $\int_0^x f(t) dt$  一致有界. 即存在 M>0 使得

$$\left| \int_{a}^{x} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \right| \leqslant M, \quad \forall x \in [a, +\infty)$$

证明 f 在  $[a, +\infty)$  上有界.

**证明:** 由于 f 在  $[a, +\infty)$  上一致连续,故存在  $\delta > 0$ ,如果  $|t-s| < \delta$ ,则 |f(s)-f(t)| < 1. 现在假定 f 无界,则存在数列  $\{a_n\}$  使得  $a_{n+1} > a_n + \delta$  且  $|f(a_n)| \ge n$ . 根据假设有

$$\left| \int_{a}^{a_{n}} f\left(t\right) \mathrm{d}t \right| \geqslant \left| \int_{a_{n} - \frac{\delta}{2}}^{a_{n}} f\left(t\right) \mathrm{d}t \right| - \left| \int_{a}^{a_{n} - \frac{\delta}{2}} f\left(t\right) \mathrm{d}t \right| \geqslant \left| \int_{a_{n} - \frac{\delta}{2}}^{a_{n}} f\left(t\right) \mathrm{d}t \right| - M$$

进一步有  $|f(t) - f(a_n)| < 1$  对  $t \in \left[a_n - \frac{\delta}{2}, a_n\right]$  都成立. 因此

$$\left| \int_{a_n - \frac{\delta}{2}}^{a_n} f(t) dt \right| \ge \left( |f(a_n)| - 1 \right) \frac{\delta}{2} \ge (n - 1) \frac{\delta}{2}, \quad \left| \int_{a}^{a_n} f(t) dt \right| \ge (n - 1) \frac{\delta}{2} - M$$

矛盾.

**例 0.83:** 如果  $\int_{a}^{+\infty} \left(f\left(x\right)\right)^{2} \mathrm{d}x$  和  $\int_{a}^{+\infty} \left(f''\left(x\right)\right)^{2} \mathrm{d}x$  都收敛, 则  $\int_{a}^{+\infty} \left(f'\left(x\right)\right)^{2} \mathrm{d}x$  也收敛.

☞ 证明: 首先由分部积分得

$$\int_{a}^{x} f(t) f''(t) dt = f(x) f'(x) - f(a) f'(a) - \int_{a}^{x} (f'(t))^{2} dt$$

根据不等式  $(f(x))^2 + (f''(x))^2 \ge 2|f(x)f''(x)|$  可知积分  $\int_a^x f(t)f''(t) dt$  收敛. 如果当  $x \to +\infty$  时积分  $\int_a^x (f'(t))^2 dt \to +\infty, \, \text{则} \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x)f'(x) = +\infty, \, \text{而}$ 

$$f^{2}(x) - f^{2}(a) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{x} f(t) f'(t) dt$$

这样就得到  $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f^2(x) = +\infty$ ,矛盾,因此  $\int_a^{+\infty} (f'(x))^2 dx$  收敛.

**例 0.84:** 设 f, g 都是 [a, b] 上的 Riemann 可积函数, 且  $m_1 \leqslant f(x) \leqslant M_1, m_2 \leqslant g(x) \leqslant M_2, x \in [a, b]$ , 证明

$$\left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} f\left(x\right) g\left(x\right) dx - \frac{1}{\left(b-a\right)^{2}} \int_{a}^{b} f\left(x\right) dx \int_{a}^{b} g\left(x\right) dx \right| \leqslant \frac{\left(M_{1}-m_{1}\right) \left(M_{2}-m_{2}\right)}{4}$$

**证明:** 利用变量替换  $t=\frac{x-a}{b-a}$  可知只需要考虑 a=0,b=1 的情形即可. 令  $F=\int_0^1 f\left(x\right)\mathrm{d}x,G=\int_0^1 g\left(x\right)\mathrm{d}x$ ,以及

$$D(f,g) = \int_0^1 f(x) g(x) dx - FG$$

由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$D(f, f) = \int_{0}^{1} f^{2}(x) dx - \left(\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx\right)^{2} \geqslant 0.$$

另一方面,

$$D(f, f) = (M_1 - F)(F - m_1) - \int_0^1 (M_1 - f(x))(f(x) - m_1) dx,$$

这就意味着  $D(f,f) \leq (M_1-F)(F-m_1)$ . 显然  $D(f,g) = \int_0^1 (f(x)-F)(g(x)-G) dx$ , 由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$[D(f,g)]^2 \le \int_0^1 (f(x) - F)^2 dx \int_0^1 (g(x) - G)^2 dx = D(f,f) D(g,g).$$

