

习题 8.6(P160)

1. 计算下列重积分.

(1) $\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy$, 其中 $D: 0 \leq y \leq x, x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x$

解: $D_{\rho\theta}: 0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 0 \leq \rho \leq 2\cos\theta$

$$\iint_D \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{2\cos\theta} \rho \cdot \rho d\rho = \frac{8}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^3 \theta d\theta = \frac{10}{9} \sqrt{2}$$

(2) $\iint_D \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{\sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} d\sigma$, 其中 $a > 0, D: -x \leq y \leq -a + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}$

解: $D_{\rho\theta}: -\frac{\pi}{4} \leq \theta \leq 0, 0 \leq \rho \leq -2a \sin\theta$

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{\sqrt{4a^2 - x^2 - y^2}} d\sigma &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 d\theta \int_0^{-2\sin\theta} \frac{\rho}{\sqrt{4a^2 - \rho^2}} \cdot \rho d\rho \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 d\theta \int_0^{-2\sin\theta} (2a \sin t) dt = 4a^2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 \left(-\frac{1}{2}\theta + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2\theta \right) d\theta \\ &= 4a^2 \left(\frac{1}{64}\pi^2 - \frac{1}{8} \right) = a^2 \left(\frac{1}{16}\pi^2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

(3) $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy$, 其中 $D: x^2 + y^2 \geq 2x$

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} x^2 y & 0 \leq y \leq x, 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ 0 & \end{cases}$$

解: $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} x^2 y dx dy$, 其中 $D': 2x - x^2 \leq y \leq x, 1 \leq x \leq 2$

所以 $\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D'} x^2 y dx dy = \int_1^2 dx \int_{\sqrt{2x-x^2}}^x x^2 y dy = \int_1^2 x^2 (x^2 - x) dx = \frac{49}{20}$

(4) $\iint_D (|x| + |y|) d\sigma$, 其中 $D: |x| + |y| \leq 1$

解: 由对称性 $\iint_D (|x| + |y|) d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_1} (x + y) d\sigma$, 其中 D_1 是 D 在第一象限部分,

即 $D_1: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1 - x$, 所以

$$\iint_D (|x| + |y|) d\sigma = 4 \int_0^1 dx \int_{\sqrt{0}}^{1-x} (x+y) dy = 4 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2} (x+y)^2 \Big|_0^{1-x} dx = 2 \int_0^1 (1-x)^2 dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

(5) $\iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 4| d\sigma$, 其中 $D: x^2 + y^2 \leq 9$

解: 设 $D_1: x^2 + y^2 \leq 4$, $D_2: 4 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 9$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D |x^2 + y^2 - 4| d\sigma &= \iint_{D_1} (4 - x^2 - y^2) d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} (x^2 + y^2 - 4) d\sigma \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^2 (4 - \rho^2) \rho d\rho + \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_2^3 (\rho^2 - 4) \rho d\rho = 8\pi + \frac{25\pi}{2} = \frac{41\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(6) $\iint_D \min(x, y) dx dy$, 其中 $D: 0 \leq x \leq 3, 0 \leq y \leq 1$

解: 设 $D_1: 0 \leq x \leq y, 0 \leq y \leq 1$, $D_2: y \leq x \leq 3, 0 \leq y \leq 1$, 则

$$\iint_D \min(x, y) dx dy = \iint_{D_1} x d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} y d\sigma = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^y x dx + \int_0^1 dy \int_y^3 y dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

(7) $\iint_D e^{\max(x^2, y^2)} dx dy$, 其中 $D: 0 \leq x \leq 1, 0 \leq y \leq 1$

解: 设 $D_1: 0 \leq x \leq y, 0 \leq y \leq 1$, $D_2: 0 \leq y \leq x, 0 \leq x \leq 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D e^{\max\{x^2, y^2\}} dx dy &= \iint_{D_1} e^{y^2} d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} e^{x^2} d\sigma \xrightarrow[\text{的对称性}]{\text{由变量轮换}} \iint_{D_2} e^{x^2} d\sigma + \iint_{D_2} e^{x^2} d\sigma \\ &= 2 \iint_{D_2} e^{x^2} d\sigma = 2 \int_0^1 dx \int_0^x e^{x^2} dy = 2 \int_0^1 x e^{x^2} dx = e - 1 \end{aligned}$$

(8) $\iiint_V y \cos(x+z) dV$, 其中 V 由柱面 $y = \sqrt{x}$ 和平面 $y = 0, z = 0, x+z = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 围成.

