## 第三章 一元积分学

## 第二节 定积分计算及相关问题

## 一、定积分计算。

定积分与不定积分有着密切联系(牛顿一莱布尼兹定理揭示了其联系)。但两者是两个不同的概念,有很大的区别,从最后结果上看定积分是一个数值而不定积分是一个函数簇;定积分有明显的几何、物理等方面的实际意义,其内容非常丰富。我们首先要熟悉定积分的概念、性质、几何意义.重点要熟悉定积分的计算。定积分的计算方法也可分为基本方法和特殊方法。基本方法涉及牛一莱公式、换元法、分部法(简称为一式二法).其基本步骤和思路与不定积分有很多相似的地方,比如恒等变形、一些常用的凑微分、换元和分部积分的典型类型和原则.要注意与不定积分不一样的地方;定积分的结果与积分表达式中所用的符号(积分变量)无关而不定积分的结果必须是一簇以原积分变量为自变量的函数;定积分在换元时除了要换积分表达式,同时还要换积分上、下限;定积分的换元要符合换元公式的条件(否则就可能得出错误的结果);周期函数、分段函数、奇偶函数等函数的定积分有其自身的特点,等等。特殊方法有:裂项相消法、循环回归法(方程法)、配对法、递推法.

例1. 求下列定积分

$$(1) \int_0^a \arctan \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}} dx \qquad (2) \int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} (1 + \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^{10}}}) \sqrt{1 + \cos 2x} dx$$

解(1)分析:思路一:被积函数中有比较复杂的因子 $\arctan\sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}}$ 不好直接处理,可试一下直接将

此因子换成一个变量:  $t = \arctan\sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}}$ 。思路二: 被积函数可视为两类不同函数: 幂函数  $x^0 = 1$ 

和反三角函数  $\arctan\sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}}$  的积,可试一试分部法,按不定积分中介绍的用分部法的原则应该

是1与
$$dx$$
结合凑出 $dv = dx$ 。思路三:将 $\sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}}$ 变形为 $\frac{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}}{a+x}$ ,那么容易想到作三角代换:

 $x = a\cos t$ . 思路四: 被积表达式中有 $\sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}}$ , 可试一试换元 $t = \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}}$ . 事实上以上几种思

路都可行, 下面给出按前两种思路的解答过程。

方法一: 令 
$$t = \arctan\sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}}$$
, 则  $x = \frac{a(1-\tan^2 t)}{1+\tan^2 t} = a\cos 2t$ ,  $x = 0$  时  $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,  $x = a$  时  $t = 0$ ,

从而

$$\int_0^a \arctan \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 t d(a\cos 2t) = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t d(a\cos 2t) = -at\cos 2t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a\cos 2t dt = \frac{a}{2}$$

方法二: 
$$\int_0^a \arctan \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}} dx = x \arctan \sqrt{\frac{a-x}{a+x}} \Big|_0^a + \int_0^a \frac{x}{2\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^a \frac{d(a^2 - x^2)}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \mid_0^a = \frac{a}{2}$$

(2)分析:首先可以看出积分区间是关于原点对称的区间,此时应先看一看被积函数有无奇偶性,本题中被积函数无奇偶性,而是一个奇函数与一个偶函数的和。下面给出解答过程.

$$\int_{-2\pi}^{2\pi} (1 + \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1 + x^{10}}}) \sqrt{1 + \cos 2x} dx = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos 2x} dx = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2 \cos^2 x} dx$$

$$=2\sqrt{2}\int_0^{2\pi}|\cos x|\,dx=4\sqrt{2}\int_0^{\pi}|\cos x|\,dx=4\sqrt{2}(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos xdx-\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi}\cos xdx)=8\sqrt{2}$$

注:本题的计算比较简单,但计算过程中涉及到定积分计算中的几个要注意的方面:

(1) 奇偶函数的积分的特点. (2) 周期函数积分的特点,本题中有一步:  $2\sqrt{2}\int_0^{2\pi}|\cos x|\,dx=4\sqrt{2}\int_0^{\pi}|\cos x|\,dx$ ,这是因为 $|\cos x|$ 是周期为 $\pi$ 的周期函数。

(3)本题还出现了 $\sqrt{\cos^2 x} = |\cos x|$ ,在不定积分中当出现 $\sqrt{g^2(x)}$ 时可以按 $\sqrt{g^2(x)} = g(x)$ 计算下去(虽不严谨,但不算错)。但在定积分中要特别小心,如果按 $\sqrt{g^2(x)} = g(x)$ 计算下去很有可能得出错误结果。为避免这种错误,我们都按 $\sqrt{g^2(x)} = |g(x)|$ 往下计算,当出现绝对值|g(x)|时我们要根据g(x)的正负情况将积分区间分段处理。绝对值函数实际上属于分段函数,对于分段函数(min(f(x),g(x)),max(f(x),g(x)),|f(x)|都属于分段函数)都需分段处理。

关于周期函数的积分有以下结论: 若 f(x) 是周期为T 的可积的周期函数,则(i)

$$\int_{\alpha}^{\alpha+T} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{T} f(x)dx = \int_{\frac{-T}{2}}^{\frac{T}{2}} f(x)dx, \quad \text{(ii)} \int_{0}^{nT} f(x)dx = n \int_{0}^{T} f(x)dx,$$

(iii) 
$$\int_0^x f(t)dt = G(x) + ax$$
,其中  $G(x)$  是周期为 $T$  的周期函数,  $a = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x)dx$ ,

(iv)  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(x) dx$  周期为T 的周期函数的充分必要条件是  $\int_0^T f(x) dx = 0$ 。下面给出结论(iii)的证明:

令 
$$G(x) = \int_0^x (f(t) - a)dt$$
 ,则
$$G(x+T) = \int_0^{x+T} (f(t) - a)dt = \int_0^x (f(t) - a)dt + \int_x^{x+T} (f(t) - a)dt$$

$$= \int_0^x (f(t) - a)dt + \int_0^T (f(t) - a)dt$$

$$= G(x) ,$$

故G(x)是周期为T的周期函数,且 $\int_0^x f(t)dt = G(x) + ax$ 。

(iv)是(iii)的推论。(i),(ii)的证明留给同学们完成。例 2. 求下列定积分

(1) 
$$\int_0^1 e^x \frac{(1-x)^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$
 (2)  $\int_1^e \sin(\ln x) dx$ 

$$(3) \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin^3 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx \qquad (4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

解: (1) 
$$\int_0^1 e^x \frac{(1-x)^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \int_0^1 e^x \frac{1-2x+x^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \int_0^1 e^x \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx - \int_0^1 e^x \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$
$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} de^x - \int_0^1 e^x \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{e^x}{1+x^2} \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} de^x - \int_0^1 e^x \frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx$$

$$=\frac{e}{2}-1.$$

或: 
$$\int_0^1 e^x \frac{(1-x)^2}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \int_0^1 e^x \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_0^1 e^x dx \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 e^x \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \frac{e^x}{1+x^2} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^x \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{e}{2} - 1.$$

(2) 
$$I = \int_{1}^{e} \sin(\ln x) dx = x \sin(\ln x) \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} \cos(\ln x) dx$$
$$= e \sin 1 - [x \cos(\ln x) \Big|_{1}^{e} + \int_{1}^{e} \sin(\ln x) dx]$$

$$=e\sin 1-e\cos 1+1-I$$

所以 
$$I = \frac{1}{2} (e \sin 1 - e \cos 1 + 1)$$

(3) 作换元  $x = \pi - t$ , 则

$$I = \int_{\pi}^{0} \frac{(\pi - t)\sin^{3} t}{1 + \cos^{2} t} (-dt) = \pi \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin^{3} t}{1 + \cos^{2} t} dt - \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{t \sin^{3} t}{1 + \cos^{2} t} dt = \pi \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin^{3} t}{1 + \cos^{2} t} dt - I$$

从而 
$$I = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^3 t}{1 + \cos^2 t} dt = -\frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos^2 t}{1 + \cos^2 t} d(\cos t) = \frac{\pi}{2} (\pi - 2).$$

(4) 
$$\Leftrightarrow I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx, \ J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx,$$

$$I + J = \frac{\pi}{4}, I - J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \ln(\sin x + \cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2,$$

所以 
$$I = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4} \ln 2$$
.

注:不定积分中的裂项相消法、循环回归法(也叫方程法)、配对法等方法对定积分也适用.不定积分中一般通过分部积分达到"相消"或"回归"之目的.在定积分中既可通过分部积分达到"相消"或"回归"之目的,也可通过换元达到"相消"或"回归"之目的.本例之(1)是通过分部积分达到"相消"的目的.本例之(2)是通过分部积分达到"回归"之目的.本例之(3)是通过分部积分达到"回归"之目的.本例之(3)是通过换元达到"回归"的目的.通过分部积分达到"相消"或"回归"之目的的题目,在题目类型,解题思路及解题过程等方面和不定积分差不多。通过换元达到"相消"或"回归"之目的的题目大部分可归到"利用对称性计算定积分"的类型(利用对称性计算定积分在下面介绍).例如,本例(3)利用对称性可作如下解答(省去了换元这一步).

$$I = \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin^3 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin^3 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx + \int_0^\pi \frac{(\pi - x) \sin^3 (\pi - x)}{1 + \cos^2 (\pi - x)} dx \right]$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin^3 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} (\pi - 2).$$

利用对称性计算定积分

我们知道对于积分  $\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx$ ,当 f(x) 具有奇偶性时,可以利用奇偶性简化计算. 从几何上看这里有两个特点(1)积分区间的中点为 x=0,(2) f(x) 为偶函数时,其图像关于直线 x=0 对称,(3) f(x) 为奇函数时,其图象关于原点 (0,0) 对称. 我们可以把以上特点和方法 推广至一般的积分  $\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx$ ,此积分区间的中点为  $x=\frac{a+b}{2}$ . 为此先介绍两个命题(其证明留在后面给出):

命题 1: 
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_0^{\frac{b-a}{2}} [f(\frac{a+b}{2}-x)+f(\frac{a+b}{2}+x)]dx$$
.

命题 2: 
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_a^b [f(x)+f(a+b-x)]dx \right].$$

由此得出几个有用的推论:

推论 1: 
$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{a} [f(x) + f(-x)]dx, \quad \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{a} [f(x) + f(a-x)]dx$$

推论 2: 若 f(x) 的图象关于点  $(\frac{a+b}{2},0)$  对称,即

$$f(\frac{a+b}{2}-x) = -f(\frac{a+b}{2}+x) (x \in [0,\frac{b-a}{2}]), \quad \text{if } f(a+b-x) = -f(x) (x \in [a,b]),$$

则 
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = 0$$
 (比如  $\int_0^\pi \cos x dx = 0$ ).

推论 3: 若 
$$f(x)$$
 的图象关于直线  $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$  对称,即

$$f(\frac{a+b}{2}-x)=f(\frac{a+b}{2}+x) (x \in [0,\frac{b-a}{2}]), \quad \text{if } f(a+b-x)=f(x) (x \in [a,b]),$$

则 
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = 2\int_{a}^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f(x)dx = 2\int_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{2}} f(\frac{a+b}{2}-x)dx$$
 (比如  $\int_{0}^{\pi} f(\sin x)dx = 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x)dx$ ).

推论 4: 如果 
$$f(\frac{a+b}{2}-x)+f(\frac{a+b}{2}+x)=l(x\in[0,\frac{b-a}{2}])$$
,

或 
$$f(a+b-x)+f(x)=l(x \in [a,b])$$
,

则 
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \frac{b-a}{2}l$$
 . (比如对于积分  $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x)dx$ , 其中  $f(x) = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x}$ , 由于

$$f(x) + f(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = 1$$
,  $dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 

例 3. 求下列定积分:

$$(1) \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{x(\pi - 2x)} dx$$

$$(1) \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{x(\pi - 2x)} dx \qquad (2) \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x}} dx$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx$$

(3) 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx$$
 (4)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + \tan^{\alpha} x} dx$ 

解:(1)分析:这个积分的上、下限的和为 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ ,而且被积函数中有 $\cos x$ ,试一试利用上面介绍的命题.

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{x(\pi - 2x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left[ \frac{\cos^2 x}{x(\pi - 2x)} + \frac{\cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)2x} \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{x(\pi - 2x)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{\pi - 2x}) dx = \frac{\ln 2}{\pi}.$$

(2)分析:被积函数 
$$f(x)$$
 满足  $f(x) = -f(\pi - x)$ ,故  $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x}} dx = 0$ 

(3) 
$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [\ln \sin x + \ln \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)] dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{\sin 2x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\ln \sin 2x - \ln 2) dx$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{4}\ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\ln\sin 2x dx = \frac{-\pi\ln 2}{4} + \frac{1}{4}\int_0^{\pi}\ln\sin t dt = \frac{-\pi\ln 2}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\ln\sin t dt$$

$$=\frac{-\pi\ln 2}{4}+\frac{I}{2}$$

所以 
$$I = -\frac{\pi \ln 2}{2}$$

注: 本题第一步用了命题 2, 也用了:  $\int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx$ ,中间有一步换元: t = 2x,最后达到循环回归的目的。也可以先用命题 1:

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} [\ln \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - x) + \ln \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + x)] dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} [\ln \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - x) + \ln \cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - x)] dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - 2x) dx - \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2$$

(4) 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+\tan^{\alpha} x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{1}{1+\tan^{\alpha} x} + \frac{1}{1+\tan^{\alpha} (\frac{\pi}{2} - x)} \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

注:可以看出,以上例子利用"对称性"计算,非常快捷.但要注意的是:可以利用"对称性"计算的积分与积分区间及被积函数都有密切联系.一般表现为被积函数或被积函数的一部分在积分区

间上有某种"对称性",比如例 3 之(1)中被积函数的一部分:  $\frac{1}{x(\pi-2x)}$  关于积分区间具有对称性

(积分区间的中点为 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,而 $y = \frac{1}{x(\pi - 2x)}$ 的图像关于直线 $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 对称),再比如例 3 之(4),被积函

数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \tan^{\alpha} x}$  关于积分区间  $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$  有某种对称性:  $f(x) + f(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) = 1$ . 利用"对称性"还

可以证明一些定积分的不等式,例如:证明:  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} dx \le \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1+x^2} dx$ 。

证明: 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{1+x^2} dx = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(x - \frac{\pi}{4})}{1+x^2} dx$$
$$= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} [\frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - x - \frac{\pi}{4})}{1 + (\frac{\pi}{4} - x)^2} + \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + x - \frac{\pi}{4})}{1 + (\frac{\pi}{4} + x)^2}] dx$$
$$= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x \left[ \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{\pi}{4} + x)^2} - \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{\pi}{4} - x)^2} \right] dx \le 0.$$

$$\vec{x} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{1 + x^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{\sin x - \cos x}{1 + x^2} + \frac{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) - \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)}{1 + (\frac{\pi}{2} - x)^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - \cos x) \left( \frac{1}{1 + x^2} - \frac{1}{1 + \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - x \right)^2} \right) dx$$

当 
$$x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$$
 时,  $\sin x - \cos x \le 0$ ,  $\frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+(\frac{\pi}{2}-x)^2} \ge 0$ , 从而

$$(\sin x - \cos x)(\frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+(\frac{\pi}{2}-x)^2}) \le 0$$
;

同样地当
$$x \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$$
时,也有 $(\sin x - \cos x)(\frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+(\frac{\pi}{2}-x)^2}) \le 0$ ,

所以 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - \cos x) (\frac{1}{1+x^2} - \frac{1}{1+(\frac{\pi}{2}-x)^2}) dx \le 0$$
.