因此

$$[D(f,g)]^2 \le (M_1 - F)(F - m_1)(M_2 - G)(G - m_2) \le \frac{(M_1 - m_1)^2}{4} \cdot \frac{(M_2 - m_2)^2}{4}.$$

例 0.85: 设

$$\mathcal{A}=\left\{ f\in\mathcal{R}\left(\left[0,1\right]\right):\int_{0}^{1}f\left(x\right)\mathrm{d}x=3\text{, }\int_{0}^{1}xf\left(x\right)\mathrm{d}x=2\right\} .$$

$$\vec{\mathcal{R}} \min_{f \in \mathcal{A}} \int_{0}^{1} f^{2}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

**解:** 如果  $f \in A$ , 则对任意实数 t 由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$(2+3t)^2 = \left(\int_0^1 f(x)(x+t) \, \mathrm{d}x\right)^2 \leqslant \int_0^1 f^2(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \int_0^1 (x+t)^2 \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

因此  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx \ge \frac{3(2+3t)^2}{3t^2+3t+1}$  对任意实数 t 均成立, 注意到  $\max_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{3(2+3t)^2}{3t^2+3t+1} = 12, t = 0$  时取等,此时 f(x) = 6x.

例 0.86: 设 f 在 [0,1] 上非负递减,证明对任意非负实数 a,b 有

$$\left(1 - \left(\frac{a - b}{a + b + 1}\right)^2\right) \int_0^1 x^{2a} f(x) dx \int_0^1 x^{2b} f(x) dx \ge \left(\int_0^1 x^{a + b} f(x) dx\right)^2$$

证明: 借用 Lebesgue-Stieltjes 积分, 首先分部积分得

$$\begin{split} \left( \left( a + b + 1 \right) \int_{0}^{1} x^{a+b} f \left( x \right) \mathrm{d}x \right)^{2} &= \left( f \left( 1 \right) - \int_{0}^{1} x^{a+b+1} \mathrm{d}f \left( x \right) \right)^{2} \\ &= f^{2} \left( 1 \right) - 2 f \left( 1 \right) \int_{0}^{1} x^{a+b+1} \mathrm{d}f \left( x \right) + \left( \int_{0}^{1} x^{a+b+1} \mathrm{d}f \left( x \right) \right)^{2} \\ &\leqslant f^{2} \left( 1 \right) - 2 f \left( 1 \right) \int_{0}^{1} x^{a+b+1} \mathrm{d}f \left( x \right) + \int_{0}^{1} x^{2a+1} \mathrm{d}f \left( x \right) \int_{0}^{1} x^{2b+1} \mathrm{d}f \left( x \right) \end{split}$$

由于 
$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{k} df(x) = f(1) - k \int_{0}^{1} x^{k-1} f(x) dx$$
, 可得

$$\begin{split} & \left( (a+b+1) \int_0^1 x^{a+b} f\left( x \right) \mathrm{d}x \right)^2 \\ & \leqslant \left( 2a+1 \right) \int_0^1 x^{2a} f\left( x \right) \mathrm{d}x \left( 2b+1 \right) \int_0^1 x^{2b} f\left( x \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ & + f\left( 1 \right) \left( 2 \left( a+b+1 \right) \int_0^1 x^{a+b} f\left( x \right) \mathrm{d}x - \left( 2a+1 \right) \int_0^1 x^{2a} f\left( x \right) \mathrm{d}x - \left( 2b+1 \right) \int_0^1 x^{2b} f\left( x \right) \mathrm{d}x \right) \end{split}$$

要证明 
$$\int_{0}^{1} f(x) \left( 2(a+b+1)x^{a+b} - (2a+1)x^{2a} - (2b+1)x^{2b} \right) dx \le 0$$
, 分部积分得

$$\int_{0}^{1} f(x) \left( 2(a+b+1)x^{a+b} - (2a+1)x^{2a} - (2b+1)x^{2b} \right) dx = -\int_{0}^{1} \left( 2x^{a+b+1} - x^{2a+1} - x^{2b+1} \right) df(x)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \left( x^{a} - x^{b} \right)^{2} x df(x) \le 0$$

这里因为 f 是递减的.

**例 0.87:** 设  $\{a_n\}$  是严格正数列且满足  $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \infty$ , 对所有 n 均有  $a_n > 1$ . 证明: 如果级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n}$  发散, 则级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n \log(a_n)}$  也发散.

