习题课

定积分及其相关问题

一、与定积分概念有关的问题的解法

二、有关定积分计算和证明的方法

- 一、与定积分概念有关的问题的解法
 - 1. 用定积分概念与性质求极限
 - 2. 用定积分性质估值
 - 3. 与变限积分有关的问题

例1. 求
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n e^x}{1+e^x} dx$$
.

解: 因为
$$x \in [0,1]$$
 时, $0 \le \frac{x^n e^x}{1 + e^x} \le x^n$, 所以

$$0 \le \int_0^1 \frac{x^n e^x}{1 + e^x} dx \le \int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

利用夹逼准则得
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n e^x}{1+e^x} dx = 0$$

例2. 求
$$I = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{n+1} + \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{n}} \right]$$

解:将数列适当放大和缩小,以简化成积分和:

$$\frac{n}{n+1}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\sin\frac{k\pi}{n}\cdot\frac{1}{n}<\sum_{k=1}^{n}\frac{\sin\frac{k\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{k}}<\sum_{k=1}^{n}\sin\frac{k\pi}{n}\cdot\frac{1}{n}$$

已知
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sin\frac{k\pi}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_{0}^{1} \sin\pi x \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi}, \quad \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1$$

利用夹逼准则可知
$$I = \frac{2}{\pi}$$
.

思考:
$$J = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}{n + \frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{n}}{n + \frac{1}{n}} + \frac{\sin \frac{(n+1)\pi}{n}}{n + \frac{1}{n+1}} \right] = ?$$

提示:由上题

$$I = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{n+1} + \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{n}} \right] = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

故
$$J = I - \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{n+1} + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sin \frac{(n+1)\pi}{n}}{n + \frac{1}{n+1}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} - 0 + 0 = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

练习: 1. 求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2+1} + \frac{n}{n^2+2^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2+n^2} \right)$$
.

解: 原式 =
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{i}{n})^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

2. 求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n+1} + \frac{2^{\frac{2}{n}}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{2^{\frac{n}{n}}}{n+\frac{1}{n}} \right).$$

提示:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n+1}\sum_{i=1}^n 2^{\frac{i}{n}} \le 原式 \le \lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^n 2^{\frac{i}{n}}$$

左边 =
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2^{\frac{i}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_{0}^{1} 2^{x} dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2} = 右边$$

例3.估计下列积分值 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2+x^3}} dx$.

解: 因为
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{4}} \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2+x^3}} \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}, \quad x \in [0,1]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \le \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - x^2 + x^3}} \, \mathrm{d}x \le \frac{\pi}{6}$$

例4. 证明
$$\frac{2}{4/e} \le \int_0^2 e^{x^2 - x} dx \le 2e^2$$
.

令
$$f'(x) = 0$$
,得 $x = \frac{1}{2}$,
$$f(0) = 1, \qquad f(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{e}}, \qquad f(2) = e^2$$

$$\therefore \quad \min_{[0,2]} f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt[4]{e}}, \quad \max_{[0,2]} f(x) = e^2$$

故
$$\frac{2}{\sqrt[4]{e}} \le \int_0^2 e^{x^2 - x} \, \mathrm{d} \, x \le 2e^2$$

例5. 设 f(x) 在 [0,1] 上是单调递减的连续函数,试证明对于任何 $q \in [0,1]$ 都有不等式

$$\int_0^q f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \ge q \int_0^1 f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

证明: 显然 q = 0, q = 1 时结论成立. 当0 < q < 1 时,

$$\int_{0}^{q} f(x) dx - q \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx$$

$$= (1-q) \int_{0}^{q} f(x) dx - q \int_{q}^{1} f(x) dx \quad (用积分中值定理)$$

$$= (1-q) \cdot q \cdot f(\xi_{1}) - q \cdot (1-q) \cdot f(\xi_{2}) \qquad \xi_{1} \in [0,q]$$

$$\xi_{2} \in [q,1]$$

$$= q(1-q)[f(\xi_{1}) - f(\xi_{2})] \ge 0$$

故所给不等式成立.

例6. 求可微函数f(x) 使满足

$$f^{2}(x) = \int_{0}^{x} f(t) \frac{\sin t}{2 + \cos t} dt$$

解: 等式两边对x 求导, 得

$$2f(x)f'(x) = f(x)\frac{\sin x}{2 + \cos x}$$

不妨设 $f(x)\neq 0$,则

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sin x}{2 + \cos x}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin x}{2 + \cos x} dx$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln(2 + \cos x) + C$$

$$f^{2}(x) = \int_{0}^{x} f(t) \frac{\sin t}{2 + \cos t} dt$$
$$f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(2 + \cos x) + C$$

注意
$$f(\mathbf{0}) = \mathbf{0}$$
, 得 $C = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$

$$\therefore f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(2 + \cos x) + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{3}{2 + \cos x}$$

例7. 已知 f(x) 在 x > 0时连续, f(1) = 3, 且由方程 $\int_{1}^{xy} f(t) dt = x \int_{1}^{y} f(t) dt + y \int_{1}^{x} f(t) dt$

确定 y 是 x 的函数, 求 f(x).