定积分计算还可以利用二重积分、递推等方法。 例 4. 求下列定积分:

(1) 
$$\int_0^1 \frac{(x^b - x^a)\sin(\ln x)}{\ln x} dx \quad (b > a > 0)$$
,

(2) 设 
$$f(x)$$
 满足  $f(0) = 0$ ,  $f'(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\pi - x}$ , 求  $\int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx$ .

(3) 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \cos nx dx$$
, (n为正整数)

解: (1) 由于 
$$\frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} = \int_a^b x^y dy$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{(x^b - x^a)\sin(\ln x)}{\ln x} dx = \int_0^1 [\sin(\ln x) \int_a^b x^y dy] dx = \int_a^b (\int_0^1 x^y \sin(\ln x) dx) dy$$

$$\Rightarrow x = e^t$$
,  $\iint \int_0^1 x^y \sin \ln x dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{(y+1)t} \sin t dt = -\frac{1}{1 + (y+1)^2}$ 

所以 
$$\int_0^1 \frac{(x^b - x^a)\sin\ln x}{\ln x} dx = \int_a^b \frac{-1}{1 + (y+1)^2} dy = \arctan(a+1) - \arctan(b+1)$$
.

(本题实际上属广义积分)

(2) 由题设知 
$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt$$

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

注:本题也可用分部法去解:  $\int_0^\pi f(x)dx = xf(x)|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi xf'(x)dx$ ,后面的过程由学生自己完成。 化为二重积分计算的两个关键步骤: (1) 将被积函数或其中一部分表示为一个变限积分函数,(2) 交换积分次序。

(3) 
$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \cos nx dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x d \sin nx = -\frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin nx d(\cos^n x)$$
  
$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n-1} x \sin nx \sin x dx$$

$$2I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^n x \cos nx + \cos^{n-1} x \sin nx \sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n-1} x (\cos x \cos nx + \sin x \sin nx) dx$$
$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n-1} x \cos(n-1)x dx = I_{n-1}$$

于是得 
$$I_n = \frac{1}{2}I_{n-1}$$
, 结合  $I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \cos x dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,

可得
$$I_n = \frac{\pi}{2^{n+1}}$$
.

例 5.

(1) 
$$\partial f(x)$$
 连续,  $\exists F'(x) = f(x), F(0) = 1, F(2) = 3, F'(2) = -2,  $\iint_0^1 x f'(2x) dx = \underline{\qquad}$$ 

(2) 已知 
$$f(x)$$
 有二阶连续导数,且  $f(\pi) = 2$ ,  $\int_0^{\pi} [f(x) + f''(x)] \sin x dx = 5$ ,则  $f(0) =$ \_\_\_\_。

(3) 
$$\exists \exists \prod_{a=0}^{2 \ln 2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} = \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad \emptyset \ a = \underline{\qquad}$$

解: (1) 令 
$$t = 2x$$
,则  $\int_0^1 x f'(2x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 t f'(t) dt = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^2 t df(t) = \frac{1}{4} [t f(t)]_0^2 - \int_0^2 f(t) dt$ 

$$= \frac{1}{4} \times 2f(2) - \frac{1}{4} F(t)|_0^2 = -1 - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{3}{2}$$

下面解法错在哪里?  $\int_0^1 x f'(2x) dx = \int_0^1 x df(2x) = x f(2x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f(2x) dx = \cdots$ .

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

而

$$\int_0^{\pi} f''(x) \sin x dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sin x df'(x) = -\int_0^{\pi} f'(x) \cos x dx$$
$$= -\int_0^{\pi} \cos x df(x) = f(0) + f(\pi) - \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx,$$

所以 
$$\int_0^{\pi} [f(x) + f''(x)] \sin x dx = f(0) + f(\pi) = 2 + f(0) = 5 \Rightarrow f(0) = 3$$

(3) 方法一: 令
$$t = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$$
, 则 $x = \ln(1 + t^2)$ ,  $dx = \frac{2tdt}{1 + t^2}$ 

$$\int_{a}^{2\ln 2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} = \int_{b}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2}{1 + t^2} dt = 2(\arctan \sqrt{3} - \arctan b) = \frac{2\pi}{3} - 2\arctan b , \quad \sharp + b = \sqrt{e^a - 1}$$

$$\pm \frac{2\pi}{3} - 2 \arctan b = \frac{\pi}{6} \Rightarrow \arctan b = \frac{\pi}{4} \Rightarrow b = 1 \Rightarrow a = \ln 2$$

方法二: 
$$\int_{a}^{2\ln 2} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} = \int_{a}^{2\ln 2} \frac{e^x}{e^x \sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx = 2 \int_{a}^{2\ln 2} \frac{d(\sqrt{e^x - 1})}{1 + (\sqrt{e^x - 1})^2} = \frac{2\pi}{3} - 2\arctan\sqrt{e^a - 1}$$

注:方法一符合我们前面提到的思路:把复杂的因式设为一个变量。方法二也是常见的:当被积函数只是指数函数的函数  $f(e^x)$ 时,总可以凑成  $\int f(e^x)dx = \int \frac{f(e^x)}{e^x}de^x$ ,然后用换元等方法去解。

练习题:

1. 求下列定积分:

(1) 
$$\int_{-2}^{-\sqrt{2}} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$
 (2)  $\int_{0}^{100} (x - [x]) dx$  (3)  $\int_{0}^{n\pi} x |\sin x| dx$  (*n* 为正整数)

(4) 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} dx$$
 (5) 
$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{1 - e^{-2x}} dx$$
 (6) 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \ln \sin x dx$$

(7) 
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)dx}{(2-x)^2}$$
 (8) 
$$\int_1^3 f(x-2)dx, \quad f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x^2, & x < 0 \\ e^{-x}, & x \ge 0 \end{cases}$$

2. 求下列定积分:

(1) 
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx$$
 (2) 
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1 + \tan x) dx$$
 (3) 
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} (e^{\cos x} - e^{-\cos x}) dx$$

(4) 
$$\int_{-2}^{2} x \ln(1 + e^{x}) dx$$
 (5)  $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}}(\cos x - \sin x)}{\sqrt{\cos x}} dx$  (6)  $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x}{e^{x} + e^{1-x}} dx$ 

(7) 
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} (1+x-\frac{1}{x})e^{x+\frac{1}{x}}dx$$
, (8)  $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{(1+e^{x})(1+x^{2})}$ , (9)  $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^{2}}dx$ ,

(10) 
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{1+x} dx$$
,  $(11) \int_0^\pi \frac{x^2 \sin 2x \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos x)}{2x-\pi} dx$ ,

(12) 
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x \cdot \arctan e^x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$
, (13)  $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x} dx$ , (14)  $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x} dx$ ,

$$(15) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx, \qquad (16) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx, \qquad (17) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^4 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx,$$

(18) 
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx \, \cdot$$

3. 求下列定积分(n 为正整数)

$$(1) \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} dx \,, \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} dx \,. \qquad (2) \quad \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin (2n+1)x}{\sin x} dx \,, \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin (2n+1)x}{\sin x} dx \,.$$

(3) 
$$\int_0^{\pi} (\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x})^2 dx$$
,  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x})^2 dx$ .

$$(4) \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 nx}{\sin x} dx}{\ln n}.$$

(5) 
$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos^{2n-1} x \sin(2n+1)x dx$$
,  $\int_0^{\pi} \sin^{2n-1} x \cos(2n+1)x dx$ .

(6) 利用例 4 的结果计算

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 x \sin 4x dx \,, \quad \int_0^{\pi} \sin^5 x \sin 5x dx \,, \quad \int_0^{\pi} \sin^6 x \sin 6x dx \,, \quad \int_0^{\pi} \sin^7 x \sin 7x dx \,,$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 x \cos 4x dx \,, \quad \int_0^{\pi} \sin^5 x \cos 5x dx \,.$$

4.计算 (1) 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\tan x} dx$$
, (2)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{x}{\sin x})^2 dx$ , (3)  $\int_0^{+\infty} (\frac{\arctan x}{x})^3 dx$ ,

(4) 
$$\int_0^{\pi} x \ln \sin x dx$$
 (5)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cdot \ln \sin x dx$  (6)  $\int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 + \cos x) dx$ ,

5. (1) 
$$\Re \int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx$$
,  $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} dt$ 

(2) 
$$\forall f(x) \text{ äpe} f(0) = 0, f'(x) = \arcsin(x-1)^2, \text{ $\pi \int_0^1 f(x) dx$}$$

6. 设 f(x), g(x) 在 [0,a] 上连续,且满足 f(x) = f(a-x), g(x) + g(a-x) = c,证明:

$$\int_0^a f(x)g(x)dx = \frac{c}{2} \int_0^a f(x)dx$$

7. (1)设 $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \sin nx dx$ ,试建立 $I_n$ 的推递公式,并求 $I_4$ .

(2) 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \cos nx dx$$
,  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \sin nx dx$ 

8. 设 
$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx$$
, 试建立  $I_n$  的推递公式,并讨论级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n I_n^p$  的收敛性。

10.设  $f(x) \ge 0$  且在 (-∞,+∞) 上连续,且满足  $f(x) \int_0^x f(x-t) dt = \sin^4 x$ ,求 f(x) 在  $[0,\pi]$  上的平均值.

二:变限积分函数

变限积分函数也是函数,那么上一章中用导数讨论函数的有关问题和方法对变限积分函数同样适用,同样也存在求导、求极限、单调性、极值、最值、介值、泰勒展开等一系列问题,与微分方程问题也有联系.又由于变限积分函数是通过积分表达的,因此又有积分学的特点.我们首先熟悉两点:

〔1〕若 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上可积,则函数  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$  在 [a,b] 上连续;若 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续,则函数  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$  在 [a,b] 上可导,且 F'(x) = f(x).

进一步,若 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上可积,在  $x_0 \in [a,b]$  处连续,则  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$  在  $x_0$  处可导,且  $F'(x_0) = f(x_0)$ .

(2) 变限积分函数的求导公式:设f(x)连续, $\varphi(x)$ , $\psi(x)$ 连续可导,则

$$(\int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt)' = f(x) , \quad (\int_{x}^{b} f(t)dt)' = -f(x) , \quad (\int_{a}^{\varphi(x)} f(t)dt)' = f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x) ,$$

$$(\int_{\psi(x)}^{\varphi(x)} f(t)dt)' = f(\varphi(x))\varphi'(x) - f(\psi(x))\psi'(x) .$$

例 6. (1) 设 f(x) 连续,  $F(x) = \int_0^x t f(x-t) dt$ ,则  $F'(x) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ , $F''(x) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$ .

$$(2) \lim_{x\to 2} \frac{\int_{2}^{x} \left[\int_{t}^{2} e^{-u^{2}} du\right] dt}{(x-2)^{2}} = \underline{\qquad}.$$

(3) 设
$$f(x) = x^2 + x \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$
,则 $f(x) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

(4) 设
$$f(x) = x^2 - 2 \int_0^x f(x) dx$$
,则 $f(x) = _____$ .

(5) 设 
$$f(x)$$
 满足  $\int_0^1 f(xt)dt = f(x) + x \sin x$ ,且  $f(x)$  可导,则  $x \neq 0$  时,  $f'(x) = ____$ .

(6)设a(x),b(x),c(x),d(x)均为多项式,证明

$$\int_1^x a(t)b(t)dt \int_1^x b(t)d(t)dt - \int_1^x a(t)d(t)dt \int_1^x b(t)c(t)dt$$

能被 $(x-1)^4$ 整除。

解: (1) 换元u = x - t, 那么

$$F(x) = \int_0^x tf(x-t)dt = \int_x^0 (x-u)f(u)(-du) = x \int_0^x f(u)du - \int_0^x uf(u)du$$

从而 
$$F'(x) = \int_0^x f(u)du + xf(x) - xf(x) = \int_0^x f(u)du$$
,  $F''(x) = f(x)$ 

注:遇到涉及积分变限函数的有关问题时,首先要分清楚积分变量和函数变量。对于函数  $F(x) = \int_{u(x)}^{\varphi(x)} f(x,t)dt$  的求导问题,被积函数中还有函数变量 x ,常见的情形有两种: (1)

$$f(x,t) = h(x)g(t)$$
, 此时  $F(x) = \int_{y(x)}^{\varphi(x)} f(x,t)dt = h(x) \int_{y(x)}^{\varphi(x)} g(t)dt$ ; (2) 如不属情形 (1), 则考

虑通过换元变成如下形式:

$$\int_{a(x)}^{b(x)} g(t)dt \quad \text{!!} \int_{a(x)}^{b(x)} g(t)h(x)dt = h(x) \int_{a(x)}^{b(x)} g(t)dt$$

再求导。如不是这两种情况,还有一个求导公式:

$$F'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ \int_a^x f(x,t) dt \right] = f(x,x) + \int_a^x f_x'(x,t) dt$$

(2) 用洛比达法则计算(涉及积分变限函数的未定式的极限,往往用洛比达法则)

$$\lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\int_{2}^{x} \left[ \int_{t}^{2} e^{-u^{2}} du \right] dt}{(x-2)^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{\int_{x}^{2} e^{-u^{2}} du}{2(x-2)} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{-e^{-x^{2}}}{2} = -\frac{e^{-4}}{2}$$

(3) 令 
$$c = \int_0^1 f(x)dx$$
,则  $f(x) = x^2 + cx$ ,从而  $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 + cx)dx = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{c}{2}$   
故  $c = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{c}{2} \Rightarrow c = \frac{2}{2} \Rightarrow f(x) = x^2 + \frac{2x}{2}$ 

(4) 两边求导得微分方程 f'(x) = 2x - 2f(x), 并且 f(0) = 0, 解此微分方程得

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

注:注意(3),(4)的区别,(3)的题设中出现的积分  $\int_0^1 f(x)dx$  是一个常数。(4)中出现的积分  $\int_0^x f(x)dx$  是一个函数,(4)是一个积分方程,对积分方程的求解,我们总是通过对方程两边求

导以达到消掉积分的目的(必要时要对方程变形以方便求导和方便消去积分),从而得到一个微分方程,另外如能从原方程中找出初始条件,那么需求出微分方程的特解.

(5) 
$$\Rightarrow u = xt(x \neq 0)$$
,  $\bigcup_{0}^{1} f(xt)dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_{0}^{x} f(u)du$ ,

故 
$$\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(u) du = f(x) + x \sin x$$
,变形得

$$\int_{0}^{x} f(u)du = xf(x) + x^{2} \sin x, 两边求导得$$

$$f(x) = f(x) + xf'(x) + 2x\sin x + x^2\cos x$$
,从而得

$$f'(x) = -2\sin x + x^2\cos x$$

注:本题可进一步求出f(x),但求不出特解.