解: $D: 0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 \leq y \leq \sqrt{x}, 0 \leq z \leq \frac{\pi}{2} - x$, 所以

$$\iiint_V y \cos(x+z) dV = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} dy \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}-x} y \cos(x+z) dz = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} x (1 - \sin x) dx = \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{1}{2}$$

(9) $\iiint_V z(x^2 + y^2) dV$, 其中 $V: z \geq \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, 1 \leq x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq 4$

解: V 在球坐标变换下 $V_{r\varphi\theta} : 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, 1 \leq r \leq 2$

$$\begin{aligned}\iiint_V z(x^2 + y^2) dV &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_1^2 r \cos \varphi \cdot r^2 \sin^2 \varphi \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr \\ &= 2\pi \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^3 \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi \right) \cdot \left(\int_1^2 r^5 dr \right) = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{16} \cdot \frac{21}{2} = \frac{21}{16} \pi\end{aligned}$$

2. 计算下列累次积分.

(1) $\int_1^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^2 ye^{xy} dy$

解: 交换积分次序

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^2 ye^{xy} dy &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dy \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^2 ye^{xy} dx + \int_1^2 dy \int_1^2 ye^{xy} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (e^{2y} - e) dy + \int_1^2 (e^{2y} - e^y) dy \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{2} e^2 - e \right) + \left(\frac{1}{2} e^4 - \frac{3}{2} e^2 + e \right) = \frac{1}{2} e^4 - e^2\end{aligned}$$

(2) $\int_1^2 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^x \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dy + \int_2^4 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dy$

解: 交换积分次序

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^2 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^x \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dy + \int_2^4 dx \int_{\sqrt{x}}^2 \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dy &= \int_1^2 dy \int_y^{y^2} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2y} dx = \int_1^2 \left(-\frac{2y}{\pi} \right) \cdot \cos \frac{\pi x}{2y} \Big|_y^{y^2} dy \\ &= -\frac{2}{\pi} \int_1^2 y \cos \frac{\pi}{2} y dy = -\frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \int_1^2 y d \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{2} y \right) \\ &= -\frac{4}{\pi^2} \left[y \sin \frac{\pi}{2} y \Big|_1^2 - \int_1^2 \sin \frac{\pi}{2} y dy \right] = \frac{4}{\pi^2} + \frac{8}{\pi^3}\end{aligned}$$

(3) $\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_1^{1+\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} dz$

解: V 在球坐标变换下 $V_{r\varphi\theta} : 0 \leq \theta \leq \pi, 0 \leq \varphi \leq \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{1}{\cos \varphi} \leq r \leq 2 \cos \varphi$

$$\int_{-1}^1 dx \int_0^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dy \int_1^{1+\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2}} dz = \int_0^{\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\varphi \int_{\frac{1}{\cos \varphi}}^{2 \cos \varphi} \frac{1}{r} \cdot r^2 \sin \varphi dr$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{1}{2} \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(4 \cos^2 \varphi - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \varphi} \right) \sin \varphi d\varphi = -\frac{1}{2} \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left(4 \cos^2 \varphi - \frac{1}{\cos^2 \varphi} \right) d \cos \varphi \\
&= \pi \left(\frac{7}{6} - \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

3. 设 $f(x)$ 连续, $F(t) = \iiint_V [z^2 + f(x^2 + y^2)] dV$, 其中 $V: x^2 + y^2 \leq t^2, 0 \leq z \leq h$

试求 $\frac{dF}{dt}$.

