

### § 6.4 定积分的计算: 分部积分与换元公式



#### 一、分部积分公式

定理4.1 设函数u(x)、v(x)在区间[a,b]上具有连续导数,则有

$$\int_{a}^{b} u \, dv = \left[ uv \right]_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} v \, du$$

或 
$$\int_a^b uv'dx = \left[uv\right]_a^b - \int_a^b u'vdx$$

定积分的分部积分公式

#### 二、换元公式

- 定理4.2 假设(1) f(x)在[a,b]上连续;
  - (2) 函数 $x = \varphi(t)$ 在[ $\alpha, \beta$ ]上有连续导数;
  - (3) 当t在区间[ $\alpha$ , $\beta$ ]上变化时, $x = \varphi(t)$ 的值在 [a,b]上变化,且 $\varphi(\alpha) = a$ 、 $\varphi(\beta) = b$ ,

则有

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt$$



## 证明 设F(x)是f(x)的一个原函数, 定义 $\Phi(t) = F[\varphi(t)]$ ,

易证其是 $f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)$ 的一个原函数.

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt = \Phi(\beta) - \Phi(\alpha)$$

$$= F[\varphi(\beta)] - F[\varphi(\alpha)] = F(b) - F(a)$$

$$= \int_{\alpha}^{b} f(x)dx$$

注 当 $\alpha > \beta$ 时,换元公式仍成立.



#### 应用换元公式时应注意:

(1) 由左到右时  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^\beta f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt$ 

相当于第二类换元法

由右到左时  $\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx$ 

相当于第一类换元法

把原变量换成新变量时,积分限也相应改变.

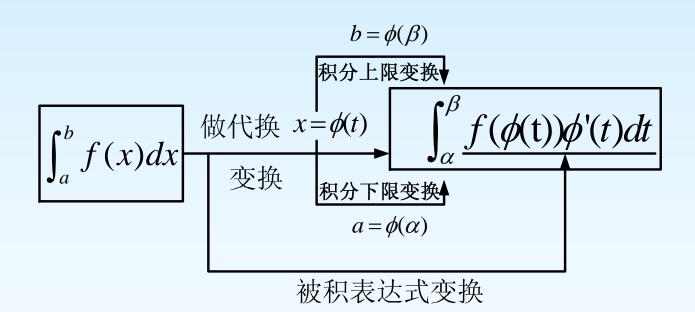


(2) 
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_\alpha^\beta f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt$$

求出 $f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)$ 的一个原函数 $\Phi(t)$ 后,不必再把 $\Phi(t)$ 变换成原变量x的函数,而只求 $\Phi(\beta)$ - $\Phi(\alpha)$ .



• 定积分的换元公式示意图



#### 推论 4.1

- (1) 若 f(x) 为偶函数,且在[-a,a]上可积,则  $\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 2\int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx;$
- (2) 若f(x)为偶函数,且在[-a,a]上可积,则  $\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 0.$
- (3)若f(x)是R上的周期为T的连续函数,则对任意实数a,成立

$$\int_{a}^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{T} f(x) dx$$



$$\int_{-a}^{0} f(x) dx = -\int_{a}^{0} f(-t) dt = \int_{0}^{a} f(-t) dt,$$

$$\therefore \int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{a} f(-x)dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx,$$

(1) 
$$f(x)$$
 为偶函数,则 $f(-x) = f(x)$ ,

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 2\int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx;$$



(2) f(x) 为奇函数,则 f(-x) = -f(x),

$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = -\int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx + \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx = 0$$

$$(3) \int_{a}^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{0} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{T} f(x) dx + \int_{T}^{a+T} f(x) dx$$

$$(u = x - T)$$

$$\int_{T}^{a+T} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{a} f(u)du$$
 结论得证



例1 计算  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 x \sin x dx$ .

$$x=\frac{\pi}{2} \Longrightarrow t=0, \qquad x=0 \Longrightarrow t=1,$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 x \sin x dx$$

$$=-\int_{1}^{0}t^{5}dt = \frac{t^{6}}{6}\bigg|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{6}.$$



例2 计算  $\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin^3 x} - \sin^5 x dx$ .

解 因为
$$f(x) = \sqrt{\sin^3 x - \sin^5 x} = |\cos x|(\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$
  

$$\therefore \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin^3 x - \sin^5 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x|(\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x (\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos x (\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} d \sin x - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} d \sin x$$

$$=\frac{2}{5}(\sin x)^{\frac{5}{2}}\Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}-\frac{2}{5}(\sin x)^{\frac{5}{2}}\Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi}=\frac{4}{5}.$$



例3 计算
$$\int_{\sqrt{e}}^{e^{\frac{3}{4}}} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{\ln x(1-\ln x)}}$$
.