(6) 分析:  $F(x) = \int_1^x a(t)b(t)dt \int_1^x b(t)d(t)dt - \int_1^x a(t)d(t)dt \int_1^x b(t)c(t)dt$  是多项式,F(x) 能被  $(x-1)^4$  整除当且仅当 F(1) = F'(1) = F''(1) = F'''(1) = 0。 为此只需证明 F(1) = F'(1) = F''(1) = F'''(1) = 0。 证明过程同学们自己完成。

解(1)分析:由于 $\lim_{r\to 0^+}\sin\frac{1}{r}$ 不存在,因此不能用洛必塔法则。

$$\int_0^x \sin\frac{1}{t} dt = -\int_0^x t^2 d\cos\frac{1}{t} = -t^2 \cos\frac{1}{t} \Big|_0^x + 2\int_0^x t \cos\frac{1}{t} dt = -x^2 \cos\frac{1}{x} + 2\int_0^x t \cos\frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x \sin \frac{1}{dt}}{\frac{t}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{-x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x} + 2\int_0^x t \cos \frac{1}{t} dt}{\frac{t}{x}} = -\lim_{x \to 0^+} x \cos \frac{1}{x} + 2\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x t \cos \frac{1}{t} dt}{\frac{t}{x}} = 0$$

(2) 分析:  $x \neq 0$ 时,  $F'(x) = \cos \frac{1}{x}$ , 而由于被积函数  $f(x) = \cos \frac{1}{x}$  在 x = 0 处不连续,不能

套用前面的公式去求导. 因此只能用导数定义  $F'(0) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x}$  去求.

$$F'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{r} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos \frac{1}{r} dt}{r}$$

$$\int_0^x \cos \frac{1}{t} dt = -\int_0^x t^2 d(\sin \frac{1}{t}) = -x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} + 2\int_0^x t \sin \frac{1}{t} dt$$

从而 
$$F'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos\frac{1}{t} dt}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-x^2 \sin\frac{1}{x} + 2\int_0^x t \sin\frac{1}{t} dt}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} (-x \sin \frac{1}{x}) + 2 \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x t \sin \frac{1}{t} dt}{x} = 2 \lim_{x \to 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0.$$

例 8 . 设 f(x) 在  $[a,+\infty)$  上 连 续 , 且 对  $\forall x \in [a,+\infty), f(x) \geq 0, f(x) \leq \int_a^x f(t) dt$  , 证 明 :

 $f(x) = 0, x \in [a, +\infty)$ 

方法一:分析: (若令  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(x)dx$ , 则有 F(a) = 0, F'(x) = f(x),

 $F'(x) - F(x) \le 0 \Rightarrow [e^{-x}F(x)]' \le 0$ ,由此再想办法证得结论.)

证明: 令  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(x)dx$ ,则有 F(a) = 0,F'(x) = f(x),令  $G(x) = e^{-x}F(x)$ ,

由题设有  $G'(x) = e^{-x}[F'(x) - F(x)] \le 0$ 

从而对  $\forall x \in [a,+\infty)$  ,  $G(x) \leq G(a) = 0$  , 又由题意有  $G(x) \geq 0$  ,

所以对  $\forall x \in [a, +\infty)$  , G(x) = 0 , 即对  $\forall x \in [a, +\infty)$  ,  $\int_a^x f(t)dt = 0$  ,再由  $f(x) \ge 0$  且连续得  $f(x) = 0, x \in [a, +\infty)$  .

方法二: 设 f(x) 在 [a,a+1] 上的最大值为 M ,由题设知  $M \ge 0$  .又设  $x_0$  为 f(x) 在 [a,a+1] 上的最大值点,由题设有

$$M = f(x_0) \le \int_a^{x_0} f(x) dx,$$

若  $x_0 < a+1$ ,则由  $M \le (x_0-a)M$  ,及  $M \ge 0$  得 M=0;

若  $x_0 = a + 1$ ,则  $\int_a^{a+1} [f(x) - M] dx \ge 0$ .由  $f(x) \le M$ ,及 f(x) 连续知 f(x) = M, $x \in [a, a+1]$ ,又 f(a) = 0,故 M = 0.

因此对  $\forall x \in [a, a+1], f(x) = 0$ .

同样可得对  $\forall x \in [a+1,a+2], f(x) = 0$ ,如此继续下去可得

$$f(x) = 0, x \in [a, +\infty)$$
.

(2019 年的一道考题与此题类似.设 f(x) 在 $[0,+\infty)$  上可微, f(0)=0,且存在常数 A>0,使得 $|f'(x)| \le A|f(x)|$ 在 $[0,+\infty)$  上成立,证明: 在 $[0,+\infty)$  上有  $f(x)\equiv 0$ 。

可用上题的证法二做。设|f(x)|在 $[0,\frac{1}{2A}]$ 上的最大值为M,由题设知 $M\geq 0$ .又设 $x_0$ 为|f(x)|在 $[0,\frac{1}{2A}]$ 上的最大值点,由题设有

$$M = |f(x_0) - f(0)| = |f'(\xi)| x_0 \le A |f(\xi)| x_0 \le \frac{1}{2}M$$
,  $\text{fill } M = 0$ .

还有一个类似的题: 设f(x)在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上连续,且 $f(x)\int_0^x f(t)dt$ 单调减少,证明:  $f(x) \equiv 0$ 。

例 9 设 f(x), g(x) 在  $[0,+\infty)$  上非负连续,且有

$$f(x) \le A + \int_0^x f(t)g(t)dt$$
,

其中 A > 0 为常数, 证明  $f(x) \le A \exp(\int_0^x g(t)dt), x \ge 0$ .

证明: 由题设得

$$\frac{f(x)}{A + \int_0^x f(t)g(t)dt} \le 1,$$

从而 
$$\frac{f(x)g(x)}{A + \int_{a}^{x} f(t)g(t)dt} \leq g(x)$$
,

故对于 
$$x > 0$$
 , 
$$\int_0^x \frac{f(t)g(t)}{A + \int_0^t f(u)g(u)du} dt \le \int_0^x g(t)dt$$
 , 即得

$$\ln(A + \int_0^x f(u)g(u)du) - \ln A \le \int_0^x g(t)dt$$

所以 
$$A + \int_0^x f(u)g(u)du \le A \exp(\int_0^x g(t)dt)$$
,

结合题设有

$$f(x) \le A + \int_0^x f(t)g(t)dt \le A \exp(\int_0^x g(t)dt).$$

另解: 令 
$$F(x) = A + \int_0^x f(t)g(t)dt$$
, 则  $F(0) = A$ ,  $F'(x) = f(x)g(x) \le F(x)g(x)$ ,

从而 
$$\frac{d}{dx}[e^{-\int_0^x g(t)dt}F(x)] \leq 0$$
,

所以对  $\forall x \ge 0$ ,有  $e^{-\int_0^x g(t)dt} F(x) \le F(0) = A$ ,即  $F(x) \le Ae^{\int_0^x g(t)dt}$ 

故  $f(x) \le F(x) \le A \exp(\int_0^x g(t)dt)$ .

注:本题两种做法本质上没有区别,只是一个利用积分,一个利用导数.本题的更一般化有两种形:

(1) 设f(x),g(x)在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上非负连续,且有

$$f(x) \le A + B \int_0^x f(t)g(t)dt$$
,

其中 A > 0 , B > 0 为常数, 证明  $f(x) \le A \exp(B \int_0^x g(t) dt), x \ge 0$ ;

(2) 设 f(x), g(x) 在[0,+ $\infty$ ) 上连续,且有

$$|f(x)| \le A + B \int_0^x |f(t)g(t)| dt$$

其中A>0,B>0为常数,证明 $|f(x)| \le A \exp(B \int_0^x |g(t)| dt)$ , $x \ge 0$ 。也可以把区间 $[0,+\infty)$ 改成别的区间,比如 $[a,+\infty)$ ,[a,b]等.

类似的题:设f(x)在[0,1]上正值连续,且有

$$f^{2}(x) \leq 1 + 2 \int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt$$
,

证明:  $f(x) \leq 1 + x$ 。

证明方法与前面例题相似:

$$\frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{1+2\int_0^x f(t)dt}} \leqslant 1 \Rightarrow \int_0^x \frac{f(u)}{\sqrt{1+2\int_0^u f(t)dt}} du \leqslant x \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+2\int_0^x f(t)dt} - 1 \leqslant x \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+2\int_0^x f(t)dt} \leqslant 1 + x ,$$

所以 
$$f(x) \leq \sqrt{1+2\int_0^x f(t)dt} \leq 1+x$$
。

或

令 
$$F(x) = \sqrt{1 + 2\int_0^x f(t)dt}$$
 ,则  $F(0) = 1$  ,  $F'(x) = \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{1 + 2\int_0^x f(t)dt}} \le 1$  ,从而

$$F(x) = F(0) + \int_0^x F'(t)dt \le 1 + x$$
,  $\text{th } f(x) \le F(x) \le 1 + x$ .

练习题:

(2)设f(x)有一阶连续导数, $x \to 0$ 时, $\int_0^x (x^2 - t^2) f'(t) dt$ 的导数与 $x^2$ 为等价无穷小,则 f'(0) = .

(3) 
$$f(x) = \int_0^1 t |t - x| dt$$
 的最小值点为\_\_\_\_\_\_. 最小值为\_\_\_\_\_。

(4) 设 
$$f(x)$$
 连续,且  $\int_0^x t f(2x-t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x^2$ ,  $f(1) = \frac{1}{2}$ ,则  $\int_1^2 f(x) dx = _____$ .

(5)  $x \to 0$ 时, $\int_0^x \arcsin t^2 dt$  是关于 x 的 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 阶无穷小; $\int_0^{x^2} \arcsin t dt$  是关于 x 的 \_\_\_\_\_\_ 阶无穷小.

(6) 设 
$$f(x)$$
 连续,  $f(0) = 0$ ,  $f'(1) = 1$ ,则  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x t^{n-1} f(x^n - t^n) dt}{x^{2n}} =$ \_\_\_\_.

12. 设  $f(x) = \int_{x}^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin u| du$ , (i)证明 f(x) 为周期函数; (ii)求 f(x) 的最大值和最小值.

13.设f(x)连续可导,且f(0) = 0,令

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\int_0^x tf(t)dt}{x^2}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

(1)求F'(0),(2)证明F'(x)在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 连续.

14. 设 f(x) 连续,  $\varphi(x) = f(x) \int_0^x f(t) dt$  单调减少,证明:  $f(x) = 0, x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ .

15.设 f(x) 在  $(0,+\infty)$  连续,且对于任意正数 a,b,积分  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$  的值只与  $\frac{b}{a}$  有关,且 f(1)=1,求 f(x)  $(0 < x < +\infty)$ .

16.设 
$$f(x)$$
 在  $(0,+\infty)$  连续,且  $f(1) = 3$ ,  $\int_1^{xy} f(t)dt = x \int_1^y f(t) + y \int_1^x f(t)dt$ ,求  $f(x)$ .

三: 积分等式的证明

例 10. 设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上可积,证明:

$$(1) \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{2}} \left[ f(\frac{a+b}{2} - x) + f(\frac{a+b}{2} + x) \right] dx$$

$$(2) \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{b} f(a+b-x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_{a}^{b} [f(x) + f(a+b-x)] dx \right]$$

$$i \mathbb{E} \colon (1) \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f(x) dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^{b} f(x) dx,$$

换元 
$$x = \frac{a+b}{2} - t$$
,得

$$\int_{a}^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f(x)dx = \int_{\frac{b-a}{2}}^{0} f(\frac{a+b}{2} - t)(-dt) = \int_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{2}} f(\frac{a+b}{2} - t)dt = \int_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{2}} f(\frac{a+b}{2} - x)dx$$

同样地,换元  $x = \frac{a+b}{2} + t$ ,得

$$\int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{2}} f(\frac{a+b}{2} + t)dt = \int_{0}^{\frac{b-a}{2}} f(\frac{a+b}{2} + x)dx$$

所以 
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_0^{\frac{b-a}{2}} [f(\frac{a+b}{2}-x)+f(\frac{a+b}{2}+x)]dx$$

(2) 
$$I = \int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx$$
,换元  $x = a + b - t$ ,得

$$I = \int_a^b f(a+b-t)dt = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)dx$$

$$2I = \int_{a}^{b} [f(x) + f(a+b-x)]dx \Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{b} [f(x) + f(a+b-x)]dx$$

命题得证.

例 1 1. 设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上有二阶连续导数,证明:

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

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

证明: (1) 
$$\int_a^b f''(x)(x-a)(x-b)dx = \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b)df'(x) = -\int_a^b f'(x)(2x-a-b)dx$$

$$= -\int_{a}^{b} (2x - a - b)df(x) = -(b - a)(f(a) + f(b)) + 2\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx$$

从而得结论.

注:本题也可左边推出右边,同学们去试一试.(2)的证明留给同学们去完成.这两个结论与后面几个题目有联系.

总结:这类问题的解决主要用分部、换元及积分区间的分段等方法(比如练习题 17),另外也可使用导数证明恒等式的方法去证明积分恒等式(比如练习题 20 的解法一)。

例 12. 证明 
$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k C_n^k \frac{1}{k+m+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{m} (-1)^k C_m^k \frac{1}{k+n+1}$$
, 并求  $\sum_{k=0}^{m} (-1)^k C_m^k \frac{1}{k+n+1}$ .

证明: 因为
$$\frac{1}{k+m+1} = \int_0^1 x^{k+m} dx$$
,所以

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} C_{n}^{k} \frac{1}{k+m+1} = \int_{0}^{1} \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} C_{n}^{k} x^{k+m} dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^{m} \sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} C_{n}^{k} x^{k} dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^{m} (1-x)^{n} dx,$$

同样可得 
$$\sum_{k=0}^{m} (-1)^k C_m^k \frac{1}{k+n+1} = \int_0^1 x^n (1-x)^m dx$$
,

对积分 
$$\int_0^1 x^n (1-x)^m dx$$
 作换元  $x=1-t$  ,得  $\int_0^1 x^n (1-x)^m dx = \int_0^1 t^m (1-t)^n dt = \int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^n dx$  ,

所以 
$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k C_n^k \frac{1}{k+m+1} = \sum_{k=0}^{m} (-1)^k C_m^k \frac{1}{k+n+1}$$
。

下面用推递法求积分  $I_{m,n} = \int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^n dx$ ,

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

由此推递式可得

$$I_{m,n} = \frac{n}{m+1} I_{m+1,n-1} = \frac{n}{m+1} \cdot \frac{n-1}{m+2} I_{m+2,n-2} = \dots = \frac{n}{m+1} \cdot \frac{n-1}{m+2} \dots \frac{1}{m+n} I_{m+n,0}$$

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

$$\mathbb{E}\sum_{k=0}^{m}(-1)^{k}C_{m}^{k}\frac{1}{k+n+1}=\frac{n!m!}{(m+n+1)!}$$

练习题:

17. 设
$$f(x)$$
在 $(0,+\infty)$ 内连续,且 $f(\frac{a^2}{x}) = f(x)$ , $a > 0$ 为常数,试证:

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

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

(3) 
$$\int_{1}^{a} g(x^{2} + \frac{a^{2}}{x^{2}}) \frac{1}{x} dx = \int_{1}^{a} g(x + \frac{a^{2}}{x}) \frac{dx}{x}$$
, 其中  $g(x)$  为连续函数.

18. 设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续, 且  $f(\frac{ab}{x}) = f(x)$ , a > 0 为常数, 试证:

$$\int_a^b \frac{f(x) \ln x}{x} dx = \frac{\ln(ab)}{2} \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$$

19. 设 f(x) 在[0,1]上连续,证明:  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin 2x) \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos^2 x) \cos x dx.$ 

20. 设 f(x) 在  $[0,+\infty)$  上连续可导,且 f(0) = 0, f'(x) > 0, y = g(x) 是 y = f(x) 的反函数,证明:

(I) 
$$\int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_0^{f(a)} g(x)dx = a f(a), a > 0;$$

(II) 
$$ab \le \int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_0^b g(x)dx \le bg(b) + af(a) - f(a)g(b), a > 0, b > 0.$$

21. 证明: (1) 
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{1}{k} C_n^k = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$$
, (2)  $\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \frac{1}{2k+1} C_n^k = \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}$ 

$$((1) \sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k+1} C_n^k x^{k-1} = \frac{1 - (1-x)^n}{x}, \overline{m} \int_0^1 \frac{1 - (1-x)^n}{x} dx \stackrel{t=1-x}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{1-t^n}{1-t} dt = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}.$$

(2) 
$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} C_{n}^{k} x^{2k} = (1-x^{2})^{n}, \int_{0}^{1} (1-x^{2})^{n} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n+1} x dx = \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}$$

四: 涉及定积分的介值问题

例 1 3. 设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续,不恒为常数,且  $f(a) = f(b) = \min_{x \in [a,b]} f(x)$ 

证明: 
$$\exists \xi \in (a,b)$$
, 使得  $\int_a^{\xi} f(x)dx = (\xi - a)f(\xi)$ 

$$= \int_a^b (f(t) - f(b))dt > 0$$

又由题设知  $\exists x_0 \in (a,b)$ , 使得  $f(x_0) = \max f(x) > f(a)$ 

所以
$$F(x_0) = \int_a^{x_0} f(t)dt - (x_0 - a)f(x_0) = \int_a^{x_0} (f(t) - f(x_0))dt < 0$$
,

由连续函数的零点存在定理,知 $\exists \xi(a,b)$ ,使得 $F(\xi)=0$ ,即得结论.

