第四次作业答案

1 确定下列定积分的符号:
(1)
$$\int_0^{2\pi} x(\sin x)^{2n+1} dx;$$

(2)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} e^x \sin x dx;$$

$$(3) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} \mathrm{d}x.$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} x(\sin x)^{2n+1} dx = \int_0^{\pi} x(\sin x)^{2n+1} dx + \int_0^{\pi} (x+\pi)(\sin(x+\pi))^{2n+1} dx$$
$$= -\pi \int_0^{\pi} (\sin x)^{2n+1} dx,$$

符号为负.
(2)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} e^{-x} \sin x dx = \int_{0}^{1} e^{-x} \sin x dx - \int_{0}^{1} e^{x} \sin x dx$$
,符号为负.

$$(3) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x + \pi} dx,$$
符号为正.

2 证明下列极限成立:
(1)
$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \int_{-1}^{1} (1 - x^2)^n dx = 0;$$

(2) 设f(x)是区间[-1,1]上的连续函数,则

$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{\int_{-1}^{1} f(x)(1-x^2)^n dx}{\int_{-1}^{1} (1-x^2)^n dx} = f(0).$$

证明: (1) 等价于证明 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}(\cos x)^{2n+1}\mathrm{d}x=0$. 证明可参见课程讲义. (2) 任取实数 $0<\delta<1$,我们有

$$\int_{-\delta}^{\delta} (1 - x^2)^n dx > \delta \left(1 - \frac{\delta^2}{4} \right)^n, \quad \int_{\delta}^{1} (1 - x^2)^n dx < (1 - \delta^2)^n.$$

因此我们有

$$0 < \frac{\int_{\delta}^{1} (1 - x^{2})^{n} dx}{\int_{-\delta}^{\delta} (1 - x^{2})^{n} dx} < \frac{(1 - \delta^{2})^{n}}{\delta (1 - \frac{\delta^{2}}{4})^{n}}, \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(1 - \delta^{2})^{n}}{\delta (1 - \frac{\delta^{2}}{4})^{n}} = 0.$$

由夹逼定理可知

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\int_{\delta}^{1} (1 - x^{2})^{n} dx}{\int_{-\delta}^{\delta} (1 - x^{2})^{n} dx} = 0, \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\int_{-\delta}^{\delta} (1 - x^{2})^{n} dx}{\int_{-1}^{1} (1 - x^{2})^{n} dx} = 1.$$

由f(x)的有界性可知

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\int_{-1}^1 f(x) (1-x^2)^n \mathrm{d}x}{\int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^n \mathrm{d}x} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\int_{-\delta}^{\delta} f(x) (1-x^2)^n \mathrm{d}x}{\int_{-\delta}^{\delta} (1-x^2)^n \mathrm{d}x}.$$

由积分第一中值定理我们有

$$\min_{x \in [-\delta, \delta]} f(x) \leqslant \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\int_{-\delta}^{\delta} f(x) (1 - x^2)^n \mathrm{d}x}{\int_{-\delta}^{\delta} (1 - x^2)^n \mathrm{d}x} \leqslant \max_{x \in [-\delta, \delta]} f(x).$$

由函数f(x)的连续性即可证明。

3 试找出区间[-1,1]上满足以下条件的所有连续函数f(t): 任一取定 $x \in (0,1)$,下列等式成立

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_x^1 f(t) dt.$$

解: 等式两边对变量x进行求导得f(x) = -f(x). 因此 $f(x) \equiv 0$.

- 4 设函数f(x)在区间[a,b]上连续可导,证明:
- (1) 任一取定 $x \in [a,b]$,有

$$|f(x)| \le \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| + \int_a^b |f'(t)| dt.$$

(2) 当 $f(a) \neq f(b)$ 时,(1)中不等式严格成立. 证明: 由绝对值的性质可知

$$\left| |f(x)| - \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(t) dt \right| \right| \le \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b (f(x) - f(t)) dt \right|,$$

以及

$$\left|\frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b (f(x)-f(t))\mathrm{d}t\right|\leqslant \frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b |f(x)-f(t)|\mathrm{d}t.$$

由牛顿-莱布尼茨公式可知

$$|f(x) - f(t)| = \left| \int_{t}^{x} f'(u) du \right| \leqslant \int_{a}^{b} |f'(u)| du,$$

等式成立当且仅当f的导数在区间上恒等于零.证明完毕.

5 设实数轴上连续函数 f(x) 在零点处可导,且对于任一实数 x 满足

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} x f(x).$$

证明: $f(x) \equiv cx$, 其中c是一个实常数.

证明: 由连续函数变上限积分可导以及函数 $\frac{1}{x}$ 在非零点可导推出函数f(x)在非零点可导. 由题中条件可知f(x)是可导的. 对等式

$$\int_0^x f(t)dt = \frac{1}{2}xf(x)$$

两边同时求导我们可知f(x) = xf'(x). 因此函数 $\frac{f(x)}{x}$ 在非零点处的导数为零, 函数 $\frac{f(x)}{1}$ 在区间 $(-\infty,0)$ 和 $(0,+\infty)$ 上均为常数. 又 f'(0) 存在,故两常数相等. 证明完毕

6 设 $P_n(x)$ 为 $n \ge 1$ 次多项式. 证明

$$\int_{a}^{b} |P'_n(x)| \mathrm{d}x \leqslant 2n \max_{a \leqslant x \leqslant b} \{|P_n(x)|\}.$$