解 原式 = 
$$\int_{\sqrt{e}}^{e^{\frac{3}{4}}} \frac{d(\ln x)}{\sqrt{\ln x(1-\ln x)}}$$

$$= \int_{\sqrt{e}}^{e^{\frac{3}{4}}} \frac{d(\ln x)}{\sqrt{\ln x} \sqrt{(1-\ln x)}} = 2 \int_{\sqrt{e}}^{e^{\frac{3}{4}}} \frac{d\sqrt{\ln x}}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{\ln x})^2}}$$

$$=2\left[\arcsin(\sqrt{\ln x})\right]_{\sqrt{e}}^{e^{\frac{3}{4}}}=\frac{\pi}{6}.$$



例4 计算 
$$\int_0^a \frac{1}{x+\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx$$
.  $(a>0)$ 

解 
$$\Rightarrow x = a \sin t$$
,  $dx = a \cos t dt$ ,

$$x=a\Rightarrow t=\frac{\pi}{2}, \quad x=0\Rightarrow t=0,$$

原式 = 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a \cos t}{a \sin t + \sqrt{a^2 (1 - \sin^2 t)}} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left( 1 + \frac{\cos t - \sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} \right) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left[ \ln |\sin t + \cos t| \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$



例5 计算
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{2x^2 + x \cos x}{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$
.

解 原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{2x^2}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x\cos x}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

$$= 4\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^2}{1+\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

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

$$=4-\boxed{4\int_{0}^{1}\sqrt{1-x^{2}}dx}=4-\pi.$$

单位圆的面积



#### 例6 若f(x)在[0,1]上连续,证明

(1) 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx$$
;

(2) 
$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$
.

并由此计算
$$\int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$
.

证 (1) 设 
$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$$
, 则  $x = 0 \Rightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ;  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow t = 0$ ,

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f \left[ \sin \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - t \right) \right] dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx;$$



(2) 
$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$

设
$$x = \pi - t$$
, 则 $x = 0 \Rightarrow t = \pi$ ,  $x = \pi \Rightarrow t = 0$ ,

 $\therefore \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx.$ 

$$\int_0^{\pi} xf(\sin x)dx = -\int_{\pi}^0 (\pi - t) f[\sin(\pi - t)]dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - t) f(\sin t)dt,$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin t)dt - \int_0^{\pi} tf(\sin t)dt$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x)dx - \int_0^{\pi} xf(\sin x)dx,$$



$$\int_0^{\pi} xf(\sin x)dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x)dx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \cos^2 x} d(\cos x)$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} \left[ \arctan(\cos x) \right]_0^{\pi}$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} (-\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$



#### 例7 设 f(x) 在区间R上连续,则

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(a\cos\theta + b\sin\theta)d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} f(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}\cos\lambda)d\lambda$$

#### 证明

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(a\cos\theta + b\sin\theta)d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} f\left(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \left(\frac{a\cos\theta}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} + \frac{b\sin\theta}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}\right)\right)d\theta$$

$$= \int_0^{2\pi} f\left(\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cos(\theta - \alpha)\right) d\theta,$$

$$\diamondsuit \theta - \alpha = \lambda,$$

$$\cos\alpha = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} f\left(\sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}} \cos\left(\theta - \alpha\right)\right) d\theta = \int_{-\alpha}^{2\pi - \alpha} f\left(\sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}} \cos\lambda\right) d\lambda$$
$$= \int_{0}^{2\pi} f\left(\sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}} \cos\lambda\right) d\lambda$$



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例8 计算  $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arcsin x dx$ .

解 
$$\Leftrightarrow u = \arcsin x, dv = dx,$$

则 
$$du=\frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, \quad v=x,$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arcsin x dx = \left[ x \arcsin x \right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{\pi}{6}+\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}}d(1-x^{2})$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{12}+\left[\sqrt{1-x^2}\right]_0^{\frac{1}{2}}=\frac{\pi}{12}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}-1.$$



例9 计算 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1 + \cos 2x}.$$

解 因为
$$1+\cos 2x = 2\cos^2 x$$
,

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1 + \cos 2x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{2 \cos^2 x} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x d \left( \tan x \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ x \tan x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{8}+\frac{1}{2}\left[\ln\cos x\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}=\frac{\pi}{8}-\frac{\ln 2}{4}.$$



例10 计算 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(2+x)^2} dx$ .

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

$$= -\left[\frac{\ln(1+x)}{2+x}\right]_{0}^{1} + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2+x} d\ln(1+x)$$

$$= -\frac{\ln 2}{3} + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{2+x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} dx \xrightarrow{1} \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{2+x}$$

$$= -\frac{\ln 2}{3} + \left[\ln(1+x) - \ln(2+x)\right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{5}{3} \ln 2 - \ln 3.$$



例11 设
$$f(x) = \int_1^{x^2} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$$
, 求 $\int_0^1 x f(x) dx$ .