例 14. 设 f(x) 在  $[0,\pi]$  上连续,且  $\int_0^\pi f(x)dx = 0$ ,  $\int_0^\pi f(x)\cos x dx = 0$ , 证明: 在  $(0,\pi)$  内存在两个不同的点  $\xi_1,\xi_2$ ,使得  $f(\xi_1) = f(\xi_2) = 0$ 。

证明: (证法一: 用罗尔定理) 令 
$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$$
, 则  $F'(x) = f(x)$ ,  $F(0) = F(\pi) = 0$ 

从而知  $\exists x_0 \in (0,\pi)$ , 使得  $F(x_0)\sin x_0 = 0$ , 又  $\sin x_0 \neq 0$ ,从而  $F(x_0) = 0$ .

由罗尔定理知  $\xi_1 \in (0, x_0), \xi_2 \in (x_0, \pi)$ ,使得 $F'(\xi_1) = F'(\xi_2) = 0$ ,即 $f(\xi_1) = f(\xi_2) = 0$ .

证法二: (用反证法) 由  $\int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = 0$  知  $\exists x_0 \in (0,\pi)$ ,使得  $f(x_0) = 0$ 

若 f(x) 在  $(0,\pi)$  内只有这个零点,则由连续函数性质知 f(x) 在  $(0,x_0)$  与  $(x_0,\pi)$  必定异号,又  $\cos x - \cos x_0$  在  $(0,x_0)$  与  $(x_0,\pi)$  异号,从而  $f(x)(\cos x - \cos x_0)$  在  $(0,x_0)$  与  $(x_0,\pi)$  同号. 故 必有  $\int_0^\pi f(x)(\cos x - \cos x_0)dx \neq 0$ ,

又由题设知 
$$\int_0^{\pi} f(x)(\cos x - \cos x_0) dx = \int_0^{\pi} f(x)\cos x dx - \cos x_0 \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = 0$$

于是得出矛盾, 所以 f(x) 在 $(0,\pi)$  内至少有两个零点. 即得结论.

总结:这类问题的解决主要用连续函数的介值性质、微分中值定理、泰勒公式(可对被积函数用微分中值定理或泰勒公式,也可对积分变限函数用微分中值定理或泰勒公式)及积分中值定理。在 教材里面介绍的积分中值定理的结论是这样的:  $\exists \xi \in [a,b]$ ,使得  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = f(\xi)(b-a)$ 。

而事实上该可改为:  $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$ ,使得  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = f(\xi)(b-a)$ ,用拉氏微分中值定理很容易证明该结论。以上结论的前提条件是 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续.

练习题:

22. 设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续,且严格单调增加,证明:存在唯一的  $\xi \in (a,b)$  ,使得  $\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = f(a)(\xi - a) + f(b)(b - \xi)$ 

23. 设 f(x) 在[0,1]上正值连续,证明:

(1) 存在唯一的 
$$a \in (0,1)$$
, 使得  $\int_0^a f(x)dx = \int_a^1 \frac{1}{f(x)}dx$ ;

(2)对任意整数 
$$n \ge 2$$
,存在唯一的  $x_n \in (0,1)$ ,使得  $\int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{x_n} f(x) dx = \int_{x_n}^{1} \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$ ,且  $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = a$ .

24. 设 
$$f(x)$$
 在  $[0,\pi]$  上连续,且  $\int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx = 0$ ,  $\int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos x dx = 0$ ,

证明: 在 $(0,\pi)$  内存在两个不同的点 $\xi_1,\xi_2$ , 使得  $f(\xi_1) = f(\xi_2) = 0$ .

25. 设 
$$f(x)$$
 在  $[a,b]$  上连续,且  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = 0$ ,  $\int_a^b f(x)xdx = 0$ ,

证明: f(x) 在(a,b) 内至少存在2个不同的零点.

26. 设 f(x) 在[a,b]上二阶连续可导,证明:存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ ,使得

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx - (b-a)f(\frac{a+b}{2}) = \frac{f''(\xi)(b-a)^{3}}{24}$$

27. 设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上二阶连续可导,证明:存在  $\xi \in (a,b)$ ,使得

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = bf(b) - af(a) - \frac{1}{2} [b^{2}f'(b) - a^{2}f'(a)] + \frac{f''(\xi)(b^{3} - a^{3})}{6}$$

28. 设f(x)在[a,b]上三阶连续可导,证明:存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ ,使得

$$f(b) - f(a) = \frac{(b-a)}{2} (f'(a) + f'(b)) - \frac{1}{12} (b-a)^3 f'''(\xi)$$

五: 与定积分有关的极限

例 15. 设 f(x), g(x) 为 [a,b] 上的连续正值函数,令  $M = \max_{x \in [a,b]} f(x)$ ,  $d_n = \int_a^b g(x) [f(x)]^n dx$ ,

证明: (1) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{d_n} = M$$
 (2)  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{d_{n+1}}{d_n} = M$ .

证明: (1) 
$$\sqrt[n]{d_n} \leq M \left[ \int_a^b g(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} \to M$$

另一面,对 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,存在[ $\alpha, \beta$ ]  $\subset$  [a,b],使得  $f(x) \geq M - \varepsilon, x \in [\alpha, \beta]$ ,因此

$$\sqrt[n]{d_n} \ge \left[\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(x) f^n(x) dx\right]^{\frac{1}{n}} \ge (M - \varepsilon) \left[\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} g(x) dx\right]^{\frac{1}{n}} \to M - \varepsilon$$

综上得 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt[n]{d_n} = M$$

(2)(分析: 先介绍一个命题: 设
$$a_n > 0$$
, 若  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$  存在,则  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n}$  存在,且  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt[n]{a_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$ .

那么如能证明  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{d_{n+1}}{d_n}$  存在,则由上面命题及(1)便知  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{d_{n+1}}{d_n} = M$ )

$$d_n^2 = \left[\int_a^b \sqrt{g(x)f^{n-1}(x)} \sqrt{g(x)f^{n+1}(x)} dx\right]^2 \le \int_a^b g(x)f^{n-1}(x) dx \int_a^b g(x)f^{n+1}(x) dx = d_{n-1}d_{n+1}d$$

故有 
$$\frac{d_n}{d_{n-1}} \le \frac{d_{n+1}}{d_n}$$
 ,即  $\{\frac{d_n}{d_{n-1}}\}$  单调增加.

又 
$$d_n = \int_a^b g(x)[f(x)]^n dx \le M \int_a^b g(x)f^{n-1}(x)dx = Md_{n-1} \Rightarrow \frac{d_n}{d_{n-1}} \le M$$
,即{ $\frac{d_n}{d_{n-1}}$ }有界,

所以 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{d_{n+1}}{d_n}$$
 存在,再由(1)知  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{d_{n+1}}{d_n} = M$ .

注: 取 g(x) = 1,便得  $\left[\int_a^b f^n(x) dx\right]^{\frac{1}{n}} \to M$ 。

例 16. 设 f(x), g(x) 为[0,T]上的连续, g(x) 为周期为T 的周期函数且  $g(x) \ge 0$ ,证明:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^T f(x)g(nx)dx = \frac{1}{T}\int_0^T f(x)dx\int_0^T g(x)dx.$$

证明: g(nx) 为周期为 $\frac{T}{n}$  的周期函数,记 $c = \int_0^T g(x)dx$ ,那么 $\int_{\frac{i-1}{n}}^{\frac{i}{n}} g(nx)dx = \frac{c}{n}$ , $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 

$$\int_{0}^{T} f(x)g(nx)dx = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{\frac{i-1}{n}}^{\frac{i}{n}} f(x)g(nx)dx = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}) \int_{\frac{i-1}{n}}^{\frac{i}{n}} g(nx)dx = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_{i}) \frac{c}{n}$$

$$= \frac{c}{T} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{T}{n} f(\xi_i) \to \frac{c}{T} \int_0^T f(x) dx = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T g(x) dx \int_0^T f(x) dx.$$

例 17. 设 
$$f(x)$$
 在  $[a,b]$  上有一阶连续导数,  $A_n = \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(a + \frac{i}{n}(b-a)) - \int_a^b f(x) dx$ ,求

 $\lim_{n\to\infty} nA_n.$ 

分析:显然  $A_n$  是用小矩形面积之和去近似定积分  $\int_a^b f(x)dx$  时的误差,易见  $A_n \to 0$ ,即  $A_n$  为无穷小,本题就是讨论误差的阶的问题.

解: 
$$A_n = \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(a + \frac{i}{n}(b-a)) - \int_a^b f(x) dx = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{a+\frac{i-1}{n}(b-a)}^{a+\frac{i}{n}(b-a)} [f(a + \frac{i}{n}(b-a)) - f(x)] dx$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \int_{a+\frac{i}{n}(b-a)}^{a+\frac{i}{n}(b-a)} f'(\xi_i)(a+\frac{b-a}{n}i-x)dx$$

记 
$$M_i = \max_{x \in I_i} f'(x)$$
,  $m_i = \min_{x \in I_i} f'(x)$ , 其中区间  $I_i = [a + \frac{i-1}{n}(b-a), a + \frac{i}{n}(b-a)]$ ,

则有 
$$\frac{b-a}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{b-a}{n}m_{i} \leq nA_{n} \leq \frac{b-a}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{b-a}{n}M_{i}$$

$$\overline{m} \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{b-a}{n} m_i = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{b-a}{n} M_i = \int_a^b f'(x) dx = f(b) - f(a)$$

所以 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} nA_n = \frac{b-a}{2} [f(b) - f(a)].$$

练习题:

29. 
$$\vec{x}$$
 (1)  $\lim_{x\to+\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x |\sin x| dx$ .

(2) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n \int_0^1 x^n f(x) dx$$
,  $f(x)$  连续且  $f(1) = 1$ .

- (3)设f(x)在[0,1]上有二阶连续导数,且f(1) = 0, $f'(1) \neq 0$ ,确定k,使得 $\int_0^1 x^n f(x) dx$ 与 $\frac{1}{n^k}$ 为同阶无穷小量.
- (4)  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{n^2}^{n^2+n} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ .
- (5)  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{nf(x)}{1+n^2x^2} dx$ , f(x) 连续.
- 第 3 届决赛的一道题: (1) 求解微分方程  $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} xy = xe^{x^2}, \\ y(0) = 1. \end{cases}$  (2) 设 y = f(x) 是上述方程的解,证明

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{n}{1 + n^2 x^2} f(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

- 30.  $\Re \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1+x) |\sin nx| dx$ .
- 31. 设 f(x) 为 [a,b] 上的非负连续,且严格单调增加,由积分中定理知存在  $x_n \in [a,b]$ ,使得

$$[f(x_n)]^n = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f^n(x) dx$$

证明:  $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = b$ 

- - $(1) \lim_{n\to\infty} A_n;$
  - $(2) \lim_{n\to\infty} n(\ln 2 A_n).$
- 33.(1)设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上有二阶连续导数,记  $B_n = \int_a^b f(x) dx \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(a + \frac{2i-1}{2n}(b-a))$ ,

证明: 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n^2 B_n = \frac{(b-a)^2}{24} [f'(b) - f'(a)].$$

六: 从积分中提取信息

例 18. 设 f(x) 为[0,1]上可导,且  $f(1) = 3\int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} e^{x-1} f(x) dx$ ,证明:  $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$  ,使得  $f(\xi) + f'(\xi) = 0$  .

分析: 这是介值问题,首先要作辅导函数,根据题设及欲证的结论容易想到辅导函数:

 $F(x) = e^{x-1} f(x)$  ,题设中通过积分给了我们信息,由积分中值定理知  $f(1) = e^{x_0-1} f(x_0)$  ,从而

 $F(x_0) = F(1)$ , 在 $[x_0,1]$ 对F(x)用罗尔定理便可得结论。证明过程略。

例 19. 设 
$$f(x)$$
 为[0,1]上连续,且  $\int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx = 1$ ,

(1) 证明: 
$$\max_{x \in [0,1]} |f(x)| \ge 3;$$

(2) 又若 
$$\int_0^1 x f(x) dx = 0$$
,证明:  $\max_{x \in [0,1]} f(x) \ge 3(2 + \sqrt{2})$ .

证明: (1) 记
$$M = \max_{x \in [0,1]} |f(x)|$$
, 则 $|\int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx| \le \int_0^1 x^2 |f(x)| dx \le M \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{M}{3}$ .

由题设 
$$\int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx = 1$$
, 可得  $\frac{M}{3} \ge 1 \Rightarrow M \ge 3$ 

(2) 由题设可得 对任意实数 a ,有  $\int_0^1 x(x-a)f(x)dx = 1$  。

$$id M = \max_{x \in [0,1]} |f(x)|,$$
 那么  $1 = |\int_0^1 x(x-a)f(x)dx| \le M \int_0^1 x |x-a| dx$ 

即对 
$$\forall a \in [0,1]$$
, 有  $M(\frac{a^3}{3} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{3}) \ge 1$ , 取  $a = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ , 可得  $\frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{6}M \ge 1 \Rightarrow M \ge 3(2 + \sqrt{2})$ .

