积分第一中值定理

若f(x)在[a, b]上连续,g(x)在[a, b]上可积且g(x)在[a, b]上不变号,则存在 $\xi \in [a, b]$,使得 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x)dx$

作用:将f(x)从被积函数中分离出来

$$f(B) = f(A) + \int_{A}^{B} f'(x) dx$$
 $f(B) - f(A) = \int_{A}^{B} f'(x) dx$

1.产生出了积分符号

2.产生出了f'(x),与f'(x)产生了联系

设
$$f(x)$$
在[a, b]上具有连续的导数,证明: $\left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| + \int_a^b \left| f'(x) \right| dx \ge \max_{x \in [a, b]} \left| f(x) \right|$

由积分中值定理
$$\exists \xi \in [a, b]$$
,使得 $f(\xi) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

设
$$|f(c)| = \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f(x)|, c \in [a, b]$$

$$\left| f(\xi) \right| + \int_a^b \left| f'(x) \right| dx \ge \left| f(c) \right| \qquad \Leftrightarrow \int_a^b \left| f'(x) \right| dx \ge \left| f(c) \right| - \left| f(\xi) \right| \qquad f$$

$$f(B)-f(A) = \int_A^B f'(x) dx$$

$$|f(c)| - |f(\xi)| \le |f(c) - f(\xi)| = \left| \int_{\xi}^{c} f'(x) dx \right| = \left| \int_{m}^{M} f'(x) dx \right| \le \int_{m}^{M} |f'(x)| dx \le \int_{a}^{b} |f'(x)| dx$$

其中 $M = \max\{\xi, c\}, m = \min\{\xi, c\}$

设
$$f(x)$$
 在[0,1]上连续可导,证明: $\int_0^1 |f(x)| dx \le \max\{\int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx, \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx\}$

- i.若f(x)在[0,1]上无零点,则f(x)在[0,1]上恒 ≥ 0 或恒 $\leq 0 \Rightarrow \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx = \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right|$
- ii.若f(x)在[0,1]上有零点,设f(c)=0, c∈[0,1]

$$|f(x)| = |f(c) + \int_{c}^{x} f'(x) dx| = |\int_{m}^{M} f'(x) dx| \le \int_{m}^{M} |f'(x)| dx \le \int_{0}^{1} |f'(x)| dx$$

其中 $M = \max\{x, c\}, m = \min\{x, c\}$

$$\int_{0}^{1} |f(x)| dx \le \int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{0}^{1} |f'(x)| dx \right) dx = \int_{0}^{1} |f'(x)| dx$$

$$f(B) = f(A) + \int_A^B f'(x) dx$$

设
$$f(x) \in C[a, b]$$
,且单调递增,证明:
$$\int_a^b x f(x) dx \ge \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{a}^{b} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) f(x) dx \ge 0$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x)dx = f(\xi) \int_{a}^{b} g(x)dx$$
$$g(x)在[a, b] 上不变号$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{a}^{\frac{a+b}{2}} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) f(x) dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^{b} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) f(x) dx \ge 0$$

$$\int_{a}^{\frac{a+b}{2}} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) f(x) dx = f(\xi_1) \int_{a}^{\frac{a+b}{2}} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) dx = -f(\xi_1) \frac{\left(b-a\right)^2}{8} \qquad a \le \xi_1 \le \frac{a+b}{2}$$

$$\int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^{b} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) f(x) dx = f(\xi_2) \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^{b} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) dx = f(\xi_2) \frac{(b-a)^2}{8} \qquad \frac{a+b}{2} \le \xi_2 \le b$$

$$\xi_2 \ge \xi_1 \Rightarrow f(\xi_2) \ge f(\xi_1)$$

设
$$f(x) \in C[a, b]$$
,且单调递增,证明:
$$\int_a^b x f(x) dx \ge \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{a}^{b} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) f(x) dx \ge 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_{a}^{\frac{a+b}{2}} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) f(x) dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^{b} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2} \right) f(x) dx \ge 0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow$$
 x = a + b - t

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

$$f(x)-f(a+b-x) \le 0 \Leftarrow x \le a+b-x$$

积分第二中值定理

1.若g(x)、f(x)在[a, b]上可积,且f(x)在[a, b]上单调,则存在 ξ ∈[a, b],使得

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

2. 若g(x)、f(x)在[a, b]上可积,f(x)在[a, b]上单调递减且非负,则存在ξ∈[a, b],使得

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(a)\int_a^\xi g(x)dx$$

3. 若g(x)、f(x)在[a, b]上可积,f(x)在[a, b]上单调递增且非负,则存在 ξ ∈[a, b],使得

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(b)\int_{\xi}^b g(x)dx$$

$$0 < a < b$$
, 证明: $\left| \int_a^b \sin\left(nt - \frac{1}{t}\right) dt \right| < \frac{2}{n}$