证明: 设 $P_n(x)$ 是一个n阶多项式, $P'_n(x)$ 在区间[a,b]上的k个不同根从小到大依次为 a_1,a_2,\cdots,a_k ,其中 $k\leqslant n-1$. 因此有

$$\int_{a}^{b} |P'_{n}(x)| dx = \int_{a}^{a_{1}} |P'_{n}(x)| dx + \int_{a_{1}}^{a_{2}} |P'_{n}(x)| dx + \dots + \int_{a_{k}}^{b} |P'_{n}(x)| dx
= |P_{n}(a_{1}) - P_{n}(a)| + |P_{n}(a_{2}) - P_{n}(a_{1})| + \dots + |P_{n}(b) - P_{n}(a_{k})|
\leq 2(k+1) \max_{x \in [a,b]} |P_{n}(x)| \leq 2n \max_{x \in [a,b]} |P_{n}(x)|.$$

7 设函数f(x)在区间[a,b]上连续可导且f(a)=f(b)=0. 证明:

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

(2) 若
$$\int_{a}^{b} f^{2}(x) = 1$$
,则

$$\int_{a}^{b} [f'(x)]^{2} dx \cdot \int_{a}^{b} [xf(x)]^{2} dx \geqslant \frac{1}{4}.$$

证明: (1) 我们有

$$\int_a^b x f(x) f'(x) dx = \int_a^b x d\left(\frac{f^2(x)}{2}\right)$$
$$= \frac{x f^2(x)}{2} \Big|_a^b - \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f^2(x) dx.$$

(2) 由Cauchy-Schwartz不等式有

$$\left| \int_a^b x f(x) f'(x) dx \right|^2 \leqslant \left(\int_a^b |x f(x) f'(x)| dx \right)^2 \leqslant \int_a^b [f'(x)]^2 dx \cdot \int_a^b [x f(x)]^2 dx.$$

8 计算下列定积分:
$$(1) \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2};$$

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{2} |1-x^{2}| dx;$$

(3)
$$\int_0^a \arctan \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}} dx (a > 0);$$

(4)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt[n]{x} dx;$$

$$\int_{0}^{a} \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}} dx;$$
(6)
$$\int_{0}^{1} x\sqrt{1-x} dx;$$

(6)
$$\int_0^1 x\sqrt{1-x} dx$$

(7)
$$\int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx$$
;

(8)
$$\int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\arcsin\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} \mathrm{d}x$$

(8)
$$\int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\arcsin\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx;$$
(9)
$$\int_{0}^{1} \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^{2}}) dx;$$

$$(10) \int_0^1 x^2 e^{\sqrt{x}} dx;$$

(11)
$$\int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} \mathrm{d}x;$$

(12)
$$\int_{0}^{2} \operatorname{sgn}(1-x) dx;$$
(13)
$$\int_{1}^{1+n} \ln[x] dx;$$

$$(13) \int_{1}^{c^{1+n}} \ln[x] \mathrm{d}x;$$

(14)
$$\int_0^1 \tan^{2n} x dx;$$

$$(15) \int_0^{\pi} x^2 \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x) dx;$$

(16)
$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{m} (\ln x)^{n} dx$$
.

解: (1)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

(2)
$$\int_0^2 |1-x^2| dx = \left(x - \frac{x^3}{3}\right) \Big|_0^1 + \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - x\right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{3} = 2.$$

$$\int_0^a \arctan \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}} dx = a \int_0^1 \arctan t d\left(\frac{-2}{1+t^2}\right)$$
$$= -\frac{\pi a}{4} + 2a \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{(t^2+1)^2}$$
$$= \frac{ax}{x^2+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{a}{2}.$$

(4)
$$\int_0^1 \sqrt[n]{x} dx = \frac{n}{n+1}$$
.

(5) 我们有

$$\begin{split} \int_0^a \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}} \mathrm{d}x &= a \int_1^0 t \mathrm{d} \left(\frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2} \right) \\ &= 4a \int_0^1 \frac{t^2}{(t^2+1)^2} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= 4a \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{t^2+1} - 4a \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(t^2+1)^2} \\ &= 2a \left(\arctan t - \frac{x}{x^2+1} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi a}{2} - a. \end{split}$$

$$(6) \int_{0}^{1} x \sqrt{1-x} dx = \int_{1}^{0} (1-t^{2}) t d(1-t^{2}) = 2 \int_{0}^{1} t^{2} (1-t^{2}) dt = \frac{4}{15}.$$

$$(7) \int_{0}^{a} x^{2} \sqrt{a^{2}-x^{2}} dx = a^{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2} t \cos^{2} t dt = \frac{a^{4}}{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2} 2t dt = \frac{\pi a^{4}}{16}.$$

$$(8) \int_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx = \arcsin^{2} \sqrt{x} \Big|_{\frac{1}{4}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{5\pi^{2}}{144}.$$

(9) 我们有

$$\int_0^1 \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) dx = x \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} dx$$
$$= \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) + 1 - \sqrt{2}.$$

(10) 我们有

$$\int_0^1 x^2 e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int_0^1 x^5 e^x dx = 2e - 10 \int_0^1 x^4 e^x dx$$

$$= 2e - 10e + 40 \int_0^1 x^3 e^x dx$$

$$= 2e - 10e + 40e - 120 \int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx$$

$$= 2e - 10e + 40e - 120e + 240 \int_0^1 x e^x dx$$

$$= 2e - 10e + 40e - 120e + 240e - 240 \int_0^1 e^x dx$$

$$= 240 - 88e.$$

(11) 我们有

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

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

$$= \frac{(m-1)!(n-1)!}{(m+n-1)!}.$$

(12)
$$\int_0^2 \operatorname{sgn}(1-x) dx = \int_0^1 dx - \int_1^2 dx = 0.$$

(13)
$$\int_{1}^{1+n} \ln[x] dx = \ln 1 + \ln 2 + \dots + \ln n = \ln n!.$$

(14) 我们有

$$\int_0^1 \tan^{2n} x dx = \int_0^1 \tan^{2n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$$
$$= \frac{(\tan 1)^{2n-1}}{2n-1} - \frac{(\tan 1)^{2n-3}}{2n-3} + \frac{(\tan 1)^{2n-5}}{2n-5} + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} \tan 1 + (-1)^n.$$