例 20. 设 f(x) 为 [-a,b](a>0,b>0) 上的非负连续,且  $\int_{-a}^{b} x f(x) dx = 0$ ,证明:

$$\int_{-a}^{b} x^2 f(x) dx \le ab \int_{-a}^{b} f(x) dx.$$

分析: 条件  $\int_{-x}^{b} x f(x) dx = 0$  该怎么用? 先看欲证的结论

$$\int_{-a}^{b} x^2 f(x) dx \le ab \int_{-a}^{b} f(x) dx \Leftrightarrow \int_{-a}^{b} (x^2 - ab) f(x) dx \le 0.$$

再由条件  $\int_{-a}^{b} x f(x) dx = 0$ ,可知对任意实数 c

$$\int_{-a}^{b} (x^2 - ab) f(x) dx \le 0 \Leftrightarrow \int_{-a}^{b} (x^2 + cx - ab) f(x) dx \le 0,$$

取一个适当的c, 使得 $x^2 + cx - ab = (x + a)(x - b)$ , 就会有

$$(x^2 + cx - ab) f(x) = (x + a)(x - b) f(x) \le 0, x \in [-a, b]$$
, 结论就出来了。

证明: 由题设知

$$\int_{-a}^{b} (x^2 - ab) f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^{b} (x + a)(x - b) f(x) dx,$$

又由题设知, 当 $x \in [-a,b]$ 时,  $(x+a)(x-b)f(x) \le 0$ ,

所以 
$$\int_{-a}^{b} (x^2 - ab) f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^{b} (x + a)(x - b) f(x) dx \le 0 \Rightarrow \int_{-a}^{b} x^2 f(x) dx \le ab \int_{-a}^{b} f(x) dx$$
。

例 21 设函数 f(x) 为正值连续函数,且满足对任意实数 t ,有  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-|t-x|} f(x) dx \le 1$  ,证明

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \le \frac{1}{2}(b-a) + 1.$$

证明 由题设有

$$\int_a^b e^{-|t-x|} f(x) dx \le 1,$$

从而

$$\int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} e^{-|t-x|} f(x) dx dt \le b - a .$$

又由于

$$\int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} e^{-|t-x|} f(x) dx dt = \int_{a}^{b} \int_{a}^{b} e^{-|t-x|} f(x) dt dx 
= \int_{a}^{b} \left[ \int_{a}^{x} e^{t-x} f(x) dt + \int_{x}^{b} e^{-t+x} f(x) dt \right] dx 
= \int_{a}^{b} \left[ e^{-x} f(x) (e^{x} - e^{a}) + e^{x} f(x) (e^{-x} - e^{-b}) \right] dx 
= \int_{a}^{b} \left[ 2f(x) - e^{a-x} f(x) - e^{x-b} f(x) \right] dx 
= 2 \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx - \int_{a}^{b} e^{-|a-x|} f(x) dx - \int_{a}^{b} e^{-|b-x|} f(x) dx .$$

所以

$$2\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx - \int_{a}^{b} e^{-|a-x|} f(x)dx - \int_{a}^{b} e^{-|b-x|} f(x)dx \le b - a$$

即

$$2\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \le b - a + \int_{a}^{b} e^{-|a-x|} f(x)dx + \int_{a}^{b} e^{-|b-x|} f(x)dx,$$

由题设知

$$\int_{a}^{b} e^{-|a-x|} f(x) dx \le 1$$
$$\int_{a}^{b} e^{-|b-x|} f(x) dx \le 1$$

故有

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \le \frac{1}{2}(b-a) + 1.$$

练习题:

- 34. 设 f(x) 为[0,1] 上可导,且  $f(1) = 2\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{1-x^2} f(x) dx$ ,证明:  $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$ ,使得  $f'(\xi) = 2\xi f(\xi)$ 。
- 35. 设 f(x) 为[0,1] 上连续,且  $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 x f(x)dx = \cdots = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} f(x)dx = 0$ ,

$$\int_0^1 x^n f(x) dx = 1, \quad 证明: \quad \max_{x \in [0,1]} |f(x)| \ge 2^n (n+1)$$

第7届初赛的一道题: 设f(x)为[0,1]上连续,且 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = 0$ , $\int_0^1 x f(x)dx = 1$ ,证明:

- (1) 存在 $x_0 \in [0,1]$ , 使得 $|f(x_0)| > 4$ ;
- (2) 存在 $x_1 \in [0,1]$ , 使得 $|f(x_1)| = 4$ 。

36. 设
$$f(x)$$
为[-1,1]上可导,| $f'(x)$ |  $\leq M$ ,且存在 $a \in (0,1)$ ,满足 $\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = 0$ ,

证明: 
$$\left| \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx \right| \leq M(1-a^2)$$

37. 设
$$f(x)$$
为 $[a,b]$ 上可导,且 $|f'(x)| \le M$ ,  $\int_a^b f(x)dx = 0$ ,记 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$ 

(1)证明:对
$$\forall x \in [a,b]$$
,有 $|F(x)| \le \frac{M(b-a)^2}{8}$ ;

(2) 又若 
$$f(a) = f(b) = 0$$
,证明: 对  $\forall x \in [a,b]$ ,有  $|F(x)| \le \frac{M(b-a)^2}{16}$ 。

38. 设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上 连 续 , 若 对 满 足  $\int_a^b g(x) dx = 0$  的 任 一 连 续 函 数 g(x) , 均 有  $\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = 0$ , 证明 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上 为 常 数 。

39.设 
$$f(x)$$
 在 [0,1] 上连续,且  $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = 1$ ,求  $I = \int_0^1 (1+x^2)f^2(x)dx$  的最小值.

40.设 
$$P(x)$$
 是  $n$  次多项式,且  $\int_0^1 x^k P(x) dx = 0$  ( $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ),试证明:

$$\int_0^1 P^2(x)dx = (n+1)^2 (\int_0^1 P(x)dx)^2$$

答案或提示

1. (1)  $-\frac{\pi}{12}$  (小心: 很容易出现错误答案  $\frac{\pi}{12}$  ), (2) (注意到 f(x) = x - [x] 是周期为 1 的周

期函数)50,(3)方法一: 
$$\int_0^{n\pi} x |\sin x| dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} x |\sin x| dx$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_0^{\pi} (t + k\pi) \sin t dt = n \int_0^{\pi} t \sin t dt + \frac{n(n-1)\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt = n^2 \pi$$

方法二: 
$$\int_0^{n\pi} x |\sin x| dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{n\pi} [x |\sin x| + (n\pi - x) |\sin(n\pi - x)|] dx$$

$$= \frac{n\pi}{2} \int_0^{n\pi} |\sin x| \, dx = \frac{n^2 \pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx = n^2 \pi$$

(4) 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{(\sin x + \cos x)^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{2\cos^2(\frac{\pi}{4} - x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\frac{\pi}{4} - t}{\cos^2 t} dt = \dots = \frac{\ln 2}{4} .$$

(5) 作换元 
$$t = \sqrt{1 - e^{-2x}}$$
,  $-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} + \ln(2 + \sqrt{3})$ ,

- (6)  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \ln \sin x dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x d \cos x$ ,用分部法,  $\ln 2 1$ ,
- (7) 用分部法, $\frac{\ln 2}{3}$ 。

(8) 
$$\int_{1}^{3} f(x-2)dx = \int_{-1}^{1} f(t)dt = \int_{-1}^{0} f(t)dt + \int_{0}^{1} f(t)dt \dots = \frac{7}{3} - e^{-1}$$

2. (1) (用对称性) 
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[ \frac{\cos^2 x}{1 + e^{-x}} + \frac{\cos^2 x}{1 + e^{x}} \right] dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4}$$

(2) (用对称性) 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} [\ln(1+\tan x) + \ln(1+\tan(\frac{\pi}{4}-x))] dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} [\ln(1+\tan x) + \ln(1+\frac{1-\tan x}{1+\tan x})] dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln 2 dx$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2.$$

(3) (用对称性) 
$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} (e^{\cos x} - e^{-\cos x}) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{2\pi}{3}} (e^{\cos x} - e^{-\cos x} + (e^{\cos(\pi - x)} - e^{-\cos(\pi - x)})) dx = 0;$$

或作换元 $t = \cos x$ , 然后由奇偶性得结果。

(4) (用对称性) 
$$\int_{-2}^{2} x \ln(1+e^{x}) dx = \int_{0}^{2} [x \ln(1+e^{x}) - x \ln(1+e^{-x})] dx = \int_{0}^{2} x^{2} dx = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$(5) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{e^{\frac{x}{2}}(\cos x - \sin x)}{\sqrt{\cos x}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\frac{x}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x} dx + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{\frac{x}{2}} d\sqrt{\cos x} = 2^{\frac{3}{4}} e^{\frac{\pi}{8}} - 2.$$

(6) 
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x}{e^x + e^{1-x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left[ \frac{x}{e^x + e^{1-x}} + \frac{1-x}{e^{1-x} + e^x} \right] dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{e}} \left( \arctan \sqrt{e} - \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \right)$$

(7) 
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} (1+x-\frac{1}{x})e^{x+\frac{1}{x}}dx = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} e^{x+\frac{1}{x}}dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} x(1-\frac{1}{x^{2}})e^{x+\frac{1}{x}}dx = \dots = \frac{3}{2}e^{\frac{5}{2}}.$$

(8) 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{(1+e^x)(1+x^2)} = \int_{0}^{1} \left[ \frac{1}{(1+e^x)(1+x^2)} + \frac{1}{(1+e^{-x})(1+x^2)} \right] dx = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

(9)方法一:作换元 
$$x = \tan t$$
 ,利用习题(2),得答案  $\frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$ ;方法二:作换元  $x = \frac{1-t}{1+t}$  ,则

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln 2 - \ln(1+t)}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - I , \text{ iff } I = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 .$$

(10) 方法一: 
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{1+x} dx = \int_0^1 \arctan x d \ln(1+x) = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2;$$

方法二:作换元  $x = \frac{1-t}{1+t}$ ,  $\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{1+x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan \frac{1-t}{1+t}}{1+t} dt$ ,注意到  $\arctan \frac{1-t}{1+t} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan t$  便可得结果.

(11).

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \left[ \frac{x^2 \sin 2x \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos x)}{2x - \pi} + \frac{(\pi - x)^2 \sin 2(\pi - x) \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos(\pi - x))}{\pi - 2x} dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\pi}{2x - \pi} \frac{(2x - \pi) \sin 2x \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos x)}{2x - \pi} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin 2x \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos x) dx$$

$$= -2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos x \sin(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos x) d(\frac{\pi}{2} \cos x)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t = \frac{\pi}{2} \cos x, \text{ M} I = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \sin t dt I = \frac{8}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \sin t dt = \frac{8}{\pi}.$$

## (12) (用对称性)

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x \cdot \arctan e^{x}}{1 + \cos^{2} x} dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x \cdot (\arctan e^{x} + \arctan e^{-x})}{1 + \cos^{2} x} dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^{2} x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_{0}^{\pi} (\frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^{2} x} + \frac{(\pi - x) \sin(\pi - x)}{1 + \cos^{2} (\pi - x)}) dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^{2}}{4} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^{2} x} dx = \frac{\pi^{2}}{4} [-\arctan \cos x]_{0}^{\pi}] = \frac{\pi^{3}}{8} .$$

$$(13) \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin^{3} x + \cos^{3} x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin^{3} x + \cos^{3} x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 - \sin x \cos x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d \tan x}{\tan^{2} x - \tan x + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{t^{2} - t + 1} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{\frac{3}{4} + (t - \frac{1}{2})^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2t - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} (\frac{\pi}{2} - (-\frac{\pi}{6})) = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} .$$

$$\vec{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 - \sin x \cos x} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2}{2 - \sin 2x} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2 - \sin t} dt = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2 - \sin t} dt = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2 + \sin t}{4 - \sin^{2} t} dt$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2d \tan t}{4 + 3 \tan^{2} t} dt + 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t}{3 + \cos^{2} t} dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \left[\arctan(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\tan t)\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\arctan\frac{\cos t}{\sqrt{3}}\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\pi}{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4}{3\sqrt{3}}\pi.$$

$$(14) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x} dx$$
$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{(\sin x + \cos x)(3 - (\sin x + \cos x)^2)} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{4})(3 - 2\cos^2(x - \frac{\pi}{4}))} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos t(3 - 2\cos^2 t)} dt = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\cos t(3 - 2\cos^2 t)} dt$$

$$=\sqrt{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d\sin t}{\cos^2 t (3-2\cos^2 t)} = \sqrt{2}\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{du}{(1-u^2)(1+2u^2)} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} (\frac{1}{1-u^2} + \frac{2}{1+2u^2})du$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+u}{1-u} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} + \sqrt{2} \arctan(\sqrt{2}u) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{6} \ln \frac{2+\sqrt{2}}{2-\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$(15) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan^4 x + 1} d \tan x = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 + t^2}{1 + t^4} dt$$
$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1/t^2 + 1}{1/t^2 + t^2} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(t - 1/t)}{(t - 1/t)^2 + 2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{t - 1/t}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\frac{\pi}{2} - (-\frac{\pi}{2})) = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} \circ$$

랎

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 - \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 2x} = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dt}{2 - \sin^2 t} = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{dt}{2 - \sin^2 t}$$

$$=2\int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{d \tan t}{2+\tan^{2} t} = \sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{\tan t}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi .$$

$$(16) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} \circ$$

$$(17) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^4 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(18) \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{1}{\sin^4 (\frac{\pi}{2} - x) + \cos^4 (\frac{\pi}{2} - x)} + \frac{1}{\sin^4 (\frac{\pi}{2} + x) + \cos^4 (\frac{\pi}{2} + x)}) dx$$

$$=2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx = \sqrt{2}\pi.$$

实际上,由于 $\frac{1}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x}$ 是  $\sin x$  的函数(注意:  $\frac{1}{\sin^3 x + \cos^3 x}$  在[0, $\pi$ ]上不是  $\sin x$  的函数),

由对称性立即可得到

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^4 x + \cos^4 x} dx$$

3.

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \left[ \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} + \frac{\sin 2n(\pi - x)}{\sin(\pi - x)} \right] dx = 0,$$

$$\exists \vec{x} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{\sin 2n(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)} + \frac{\sin 2n(\frac{\pi}{2} + x)}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + x)} \right] dx = 0 .$$

方法二: 利用等式 
$$\frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} = 2\sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos(2k-1)x$$
 可得

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} dx = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(2k-1)x dx = 0$$

(等式 
$$\frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} = 2\sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos(2k-1)x$$
 的证明:

$$\sin 2nx = \sin 2nx - \sin(2n-2)x + \sin(2n-2)x - \sin(2n-4)x + \dots + \sin 4x - \sin 2x + \sin 2x$$

$$= 2\cos(2n-1)x\sin x + 2\cos(2n-3)x\sin x + \dots + 2\cos 3x\sin x + 2\cos x\sin x,$$

得

$$\frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} = \cos x + \cos 3x + \dots + \cos(2n-1)x = 2\sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos(2k-1)x \circ$$

或由

$$\sin x \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos(2k-1)x = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \sin x \cdot \cos(2k-1)x$$

得 
$$\frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} = 2\sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos(2k-1)x$$
 )

方法三: (先建立递推式)

$$= \sin x \cos(2n-1)x + \frac{1}{2}(\sin 2nx + \sin(2n-2)x)$$

得

$$I_{n} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x \cos(2n-1)x}{\sin x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n-2)x}{\sin x} dx = \frac{1}{2} (I_{n} + I_{n-1}),$$

从而 
$$I_n = I_{n-1} = \cdots = I_1 = 0$$
。

$$\vec{x} I_n - I_{n-1} = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2nx - \sin(2n-2)x}{\sin x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos(2n-1)x \sin x}{\sin x} dx = 0$$

所以 
$$I_n = I_{n-1} = \cdots = I_1 = 0$$
.

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} dx$$
 的计算不可用方法一,可用方法二和三。

利用等式 
$$\frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} = 2\sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos(2k-1)x$$
 可得

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} dx = 2\left(1 - \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}\right) \circ$$

或由递推式 
$$I_n = \frac{2(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} + I_{n-1}$$
 得结果。

进一步的问题: 求  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} dx$ .为此需求级数  $1-\frac{1}{3}+\dots+\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}+\dots$  的和,下面求此级数的和.

$$s(x) = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}x^{2n-1} + \dots, -1 \le x \le 1$$

则 
$$s(0) = 0$$
,  $s'(x) = 1 - x^2 + \dots + (-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-2} + \dots = \frac{1}{1+x^2} (-1 < x < 1)$ , 故

$$s(x) = s(0) + \int_0^x s'(t)dt = \arctan x, -1 \le x \le 1$$

(注意: 尽管级数 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} x^{2n-2}$$
 在  $x=-1$  ,  $x=1$  处发散,但  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1} x^{2n-1}$  在  $x=-1$  ,  $x=1$  处收敛,

且其和函数 s(x) 在 x = -1 , x = 1 处单侧连续,因此  $s(1) = \lim_{x \to \Gamma} s(x)$ 

所以

$$s(1) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

即得
$$1-\frac{1}{3}+\cdots+\frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{2n-1}+\cdots=\frac{\pi}{4}$$
,因此

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2nx}{\sin x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

(2)方法一:利用等式 
$$\frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} = 1 + 2\sum_{k=1}^{n} \cos 2kx$$
 (等式的证明与(1)中用到的等式的证明相同)

可得

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

方法二(先建立递推式)由

 $\sin(2n+1)x = \sin x \cos 2nx + \sin 2nx \cos x = \sin x \cos 2nx + \frac{1}{2}(\sin(2n+1)x + \sin(2n-1)x)$ 

得

$$I_n = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x \cos 2nx}{\sin x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} dx = \frac{1}{2} (I_n + I_{n-1}),$$

所以  $I_n = I_{n-1} = \cdots = I_0 = \pi$ .