解:方程两端对x求导,得

$$f(xy)\cdot(y+xy') = \int_{1}^{y} f(t) dt + x \cdot f(y) \cdot y'$$
$$+ y' \int_{1}^{x} f(t) dt + y \cdot f(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow x = 1, \ \ \ f(y)y = \int_{1}^{y} f(t) dt + y f(1)$$

再对 y 求导, 得
$$f'(y) = \frac{1}{y} f(1) = \frac{3}{y}$$
 $\Longrightarrow f(y) = 3 \ln y + C$ 令 $y = 1$, 得 $C = 3$,故 $f(x) = 3 \ln x + 3$

例8. 求多项式 f(x) 使它满足方程

$$\int_0^1 f(xt) dt + \int_0^x f(t-1) dt = x^3 + 2x$$

解: 令 u = xt, 则 $\int_0^1 f(xt) dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(u) du$

代入原方程得
$$\int_0^x f(u) du + x \int_0^x f(t-1) dt = x^4 + 2x^2$$

两边求导: $f(x) + \int_0^x f(t-1) dt + x f(x-1) = 4x^3 + 4x$

再求导:
$$f'(x)+2f(x-1)+xf'(x-1)=12x^2+4$$

可见f(x) 应为二次多项式,设 $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$

代入① 式比较同次幂系数,得 a=3,b=4,c=1.

故
$$f(x) = 3x^2 + 4x + 1$$

- 二、有关定积分计算和证明的方法
 - 1. 熟练运用定积分计算的常用公式和方法
 - 2. 注意特殊形式定积分的计算
 - 3. 利用各种积分技巧计算定积分
 - 4. 有关定积分命题的证明方法

例9. 求
$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} \, dx$$
.

解:
$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} \, dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x - \cos x| \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
y & \cos x \\
\hline
o & \frac{\pi}{4} & \frac{\pi}{2} x
\end{array}$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) \, dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - \cos x) \, dx$$

$$= [\sin x + \cos x]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + [-\cos x - \sin x]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

例10. 求
$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{1-e^{-2x}} \, dx$$
.

解: 令
$$e^{-x} = \sin t$$
, 则 $x = -\ln \sin t$, $dx = -\frac{\cos t}{\sin t} dt$,

原式 =
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos t \left(-\frac{\cos t}{\sin t} \right) dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin^2 t}{\sin t} dt$$
$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\csc t - \sin t) dt$$
$$= \left[\ln|\csc t - \cot t| + \cos t \right] \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\pi}{2} \\ \frac{\pi}{6} \end{vmatrix}$$
$$= \ln(2 + \sqrt{3}) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

例11. 选择一个常数c, 使

$$\int_{a}^{b} (x+c)\cos^{99}(x+c) \, \mathrm{d}x = 0$$

解: 令 t = x + c,则

$$\int_{a}^{b} (x+c)\cos^{99}(x+c) dx = \int_{a+c}^{b+c} t\cos^{99} t dt$$

因为被积函数为奇函数,故选择c使

$$a + c = -(b + c)$$

即

$$c = -\frac{a+b}{2}$$

可使原式为0.

例12. 设
$$f(x) = \int_0^x e^{-y^2 + 2y} dy$$
, 求 $\int_0^1 (x-1)^2 f(x) dx$.

解:
$$\int_0^1 (x-1)^2 f(x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(x-1)^3 f(x) \bigg|_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (x-1)^3 f'(x) dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (x-1)^3 e^{-x^2 + 2x} dx \qquad (\diamondsuit u = (x-1)^2)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 (x-1)^2 e^{-(x-1)^2 + 1} d(x-1)^2$$

$$= \frac{e}{6} \int_0^1 u \, e^{-u} \, du = -\frac{e}{6} (u+1) e^{-u} \bigg|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6} (e-2)$$

例13. 证明恒等式

$$\int_0^{\sin^2 x} \arcsin \sqrt{t} \, dt + \int_0^{\cos^2 x} \arccos \sqrt{t} \, dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\mathbf{ii}: \diamondsuit f(x) = \int_0^{\sin^2 x} \arcsin \sqrt{t} \, \mathrm{d} \, t + \int_0^{\cos^2 x} \arccos \sqrt{t} \, \mathrm{d} \, t$$

因此
$$f(x) = C (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}), 又$$

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arcsin\sqrt{t} \, dt + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arccos\sqrt{t} \, dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (\arcsin \sqrt{t} + \arccos \sqrt{t}) dt = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

故所证等式成立.