(15)
$$\int_0^{\pi} x^2 \operatorname{sgn}(\cos x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} x^2 dx = -\frac{\pi^3}{4}.$$

(16) 我们有

$$\int_0^1 x^m (\ln x)^n dx = -\frac{n}{m+1} \int_0^1 x^m (\ln x)^{n-1} dx$$
$$= \dots = (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(m+1)^n} \int_0^1 x^m dx$$
$$= (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(m+1)^{n+1}}.$$

9 求下列定积分:

(1)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx$$
,其中

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \le x \le 1; \\ 2x, & -1 \le x < 0. \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{8\pi} |\sin x| \mathrm{d}x.$$

解: (1)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{0} 2x dx + \int_{0}^{1} x dx = -\frac{1}{2}$$
.

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{8\pi} |\sin x| dx = 8 \int_{0}^{\pi} |\sin x| dx = 16.$$

- 10 证明如下命题:
- (1) 设f(x)是区间 $[0,\pi]$ 上的连续函数且满足

$$\int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx = 0, \quad \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos x dx = 0.$$

则f(x)在区间 $[0,\pi]$ 上至少有两个零点.

(2)设f(x)是区间[a,b]上的连续函数且满足

$$\int_{a}^{b} x^{n} f(x) dx = 0, \quad 0 \leqslant n \leqslant N.$$

则f(x)在区间[a,b]上至少有N+1个零点.

证明: (1) 如果f(x)在区间 $[0,\pi]$ 上没有零点,不妨设f(x) > 0. 则有

$$\int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx > 0,$$

与题目条件矛盾. 如果f(x)在区间 $[0,\pi]$ 上只有一个零点a,不妨设

$$f(x) < 0, x < a, \quad f(x) > 0, x > a.$$

(如果在点<math>a两侧不变号则与没有零点的情况类似),则

$$0 < \int_0^{\pi} f(x)\sin(x - a)dx = \cos a \int_0^{\pi} f(x)\sin x dx - \sin a \int_0^{\pi} f(x)\cos x dx = 0,$$

导出矛盾. 故假设不成立, 因此命题得证.

(2) 假设f(x)在区间[a,b]上只有k个零点 a_1,a_2,\cdots,a_k ,其中k < N+1. 不妨设f(x)在零点两侧变号,则函数 $f(x)(x-a_1)(x-a_2)\cdots(x-a_k)$ 是一个在区间[a,b]上不变号的函数. 因此

$$0 \neq \int_{a}^{b} f(x)(x - a_1)(x - a_2) \cdots (x - a_k) dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)x^k dx + \dots + c_1 \int_{a}^{b} f(x)x dx + c_0 \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = 0,$$

导出矛盾. 故假设不成立, 命题得证.

11 计算Fejer积分

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^2 \mathrm{d}x.$$

解: 若n = 2k + 1,则

 $\sin(2k+1)x = [\sin(2k+1)x - \sin(2k-1)x] + [\sin(2k-1)x - \sin(2k-3)x] + \dots + [\sin 3x - \sin x] + \sin x.$

因此

$$\frac{\sin(2k+1)x}{\sin x} = 2\cos 2kx + 2\cos 2(k-1)x + \dots + 2\cos 2x + 1.$$

故

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^2 dx = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos 2kx)^2 dx + \dots + 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos 2x)^2 dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{n\pi}{2}.$$

类似地对于偶数n也可得 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^2 dx = \frac{n\pi}{2}.$

12 计算积分

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \mathrm{d}x.$$

解:类似上题,当n为奇数时积分等于 $\frac{\pi}{2}$.当n=2k为偶数时,则

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx = 2 \int [\cos(2k-1)x + \dots + \cos 3x + \cos x] dx = 2 \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{(-1)^{i+1}}{2i-1}.$$

13 设f(x)是区间 $[0,\pi]$ 上的连续二阶可微函数且满足

$$f(\pi) = 2$$
, $\int_0^{\pi} (f(x) + f''(x)) \sin x dx = 5$,

求f(0). 解:计算得

$$\int_0^{\pi} f''(x) \sin x dx = \int \sin x d(f'(x))$$

$$= -\int_0^{\pi} f'(x) \cos x dx$$

$$= -\int_0^{\pi} \cos x d(f(x))$$

$$= f(0) + f(\pi) - \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx.$$

因此f(0) = 3.

14 设f(x)是区间[0,1]上的连续函数且 $0 \le f(x) < 1$, 证明

$$\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{1 - f(x)} dx \geqslant \frac{\int_0^1 f(x) dx}{1 - \int_0^1 f(x) dx}.$$

证明:由于 \sqrt{x} 是正实轴上的凹函数,由定积分的黎曼和极限形式可知

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx \le \left(\int_0^1 \sqrt{f(x)} dx \right)^2.$$

由Cauchy-Schwartz不等式可知

$$\left(\int_0^1 \sqrt{f(x)} \mathrm{d}x\right)^2 = \left(\int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{f(x)}{1 - f(x)}} \sqrt{1 - f(x)} \mathrm{d}x\right)^2 \leqslant \left(\int_0^1 \frac{f(x) \mathrm{d}x}{1 - f(x)}\right) \left(\int_0^1 (1 - f(x)) \mathrm{d}x\right).$$

命题得证.

15 证明:对于任一正实数x,存在唯一一个正实数 ξ_x 满足

$$\int_0^x e^{t^2} \mathrm{d}t = x e^{\xi_x^2}.$$

并求 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\xi_x}{x}$.

