第六讲 变限积分问题

1°变限积分函数的微分法问题

求导公式:
$$(\int_{\alpha(x)}^{\beta(x)} f(t)dt)' = f(\beta(x))\beta'(x) - f(\alpha(x))\alpha'(x)$$

例1 设f(x) 在[a,b]上连续, $F(x) = \int_{\sin x}^{x^3} e^{-t^2} dt$,求 F'(x)

例2 [练习十二/三] 设
$$x^2 + y^2 - 2 = \int_0^{x+y} \cos t^2 dt$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{(-1,1)}$

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例1 设f(x) 在[a,b]上连续, $F(x) = \int_{\sin x}^{x^3} e^{-t^2} dt$,求 F'(x)

$$F'(x) = e^{-(x^3)^2} (x^3)' - e^{-(\sin x)^2} (\sin x)' = 3x^2 e^{-x^6} - e^{-(\sin x)^2} \cos x$$

例2 [练习十二/三] 设
$$x^2 + y^2 - 2 = \int_0^{x+y} \cos t^2 dt$$
, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{(-1,1)}$

解 两边对 x 求导得 $2x + 2yy' = \cos(x + y)^2(1 + y')$

例3 设 y = y(x) 由方程 $\int_{x}^{y} e^{\frac{1}{2}t^{2}} t dt = 1$ 所确定, 求 y'(x), y''(x)

例4 [练习十二/四] 函数 y=y(x) 由参数方程 $x=\int_{0}^{t}e^{u^{2}-2u}du$,

$$y = \int_{0}^{t} e^{u^2 - 2u + 2\ln u} du$$
 所确定,求 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}|_{t=1}$

例3 设 y = y(x) 由方程 $\int_{x}^{y} e^{\frac{1}{2}t^{2}} t dt = 1$ 所确定, 求 y'(x), y''(x)

解 两边对 x 求导得 $e^{\frac{1}{2}y^2}y'-e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2}=0 \Rightarrow y'=e^{\frac{1}{2}(x^2-y^2)}$

$$\therefore y'' = e^{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2)} \cdot \frac{1}{2} (2x - 2yy') = e^{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2)} (x - ye^{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2)})$$

$$= xe^{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2)} - ye^{x^2 - y^2}$$

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 所确定,求 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}|_{t=1}$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{y'(t)}{x'(t)} = \frac{e^{t^2 - 2t + 2\ln t}}{e^{t^2 - 2t}} = t^2$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{d}{dx}(\frac{dy}{dx}) = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}(\frac{dy}{dx})}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2t}{e^{t^2 - 2t}}$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=1} = \left(\frac{2t}{e^{t^2-2t}}\right)_{t=1} = 2e$$

2°变限积分函数的单调、极值、凹凸性等问题

例5 [练习十二/十一] 设 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续,

F(x)单调不减

$$F(x) = x \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt - 2 \int_{0}^{x} tf(t)dt$$

由于f(x)单调减

$$\Rightarrow (f(\xi) - f(x))x \ge 0 \Rightarrow F'(x) \ge 0$$

$$\Rightarrow F(x)$$
 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上单调不减

例6 设正值函数f(x)在[0,+ ∞)上连续,

证明: 当 $x \ge 0$ 时,

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{x} tf(t)dt \\ \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt \end{cases}, x > 0$$
 是单调增加的

例6 设正值函数 f(x) 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上连续,

证明: 当 $x \ge 0$ 时,

$$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{x} tf(t)dt \\ \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt \\ 0, \quad x = 0 \end{cases}$$
 是单调增加的

对任意的 $x \in (0, +\infty)$,

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

$$= \frac{f(x)}{(\int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt)^{2}} [x \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt - \int_{0}^{x} tf(t)dt] = \frac{f(x)}{(\int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt)^{2}} \int_{0}^{x} (x-t)f(t)dt > 0$$

 $\Rightarrow \varphi(x)$ 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上严格单调增

$$\sum_{x \to 0}^{\infty} \varphi(x) = \lim_{x \to 0}^{\infty} \int_{x}^{\infty} f(t)dt \qquad \Longrightarrow \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{xf(x)}{f(x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} x = 0 = \varphi(0)$$