或 
$$I_n - I_{n-1} = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(2n+1)x - \sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} dx = 2\int_0^\pi \frac{\cos 2nx \sin x}{\sin x} dx = 0$$
.

同样地

$$J_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} dx = J_{n-1} = \dots = J_0 = \frac{\pi}{2} .$$

(3) 由  $\sin(n+1)x = \sin x \cos nx + \cos x \sin nx$ ,得

 $(\sin(n+1)x)^2 = \sin^2 x \cos^2 nx + \cos^2 x \sin^2 nx + 2\sin x \cos x \sin nx \cos nx$ 

$$= \sin^{2} nx + \sin^{2} x(\cos^{2} nx - \sin^{2} nx) + \frac{1}{2}\sin x(\sin(2n+1)x + \sin(2n-1)x)$$

$$I_{n+1} = \int_{0}^{\pi} (\frac{\sin(n+1)x}{\sin x})^{2} dx = I_{n} + \int_{0}^{\pi} (\cos^{2} nx - \sin^{2} nx) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x + \sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} dx = I_{n} + \pi.$$

$$\vec{R} I_{n+1} - I_{n} = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin^{2} (n+1)x - \sin^{2} nx}{\sin^{2} x} dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{(\sin(n+1)x + \sin nx)(\sin(n+1)x - \sin nx)}{\sin^{2} x} dx$$

$$2 \sin \frac{2n+1}{n} x \cos \frac{x}{n} + 2 \cos \frac{2n+1}{n} x \sin \frac{x}{n}$$

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

由 
$$I_1 = \pi$$
,得  $\int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x}\right)^2 dx = n\pi$ .

先证

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

从而得结果 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x})^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x})^2 dx = \frac{n}{2} \pi.$$

或由递推式 
$$J_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{\sin nx}{\sin x}) dx = J_{n-1} + \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 得结果。

(4) 
$$\sin^2 nx - \sin^2 (n-1)x = (\sin nx + \sin(n-1)x)(\sin nx - \sin(n-1)x)$$

$$= 2\sin\frac{2n-1}{2}x\cos\frac{x}{2} \cdot 2\cos\frac{2n-1}{2}x\sin\frac{x}{2}$$

$$= \sin(2n-1)x\sin x,$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{2}nx}{\sin x} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{2}nx - \sin^{2}(n-1)x}{\sin x} dx + \dots + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{2}2x - \sin^{2}x}{\sin x} dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{2}x}{\sin x} dx$$

$$\int_0^2 \frac{\sin^2 nx}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^2 \frac{\sin^2 nx}{\sin x} \frac{\sin^2 (n-1)x}{\sin x} dx + \dots + \int_0^2 \frac{\sin^2 2x}{\sin x} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 3x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 3x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 3x dx$$

$$= 1 + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n-1},$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\sin nx)^2}{\sin x} dx}{\ln n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n - 1}}{\ln n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{2n - 1} + \frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n})}{\ln n}$$

$$\ln 2n + \gamma + \varepsilon = -\frac{1}{2}(\ln n + \gamma + \varepsilon)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln 2n + \gamma + \varepsilon_{2n} - \frac{1}{2} (\ln n + \gamma + \varepsilon_n)}{\ln n}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}$$
.

$$(5) \int_0^{\pi} \cos^{2n-1} x \sin(2n+1)x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (\cos^{2n-1} x \sin(2n+1)x + \cos^{2n-1} (\pi - x) \sin(2n+1)(\pi - x)) dx = 0 \circ$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^{2n-1} x \cos(2n+1)x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin^{2n-1} x \cos(2n+1)x + \sin^{2n-1} (\pi - x) \cos(2n+1)(\pi - x)) dx = 0 \circ$$

$$(6)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 x \sin 4x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^4 (\frac{\pi}{2} - x) \sin 4(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) + \sin^4 (\frac{\pi}{2} + x) \sin 4(\frac{\pi}{2} + x)) dx = 0$$

$$\vec{x} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 x \sin 4x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} (\sin^4 x \sin 4x + \sin^4 (\pi - x) \sin 4(\pi - x)) dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^5 x \sin 5x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^5 (\frac{\pi}{2} - x) \sin 5(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) + \sin^5 (\frac{\pi}{2} + x) \sin 5(\frac{\pi}{2} + x)) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^5 x \cos 5x + \cos^5 x \cos 5x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^5 x \cos 5x dx$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{26} = \frac{\pi}{32} \circ$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^6 x \sin 6x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^6 (\frac{\pi}{2} - x) \sin 6(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) + \sin^6 (\frac{\pi}{2} + x) \sin 6(\frac{\pi}{2} + x)) dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^7 x \sin 7x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^7 (\frac{\pi}{2} - x) \sin 7(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) + \sin^7 (\frac{\pi}{2} + x) \sin 7(\frac{\pi}{2} + x)) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^7 x)(-\cos 7x) + \cos^7 x(-\cos 7x))dx = -\frac{2\pi}{2^8} = -\frac{\pi}{128} .$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 x \cos 4x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^4 (\frac{\pi}{2} - x) \cos 4(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) + \sin^4 (\frac{\pi}{2} + x) \cos 4(\frac{\pi}{2} + x)) dx$$
$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^4 x \cos 4x + \cos^4 x \cos 4x)) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x \cos 4x dx$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{16}.$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^5 x \cos 5x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^5 (\frac{\pi}{2} - x) \cos 5(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) + \sin^5 (\frac{\pi}{2} + x) \cos 5(\frac{\pi}{2} + x)) dx$$
$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^5 x \sin 5x + \cos^5 x (-\sin 5x)) dx = 0.$$

4. 本题的小题与例 3 之(3)有关.

(1) 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{\tan x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x d \ln \sin x = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2.$$

注意: 这里用到了  $\lim_{x\to 0^+} x \ln \sin x = 0$ .

(2) 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{x}{\sin x})^2 dx = -x^2 \cot x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cot x dx = \pi \ln 2$$

(3) 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\arctan x}{x}\right)^3 dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t^3}{\tan^3 t} \sec^2 t dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t^3 d \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} = -\frac{\pi^3}{16} + \frac{3}{2} \pi \ln 2$$

(4) 
$$\int_0^{\pi} x \ln \sin x dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = \frac{-\pi^2}{2} \ln 2$$

(5) 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cdot \ln \sin x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2} \ln \sin x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x d \sin 2x = -\frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{8}$$

副产品: 
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 x \cdot \ln \sin x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cdot \ln \sin x dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(6) 
$$\int_0^{\pi} \ln(1+\cos x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} [\ln(1+\cos x) + \ln(1+\cos(\pi-x))] dx = \int_0^{\pi} \ln\sin x dx = -\pi \ln 2$$

5. (1) 方法一

$$\int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^2 dx \int_1^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} dt = -\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} dt \int_0^t x^2 dx = -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{t^3}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} dt = -\frac{1}{6} (\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

方法二: 
$$\int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 f(x) dx^3 = -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 x^3 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} dx = -\frac{1}{6} (\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

(2) 
$$\int_{0}^{1} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{0}^{x} \arcsin(t-1)^{2} dt\right] dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left[\int_{t}^{1} \arcsin(t-1)^{2} dx\right] dt = \int_{0}^{1} \left[(1-t)\arcsin(t-1)^{2} dt\right] dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \arcsin u du = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x)dx = f(1) - \int_0^1 x f'(x)dx = \int_0^1 \arcsin(x-1)^2 dx - \int_0^1 x \arcsin(x-1)^2 dx$$
$$= \int_0^1 [(1-x)\arcsin(x-1)^2 dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} .$$

6. 
$$\int_0^a f(x)g(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a [f(x)g(x) + f(x-a)g(x-a)]dx = \frac{c}{2} \int_0^a f(x)dx$$

7. (1) 
$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x d \cos nx = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos nx \cos^{n-1} x \sin x dx$$
,

从而

$$2I_{n} = \frac{1}{n} + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^{n} x \sin nx - \cos^{n-1} x \cos nx \sin x) dx = \frac{1}{n} + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n-1} x (\sin nx \cos x - \sin x \cos nx) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{n} + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n-1} x \sin(n-1)x dx = \frac{1}{n} + I_{n-1},$$

故 
$$I_n = \frac{1}{2n} + \frac{1}{2}I_{n-1}$$
。

$$I_4 = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2}I_3 = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2}I_2) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{4}(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}I_1) = \frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{16} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(2) \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n} x \cos nx dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n} t \cos n(\frac{\pi}{2} - t) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n} x \cos nx dx, n = 4k, \\ \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n} x \sin nx dx, n = 4k + 1, \\ -\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n} x \cos nx dx, n = 4k + 2, \\ -\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n} x \sin nx dx, n = 4k + 3 \end{cases}$$

利用例 4 的结果和(1)的结果得答案。

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n} x \sin nx dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n} t \sin n(\frac{\pi}{2} - t) dx = \begin{cases} -\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n} x \sin nx dx, n = 4k, \\ \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n} x \cos nx dx, n = 4k + 1, \\ \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n} x \sin x dx, n = 4k + 2, \\ -\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n} x \cos nx dx, n = 4k + 3, \end{cases}$$

利用例 4 的结果和 (1) 的结果得答案。

8. 
$$I_n + I_{n-2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan^n x + \tan^{n-2} x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n-2} x \cdot \sec^2 x dx = \frac{1}{n-1}$$
。
$$I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} - I_{n-2} \circ$$
易见 $\{I_n\}$ 单调下降,且 $\frac{1}{2(n+1)} < I_n < \frac{1}{2(n-1)}$ ,故

当 p > 1 时  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n I_n^p$  绝对收敛; 当  $0 时 <math>\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n I_n^p$  条件收敛; 当  $p \leq 0$  时  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n I_n^p$  发散。

9. 
$$I_n = \int_0^1 (1 - x^2)^n dx = n \int_0^1 2x^2 (1 - x^2)^{n-1} dx = 2n \int_0^1 (x^2 - 1 + 1)(1 - x^2)^{n-1} dx$$
$$= 2n \int_0^1 (x^2 - 1 + 1)(1 - x^2)^{n-1} dx = 2n I_{n-1} - 2n I_n,$$

故 
$$I_n = \frac{2n}{2n+1}I_{n-1}$$
,又  $I_1 = \frac{2}{3}$ ,所以

$$I_n = \frac{2n \cdot (2n-2) \cdots 2}{(2n+1)(2n-1) \cdots 3}$$

(或: 令 
$$x = \cos t$$
 ,则  $I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} t dt = \frac{2n \cdot (2n-2) \cdots 2}{(2n+1)(2n-1) \cdots 3}$ .)

$$\frac{I_{n+1}}{I_n} = \frac{2n+2}{2n+3} \rightarrow 1.$$

令 
$$J_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t dt$$
,则  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{J_{2n+1}}{J_{2n}} = 1$ (仿第一章第二节例 1),

$$\mathbb{X}\,J_{2n+1} = \frac{2n\cdot(2n-2)\cdots2}{(2n+1)(2n-1)\cdots3}\,, J_{2n} = \frac{(2n-1)\cdot(2n-3)\cdots3}{(2n)(2n-2)\cdots2}\cdot\frac{\pi}{2}\,,$$

从而 
$$\frac{J_{2n+1}}{J_{2n}} = (2n+1)I_n^2 \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} \to 1$$
,即  $(2n+1)I_n^2 \to \frac{\pi}{2}$ ,因此  $nI_n^2 = \frac{n}{2n+1}(2n+1)I_n^2 \to \frac{\pi}{4}$ ,

$$tilde{\lim_{n\to\infty}} \sqrt{n} I_n = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

10.令 
$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(x-t)dt = \int_0^x f(t)dt$$
,则  $F(0) = 0$ ,  $F(x)F'(x) = \sin^4 x$ ,从而

$$\frac{1}{2}F^{2}(\pi) = \int_{0}^{\pi} F(x)F'(x)dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{4}x dx = 2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4}x dx = \frac{3\pi}{8},$$

又题设知 $F(\pi) \ge 0$ ,故 $F(\pi) = \frac{\sqrt{3\pi}}{4}$ ,f(x)在 $[0,\pi]$ 上的平均值为

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} F(\pi) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{4\sqrt{\pi}} .$$

11. (1) 对积分 
$$f(\frac{1}{x}) = \int_{1}^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\ln u}{1+u} du$$
 作换元  $u = \frac{1}{t}$  得,  $f(\frac{1}{x}) = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{\ln t}{t(1+t)} dt = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{\ln u}{u(1+u)} du$ , 所

以

$$f(x) + f(\frac{1}{x}) = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{\ln u}{u} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln^{2} x$$

(2) 记 
$$F(x) = \int_0^x (x^2 - t^2) f'(t) dt$$
,则  $F'(x) = 2xf(x)$ ,由题设知  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2xf(x)}{x^2} = 1$ ,从而  $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{1}{2}$ ,所以  $f'(0) = \frac{1}{2}$ 。

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}x, x \le 0, \\ \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{3}, 0 < x < 1, & f'(x) = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}, x \le 0, \\ x^2 - \frac{1}{2}, 0 < x < 1, & B \mathbb{R} \ x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \not = f(x) \text{ in the } \\ \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{3}, x \ge 1 \end{cases}$$

一驻点,且为极小值点,故 
$$f(x)$$
 的最小值点为  $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$  ,  $f(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) = \frac{1}{3}(1 - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$  。

$$(4) \Leftrightarrow u = 2x - t$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x tf(2x - t)dt = \int_{2x}^x (2x - u)f(u)(-du) = 2x \int_x^{2x} f(u)du - \int_x^{2x} uf(u)du,$$

$$F'(x) = 2\int_x^{2x} f(u)du - xf(x), \text{ if } 2\int_x^{2x} f(u)du - xf(x) = \frac{x}{1 + x^4}, \text{ $\Leftrightarrow$} x = 1, \text{ if } \text{ if } \text{ $ch$} f(1) = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\text{$\Leftrightarrow$} \int_1^2 f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

(5) 3,4

(6) 
$$\int_{0}^{x} t^{n-1} f(x^{n} - t^{n}) dt = -\frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{x} f(x^{n} - t^{n}) d(x^{n} - t^{n}) = \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{x^{n}} f(u) du,$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{x} t^{n-1} f(x^{n} - t^{n}) dt}{x^{2n}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{x^{n}} f(u) du}{nx^{2n}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x^{n}) n x^{n-1}}{n \cdot 2n x^{2n-1}} = \frac{1}{2n} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x^{n}) - f(0)}{x^{n}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n} f'(0) = \frac{1}{2n}.$$
12. 
$$f'(x) = |\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{2})| - |\sin x| = |\cos x| - |\sin x|, \exists f(x) \notin (0, \pi), \exists f(x)$$

 $f(\frac{3\pi}{4}) = \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} \sin u \, | \, du = 2 - \sqrt{2} \,, f(\pi) = f(-0) = 1$ ,比较以上各值可得 f(x) 的最大值为  $\sqrt{2}$ ,

最小值为 $2-\sqrt{2}$ .

13.

(1) 
$$F'(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{3x} = \frac{1}{3} f'(0)$$
.