这题比较简单, 取  $a_n = n \log n$  可知原结论不对, 应该打错了, 正确问题应当如下:

**例 0.88:** 设  $\{a_n\}$  是严格正数列且满足  $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = \infty$ , 对所有 n 均有  $a_n > 1$ . 证明: 如果级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n}$  发散,则级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \log(a_n)}$  也发散.

**证明:** 由于  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n}$  与  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \log(a_n)}$  都是正项级数,因此我们任意重排级数都不改变敛散性. 又由于  $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = \infty$ ,因此  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \inf a_n = \infty$ ,也就是说每个  $a_n$  后面都只有有限个数比  $a_n$  小,因此我们重排数列  $\{a_n\}$ ,使得  $a_n$  成为单调递增数列. 具体而言就是从  $\{a_n\}$  的第一项  $a_1$  开始,只要后面有比  $a_1$  小的数,就把它们放到  $a_1$  前面去,然后重复此工作即可. 不妨记重排后的单调数列仍为  $\{a_n\}$ ,自然有  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n} = \infty$ . 首先有如下简单引理:

## 引理 0.1

设  $\{a_n\}$  是递减的正数列, 如果  $\displaystyle\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}a_n$  收敛, 则  $\displaystyle\lim_{n \to \infty}na_n=0.$ 

**岑 引理证明:** 根据 Cauchy 收敛原理, 对任意  $\varepsilon > 0$ , 存在正整数 N, 当 n > N 时,

$$|a_{n+1} + \dots + a_{n+p}| < \varepsilon \tag{1}$$

对任意正整数 p 成立. 现在令 p=n, 根据  $\{a_n\}$  的单调递减性, 当 n>N 时, 由 (1) 可得

$$2na_{2n} \leqslant 2\left(a_n + \dots + a_{2n}\right) < 2\varepsilon \tag{2}$$

又 (2n+1)  $a_{2n+1} \leq 2na_{2n} + a_{2n+1} \to 0$ ,  $n \to \infty$ , 结合 (2) 式即得  $\lim_{n \to \infty} na_n = 0$ .

下面用反证法证明原级数发散. 设当  $n \le x < n+1$  时,  $f(x) = a_n$ , 则

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n} \sim \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{f\left(x\right)}, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n \log\left(a_n\right)} \sim \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \log f\left(x\right)}$$

等价符号是指二者同敛散. 如果  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \log(a_n)} = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \log f(x)} < \infty$ , 变量代换  $x = \mathrm{e}^t$  即  $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\log f(\mathrm{e}^t)} < \infty$ .

根据引理可知  $\lim_{x\to\infty}\frac{x}{\ln f\left(\mathbf{e}^{x}\right)}=0$ ,那么当x充分大时就有  $\frac{x}{\ln f\left(\mathbf{e}^{x}\right)}<\frac{1}{2}$ ,因此有  $\frac{\mathbf{e}^{x}}{f\left(\mathbf{e}^{x}\right)}<\mathbf{e}^{-x}$ ,从而

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n} = \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{f\left(x\right)} = \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{\mathrm{e}^t}{f\left(\mathrm{e}^t\right)} \mathrm{d}t < \infty$$

矛盾, 因此 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \log(a_n)}$$
 发散.

**例 0.89:** 设  $\Phi(x)$  是  $(0,\infty)$  上正的严格增函数,  $\{a_n\}$ ,  $\{b_n\}$ ,  $\{c_n\}$  是三个非负数列满足

$$a_{n+1} \le a_n - b_n \Phi(a_n) + c_n a_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \infty, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n < \infty.$$

求证  $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n = 0$ .

**延明:**[向禹] 首先由于  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n < \infty$ , 则  $\lim_{n \to \infty} c_n = 0$ ,  $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 + c_n) < \infty$ . 再由  $a_{n+1} \le (1 + c_n) a_n - b_n \Phi(a_n)$  可得

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{\prod_{k=1}^{n} (1+c_k)} \leqslant \frac{a_n}{\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (1+c_k)} - \frac{b_n \Phi\left(a_n\right)}{\prod_{k=1}^{n} (1+c_k)}$$

这说明数列  $\left\{a_n/\prod_{k=1}^{n-1}(1+c_k)\right\}$  单调递减并且有下界 0, 因此数列  $\left\{a_n/\prod_{k=1}^{n-1}(1+c_k)\right\}$  收敛, 也就是数列  $\left\{a_n\right\}$  收敛, 自然有界. 设  $a_n < K$  且  $\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = a$ .