证明:由积分第一中值定理和函数 e^x 的单调性不难证明 ξ_x 的存在唯一性.由洛必达法则我们有

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{x e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{x^2}}{(2x^2 + 1)e^{x^2}} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{x^2}}{2x \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt},$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x e^{x^2} + 2 \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{2x e^{x^2}} = 1.$$

因此

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln x + \xi_x^2}{x^2} = 1,$$

故
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\xi_x}{r} = 1.$$

16 利用定积分第一中值定理证明以下不等式:
(1)
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}(1+\alpha)} \leqslant \int_0^1 \frac{x^{\alpha}}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx \leqslant \frac{1}{(1+\alpha)} (\alpha > 0);$$

(2)
$$\frac{\pi^2}{64} < \int_0^{\frac{\pi^2}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1 + x^2 \tan^2 x} < \frac{\pi^2}{32}$$
.

 $\begin{array}{l} (2) \ \frac{\pi^2}{64} < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x \mathrm{d}x}{1 + x^2 \tan^2 x} < \frac{\pi^2}{32}. \\ \ \overline{\mathbf{u}} \ \mathrm{H} \ \mathrm{:} \ (1) \ \mathrm{h} \ \mathrm{f} \ x^{\alpha} \ \mathrm{d} \ \mathrm{E} \ \mathrm{i} \ \mathrm{i} \ \mathrm{i} \ \mathrm{i} \ \mathrm{h} \ \mathrm{d} \ \mathrm{d} \ \mathrm{d} \ \mathrm{f} \ \mathrm{e} \ \mathrm{e} \ \mathrm{f} \ \mathrm{e} \ \mathrm{f} \ \mathrm{e} \ \mathrm{f} \ \mathrm{e} \ \mathrm{e} \ \mathrm{f} \ \mathrm{e} \ \mathrm{e} \ \mathrm{f} \ \mathrm{e} \ \mathrm{e}$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^{\alpha}}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\xi}} \int_0^1 x^{\alpha} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\xi}(1+\alpha)}.$$

又 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \leqslant \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\xi}} \leqslant 1$,因此不等式得证. (2) 由积分第一中值定理可知,存在 $\xi \in (0, \frac{\pi}{4})$ 满足

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1 + x^2 \tan^2 x} = \frac{1}{1 + \xi^2 \tan^2 \xi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x dx = \frac{1}{1 + \xi^2 \tan^2 \xi} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{32}.$$

又
$$\frac{1}{2}$$
 < $\frac{1}{1+\xi^2 \tan^2 \xi}$ < 1,因此命题得证.

$$(1) \left| \int_a^b \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right| \leqslant \frac{2}{a} \quad (0 < a < b);$$

(2)
$$\left| \int_{a}^{b} \sin x^{2} dx \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{a} \quad (0 < a < b).$$

证明: (1)
$$\left| \int_a^b \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \right| = \left| \frac{1}{a} \int_a^{\xi} \sin x dx \right| \leqslant \frac{2}{a}.$$

(2)
$$\left| \int_{a}^{b} \sin x^{2} dx \right| = \left| \frac{1}{2} \int_{a^{2}}^{b^{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx \right| = \frac{1}{2a} \left| \int_{a^{2}}^{\xi^{2}} \sin x dx \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{a}.$$

18 设函数 f(x) 在区间 [0,1] 上连续,在 (0,1) 内可导并且满足

$$f(1) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{1-x} f(x) dx.$$

证明: 存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$ 满足 $f(\xi) = f'(\xi)$.

证明: 由积分第一中值定理可知

$$2\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-x} f(x) dx = e^{-\eta} f(\eta), \quad \eta \in (0, \frac{1}{2}).$$

因此有 $e^{-1}f(1) = e^{-\eta}f(\eta)$. 对函数 $e^{-x}f(x)$ 使用Rolle中值定理即完成证明.

19 设函数f(x)在区间[a,b]上单调,g(x)是实数轴上以T为周期的连续函数且

$$\int_0^T g(x) \mathrm{d}x = 0.$$

证明

$$\lim_{\lambda \to \infty} \int_a^b f(x)g(\lambda x) dx = 0.$$

证明:我们不妨设函数f(x)在区间[a,b]上单调递增.由

$$\int_0^T g(x) \mathrm{d}x = 0$$

的性质可知函数g(x)在有限闭区间上的积分值有界,取正实数M满足所有积分 取值都在区间[-M, M]上. 因此

$$\left| \int_a^b g(\lambda x) dx \right| = \left| \frac{\int_{\lambda a}^{\lambda b} g(x) dx}{\lambda} \right| \leqslant \frac{M}{\lambda}, \quad \lim_{\lambda \to +\infty} \int_a^b g(\lambda x) dx = 0.$$

因此我们不妨设 $f(a) \ge 0$. 此时由积分第二中值定理我们有

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x)g(\lambda x) dx \right| = \left| f(b) \int_{\xi}^b g(\lambda x) dx \right| \leqslant \frac{|f(b)M|}{\lambda}.$$

由此命题得证.