 $\frac{\sin t}{t}$ 的原函数无法直接求出,所以用分部积分法

$$\int_{0}^{1} xf(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} f(x)d(x^{2})$$

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

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

$$f'(x) = \frac{\sin x^2}{x^2} \cdot 2x = \frac{2\sin x^2}{x}, = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 2x \sin x^2 dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \sin x^2 d(x^2)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\cos x^2\right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 1 - 1).$$



#### 例12 证明定积分公式

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为正偶数} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}, & n \text{ 为大于1的正奇数} \end{cases}$$



证 设  $u = \sin^{n-1} x$ ,  $dv = \sin x dx$ ,

$$I_{n} = \left[ -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x \right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + (n-1) \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x \cos^{2} x dx$$

$$0 \qquad 1 - \sin^{2} x$$

$$I_{n} = (n-1) \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x dx - (n-1) \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n} x dx$$

$$= (n-1) I_{n-2} - (n-1) I_{n}$$

$$I_{n} = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2} \quad \text{积分} I_{n} \\ \text{关于下标的递推公式}$$

$$I_{n-2} = \frac{n-3}{n-2}I_{n-4}$$
 ....., 直到下标减到0或1为止



$$I_{2m} = \frac{2m-1}{2m} \cdot \frac{2m-3}{2m-2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} I_0,$$

$$(m = 1, 2, \dots)$$

$$I_{2m+1} = \frac{2m}{2m+1} \cdot \frac{2m-2}{2m-1} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3} I_1,$$

$$I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \qquad I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = 1,$$

于是 
$$I_{2m} = \frac{2m-1}{2m} \cdot \frac{2m-3}{2m-2} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I_{2m+1} = \frac{2m}{2m+1} \cdot \frac{2m-2}{2m-1} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{6}{7} \cdot \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}.$$



#### 三、小结

定积分的换元法

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f[\varphi(t)]\varphi'(t)dt$$

几个特殊积分、定积分的几个等式

定积分的分部积分公式

$$\int_a^b u dv = \left[ uv \right]_a^b - \int_a^b v du.$$

作业 习题6.4 1(2)(4)(6)\2(2)\5\6(1)\8



补例1: 设f(x)在[a,b]上有连续的二阶导函数,

$$f(a) = f(b) = 0$$
 证明:

$$(1)\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_{a}^{b} (x-a)(x-b)f''(x)dx$$

$$(2)\left|\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx\right| \leq \frac{1}{12} (b-a)^{3} \max_{a \leq x \leq b} \left|f''(x)\right|$$

证明: (1)

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)d(x-a) = f(x)(x-a)\Big|_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} (x-a)f'(x)dx$$
$$= -\int_{a}^{b} (x-a)f'(x)dx = -\int_{a}^{b} (x-a)f'(x)d(x-b)$$

$$= -(x-a)f'(x)(x-b)\Big|_a^b + \int_a^b \{(x-a)f''(x) + f'(x)\}(x-b)dx$$

$$= \int_a^b \{(x-a)f''(x) + f'(x)\}(x-b)dx$$

$$= \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b)f''(x)dx + \int_a^b \{f'(x)\}(x-b)dx$$

$$= \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b)f''(x)dx + f(x)(x-b)\Big|_a^b - \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_a^b (x-a)(x-b)f''(x)dx$$

$$||f|| ||f|| ||f|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \max_{a \leq x \leq b} \left| f''(x) \right| \int_a^b \left| (x-a) \right| \left| (x-b) \right| dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \max_{a \le x \le b} |f''(x)| \int_a^b (x-a)(b-x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{12} (b-a)^3 \max_{a \le x \le b} |f''(x)|$$



# 补例2 设f(x)满足 $\int_0^1 f(tx)dt = f(x) + x \sin x$ , f(0) = 0, 且有一阶导数,求 f(x) ( $x \neq 0$ ).

解: 设 
$$y = tx$$
 , 则

$$\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(y) dy = x f(x) + x^2 \sin x$$

两边对x求导得到:

$$f(x)=f(x)+xf'(x)+2x\sin x+x^2\cos x \ (x\neq 0),$$

则 
$$f'(x) = -2\sin x - x\cos x$$
.



### § 6.5 积分中值定理

t1



#### 定理5.1 (积分第一中值定理)

假设f(x),g(x)在[a,b]上连续.g(x)在[a,b]上不变号则存在 $\theta \in [a,b]$ 满足:

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\theta)\int_a^b g(x)dx.$$

证明 不妨假设, $g(x) \ge 0, x \in [a,b]$ ,

设M,m为f(x)在[a,b]上的最大值和最小值,则

$$mg(x) \le f(x)g(x) \le Mg(x)$$
.

$$\therefore \int_a^b mg(x)dx \leq \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \leq \int_a^b Mg(x)dx,$$

等价于
$$m \le \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx} \le M$$
, 由连续函数的介值定理即得.