 $\Rightarrow \varphi(x)$ 在 [0,+ ∞) 上严格单调增

例7 求函数 $I(x) = \int_{0}^{x^2} (t-1)e^{-t^4}dt$ 的极值

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F

$$I'(x) = (x^2 - 1)^2 e^{-x^8} \cdot 2x = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow$$
 驻点: $x = 0$, $x = -1$, $x = 1$

所以函数有极小值 I(0)=0

例8 证明函数 $f(x) = \int_{0}^{x} (t - t^{2}) \sin^{2n} t dt$ 在 [0, +∞)上的最大值不超过 $\frac{1}{(2n+2)(2n+3)}$

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$$f'(x) = (x - x^2)\sin^{2n} x = x(1 - x)\sin^{2n} x = 0$$

当 $x \in (0,1)$ 时, $f'(x)>0 \Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 [0,1)上单调增

当
$$x \in (1, +\infty)$$
时, $f'(x) \le 0 \Rightarrow f(x)$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上单调减

$$\Rightarrow f(x) \le f(1), x \in [0, +\infty)$$

$$\overrightarrow{\text{IIII}} \qquad f(1) = \int_{0}^{1} (t - t^{2}) \sin^{2n} t dt \qquad < \int_{0}^{1} (t - t^{2}) t^{2n} dt
= \int_{0}^{1} t^{2n+1} dt - \int_{0}^{1} t^{2n+2} dt \qquad = \frac{1}{2n+2} - \frac{1}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{(2n+2)(2n+1)}$$

例9 若f(x) 是[a, b] 上取正值的连续函数, 试证明:

$$y(x) = \int_{a}^{b} |x - t| f(t) dt$$
 是 [a,b]上的凸函数

例9 若f(x) 是[a, b] 上取正值的连续函数, 试证明:

$$y(x) = \int_{a}^{b} |x-t| f(t)dt$$
 是 [a,b]上的凸函数

解
$$y = \int_{a}^{b} |x - t| f(t) dt = \int_{a}^{x} (x - t) f(t) dt + \int_{x}^{b} (t - x) f(t) dt$$
$$= x \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt - \int_{a}^{x} t f(t) dt + \int_{x}^{b} t f(t) dt - x \int_{x}^{b} f(t) dt$$
$$y' = \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt + x f(x) - x f(x) - x f(x) - (\int_{x}^{b} f(t) dt - x f(x))$$
$$= \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt - \int_{x}^{b} f(t) dt$$
$$y'' = f(x) + f(x) = 2f(x) > 0$$
$$\Rightarrow y(x) \times [a, b] \perp \mathbb{E} \square \mathscr{B} \mathscr{B}$$

例10 [练习十二/十] 求f(x),使f(x) 对任意正数 a 在

[0,a]上可积,且当x > 0时,f(x) > 0,又满足:

$$f(x) = \sqrt{\int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt}$$

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$$f(x) = \sqrt{\int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt}$$

$$\mathbf{f}(x) = \sqrt{\int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt} \iff f^{2}(x) = \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt$$

两边对x 求导有 2f(x)f'(x) = f(x)

$$\nabla f(0) = \sqrt{\int_{0}^{0} f(t)dt} = 0 \implies c = 0 \implies f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x$$

例11 已知f(x)在 [a,b]上连续,对任意的

其中 M, δ为正数,证明:在 [a,b]上 $f(x) \equiv 0$

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$$[\alpha, \beta] \leq [a, b], 有$$

$$\left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) dx \right| \leq M \left| \beta - \alpha \right|^{1 + \delta}$$

其中 M, δ为正数,证明:在 [a, b] 上 $f(x) \equiv 0$

解 设
$$F(x) = \int_{\alpha}^{x} f(t)dt$$
 , 则 $F'(x) = f(x)$, $x \in [a,b]$ 下证: $F'(x) = 0$, $x \in [a,b]$