解: V 在柱坐标变换下 $V_{z\rho\theta}: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq t, 0 \leq z \leq h$,

$$\begin{aligned}
F(t) &= \iiint_V [z^2 + f(x^2 + y^2)] dV = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t d\rho \int_0^h (z^2 + f(\rho^2)) \rho dz \\
&= 2\pi \int_0^t \rho \left(\frac{1}{3} h^3 + f(\rho^2) h \right) d\rho = 2\pi \int_0^t \left(\frac{1}{3} h^3 \rho + h f(\rho^2) \rho \right) d\rho
\end{aligned}$$

所以
$$\frac{dF}{dt} = 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{3} h^3 t + h t f(t^2) \right]$$

4. 求极限 $\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \iint_D \ln(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$, 其中 $D: t^2 \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 1$.

解: $D_{\rho\theta}: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, |t| \leq \rho \leq 1$

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \iint_D \ln(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{|t|}^1 \ln(\rho^2) \rho d\rho = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} 2\pi \int_{|t|}^1 \ln(\rho^2) d(\rho^2) \\
&= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \left[\rho^2 \ln(\rho^2) \Big|_{|t|}^1 - \int_{|t|}^1 2 \rho d(\rho) \right] = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \pi \left[-t^2 \ln(t^2) - 1 + t^2 \right] = -\pi
\end{aligned}$$

5. 在曲线族 $y = c(1 - x^2)$ ($c > 0$) 中选一条曲线, 使其与点 $P_1(-1, 0)$ 和 $P_2(1, 0)$ 处的法线所围的区域的面积最小.

解: 由对称性, 只需计算 I、IV 象限图形面积, 总面积等于此面积 2 倍.

$y' = -2cx$, $y'|_{x=1} = -2c$, 所以过点 $P_2(1, 0)$ 的法线方程为 $y = \frac{1}{2c}(x - 1)$, 化截距式:

$\frac{x}{1} + \frac{y}{-\frac{1}{2c}} = 1$, 设此法线与 y 轴交点为 A , 则 $S_{\triangle OAP_2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \left| \frac{1}{-2c} \right| = \frac{1}{4c}$, 所以

$$S_{\text{总}} = 2 \left(S_{\text{曲边梯形}} + S_{\triangle OAP_2} \right) = 2 \left(\int_0^1 c(1-x^2) + \frac{1}{4c} \right) = \frac{4}{3}c + \frac{1}{2c}$$

所以, 当 $\frac{4}{3}c = \frac{1}{2c}$ 时, 即 $c = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}$ 时, 亦即 $y = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{4}(1-x^2)$ 时, 面积最小.

6. 求由曲面 $z = a + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2 - y^2}$ 与 $z = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 所围成的均匀立体对 z 轴的转动惯量 ($a > 0$).

解: 设此立体密度为 μ , 则它对 z 轴的转动惯量 $I_z = \mu \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dV$

V 在 xoy 坐标面上的投影区域为: $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$

V 在柱坐标变换下 $V_{\rho\theta z}: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq a, \rho \leq z \leq a + \sqrt{a^2 - \rho^2}$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} I_z &= \mu \iiint_V (x^2 + y^2) dV = \mu \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^a d\rho \int_{\rho}^{a+\sqrt{a^2-\rho^2}} \rho^3 dz \\ &= 2\pi\mu \int_0^a (a\rho^3 + \rho^3 \sqrt{a^2 - \rho^2} - \rho^4) d\rho = \frac{11}{30} \pi \mu a^5 \end{aligned}$$

7. 在半径为 R 、高为 h 的圆柱上, 加一个半径为 R 的半球, 为使整个均匀立体的质心位于球心处, 求 R 与 h 间的关系.

解: 取球心为坐标原点, 圆柱的对称轴所在直线为 z 轴, z 轴正向指向半球, 建立直角坐标系, 则质心坐标中 $\bar{x} = \bar{y} = 0$, $\bar{z} = \frac{1}{m} \iiint_V z \rho dV = \frac{\rho}{m} \iiint_V z dV$, 若要使整个均匀立体的质心位于球心处, 只需 $\bar{z} = 0$, 即 $\iiint_V z dV = 0$.

