

① 设 $f(x) \in C[0,1]$, 且 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0$. 证明: 至少 $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$, 使得

$$\int_0^{\xi} f(t) dt = f(\xi)$$

析: 令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. 证明: $F(x) - F'(x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow e^{-x}[F(x) - F'(x)] = 0$.

设 $G(x) = e^{-x} \int_0^x f(t) dt$, 则 $G(0) = G(1) = 0$.

故由罗尔定理: $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$ 使 $G'(\xi) = 0$.

$$\text{即 } e^{-\xi} f(\xi) + (-e^{-\xi}) \int_0^{\xi} f(t) dt = 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_0^{\xi} f(t) dt = f(\xi), \quad \xi \in (0,1).$$

小结: 关注 $\int_0^x f(t) dt$ 与 $f(x)$ 的关系; 常见的微分中值问题

② 证明不等式 $\frac{1}{3}(\frac{\pi}{4})^3 < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x^2 dx < 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$.

左放: 由 $u \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 时, $\tan u > u$. 而当 $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{4})$ 时, $x^2 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{16}) \subset (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$
故 $\tan x^2 > x^2$. 即 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x^2 dx > \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}(\frac{\pi}{4})^3$. 常见放缩.

右放.

又 $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{4}) \subset (0,1)$, $\tan x^2 < \tan^2 x$ 只能割/控吧...

$$\text{即 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^2 x dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dx = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

小结:定积分公式常见解决办法.