20 求由下列曲线所围成平面图形的面积:

(1)
$$x = y^2, y = x^2$$
;

(2)
$$y = \sin x, y = \cos x, x = 0, x = 2\pi$$
:

$$(3)$$
 $y^2 = x^2(1-x^2)$:

$$(4)$$
 $y^2 = x$, $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ (在第一、四象限的部分)

$$(1)$$
 $x = y^2, y = x^2;$
 (2) $y = \sin x, y = \cos x, x = 0, x = 2\pi;$
 (3) $y^2 = x^2(1 - x^2);$
 (4) $y^2 = x, x^2 + y^2 = 1$ (在第一、四象限的部分).
解: (1) $S = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx = \frac{1}{3}.$

(2)
$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin x - \cos x| dx = 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx = 4\sqrt{2}.$$

(3)
$$S = 2 \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{x^2 (1 - x^2)} dx = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{4}{3}.$$

(4)
$$S = 2 \left(\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}} \sqrt{x} dx + \int_{\frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \right).$$

21 求由下列曲线所围成平面图形的面积:

- (1) 旋轮线(拱线) $x = a(t \sin t), y = a(1 \cos t)(0 \le t \le 2\pi, a > 0)$ 与x轴;
- (2) 圆的渐伸线 $x = a(\cos t + t \sin t), y = a(\sin t t \cos t)(0 \le t \le 2\pi, a > 0)$ 与直

(3) 椭圆的渐屈线
$$x = \frac{c^2}{a}\cos^3 t, y = \frac{c^2}{b}\sin^3 t(c^2 = a^2 - b^2 > 0).$$

解: (1) 我们有

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} [a(1 - \cos t) d(a(t - \sin t)) - a(t - \sin t) d(a(1 - \cos t))]$$

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

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \left(4\pi - \int_0^{2\pi} t \sin t dt \right) = 3\pi a^2.$$

(2) 我们有

$$\begin{split} S &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} a(\cos t + t \sin t) \mathrm{d}(a(\sin t - t \cos t)) - a(\sin t - t \cos t) \mathrm{d}(a(\cos t + t \sin t)) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2\pi a}^0 a \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[(\cos t + t \sin t) t \sin t + (t \cos t - \sin t) t \cos t \right] \mathrm{d}t + \pi a^2 \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} t^2 \mathrm{d}t + \pi a^2 = \frac{4\pi^3 a^2}{3} + \pi a^2. \end{split}$$

(3)
$$S = \frac{c^4}{2ab} \int_0^{2\pi} (3\sin^2 t \cos^4 t + 3\cos^2 t \sin^4 t) dt = \frac{3\pi c^4}{8ab}.$$

22 求下列曲线所围平面图形的面积(其中参数a > 0):

解: (1)
$$S = \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} a \cos 2\theta d\theta = a.$$

(2)
$$S = \frac{3}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} a^2 \sin^2 3\theta d\theta = \frac{3}{2} \frac{\pi a^2}{6} = \frac{\pi a^2}{4}$$
.

(3) 我们有

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} r^2 d\theta$$

$$= \frac{9a^2}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\tan^2 \theta}{\tan^6 \theta + 2\tan^3 \theta + 1} d(\tan \theta)$$

$$= \frac{3a^2}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 1} = \frac{3a^2}{2}.$$

23 求心形线的一段 $\rho = a(1+\cos\theta)\left(0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 与 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 和极轴所围图形绕极 轴旋转一周所得立体的体积.

解:我们有

$$V = \pi \int_0^{2a} y^2 dx$$

$$= \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 a^2 (1 + \cos \theta)^2 \sin^2 \theta d(a(1 + \cos \theta) \cos \theta)$$

$$= \pi a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos \theta)^2 (1 + 2\cos \theta) \sin^3 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \pi a^3 \int_0^1 (1 + x)^2 (1 + 2x)(1 - x^2) dx$$

$$= \pi a^3 \int_0^1 (x^2 + 2x + 1)(1 + 2x - x^2 - 2x^3) dx$$

$$= \pi a^3 \int_0^1 (1 + 4x + 4x^2 - 2x^3 - 5x^4 - 2x^5) dx$$

$$= \pi a^3 \left(1 + 2 + \frac{4}{3} - \frac{1}{2} - 1 - \frac{1}{3}\right) = \frac{5\pi a^3}{2}.$$

24 求下列曲线的弧长:

- (1) 星形线 $x = a\cos^3 t, y = a\sin^3 t (0 \le t \le 2\pi);$
- (2) 阿基米德螺线 $r = a\theta(0 \le \theta \le 2\pi)$;
- (3) 抛物线 $y = ax^2(-1 \le x \le 1)$;
- (4) 圆的渐伸线 $x = a(\cos t + t \sin t), y = a(\sin t t \cos t)(0 \le t \le 2\pi, a > 0).$

解: (1) 我们有

$$L = 3a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\cos^4 t \sin^2 t + \sin^4 t \cos^2 t} dt$$
$$= 3a \int_0^{2\pi} |\sin t \cos t| dt = 6a.$$

(2) 我们有

$$L = a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(\cos \theta - \theta \sin \theta)^2 + (\sin \theta + \theta \cos \theta)^2} d\theta$$

$$= a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + \theta^2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} \left[\theta \sqrt{\theta^2 + 1} + \ln(\theta + \sqrt{\theta^2 + 1}) \right]_0^{2\pi}$$

$$= \frac{a}{2} \left(2\pi \sqrt{4\pi^2 + 1} + \ln(2\pi + \sqrt{4\pi^2 + 1}) \right).$$

(3) 我们有

$$\begin{split} L &= \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1 + (2ax)^2} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2a} \int_{-2a}^{2a} \sqrt{1 + x^2} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{1}{4a} \left[x \sqrt{x^2 + 1} + \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \right]_{-2a}^{2a} \\ &= \sqrt{4a^2 + 1} + \frac{1}{2a} \ln\left(2a + \sqrt{4a^2 + 1}\right). \end{split}$$

(4)
$$L = a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(t\cos t)^2 + (t\sin t)^2} dt = 2\pi^2 a.$$

25 证明曲线 $\rho = a \sin^n \frac{\theta}{n} (0 \leqslant \theta \leqslant n\pi)$ 的弧长为

$$L = \begin{cases} \frac{(2k-2)!!}{(2k-1)!!} 4ka, & n = 2k; \\ \frac{(2k+1)!!}{(2k)!!} \pi a, & n = 2k+1. \end{cases}$$

证明:我们有

$$L = \int_0^{n\pi} \sqrt{\rho^2(\theta) + (\rho'(\theta))^2} d\theta$$
$$= a \int_0^{n\pi} \sqrt{\sin^{2n} \frac{\theta}{n} + \sin^{2n-2} \frac{\theta}{n} \cos^2 \frac{\theta}{n}} d\theta$$
$$= 2na \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-1} \theta d\theta.$$

由Wallis公式我们即得结论.