当 
$$x \neq 0$$
 时,  $F'(x) = \frac{x^2 f(x) - 2 \int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x^3}$ ,

$$\lim_{x \to 0} F'(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{x} - 2\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x tf(t)dt}{x^3} = f'(0) - \frac{2}{3}f'(0) = \frac{1}{3}f'(0) = F'(0),$$

所以 F'(x) 在 x = 0 处连续,又 F'(x) 在  $x \neq 0$  时均连续,故 F'(x) 在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  连续.

14. 由题设知  $\varphi(0) = 0$ ;  $\varphi(x) \le 0$ , x > 0;  $\varphi(x) \ge 0$ , x < 0.

$$\int_0^x \varphi(t)dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_0^x f(t)dt \right]^2 \ge 0,$$

又因为当x > 0时, $\varphi(x) \le 0$ ;当x < 0时, $\varphi(x) \ge 0$ ,故 $\int_0^x \varphi(t)dt \le 0$ ,

从而  $\int_0^x \varphi(t)dt = \frac{1}{2} [\int_0^x f(t)dt]^2 = 0$ ,即对  $\forall x$ ,有  $\int_0^x f(t)dt = 0$ ,两边求导得 f(x) = 0, $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ .

$$15. \, \Leftrightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = g(\frac{b}{a}),$$

对 
$$a$$
 求导得  $-f(a) = -\frac{b}{a^2} g'(\frac{b}{a})$ ,

对
$$b$$
求导 $f(b) = \frac{1}{a}g'(\frac{b}{a})$ ,

所以
$$bf(b) = af(a)$$
,取 $a = 1$ ,便得 $f(b) = \frac{f(1)}{h} = \frac{1}{h}$ ,所以 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 

16.等式两端对x求导,然后令x=1得

$$yf(y) = \int_0^y f(t)dt + 3y,$$

再对v求导得

$$yf'(y) = 3$$

结合 f(1) = 3 得

$$f(y) = 3\ln y + 3.$$
 If  $f(x) = 3\ln x + 3$ 

17. (1) 作换元 
$$x = \frac{a^2}{t}$$
,则  $\int_a^{a^2} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \int_a^1 \frac{f(\frac{a^2}{t})}{a^2/t} (-\frac{a^2}{t^2}) dt = \int_1^a \frac{f(t)}{t} dt = \int_1^a \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$ .

(2)作换元 $t = x^2$ ,则

18.作换元  $t = \frac{ab}{x}$  ,则

$$I = \int_a^b \frac{f(x) \ln x}{x} dx = \int_b^a \frac{f(\frac{ab}{t}) \ln \frac{ab}{t}}{ab/t} (-\frac{ab}{t^2}) dt = \ln(ab) \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x} dx - I,$$

$$\text{MUI} = \frac{\ln(ab)}{2} \int_a^b \frac{f(x)}{x} dx.$$

19. 左边 = 
$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \{ f(\sin 2x) \cos x + f[\sin 2(\frac{\pi}{2} - x)] \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - x) \} dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin 2x)(\cos x + \sin x)dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(1 - (\sin x - \cos x)^2)d(\sin x - \cos x)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\int_{-1}^{1}f(1-t^{2})dt=\int_{0}^{1}f(1-t^{2})dt,$$

右边=
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos^2 x) \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(1-\sin^2 x) d(\sin x) = \int_0^1 f(1-t^2) dt$$

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

20. 证法一: 令 
$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(x) dx + \int_0^{f(x)} g(t) dt - x f(x)$$
, 那么

$$F'(x) = f(x) + g(f(x))f'(x) - f(x) - xf'(x),$$

注意到 
$$g(f(x)) = x$$
,于是得  $F'(x) = 0$ ,  $\forall x \ge 0$ ,

故 
$$F(x)$$
 在  $[0,+\infty)$  为常数,又  $F(0) = 0$ , 所以  $F(x) = 0$ ,  $\forall x \ge 0$ ,

$$\mathbb{II} \int_0^x f(x) dx + \int_0^{f(x)} g(t) dt = x f(x), \forall x \ge 0.$$

从而 
$$\int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_0^{f(a)} g(x)dx = a f(a)$$
.

$$\int_0^{f(a)} g(x)dx = \int_0^a t df(t) = af(a) - \int_0^a f(t)dt , \text{Min}$$

$$\int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_0^{f(a)} g(x)dx = a f(a) .$$

方法三: 
$$\int_0^a f(x)dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\frac{i}{n}a) \cdot \frac{a}{n}$$
,

记 
$$x_i = f(\frac{i}{n}a)$$
  $(i = 0,1,\dots,n)$ ,  $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$   $(i = 1,2,\dots,n)$ .则有 
$$g(x_i) = \frac{i}{n}a$$
,  $0 = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = f(a)$ , 且  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \max_{i \in [n]} \Delta x_i = 0$ , 从而

$$\int_{0}^{f(a)} g(x) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} g(x_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{n \to \infty} (f(\frac{i}{n}a) - f(\frac{i-1}{n}a)) \cdot \frac{i}{n}a,$$

所以 
$$\int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_0^{f(a)} g(x)dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \{ \sum_{i=1}^n f(\frac{i}{n}a) \cdot \frac{a}{n} + \sum_{i=1}^n (f(\frac{i}{n}a) - f(\frac{i-1}{n})) \cdot \frac{i}{n}a \}$$

$$= af(a).$$

(2) 若b = f(a),则由(1)知不等式成立;

若
$$b > f(a)$$
,则

$$\int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_0^b g(x)dx = \int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_0^{f(a)} g(x)dx + \int_{f(a)}^b g(x)dx$$
$$= af(a) + \int_{f(a)}^b g(x)dx$$

由于 g(x) 单调增加,故  $\int_{f(a)}^{b} g(x)dx \ge g(f(a))[b-f(a)] = ab-af(a)$ ,及

$$\int_{f(a)}^{b} g(x)dx \le g(b))[b - f(a)] = bg(b) - f(a)g(b) ,$$

所以

$$ab \le \int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_0^b g(x)dx \le bg(b) + af(a) - f(a)g(b)$$

若b < f(a),则g(b) < a,

$$\int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_0^b g(x)dx = \int_0^{g(b)} f(x)dx + \int_{g(b)}^a f(x)dx + \int_0^b g(x)dx$$
$$= bg(b) + \int_{g(b)}^a f(x)dx,$$

由于 f(x) 单调增加,故  $\int_{g(b)}^{a} f(x)dx \ge f(g(b))[a-g(b)] = ab-bg(b)$ ,及

$$\int_{g(b)}^{a} f(x)dx \le af(a) - f(a)g(b),$$

所以

$$ab \le \int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_0^b g(x)dx \le bg(b) + af(a) - f(a)g(b)$$

注:本题的条件 "f'(x) > 0"是为了保证 f(x)有反函数,而条件 "f(x)可导"是为了证明方便(可以求导),而事实上条件改为"设 f(x) 在[0,a]上连续且严格单调"时结论仍成立,此时严格证明只能用方法三.该结论的几何意义是什么?

21. (1) 
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k+1} C_n^k x^{k-1} = \frac{1 - (1-x)^n}{x},$$

一方面 
$$\int_0^1 \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} C_n^k x^{k-1} dx = \sum_{k=1}^n (-1)^{k+1} \frac{1}{k} C_n^k$$
,

另一方面 
$$\int_0^1 \frac{1-(1-x)^n}{x} dx \stackrel{t=1-x}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{1-t^n}{1-t} dt = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$$

所以 
$$\sum_{k=1}^{n} (-1)^{k+1} \frac{1}{k} C_n^k = 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}$$

(2) 
$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^{k} C_{n}^{k} x^{2k} = (1 - x^{2})^{n},$$

一方面 
$$\int_0^1 \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k C_n^k x^{2k} dx = \sum_{k=0}^n (-1)^k \frac{1}{2k+1} C_n^k$$

另一方面 
$$\int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n dx \stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2n+1} x dx = \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}$$
,

所以 
$$\sum_{k=0}^{n} (-1)^k \frac{1}{2k+1} C_n^k = \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!}$$
.

22. 
$$\Leftrightarrow F(x) = f(a)(x-a) + f(b)(b-x) - \int_a^b f(x)dx$$
,  $\mathbb{N}$ 

 $F(a) = \int_a^b [f(b) - f(x)] dx > 0$ ,  $F(b) = \int_a^b [f(a) - f(x)] dx < 0$ , 又 F(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续,故存在  $\xi \in (a,b)$ , 使得

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

由于 F'(x) = f(a) - f(b) < 0,所以 F(x) 单调减少,因此存在唯一的  $\xi \in (a,b)$ , 使得

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

23. (1) 
$$\Leftrightarrow F(x) = \int_0^x f(x)dx - \int_x^1 \frac{1}{f(x)}dx$$
,  $\mathbb{M}$ 

$$F(0) = -\int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx < 0$$
,  $F(1) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx > 0$ ,  $\nabla F(x) \triangleq [0,1]$  上连续, 故存在  $a \in (0,1)$ ,使得

$$\int_0^a f(x)dx = \int_a^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx.$$

又由于  $F'(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} > 0$ ,所以 F(x) 单调增加,因此存在唯一的  $a \in (0,1)$ , 使得

$$\int_0^a f(x)dx = \int_a^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx.$$

(2)  $x_n$ 的存在性及唯一性的证明与(1)类似.下证  $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a$ 。

方法一 (用单调有界定理) 令 
$$F_n(x) = \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^x f(x) dx - \int_x^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$$
,则  $F_n(x_n) = F_{n+1}(x_{n+1}) = 0$ ,

$$F_n(x_n) = \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{x_n} f(x) dx - \int_{x_n}^{1} \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \le \int_{\frac{1}{n+1}}^{x_n} f(x) dx - \int_{x_n}^{1} \frac{1}{f(x)} dx = F_{n+1}(x_n),$$

从而  $F_{n+1}(x_{n+1}) \le F_{n+1}(x_n)$ ,又  $F_{n+1}(x)$  单调增加,故  $x_{n+1} \le x_n$ ,故  $\{x_n\}$  单减且有界,所以  $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n$  存在.

设  $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = b$  ,则对等式

$$\int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{x_n} f(x) dx = \int_{x_n}^{1} \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$$

两边令 $n \to \infty$  得,

$$\int_0^b f(x)dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$$

再结合 (1), 可知b = a。所以 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = a$ 。

(也可用反证法证明  $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a$ : 设  $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = b$ , .那么  $x_n \ge b$  且  $b \ge a$ 。 假设 b > a,

由 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_1^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x)dx = 0$$
,及 $\int_a^b f(x)dx > 0$ ,知  $\exists N$ ,使得当 $n > N$ 时,有
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x)dx < \int_a^b f(x)dx < \int_a^{x_n} f(x)dx$$
,

从而 
$$\int_0^a f(x)dx = \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{x_n} f(x)dx + \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x)dx - \int_a^{x_n} f(x)dx < \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{x_n} f(x)dx$$

又 
$$\int_{a}^{1} \frac{1}{f(x)} dx > \int_{x_{n}}^{1} \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$$
,所以  $\int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx < \int_{a}^{1} \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$ ,这与  $\int_{0}^{a} f(x) dx = \int_{a}^{1} \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$  矛盾,故  $b = a$ 。)

方法二(用夹逼定理) 令 
$$F_n(x) = \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^x f(x) dx - \int_x^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$$
, 则  $F_n(a) < 0$ ,

対 
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,由  $\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_1^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx = 0$ ,及  $\int_a^{a+\varepsilon} f(x) dx > 0$ ,知  $\exists N$ ,使得当  $n > N$  时,有 
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx < \int_a^{a+\varepsilon} f(x) dx$$
,

从而

$$F_n(a+\varepsilon) = \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{a+\varepsilon} f(x)dx - \int_{a+\varepsilon}^{1} \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$$

$$= \int_0^a f(x)dx - \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x)dx + \int_a^{a+\varepsilon} f(x) - \left[\int_a^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx - \int_a^{a+\varepsilon} \frac{1}{f(x)} dx\right]$$

$$= -\int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} f(x) dx + \int_a^{a+\varepsilon} f(x) + \int_a^{a+\varepsilon} \frac{1}{f(x)} dx > 0,$$

故  $a < x_n < a + \varepsilon$ ,由 ε 的任意性得  $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = a$ .

24. 证明: (用反证法)由  $\int_0^\pi f(x)\sin x dx = 0$  知  $\exists x_0 \in (0,\pi)$ ,使得  $f(x_0)\sin x_0 = 0$ ,即  $f(x_0) = 0$ .若 f(x) 在  $(0,\pi)$  内只有这一个零点,则由连续函数性质知 f(x) 在  $(0,x_0)$  与  $(x_0,\pi)$  必定异号,又  $\sin(x-x_0)$  在  $(0,x_0)$  与  $(x_0,\pi)$  异号,从而  $f(x)\sin(x-x_0)$  在  $(0,x_0)$  与  $(x_0,\pi)$  同号.故必有  $\int_0^\pi f(x)\sin(x-x_0)dx \neq 0$ ,又由题设知

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} f(x)\sin(x-x_{0})dx = \cos x_{0} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x)\sin x dx - \sin x_{0} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x)\cos x dx = 0$$

于是得出矛盾, 所以 f(x) 在 $(0,\pi)$  内至少有两个零点. 即得结论.

25. 证法一: (用罗尔定理) 令 
$$F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$$
, 则  $F'(x) = f(x)$ ,  $F(a) = F(b) = 0$  又  $0 = \int_a^b x f(x) dx = \int_a^b x dF(x) = \int_a^b F(x) dx$ 

从而知  $\exists x_0 \in (a,b)$ , 使得  $F(x_0) = 0$ .

由罗尔定理知  $\xi_1 \in (a, x_0), \xi_2 \in (x_0, b)$ ,使得  $F'(\xi_1) = F'(\xi_2) = 0$ ,即  $f(\xi_1) = f(\xi_2) = 0$ . 证法二: (用反证法)证明方法与例 14 相同,略.

注:,本题可推广: 若  $\int_a^b x^k f(x) dx = 0$  ( $k = 0,1,\dots,n$ ),则 f(x) 在 (a,b) 内至少存在 n+1 个不同的零点.

26. 设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上二阶连续可导,证明:存在  $\xi \in (a,b)$ ,使得

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx - (b-a)f(\frac{a+b}{2}) = \frac{f''(\xi)(b-a)^{3}}{24}$$

方法一(利用例11的(2)及积分中值定理)

$$\pm \int_a^b f(x)dx = (b-a)f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{1}{2}\int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f''(x)(x-a)^2 dx + \frac{1}{2}\int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b f''(x)(x-b)^2 dx,$$

由积分中值定理  $\exists \xi_1 \in (a, \frac{a+b}{2}), \xi_2 \in (\frac{a+b}{2}, b)$ ,使得

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

$$= (b-a)f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)}{2} \cdot \frac{(b-a)^3}{24},$$

又 
$$\xi \in (a,b)$$
 ,使得  $f''(\xi) = \frac{f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)}{2}$  ,从而得结论.

方法二: 令  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$ ,在  $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$  处分别展开 F(a),F(b) 的值.(实际上就是第二章第三节的例 6.略.)

27. 
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = [xf(x)]|_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} xf'(x)dx = bf(b) - af(a) - \frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{b} f'(x)dx^{2}$$
$$= bf(b) - af(a) - \frac{1}{2} [x^{2}f'(x)]|_{a}^{b} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{b} f''(x)x^{2}dx$$
$$= bf(b) - af(a) - \frac{1}{2} [b^{2}f'(b) - a^{2}f'(a)] + \frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{b} x^{2}f''(x)dx.$$

由积分中值定理知存在 $\xi \in (a,b)$ , 使得

$$\int_{a}^{b} x^{2} f''(x) dx = f''(\xi) \int_{a}^{b} x^{2} dx = \frac{f''(\xi)(b^{3} - a^{3})}{3},$$

于是得结论.