V 在柱坐标变换下 $V_{z\rho\theta}: 0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi, 0 \leq \rho \leq R, -h \leq z \leq \sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \iiint_V z dV &= \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^R \rho d\rho \int_{-h}^{\sqrt{R^2-\rho^2}} z dz = 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_0^R \rho (R^2 - \rho^2 - h^2) d\rho \\ &= \pi \int_0^R \left(-\frac{1}{2} \right) \cdot (R^2 - h^2 - \rho^2) d(R^2 - h^2 - \rho^2) = -\frac{\pi}{4} (R^2 - h^2 - \rho^2)^2 \Big|_0^R \end{aligned}$$

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

所以当 $R = \sqrt{2}h$ 时, 此立体质心位于球心处

8. 设球面 $S_0: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$ ($a > 0$), 有一动球面 S , 其球心在球面 S_0 上, 问 S 的半径 R 取何值时, S 在 S_0 内部的那部分球面的面积最大.

解: 将 S 的球心设在点 $(0, 0, a)$ 处, 则 S 的曲面方程为

$$x^2 + y^2 + (z - a)^2 = R^2$$

联立曲面 S 与 S_0 的方程得这两个球面在 $z = \frac{2a^2 - R^2}{2a}$ 处相交,

$$\text{从而得投影区域 } D: x^2 + y^2 \leq a^2 - z^2 = \frac{4a^2R^2 - R^4}{4a^2}$$

$$\text{由曲面 } S \text{ 的方程得 } z'_x = \frac{-x}{z-a}, \quad z'_y = \frac{-y}{z-a}$$

故曲面 S 在 S_0 内部的那部分球面的面积

$$A(R) = \iint_D \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-x}{z-a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{-y}{z-a}\right)^2} dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D \frac{R}{|z-a|} dx dy = \iint_D \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - x^2 - y^2}} dx dy$$

$$\text{采用极坐标变换} \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{4a^2R^2 - R^4}{4a^2}}} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 - \rho^2}} \cdot \rho d\rho$$

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

$$\text{令 } A'(R) = 2\pi(2R - \frac{3R^2}{2a}) = 0, \text{ 得惟一驻点 } R = \frac{4}{3}a$$

$$\text{又 } A''(R) = 2\pi(2 - \frac{3R}{a}) = 0, \text{ 而 } A''(\frac{4}{3}a) = -4\pi < 0$$

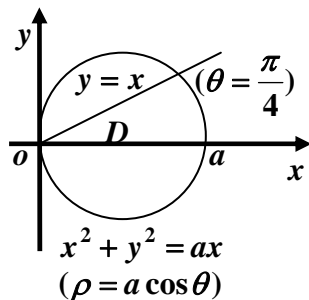
故当 $R = \frac{4}{3}a$ 时 S 在 S_0 内部的那部分球面的面积最大。

9. 求由平面 $z = x - y$ 与柱面 $x^2 + y^2 = ax$ 所围立体的体积。

解：立体在 xoy 面上的投影区域

$D: x^2 + y^2 \leq ax, y \leq x$ (如图);

所求立体的体积 $V = \iint_D (x - y) dx dy$



$$\begin{array}{l} \text{极坐标} \\ \text{变换} \end{array} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d\theta \int_0^{a \cos \theta} \rho^2 (\cos \theta - \sin \theta) d\rho$$

$$= \frac{a^3}{3} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^3 \theta (\cos \theta - \sin \theta) d\theta = \frac{a^3}{3} \left(\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^4 \theta d\theta + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^3 \theta d(\cos \theta) \right)$$

$$= \frac{a^3}{3} \left(\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{2} + 2 \cos 2\theta + \frac{\cos 4\theta}{2} \right) d\theta + \frac{\cos^4 \theta}{4} \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \right)$$

$$= \frac{a^3}{3} \left(\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{2} \theta + \sin 2\theta + \frac{\sin 4\theta}{8} \right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{a^3}{3} \left(\frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{3}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \pi + 1 \right) + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{4} \right) = \frac{a^3}{48} \left(\frac{9}{2} \pi + 5 \right)$$

10. 证明: $\iint_D f(x - y) dx dy = \int_{-a}^a f(t)(a - |t|) dt$, 其中 $D: |x| \leq \frac{a}{2}, |y| \leq \frac{a}{2}, a > 0, f(t)$

连续.