26 求下列曲线绕x轴旋转一周所得曲面的侧面积:

- (1) $y^2 = 2px(0 \le x \le 1);$ (2) $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1;$ (3) $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}};$

- (3) $x^3 + y^3 = a^3$; (4) $y = \sin x (0 \le x \le \pi)$; (5) $x = a(t \sin t), y = a(1 \cos t)(0 \le t \le 2\pi)$; (6) $y = a \cosh \frac{x}{a}, |x| \le b$. 解: (1) 我么有

$$\begin{split} S &= \int_0^1 2\pi \sqrt{2px} \sqrt{1 + \frac{p}{2x}} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{2px + p^2} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3p} \left(2px + p^2 \right) \sqrt{2px + p^2} \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3p} [(p^2 + 2p) \sqrt{p^2 + 2p} - p^3]. \end{split}$$

(2) 当a > b时,我们有

$$\begin{split} S &= 4\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} b \sin t \sqrt{[\mathrm{d}(a\cos t)]^2 + [\mathrm{d}(b\sin t)]^2} \\ &= 4\pi b \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \sqrt{b^2 \cos^2 t + a^2 \sin^2 t} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= 4\pi b \int_0^1 \sqrt{a^2 - (a^2 - b^2)x^2} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 4\pi b \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{a^2 - b^2} - x^2} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 2\pi b \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} + 2\pi b \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} \frac{a^2}{a^2 - b^2} \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a} \\ &= 2\pi b^2 + \frac{2\pi a^2 b}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}{a}. \end{split}$$

当a < b时,我们有

$$\begin{split} S &= 4\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} b \sin t \sqrt{[\mathrm{d}(a\cos t)]^2 + [\mathrm{d}(b\sin t)]^2} \\ &= 4\pi b \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t \sqrt{b^2 \cos^2 t + a^2 \sin^2 t} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= 4\pi b \int_0^1 \sqrt{a^2 + (b^2 - a^2)x^2} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 4\pi b \sqrt{b^2 - a^2} \int_0^1 \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{b^2 - a^2} + x^2} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 2\pi b \sqrt{b^2 - a^2} \frac{b}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} + 2\pi b \frac{a^2}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \ln\left(\frac{b + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a}\right) \\ &= 2\pi b^2 + \frac{2\pi a^2 b}{\sqrt{b^2 - a^2}} \ln\left(\frac{b + \sqrt{b^2 - a^2}}{a}\right). \end{split}$$

(3) 我们有

$$S = 4\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \sin^3 t \sqrt{[d(a\cos^3 t)]^2 + [d(a\sin^3 t)]^2}$$
$$= 12\pi a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^3 t \sqrt{\cos^4 t \sin^2 t + \sin^4 t \cos^2 t} dt$$
$$= 12\pi a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cos t dt = \frac{12\pi a^2}{5}.$$

(4) 我们有

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

$$= 2\pi \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1 + x^2} dx$$

$$= \pi \left[x \sqrt{1 + x^2} + \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) \right]_{-1}^1$$

$$= 2\pi (\sqrt{2} + \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)).$$

(5) 我们有

$$S = 2\pi \int_0^{2\pi} a(1 - \cos t) \sqrt{[d(at - a\sin t)]^2 + [d(a - a\cos t)]^2}$$

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

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

$$= 8\pi a^2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin t (1 - \cos 2t) dt = 16\pi a^2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 t dt$$

$$= 16\pi a^2 \int_{-1}^{1} (1 - x^2) dx = \frac{64\pi a^2}{3}.$$

(6) 我们有

$$S = 2\pi \int_{-b}^{b} a \cosh \frac{x}{a} \sqrt{1 + \sinh^{2} \frac{x}{a}} dx$$

$$= 2\pi a \int_{-b}^{b} \cosh^{2} \frac{x}{a} dx = 2\pi a^{2} \int_{-\frac{b}{a}}^{\frac{b}{a}} \cosh^{2} x dx$$

$$= 2\pi a^{2} \int_{-\frac{b}{a}}^{\frac{b}{a}} \frac{e^{2x} + 2 + e^{-2x}}{4} dx$$

$$= 2\pi ab + 2\pi a^{2} \int_{-\frac{b}{a}}^{\frac{b}{a}} \frac{e^{2x} + e^{-2x}}{4} dx$$

$$= 2\pi ab + \frac{\pi a^{2}}{2} (e^{\frac{2b}{a}} - e^{-\frac{2b}{a}})$$

$$= 2\pi ab + \pi a^{2} \sinh \frac{2b}{a}.$$

27 求下列曲线绕极轴旋转一周所得曲面的侧面积:

- (1) 心形线 $\rho = a(1 + \cos \theta)$; (2) 双扭线 $\rho^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$.