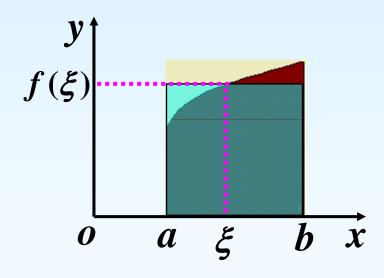
注 同样的条件可以得到存在的 $\theta \in (a,b)$ 



#### 推论

$$f \in C[a,b], \exists \xi \in (a,b), 使 \int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b-a)$$

#### 几何解释:



在区间[a,b]上至少存在一个点 $\xi$ ,使得以区间[a,b]为底边,以曲线y = f(x)为曲边的曲边梯形的面积等于同一底边而高为 $f(\xi)$ 的一个矩形的面积.

#### 定理5.2 (积分第二中值定理)

设函数f在[a,b]上可积,

1)如果函数g在[a,b]上非负递减,则 $\exists \xi \in [a,b],s.t.$ 

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x)dx = g(a)\int_{a}^{\xi} f(x)dx.$$

2)如果函数g在[a,b]上非负递增,则 $\exists \xi \in [a,b],s.t.$ 

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x)dx = g(b)\int_{\xi}^{b} f(x)dx.$$

#### 定理5.3 (积分第三中值定理)

若f在[a,b]上可积,g为单调函数,则 $\exists \xi \in [a,b]$ ,s.t.

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = g(a)\int_a^\xi f(x)dx + g(b)\int_\xi^b f(x)dx.$$



例1 f(x)在[a,b]连续,(a,b)可导,且有

$$\frac{2}{b-a}\int_{a}^{\frac{a+b}{2}}f(x)dx=f(b)$$

证明: 存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ ,  $st.f'(\xi) = 0$ .

证明 由积分中值定理知 $\exists \eta \in (a, \frac{a+b}{2}),$ 

使得
$$f(\eta) = \frac{2}{b-a} \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f(x) dx = f(b)$$

再在[ $\eta$ ,b]上使用微分中值定理即可.



## 例2 f(x)在[0,1]连续、单调减少,证明对 $\forall \alpha \in [0,1]$ ,有 $\int_0^\alpha f(x)dx \ge \alpha \int_0^1 f(x)dx$

证明 问题等价于对 $\forall \alpha \in [0,1]$ ,有

$$(1-\alpha)\int_0^\alpha f(x)dx \ge \alpha \int_\alpha^1 f(x)dx$$

两端分别使用积分中值 定理得

$$(1-\alpha)\alpha f(x_1) \ge (1-\alpha)\alpha f(x_2)$$

显然有 $f(x_1) \ge f(x_2)$ .



例3 求极限 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_n^{n+p}\frac{\sin x}{x}dx$  p,n为自然数.

解 因为 $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ 在[n,n+p]上连续,由积分中值定理,

$$\exists \xi_n \in (n, n+p), 使得 \int_n^{n+p} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\sin \xi_n}{\xi_n} \cdot p.$$

又因为 $n \to \infty$ 时, $\xi_n \to \infty$ ,而  $\left| \sin \xi_n \right| \le 1$ ,

所以 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_n^{n+p}\frac{\sin x}{x}dx=0.$$

作业 习题6.5 1\2\3(1)(2)

补例 设 f''(x) 在 [0,1] 上连续,且 f(0)=1, f(2)=3, f'(2)=5,求  $\int_0^1 x f''(2x) dx$ .

解:

$$\int_0^1 x f''(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x df'(2x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[ x f'(2x) \right]_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f'(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} f'(2) - \frac{1}{4} \left[ f(2x) \right]_0^1$$

$$= \frac{5}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \left[ f(2) - f(0) \right] = 2.$$



**补例** 证明: 如果f(x)在 $[0, \pi]$ 上连续,且 $\int_0^{\pi} f(x)\cos x dx = 0$ ,则存在 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \exists \xi_1 \neq \xi_2, \notin \{f(\xi_1) = f(\xi_2).$ 

证 由中值定理,存在  $\xi_1 \in (0,\frac{\pi}{2})$ ,  $\xi_2 \in (\frac{\pi}{2},\pi)$ ,使得

$$0 = \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \cos x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(x) \cos x dx$$
$$= f(\xi_1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx + f(\xi_2) \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos x dx$$
$$= f(\xi_1) - f(\xi_2)$$

原命题得证.