如果 a>0,那么存在  $N\in\mathbb{N}$ ,当 n>N 时, $a_n>\frac{a}{2}>0$  都成立. 再根据  $a_{n+1}\leqslant (1+c_n)\,a_n-b_n\Phi\,(a_n)$  可得  $b_n\leqslant \frac{(1+c_n)\,a_n-a_{n+1}}{\Phi\,(a_n)}$ ,那么  $\sum_{n=1}^\infty b_n=\infty$  意味着  $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{(1+c_n)\,a_n-a_{n+1}}{\Phi\,(a_n)}=\infty$ . 由 Cauchy 收敛原理知对任意实数 M>0 以及正整数 k>N,存在  $p\in\mathbb{N}$ ,使得

$$\sum_{n=k}^{k+p} \frac{(1+c_n) a_n - a_{n+1}}{\Phi(a_n)} > M.$$

而此时  $\Phi(a_n) > \Phi\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = A > 0$ , 因此

$$M < \sum_{n=k}^{k+p} \frac{(1+c_n) a_n - a_{n+1}}{\Phi(a_n)} < \frac{1}{A} \sum_{n=k}^{k+p} \left[ (1+c_n) a_n - a_{n+1} \right] < \frac{1}{A} \left( a_k - a_{k+p} \right) + K \sum_{n=k}^{k+p} c_n$$

这与 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=a$$
 以及  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}c_n<\infty$  矛盾, 因此  $\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=0$ .

例 0.90: 求数列

$$a_{n+1} = \int_0^1 \min(x, b_n, c_n) \, \mathrm{d}x, b_{n+1} = \int_0^1 \min(x, a_n, c_n) \, \mathrm{d}x, c_{n+1} = \int_0^1 \max(x, a_n, b_n) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

的极限.

**解:** 显然  $\min(x, b_n, c_n) \leqslant x \leqslant \max(x, a_n, b_n)$ , 所以如果  $\min(x, a_n, c_n) = x$ , 我们有

$$\min(x, b_n, c_n) \leqslant \min(x, a_n, c_n) \leqslant (x, a_n, b_n) \tag{*}$$

如果 mid  $(x, a_n, c_n)$ , 则要么  $x \leq a_n$  要么  $c_n \leq a_n$ ,所以  $a_n \leq \max(x, a_n, c_n) = c_n$ . 则 (\*) 式恒成立,积分可知  $a_{n+1} \leq b_{n+1} \leq b_{n+1} \leq c_{n+1}$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \cdots$ .

现在有

$$a_{n+1} = \int_0^1 \min(x, b_n, c_n) dx \leqslant \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

类似地可得  $c_{n+1} \geqslant \frac{1}{2}$ , 于是

$$b_{n+2} = \int_0^1 \min\left(x, a_{n+1}, c_{n+1}\right) \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \max\left(x, a_{n+1}\right) \mathrm{d}x + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \min\left(x, c_{n+1}\right) \mathrm{d}x \leqslant \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{d}x + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 x \mathrm{d}x = \frac{5}{8}$$

同理还有  $b_{n=2} \geqslant \frac{3}{8}$ . 由于  $\frac{3}{8} \leqslant b_{n+2} \leqslant c_{n+2}$ ,  $a_{n+2} = \int_0^1 \min(x, b_{n+2}, c_{n+2}) \, \mathrm{d}x > 0$ , 类似有  $c_{n+2} < 1$ .

现在假定 n 充分大使得  $0 < a_n \le b_n \le c_n < 1$ .

$$\begin{split} a_{n+1} &= \int_0^{b_n} x \mathrm{d}x + \int_{b_n}^1 b_n \mathrm{d}x = \frac{2b_n - b_n^2}{2} \\ b_{n+1} &= \int_0^{a_n} a_n \mathrm{d}x + \int_{a_n}^{c_n} x \mathrm{d}x + \int_{c_n}^1 c_n \mathrm{d}x = \frac{a_n^2 - c_n^2 - 2c_n}{2} \\ c_{n+1} &= \int_0^{b_n} b_n \mathrm{d}x + \int_{b_n}^1 x \mathrm{d}x = \frac{b_n^2 + 1}{2} \end{split}$$

因此

$$b_{n+2} = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \left( \frac{2b_n - b_n^2}{2} \right)^2 - \left( \frac{b_n + 1}{2} \right)^2 + 2 \left( \frac{b_n + 1}{2} \right) \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(2b_n - 1)(-2b_n^2 + 2b_n + 1)}{8} = b_n - \frac{(2b_n - 1)^2 + 5(2b_n - 1)}{16}$$