例14. 设 f(x), g(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续, 且 $g(x) \neq 0$, 试证 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (a,b)$, 使

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

分析: 要证 $g(\xi) \int_a^b f(x) dx - \underline{f(\xi)} \int_a^b g(x) dx = 0$

$$\mathbb{P}\left[\int_{a}^{x} g(x) dx \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx - \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx \int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx\right]_{x=\xi} = 0$$

故作辅助函数

$$F(x) = \int_a^x g(x) dx \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^x f(x) dx \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

证明:令

$$F(x) = \int_a^x g(x) dx \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^x f(x) dx \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

因f(x),g(x)在[a,b]上连续,故F(x)在[a,b]上连续,在

(a,b)内可导, 且 F(a) = F(b) = 0, 故由罗尔定理知,至少

存在一点 $\xi \in (a,b)$, 使 $F'(\xi) = 0$, 即

$$g(\xi) \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx - f(\xi) \int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx = 0$$

因在[a,b]上g(x)连续且不为0,从而不变号,因此

$$\int_{a}^{b} g(x) \mathrm{d}x \neq 0$$

故所证等式成立.

思考:本题能否用柯西中值定理证明?如果能,怎样设辅助函数?

要证:
$$\frac{\int_a^b f(x) dx}{\int_a^b g(x) dx} = \frac{f(\xi)}{g(\xi)}, \quad \xi \in (a,b)$$

提示: 设辅助函数
$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

$$G(x) = \int_a^x g(t) dt$$

例15. 设函数 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续,在 (a,b) 内可导,且

$$f'(x) > 0$$
. 若 $\lim_{x \to a^{+}} \frac{f(2x-a)}{x-a}$ 存在,证明:

- (1) 在(a,b) 内f(x) > 0;
- (2) 在(a,b) 内存在点 ξ , 使

$$\frac{b^2 - a^2}{\int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x} = \frac{2\xi}{f(\xi)}$$

(3) 在(a,b) 内存在与 ξ 相异的点 η , 使

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

证: (1) :
$$\lim_{x \to a^+} \frac{f(2x-a)}{x-a}$$
 存在, : $\lim_{x \to a^+} f(2x-a) = 0$,

由f(x)在[a,b]上连续,知f(a) = 0. 又f'(x) > 0,所以f(x) 在(a,b)内单调增,因此

$$f(x) > f(a) = 0, \quad x \in (a,b)$$

(2)
$$\ \ \mathcal{E} F(x) = x^2, \ g(x) = \int_a^x f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \ (a \le x \le b)$$

则 g'(x) = f(x) > 0, 故 F(x), g(x)满足柯西中值定理条件,

于是存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$, 使

$$\frac{F(b) - F(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{\int_a^b f(t) dt - \int_a^a f(t) dt} = \frac{(x^2)'}{\left(\int_a^x f(t) dt\right)'}\Big|_{x = \xi}$$

$$\frac{b^2 - a^2}{\int_a^b f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t} = \frac{2\xi}{f(\xi)}$$

(3) 因
$$f(\xi) = f(\xi) - 0 = f(\xi) - f(a)$$

在[a, ξ] 上用拉格朗日中値定理 = $f'(\eta)(\xi - a)$, $\eta \in (a, \xi)$

代入(2)中结论得

$$\frac{b^2 - a^2}{\int_a^b f(t) dt} = \frac{2\xi}{f'(\eta)(\xi - a)}$$

因此得
$$f'(\eta)(b^2 - a^2) = \frac{2\xi}{\xi - a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

例16. 设 $f(x) \in C[a,b]$,且 f(x) > 0,试证:

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \int_{a}^{b} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{f(x)} \ge (b - a)^{2}$$

证: 设
$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt \int_a^x \frac{dt}{f(t)} - (x - a)^2$$

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

$$= \int_{a}^{x} \left[\frac{f(x)}{f(t)} + \frac{f(t)}{f(x)} - 2 \right] dt = \int_{a}^{x} \frac{[f(x) - f(t)]^{2}}{f(x)f(t)} dt$$

$$\geq 0 \qquad x > a, f(x) > 0$$

故 F(x) 单调不减, $:: F(b) \ge F(a) = 0$, 即② 成立.

作业:

例17. 若 $f(x) \in C[0,1]$, 试证:

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

解: 令 $t = \pi - x$, 则

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

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

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

因为

综上所述

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