解: (1) 我们有

$$S = 2\pi \int_0^{\pi} \rho(\theta) \sin \theta \sqrt{[d(\rho(\theta)\cos \theta)]^2 + d(\rho(\theta)\sin \theta)]^2}$$

$$= 2\pi a^2 \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos \theta) \sin \theta \sqrt{(1 + \cos \theta)^2 + \sin^2 \theta} d\theta$$

$$= -2\sqrt{2}\pi a^2 \int_0^{\pi} (1 + \cos \theta) \sqrt{1 + \cos \theta} d(1 + \cos \theta)$$

$$= \frac{4\sqrt{2}\pi a^2}{5} \cdot 4\sqrt{2} = \frac{32\pi a^2}{5}.$$

(2) 我们有

$$S = 4\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \rho(\theta) \sin \theta \sqrt{\rho^2(\theta) + [\rho'(\theta)]^2} d\theta$$
$$= 4\pi a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos 2\theta} \sin \theta \sqrt{\cos 2\theta + \frac{\sin^2 2\theta}{\cos 2\theta}} d\theta = 4\pi a^2.$$

28 设曲线C的极坐标方程为 $\rho(\theta), 0 \le \theta \le \pi$ 且C上任意两点距离不超过1,证明曲线C在上半平面所围区域面积不大于 $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

证明: 由极坐标形式面积公式

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \rho^2(\theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\rho^2(\theta) + \rho^2 \left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] d\theta.$$

由两点距离不大于1的题设和勾股定理可知 $\rho^2(\theta) + \rho^2\left(\theta + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \leqslant 1$. 命题得证.

29 指出下述计算中的错误:

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2} = -\int_{-1}^{1} t^2 \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) \mathrm{d}t = -\int_{-1}^{1} \mathrm{d}t = -2,$$

其中 $t = \frac{1}{x}$.

解: 函数 $t=\frac{1}{x}$ 在区间[-1,1]上并不是单调连续的,因此不能进行题中的变量替

30 计算下列瑕积分:
(1)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}};$$

(2)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx;$$

(3)
$$\int_0^1 x \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} dx;$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 x^n \ln^n x dx;$$

$$(5) \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} \mathrm{d}x;$$

$$(6) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\tan x} \mathrm{d}x.$$

解: (1)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} = \int_1^0 \frac{\mathrm{d}(1-u^2)}{u(1+u^2)} = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{1+u^2} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

(2)
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \pi.$$

$$\begin{split} \int_0^1 x \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}} \mathrm{d}x &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{u^3}{u^2+1} d\left(\frac{u^2}{u^2+1}\right) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{u^4 \mathrm{d}u}{(u^2+1)^3} \\ &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{(u^2+1)^3} - 4 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{(u^2+1)^2} + 2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{u^2+1} \\ &= \frac{u}{2(u^2+1)^2} \bigg|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{3u}{4(u^2+1)} \bigg|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{3}{4} \arctan x \bigg|_0^{+\infty} - \frac{2u}{u^2+1} \bigg|_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \frac{3\pi}{8}. \end{split}$$

(4) 我们有

$$\int_0^1 x^n \ln^n x dx = \frac{1}{n+1} \int_0^1 \ln^n x d(x^{n+1})$$

$$= -\frac{n}{n+1} \int_0^1 x^n \ln^{n-1} x dx$$

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

$$= (-1)^n \frac{n!}{(n+1)^{n+1}}.$$

(5)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^1 \ln x d(2\sqrt{x}) = -2 \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = -4.$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\tan x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt{u} du}{1 + u^2}$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2 - 1}{t^4 + 1} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^2 + 1}{t^4 + 1} dt$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dv}{v^2 + 2} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{2}.$$

$$(1) \int_0^\pi \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x};$$

31 讨论下列瑕积分的敛散性:
$$(1) \int_0^\pi \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin x};$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sin^\alpha x \cos^\beta x} (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0);$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\ln \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right) \right]^p \mathrm{d}x (p > 0);$$

(4)
$$\int_{-1}^{-\frac{1}{2}} \left| \ln(x^2) \right|^{-p} dx (p > 0);$$

(5)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin\frac{1}{x}}{x^{\frac{3}{2}} \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)} dx;$$

(6)
$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{p} \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^{q} dx (p > 0, q > 0);$$

$$(7) \int_0^1 \frac{x^\alpha}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \mathrm{d}x.$$

解: (1) 在零点处, $\frac{1}{\sin x}$ 等价于 $\frac{1}{x}$,因此积分发散.

(2) 在0点处,函数 $\frac{1}{\sin^{\alpha}x\cos^{\beta}x}$ 等价于函数 $\frac{1}{x^{\alpha}}$,在 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 点处,函数 $\frac{1}{\sin^{\alpha}x\cos^{\beta}x}$ 等价于函数 $\frac{1}{(\frac{\pi}{2}-x)^{\beta}}$. 因此积分收敛当且仅当 $0<\alpha<1,0<\beta<1$.

(3) 做变量替换
$$t = \frac{1}{x}$$
,则 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} [\ln(\ln\frac{1}{x})]^p dx = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{[\ln(\ln t)]^p}{t^2} dt$. 因此积分收敛.

(4) 在点
$$-1$$
处函数 $\left|\ln(x^2)\right|^{-p}$ 与 $\frac{1}{(x+1)^p}$ 同阶,因此积分收敛当且仅当 $0 .$

(5) 在零点处,
$$\frac{\sin\frac{1}{x}}{x^{\frac{3}{2}}\ln(1+\frac{1}{x})}$$
分解为 $\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\ln(1+\frac{1}{x})}$ 和 $\frac{\sin\frac{1}{x}}{x^2}$ 的乘积,前者在零点右侧单调趋向于零,后者积分在零点附近有界,由Dirichlet判别法积分收敛.
(6) 在零点处, $x^p\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right)^q$ 极限为零.在1点处, $x^p\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right)^q$ 等价于 $(1-x)^q$ 极限

(6) 在零点处,
$$x^p \left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right)^q$$
 极限为零. 在1点处, $x^p \left(\ln \frac{1}{x}\right)^q$ 等价于 $(1-x)^q$ 极限为零,因此积分收敛.