28. 本题是第二章第二节的例 8, 第二章第二节的例 8 中的题设为"f(x) 在[a,b]上三阶可导(可用达布定理)",本题的题设为"f(x) 在[a,b]上三阶连续可导(保证 f''(x) 可积)",就是说本题的条件更强.这一更强的条件就使得可用定积分的方法证明:利用例 11 的(1):

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

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

由积分中值定理知 $\exists \xi \in (a,b)$ 使得

$$\int_{a}^{b} f'''(x)(x-a)(x-b)dx = f'''(\xi) \int_{a}^{b} (x-a)(x-b)dx = -\frac{f'''(\xi)}{6} (b-a)^{3},$$
于是可得结论。

29. (1) 对  $\forall x > \pi$ , ∃正整数 k, 使得  $x \in [k\pi, (k+1)\pi)$ ,从而

$$\frac{1}{(k+1)\pi} \int_0^{k\pi} |\sin x| \, dx \le \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x |\sin x| \, dx \le \frac{1}{k\pi} \int_0^{(k+1)\pi} |\sin x| \, dx \,,$$

$$\overline{m} \frac{1}{(k+1)\pi} \int_0^{k\pi} |\sin x| \, dx = \frac{k}{(k+1)\pi} \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x| \, dx = \frac{2k}{(k+1)\pi} \to \frac{2}{\pi} \,,$$

$$\frac{1}{k\pi} \int_0^{(k+1)\pi} |\sin x| \, dx = \frac{2(k+1)}{k\pi} \to \frac{2}{\pi} \,,$$

$$\frac{1}{k\pi} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x |\sin x| \, dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \,.$$

$$(2) \quad n \int_0^1 x^n f(x) dx = n \int_0^{1-\delta} x^n f(x) dx + n \int_0^1 x^n f(x) dx \,,$$

设| 
$$f(x)$$
|在[0,1]上的最大值为 $M$ ,则 $n$ | $\int_0^{1-\delta} x^n f(x) dx \le nM \cdot \frac{(1-\delta)^{n+1}}{n+1} \to 0$ ,

$$n \int_{1-\delta}^{1} x^{n} f(x) dx = f(\xi) \cdot \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot (1 - (1-\delta)^{n+1}) \to f(1),$$

故 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n \int_0^1 x^n f(x) dx = 1$$
.

$$(3)$$
  $\int_0^1 x^n f(x) dx$ 

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

可见k=2

(4) 
$$\int_{n^2}^{n^2+n} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x}}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = e^{-\frac{1}{\xi}} \int_{n^2}^{n^2+n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2e^{-\frac{1}{\xi}} (\sqrt{n^2+n}-n) = \frac{2ne^{-\frac{1}{\xi}}}{\sqrt{n^2+n}+n} \to 1,$$

(5) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{nf(x)}{1+n^2x^2} dx = \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} \frac{nf(x)}{1+n^2x^2} dx + \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}^1 \frac{nf(x)}{1+n^2x^2} dx,$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} \frac{nf(x)}{1 + n^2 x^2} dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} f(\xi) \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} \frac{n}{1 + n^2 x^2} dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} f(\xi) \arctan \sqrt{n} = \frac{\pi}{2} f(0) ,$$

$$\left| \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}}^{1} \frac{nf(x)}{1+n^2 x^2} dx \right| \le M(\arctan n - \arctan \sqrt{n}) \to 0, \\ \sharp \oplus M = \max |f(x)|,$$

所以 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{nf(x)}{1+n^2x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} f(0)$$
.

30. (本题为例 16 的特例) 由例 16,

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1+x) |\sin nx| \, dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1+x) dx \cdot \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x| \, dx = \frac{2(1+\pi)\ln(1+\pi) - 2\pi}{\pi} \, .$$

31.  $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0(\delta < b - a)$ ,使得当 $x \in [b - \delta, b]$ 时,  $f(x) > f(b) - \varepsilon$ ,从而

$$\left(\frac{\delta}{b-a}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}(f(b)-\varepsilon) \leq \left[\frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b f^n(x)dx\right]^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq f(b),$$

注意到 
$$\left(\frac{\delta}{b-a}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \to 1 (n \to \infty)$$
,及 $\epsilon$ 的任意性,得

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f^n(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} = f(b)$$
.(这个结果是例 15 的特例)

记  $y_n = f(x_n)$  ,则  $\lim_{n \to \infty} y_n = f(b)$  ,记  $f^{-1}(x)$  为 f(x) 的反函数,则  $f^{-1}(x)$  连续,从而

$$x_n = f^{-1}(y_n) \to f^{-1}(f(b) = b, n \to \infty.$$

32. (1)由1.2节习题1之(5), $\lim_{n\to\infty} A_n = \ln 2$ 。

(2) 注意到 
$$\ln 2 - A_n = \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\frac{i}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$
, 其中  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$ ,

由例 17 的结果知

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n(\ln 2 - A_n) = -\frac{1}{2} [f(1) - f(0)] = \frac{1}{4}$$

33.(1) 
$$B_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{a+\frac{i}{n}(b-a)}^{a+\frac{i}{n}(b-a)} [f(x) - f(a + \frac{2i-1}{2n}(b-a))] dx$$

$$=\sum_{i=1}^{n}\int_{a+\frac{i-(b-a)}{n}(b-a)}^{a+\frac{i}{n}(b-a)} \left[f'(\frac{2i-1}{2n}(b-a))(x-(a+\frac{2i-1}{2n}(b-a))+\frac{1}{2}f''(\xi_{i})(x-(a+\frac{2i-1}{2n}(b-a))^{2}\right]dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\int_{\substack{a+\frac{i}{n}(b-a)\\a+\frac{i-1}{n}(b-a)}}^{a+\frac{i}{n}(b-a)} [f''(\xi_i)(x-(a+\frac{2i-1}{2n}(b-a))^2]dx.$$

记 
$$M_i = \max_{x \in I_i} f''(x)$$
 ,  $m_i = \min_{x \in I_i} f''(x)$  , 其中区间  $I_i = [a + \frac{i-1}{n}(b-a), a + \frac{i}{n}(b-a)]$  ,

则有 
$$\frac{(b-a)^2}{24n^2}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{b-a}{n}m_i \leq B_n \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{24n^2}\sum_{i=1}^n\frac{b-a}{n}M_i$$
,

$$\frac{(b-a)^2}{24} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b-a}{n} m_i \le n^2 B_n \le \frac{(b-a)^2}{24} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{b-a}{n} M_i,$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{b-a}{n} m_{i} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{b-a}{n} M_{i} = \int_{a}^{b} f''(x) dx = f'(b) - f'(a)$$

所以 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n^2 B_n = \frac{(b-a)^2}{24} [f'(b) - f'(a)].$$

(2) (是(1)的特例, 其中
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$$
).

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n^2(\ln 2 - A_n) = \frac{1}{24}(f'(1) - f'(0)) = \frac{1}{32}$$

34. 
$$\Leftrightarrow F(x) = e^{1-x^2} f(x)$$
,  $\bigcup F(1) = f(1)$ ,

由积分中值定理知 $\exists x_0 \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$ , 使得 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{1-x^2} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{1-x_0^2} f(x_0)$ , 结合题设得

$$F(x_0) = F(1) ,$$

对F(x)使罗尔定理便可得结论。

35. 由题设知

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

记
$$M = \max_{x \in [0,1]} |f(x)|$$
,则

$$\left| \int_0^1 (x - \frac{1}{2})^n f(x) dx \right| \le M \int_0^1 \left| (x - \frac{1}{2})^n \right| dx = \frac{M}{2^n (n+1)},$$

所以
$$\frac{M}{2^n(n+1)} \ge 1$$
, 即 $\max_{x \in [0,1]} |f(x)| \ge 2^n(n+1)$ 。

第7届初赛题的答案

(1) 
$$1 = |\int_0^1 (x - \frac{1}{2}) f(x) dx| \le \int_0^1 |x - \frac{1}{2}| \cdot |f(x)| dx \le M \int_0^1 |x - \frac{1}{2}| dx = \frac{M}{4}$$
, Fight  $M \ge 4$ ,

若M=4,则

$$\int_0^1 |x - \frac{1}{2}| \cdot |f(x)| dx = 1,$$

从而

$$\int_0^1 |x - \frac{1}{2}| \cdot (4 - |f(x)|) dx = 0$$

由  $4-|f(x)| \ge 0$  ,及 f(x) 连续,得 |f(x)| = 4 ,再由 f(x) 连续有 f(x) = 4 ,或 f(x) = -4 ,这与 题设  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0$  矛盾。因此所以 M > 4 ,所以存在  $x_0 \in [0,1]$  使得  $|f(x_0)| > 4$  。

(2) 由题设  $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = 0$  知存在  $\xi \in [0,1]$  使得  $f(\xi) = 0$ ,由连续函数的介值性质,存在  $x_1 \in [0,1]$  使得  $|f(x_1)| = 4$ 。

注: 若 f(x) 连续,则|f(x)|连续。

36. 由题设知 存在 $c \in [-a,a]$ ,满足f(c) = 0,从而 $|f(x)| \le M |x-c|$ , $\forall x \in [-1,1]$ 。 所以

$$\left| \int_{-1}^{1} f(x)dx \right| = \left| \int_{-1}^{-a} f(x)dx + \int_{a}^{1} f(x)dx \right| \le \left| \int_{-1}^{-a} f(x)dx \right| + \left| \int_{a}^{1} f(x)dx \right|$$

$$\le \int_{-1}^{-a} M(c-x)dx + \int_{a}^{1} M(x-c)dx = M(1-a^{2})$$

37. (1) 易见
$$F(a) = F(b) = 0, F'(x) = f(x)$$
, 记 $A = \max_{x \in [a,b]} |f(x)|$ ,

(i) 若A=0, 结论成立;

(ii) 若 A>0,则必存在  $x_0\in(a,b)$ ,使得  $|F(x_0)|=A$ ,那么  $x_0$  是 F(x) 的极值点,从而  $F'(x_0)=f(x_0)=0$ ,因此  $|f(x)|=|f(x)-f(x_0)|=|f'(\xi)|x-x_0|\leq M\,|x-x_0|\,(x\in[a,b])$ ,

若 
$$x_0 \in [a, \frac{a+b}{2}]$$
,那么有

$$A = |F(x_0)| = \int_a^{x_0} f(x) dx \le \int_a^{x_0} |f(x)| dx \le \int_a^{x_0} M(x_0 - x) dx = \frac{M(x_0 - a)^2}{2},$$

$$\leq \frac{M(\frac{a+b}{2}-a)^2}{2} = \frac{M(b-a)^2}{8}.$$

若
$$x_0 \in [\frac{a+b}{2},b]$$
,那么有

$$A = |F(x_0)| = \int_a^{x_0} f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(x)dx - \int_a^{x_0} f(x)dx \le \int_{x_0}^b |f(x)| dx \le \int_{x_0}^b M(x - x_0)dx$$

$$= \frac{M(b-x_0)^2}{2} \le \frac{M(b-\frac{a+b}{2})^2}{2} = \frac{M(b-a)^2}{8}.$$

(2) 易见
$$F(a) = F(b) = 0, F'(x) = f(x)$$
,

由题设知

$$|f(x)| = |f(x) - f(a)| = |f'(\xi)| x - a \le M |(x - a)| (x \in [a, b]),$$

$$|f(x)| = |f(x) - f(b)| = |f'(\xi)| |x - b| \le M(b - x) (x \in [a, b]),$$

记
$$A = \max_{x \in [a,b]} |f(x)|$$
,

- (i) 若A=0, 结论成立;
- (ii) 若 A>0 , 则必存在  $x_0\in(a,b)$  , 使得  $|F(x_0)|=A$  , 那么  $x_0$  是 F(x) 的极值点,从而

$$F'(x_0) = f(x_0) = 0 , \; \; |\exists x \mid f(x) = |f(x) - f(x_0)| = |f'(\xi)| \; |x - x_0| \leq M \; |x - x_0| \; |x \in [a,b]),$$

若
$$x_0 \in [a, \frac{a+b}{2}]$$
,那么有

$$A = |F(x_0)| = |\int_a^{x_0} f(x)dx| \le \int_a^{\frac{a+x_0}{2}} |f(x)| dx + \int_{\frac{a+x_0}{2}}^{x_0} |f(x)| dx$$

$$\leq \int_{a}^{\frac{a+x_0}{2}} M(x-a)dx + \int_{\frac{a+x_0}{2}}^{x_0} M(x_0-x)dx$$

$$= \frac{M(x_0 - a)^2}{A} \le \frac{M(\frac{a + b}{2} - a)^2}{A} = \frac{M(b - a)^2}{16}.$$

若 
$$x_0 \in [\frac{a+b}{2},b]$$
,那么有

$$A = |F(x_0)| = \left| \int_{x_0}^b f(x) dx \right| \le \int_{x_0}^{\frac{b+x_0}{2}} |f(x)| dx + \int_{\frac{x_0+b}{2}}^b |f(x)| dx \le \frac{M(b-a)^2}{16} \, .$$

38. 记 
$$\mu = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$
,取  $g(x) = f(x) - \mu$ ,则  $\int_a^b g(x) dx = 0$ ,从而

$$\int_{a}^{b} \mu g(x) dx = 0, \qquad (1)$$

由题设有

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x)dx = 0, \qquad (2)$$

(2)-(1)得

 $\int_{a}^{b} g(x)(f(x) - \mu)dx = 0, \text{即} \int_{a}^{b} g^{2}(x)dx = 0, \text{ 又由 } g(x) \text{ 的连续性和 } g(x) \equiv 0, \forall x \in [a,b],$  所以

$$f(x) \equiv \mu, \forall x \in [a,b].$$

39.由柯西不等式,

小值为 $\frac{4}{\pi}$ .

40. 记 
$$P(x) = a_n x^n + a_{n-1} x^{n-1} \cdots + a_1 x + a_0$$
,由题设可得

$$\int_0^1 P^2(x)dx = \int_0^1 (a_n x^n + \dots + a_1 x + a_0) P(x)dx = a_0 \int_0^1 P(x)dx,$$

(于是问题化为证明  $a_0 = (n+1)^2 \int_0^1 P(x) dx$ )

$$0 = \int_0^1 x^k P(x) dx = \int_0^1 (a_n x^{k+n} + \dots + a_1 x^{k+1} + a_0 x^k) dx = \frac{a_0}{k+1} + \frac{a_1}{k+2} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{k+n+1}$$

$$i \exists \frac{a_0}{x+1} + \frac{a_1}{x+2} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{x+n+1} = \frac{Q(x)}{(x+1)(x+2)\cdots(x+n+1)},$$
 (1)

则 Q(x) 为多项式,且至多为n 次的多项式.由题设知 $1,2,\dots,n$ 为 Q(x) 的零点,故

$$O(x) = a(1-x)(2-x)\cdots(n-x).$$

对(1)两边乘 x+1,然后令 x=-1,可得  $a_0=(n+1)a$ ,从而

$$Q(x) = \frac{a_0}{n+1} (1-x)(2-x) \cdots (n-x),$$

故

$$\int_0^1 P(x)dx = \frac{a_0}{1} + \frac{a_1}{2} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{n+1} = \frac{Q(0)}{(n+1)!} = \frac{a_0}{(n+1)^2},$$

所以  $a_0 = (n+1)^2 \int_0^1 P(x) dx$ ,由此可得结论.