由于  $0 < 2b_n^2 + 2b_n + 1$ ,  $0 < b_n < 1$ , 这要么  $\frac{1}{2} \leqslant b_{n+2} \leqslant b_n$  要么  $\frac{1}{2} > b_{n+2} > b_n$ . 因此可得

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} b_{2n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} b_{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

同时

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} a_{n+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{2b_n - b_n^2}{2} = \frac{3}{8}, \lim_{n \to \infty} c_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} c_{n+1} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{b_n^2 + 1}{2} = \frac{5}{8}$$

**例 0.91:** 证明:对任意  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ ,  $0 < \alpha < \beta < \pi$ ,

$$\int_{0}^{\alpha} \sqrt{\frac{\cos \theta - \cos \beta}{\cos \theta - \cos \alpha}} d\theta + \int_{\beta}^{\pi} \sqrt{\frac{\cos \beta - \cos \theta}{\cos \alpha - \cos \theta}} d\theta = \pi$$

**证明:** 令  $x = \cos \theta$ ,  $a = \cos \alpha$ ,  $b = \cos \beta$ , -1 < b < a < 1, 待证式等价于

$$\int_{-1}^b \sqrt{\frac{b-x}{a-x}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \int_a^1 \sqrt{\frac{x-b}{x-a}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \pi$$

注意到如果b=a的话上式显然成立,下面证明上式左边是关于b的导数为零即可,即

$$\int_{-1}^{b} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{(a-x)(b-x)(1-x^2)}} - \int_{a}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{(x-a)(x-b)(1-x^2)}} = 0 \tag{*}$$

利用变换  $y=\frac{\lambda x+1}{x+\lambda}$ , 取  $\lambda$  使得  $(a+b)\lambda^2+2(ab+1)\lambda+(a+b)=0$ ,  $|\lambda|>1$ . 由于此二次式的判别式为  $(1-a^2)(1-b^2)>0$ ,  $\lambda$  为实数. 取  $k=\frac{\lambda a+1}{a+\lambda}=-\frac{\lambda b+1}{b+\lambda}$ ,则 0< k<1 且区间 [-1,b], [a,1] 分别包含在 [-1,k], [k,1] 内.(\*) 式的第一个积分变成

$$\left(\frac{\lambda^2-1}{(\lambda+a)\,(\lambda+b)}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\int_{-1}^{-k}\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{(y^2-k^2)\,(1-y^2)}}$$

第二个积分变换后形式也一样,只是积分区间是 [k,1],二者的差为零,这就说明左边与 b 无关,等式得证.  $\square$ 

## 例 0.92: 求和

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n}{n^3}.$$

## 解: 考虑三重对数函数

$$\text{Li}_{3}(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^{n}}{n^{3}}, |x| \leq 1.$$

则三重对数满足 Spence 公式

$$\begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Li}_{3}\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) + \operatorname{Li}_{3}\left(x\right) + \operatorname{Li}_{3}\left(1-x\right) - \operatorname{Li}_{3}\left(1\right) \\ &= & \frac{\pi^{2}}{6}\ln\left(1-x\right) + \frac{1}{6}\ln^{2}\left(1-x\right)\left(\ln\left(1-x\right) - 3\ln x\right). \end{aligned}$$

注意到

$$\text{Li}_3(x) = \frac{x}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln^2(1-u)}{1-x+xu} du.$$

把 Spence 公式中左边的四个式子都用上述积分代替.

令  $x=\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}$ ,我们注意到此时有  $(x-1)^2=x$  以及  $\frac{x}{x-1}=x-1$ ,再令 v=1-x,由 Spence 公式得到

$$\text{Li}_{3}(x) + \text{Li}_{3}(v) + \text{Li}_{3}(-v) = \text{Li}_{3}(1) + \frac{\pi^{2}}{6} \ln v - \frac{5}{6} \ln^{3} v.$$

由三重对数的定义,我们得到

$$\text{Li}_{3}(v) + \text{Li}_{3}(-v) = \frac{2}{2^{3}}\text{Li}_{3}(v^{2}) = \frac{1}{4}\text{Li}_{3}(x).$$

注意到  $v = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$ ,  $\text{Li}_3(1) = \zeta(3)$ , 我们得到

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n}{n^3} = \frac{2}{15} \left\{ 6\zeta(3) + \pi^2 \ln \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} - 5\ln^3 \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \right\}.$$