为零,因此积分收敛。
$$x^{\alpha}$$
 (7) 在零点处, $\frac{x^{\alpha}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ 等价于 x^{α} , 在1点处, $\frac{x^{\alpha}}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ 等价于 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2(1-x)}}$. 因此积分收敛当且仅当 $\alpha > -1$.

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x^{\beta}} dx (\beta > 0);$$

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x |\ln x|^{\alpha}}{x^{2} + 1} dx;$$

(3)
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\left(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1\right)^{\alpha}}{\left[\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)\right]^{\beta}} dx;$$

(4)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x \sin e^x dx;$$

$$(5) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x^p} dx.$$

F(x) 解: F(x) F(x) 的 F(x) 的 F(x) F(x)

(2) 在零点处,
$$\frac{x|\ln x|^{\alpha}}{x^2+1}$$
等价于 $x|\ln x|^{\alpha}$,在无穷远点处, $\frac{x|\ln x|^{\alpha}}{x^2+1}$ 等价于 $\frac{(\ln x)^{\alpha}}{x}$. 因此积分收敛当且仅当 $\alpha < -1$.

(3) 在无穷远点处,
$$\frac{(e^{\frac{1}{x}}-1)^{\alpha}}{[\ln(1+\frac{1}{x})]^{\beta}}$$
等价于 $x^{\beta-\alpha}$. 因此积分收敛当且仅当 $\beta < \alpha-1$.

(4) 做变量替换可知
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x \sin e^x dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln u \sin u}{u} du$$
. 由Dirichlet 判别法积

分收敛.

- (5) 由课堂讲义可知,积分收敛当且仅当0 .

33 讨论下列广义积分的收敛性与绝对收敛性:
$$(1) \int_{0}^{+\infty} |\ln x|^p \frac{\sin x}{x^q} dx;$$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \sin(x^p) \, \mathrm{d}x;$$

(3)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} dx;$$

$$(4) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha} \sin x}{1 + x^{\beta}} \mathrm{d}x.$$

解: (1) 此积分可能奇异点为0,1和正无穷远点. 在零点处, $|\ln x|^p \frac{\sin x}{r^q}$ 等价 于 $|\ln x|^p x^{1-q}$. 因此在零附近积分收敛当且仅当q < 2或q = 2且p < -1. 在无穷远处当q < 0时易证积分发散. 当q > 0时由Dirichlet判别法可证积分收敛. 当q = 0且p < 0时也可证积分收敛.

在1点处, $|\ln x|^p \frac{\sin x}{x^q}$ 等价于 $\sin 1|x-1|^p$,积分收敛当且仅当p>-1. 因此积分收敛当且仅当0<q<2,p>-1或q=0,-1< p<0. 当1< q<2,p>-1时积 分绝对收敛,其他情况条件收敛.

(2) 当p = 0时显然积分发散. 当p > 0时积分奇异点只有零点,此时积分通过变 量替换转化为 $\frac{1}{p}\int_0^{+\infty} (\sin t)t^{\frac{1}{p}-1}dt$. 由Dirichlet判别法当p>1时此积分条件收

当p<0时积分在0附近有界因此0不是奇异点. 当p<-1时积分绝对收敛,当 $-1\leqslant p<0$ 时积分发散.

- (3) 积分的奇异点只有无穷远点,且有 $\left| \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x} \right| \le \frac{1}{xe^x}$,因此积分是绝对收敛.
- (4) 当 $\beta\geqslant 0$ 时, $\frac{x^{\alpha}\sin x}{1+x^{\beta}}$ 在零点处等价于 $x^{\alpha+1}$,因此当 $\alpha>-2$ 时积分在零点处 积分绝对收敛,当 $\alpha \le -2$ 时积分在零点处积分发散. 当 $\beta > \alpha$ 时,积分在无穷远处收敛,且当 $\beta > \alpha + 1$ 时绝对收敛,当时 $\beta \le \alpha$ 时积分发散.

当 β < 0时, $\frac{x^{\alpha} \sin x}{1+x^{\beta}}$ 在零点处等价于 $x^{\alpha+1-\beta}$,因此可知当 $\alpha-\beta>-2$ 时在零点

处积分绝对收敛, 当 $\alpha - \beta \le 2$ 时在零点处积分发散. 在无穷远点处 $\frac{x^{\alpha} \sin x}{1 + x^{\beta}}$ 等价 于 $x^{\alpha} \sin x$,因此当 $\alpha < 0$ 时积分收敛且 $\alpha < -1$ 时绝对收敛,当 $\alpha > 0$ 时发散.

34 设函数g(x)在(a,b]上连续, $g(x)(x-a)^2$ 在(a,b]上单调,并且

$$\lim_{x \to a^{+}} g(x)(x-a)^{2} = 0.$$

证明瑕积分 $\int_a^b g(x) \sin \frac{1}{x-a} dx$ 收敛. 证明:我们有

$$g(x)\sin\frac{1}{x-a} = g(x)(x-a)^2 \frac{1}{(x-a)^2}\sin\frac{1}{x-a}$$

其中 $g(x)(x-a)^2$ 单调趋向于零,而 $\frac{1}{(x-a)^2}\sin\frac{1}{x-a}$ 积分有界,由Dirichlet判 别法即可证明所需结论.

35 设f(x)是区间 $[a,+\infty)$ 上的广义平方可积函数,其中a>0. 证明积分

$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} \mathrm{d}x$$

收敛.

证明:使用Cauchy收敛准则判别,则

$$\left| \int_{X'}^{X''} \frac{f(x)}{x} \mathrm{d}x \right| \leqslant \left(\int_{X'}^{X''} f^2(x) \mathrm{d}x \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(\int_{X'}^{X''} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

由 $f^2(x)$ 和 $\frac{1}{x^2}$ 的可积性即完成证明.