任取 $x_0 \in [a, b]$,则

$$\left| \frac{F(x) - F(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right| = \frac{1}{|x - x_0|} \left| \int_{\alpha}^{x} f(t) dt - \int_{\alpha}^{x_0} f(t) dt \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{|x - x_0|} \left| \int_{x_0}^{x} f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{M|x - x_0|^{1+\delta}}{|x - x_0|} = M|x - x_0|^{\delta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \to x_0} \left| \frac{F(x) - F(x_0)}{x - x_0} \right| = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow F'(x_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0} \frac{F(x) - F(x_0)}{x - x_0} = 0$$

由于 x_0 在[a,b]中任取 $\Rightarrow F'(x)=0, x \in [a,b]$

$$\mathbb{R} \Gamma \quad F'(x) = f(x) \equiv 0 , \quad x \in [a,b]$$

3°与积分有关的数列极限计算

例12 计算
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{n} \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{2}{n}} \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

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$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{n} \int_{1}^{n} \frac{e^{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

解 取
$$f(x) = \sqrt{x} \int_{1}^{x} \frac{e^{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$
,则 $a_n = f(n)$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{x} \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\frac{2}{x}} \frac{e^{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx \xrightarrow{t = \frac{1}{x}} \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{\int_{t}^{2t} \frac{e^{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx}{\int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{2t} \frac{e^{x}}{\sqrt{t}}} \xrightarrow{\Xi}$$

$$\lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \sqrt{x} \int_{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{t \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{t}} = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{2e^{2t}}{\sqrt{2t}} - \frac{e^{t}}{\sqrt{t}}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} = \lim_{t \to 0^{+}} 2(\sqrt{2}e^{2t} - e^{t}) = 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

原极限 = $2(\sqrt{2}-1)$

例13 计算 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\int_{0}^{1} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{n}} dx \right]^{n}$

例13 计算
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\int_{0}^{1} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{n}} dx \right]^{n}$$

$$\mathbf{R} \quad \because \ e^x = 1 + x + \frac{e^{\xi}}{2} x^2 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = -\frac{x^2}{n}$$

得
$$e^{-\frac{x^2}{n}} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{n} + \frac{e^{\xi_n}}{2} \frac{x^4}{n^2}$$
 , $-\frac{x^2}{n} < \xi_n < 0$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{0}^{1} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{n}} dx = 1 - \frac{1}{3n} + \frac{1}{2n^{2}} \int_{0}^{1} e^{\xi_{n}} x^{4} dx$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\int_{0}^{1} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{n}} dx \right]^{n} = \lim_{n\to\infty} e^{n\ln\left(\int_{0}^{1} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{n}} dx\right)}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} n \ln(\int_{0}^{1} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{n}} dx) = \lim_{n \to \infty} n \ln(1 - \frac{1}{3n} + \frac{1}{2n^{2}} \int_{0}^{1} e^{\xi_{n}} x^{4} dx)$$
$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} n(-\frac{1}{3n} + \frac{1}{2n^{2}} \int_{0}^{1} e^{\xi_{n}} x^{4} dx)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2n} \int_{0}^{1} e^{\xi_{n}} x^{4} dx \right) = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\int_{0}^{1} e^{-\frac{x^2}{n}} dx\right]^n = e^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

例14 计算
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right]$$

例14 计算
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right]$$

解 原式 =
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{n} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{2}{n}}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{n}{n}}} \right] = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{x} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \Big|_{0}^{1} = 2$$

例15 计算 $\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(2n)!}{n^n \cdot n!}}$

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$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(2n)!}{n^n \cdot n!}}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(2n)!}{n^n \cdot n!}} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\frac{(2n)(2n-1)\cdots(n+1)}{n^n}\right]^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}\left[\frac{(n+n)(n+n-1)\cdots(n+1)}{n^n}\right]^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[(1 + \frac{n}{n})(1 + \frac{n-1}{n}) \cdots (1 + \frac{1}{n}) \right]^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} e^{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \ln(1+\frac{k}{n})} = e^{\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \ln(1+\frac{k}{n})} = e^{\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \ln(1+\frac{k}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \ln(1 + \frac{k}{n}) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \ln(1 + \frac{k}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \ln(1+x) dx = x \ln(1+x) \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x}{x+1} dx$$

$$= 2 \ln 2 - 1$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{(2n)!}{n^n \cdot n!}} = e^{2\ln 2 - 1} = 4e^{-1}$$