$$\text{证明: } \iint_D f(x - y) dx dy = \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} dy \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} f(x - y) dx \xrightarrow{\text{令 } t = x - y} \int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^{\frac{a}{2}} dy \int_{-\frac{a}{2}-y}^{\frac{a}{2}-y} f(t) dt$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{交换积} \\ \text{分次序} \end{array} \int_{-a}^0 dt \int_{-\frac{a}{2}-t}^{\frac{a}{2}-t} f(t) dy + \int_0^a dt \int_{\frac{a}{2}-t}^{\frac{a}{2}} f(t) dy = \int_{-a}^0 f(t)(a + t) dt + \int_0^a f(t)(a - t) dy$$

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

11. 设 $f(x)$ 连续且恒大于零,

$$F(t) = \frac{\iiint_{V(t)} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv}{\iint_{D(t)} f(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma}$$

$$G(t) = \frac{\iint_{D(t)} f(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma}{\int_{-t}^t f(x^2) dx}$$

其中 $V(t) = \{(x, y, z) | x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \leq t^2\}$

$$D(t) = \{(x, y) | x^2 + y^2 \leq t^2\}$$

(1) 讨论 $F(t)$ 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 的单调性.

(2) 证明当 $t > 0$ 时, $F(t) > \frac{2}{\pi} G(t)$

分析: 本题中出现了变域上的二重积分 $\iint_{D(t)} f(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma$ 和变域上的三重积分

$\iiint_{\Omega(t)} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv$, 此时一般都是将变域上的重积分化为累次积分, 从而

进一步化为变上限的定积分再作处理. 化为累次积分时由被积函数的形式及积分区域的形状 (球域、圆域), 故三重积分化为球面坐标计算、二重积分化为极坐标计算.

解: (1) 由于

$$F(t) = \frac{\iiint_{V(t)} f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) dv}{\iint_{D(t)} f(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma} = \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^\pi d\varphi \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 \sin \varphi dr}{\int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^t f(r^2) r dr} = \frac{2 \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr}{\int_0^t f(r^2) r dr}$$

$$\text{则 } F'(t) = \frac{2f(t^2)t^2 \int_0^t f(r^2) r dr - 2f(t^2)t \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr}{\left(\int_0^t f(r^2) r dr\right)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2tf(t^2) \int_0^t f(r^2) r(t-r) dr}{\left(\int_0^t f(r^2) r dr\right)^2} > 0 \quad t \in (0, +\infty)$$

故 $F(t)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调增加.

$$(2) \text{ 由于 } G(t) = \frac{\iint_{D(t)} f(x^2 + y^2) d\sigma}{\int_{-t}^t f(x^2) dx}$$

要证明当 $t > 0$ 时, $F(t) > \frac{2}{\pi} G(t)$

只需证明当 $t > 0$ 时, $F(t) - \frac{2}{\pi} G(t) > 0$

$$\text{即 } \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr \int_0^t f(r^2) dr - \left(\int_0^t f(r^2) r dr \right)^2 > 0$$

$$\text{令 } \varphi(t) = \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr \int_0^t f(r^2) dr - \left(\int_0^t f(r^2) r dr \right)^2$$

$$\text{则 } \varphi'(t) = f(t^2) t^2 \int_0^t f(r^2) dr + f(t^2) \int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr - 2t f(t^2) \int_0^t f(r^2) r dr$$

$$= f(t^2) \int_0^t f(r^2) (t-r)^2 dr > 0$$

故 $\varphi(t)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调增加.

又 $\varphi(t)$ 在 $t=0$ 处连续, $\varphi(0)=0$

则当 $t > 0$ 时, $\varphi(t) > 0$, 故当 $t > 0$ 时, $F(t) > \frac{2}{\pi} G(t)$

注: 不等式 $\int_0^t f(r^2) r^2 dr \int_0^t f(r^2) dr - \left(\int_0^t f(r^2) r dr \right)^2 > 0$ 可由柯西—施瓦兹不等式直接

推出(见教材上册 P271 例 8: 设 $u(r) = \sqrt{f(r^2)}$, $v(r) = \sqrt{f(r^2)} r$ 即得).