设y=nt-
$$\frac{1}{t}$$
 设t=g(y)是其反函数 记y_b=nb- $\frac{1}{b}$, y_a=na- $\frac{1}{a}$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \sin\left(nt - \frac{1}{t}\right) dt = \int_{y_{a}}^{y_{b}} \sin yg'(y) dy = g'(y)|_{y=y_{b}} \int_{\xi}^{y_{b}} \sin y dy$$

$$\left| \int_{a}^{b} \sin \left(\operatorname{nt} - \frac{1}{t} \right) dt \right| = \left| g'(y) \right|_{y=y_{b}} \int_{\xi}^{y_{b}} \sin y dy \left| = g'(y) \right|_{y=y_{b}} \cdot \left| \int_{\xi}^{y_{b}} \sin y dy \right|$$

$$0 < g'(y)|_{y=y_b} < \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\left| \int_{\xi}^{y_b} \sin y \, dy \right| = \left| \cos \xi - \cos y_b \right| \le \left| \cos \xi \right| + \left| \cos y_b \right| \le 2$$

$$g'(y) = \frac{dt}{dy} = \left(\frac{dy}{dt}\right)^{-1} = \left(n + \frac{1}{t^2}\right)^{-1}$$

$$g''(y) = \frac{d\frac{dt}{dy}}{dy} = \frac{d\frac{dt}{dy}}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dy} = \frac{d\left(n + \frac{1}{t^2}\right)^{-1}}{dt} \cdot \left(n + \frac{1}{t^2}\right)^{-1} = \frac{2}{t^3} \left(n + \frac{1}{t^2}\right)^{-2} \cdot \left(n + \frac{1}{t^2}\right)^{-1}$$

设
$$x > 0$$
, $c > 0$, 证明: $\left| \int_{x}^{x+c} \sin t^2 dt \right| \le \frac{1}{x}$

$$\diamondsuit t^2 = y \Longrightarrow t = \sqrt{y}$$

$$\int_{x}^{x+c} \sin t^{2} dt = \int_{x^{2}}^{(x+c)^{2}} \sin y \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} dy = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{y}} \bigg|_{y=x^{2}} \int_{x^{2}}^{\xi} \sin y dy = \frac{1}{2x} \int_{x^{2}}^{\xi} \sin y dy \qquad x^{2} \le \xi \le (x+c)^{2}$$

$$\left| \int_{x}^{x+c} \sin t^{2} dt \right| = \frac{1}{2x} \left| \int_{x^{2}}^{\xi} \sin y dy \right| = \frac{1}{2x} \left| \cos x^{2} - \cos \xi \right| \le \frac{1}{2x} \left(\left| \cos x^{2} \right| + \left| \cos \xi \right| \right) \le \frac{1}{x}$$

设f(x)在[0,2 π]上具有一阶连续导数,且f'(x)≥0

求证:对任意的自然数n,有
$$\left|\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx\right| \le \frac{2}{n} [f(2\pi) - f(0)]$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \int_0^{2\pi} [f(x) - f(0)] \sin nx dx + \int_0^{2\pi} f(0) \sin nx dx$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(0) \sin nx dx = f(0) \int_0^{2\pi} \sin nx dx = f(0) \left[\frac{-\cos nx}{n} \right]_0^{2\pi} = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \int_{0}^{2\pi} [f(x) - f(0)] \sin nx dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = [f(x) - f(0)]|_{x=2\pi} \cdot \int_{\xi}^{2\pi} \sin nx dx = [f(2\pi) - f(0)] \cdot \int_{\xi}^{2\pi} \sin nx dx \qquad 0 \le \xi \le 2\pi$$

$$\left| \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \right| = [f(2\pi) - f(0)] \cdot \left| \int_{\xi}^{2\pi} \sin nx dx \right|$$

$$\left| \int_{\xi}^{2\pi} \sin nx \, dx \right| = \left| \frac{\cos \xi n - \cos 2\pi n}{n} \right| \le \frac{\left| \cos \xi n \right| + \left| \cos 2\pi n \right|}{n} \le \frac{2}{n}$$

第八讲: 积分与不等式 > 利用分部积分法

设f(x)在[0,2π]上具有一阶连续导数,且f'(x)≥0

求证:对任意的自然数n,有
$$\left|\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx\right| \le \frac{2}{n} [f(2\pi) - f(0)]$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) d\cos nx = -\frac{1}{n} \left[f(x) \cos nx \Big|_{0}^{2\pi} - \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos nx \cdot f'(x) dx \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{n} \left[f(2\pi) - f(0) - \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos nx \cdot f'(x) dx \right]$$

$$\begin{split} & \left| \int_{0}^{2\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx \right| = \frac{1}{n} \left| f(2\pi) - f(0) - \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos nx \cdot f'(x) dx \right| \\ & \leq \frac{1}{n} \left| f(2\pi) - f(0) \right| + \frac{1}{n} \left| \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos nx \cdot f'(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{n} \left[f(2\pi) - f(0) \right] + \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \left| \cos nx \cdot f'(x) \right| dx \\ & \leq \frac{1}{n} \left[f(2\pi) - f(0) \right] + \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{2\pi} f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{n} \left[f(2\pi) - f(0) \right] + \frac{1}{n} \left[f(2\pi) - f(0) \right] \end{split}$$

第八讲: 积分与不等式 > 利用分部积分法

设
$$x > 0$$
, $c > 0$, 证明: $\left| \int_{x}^{x+c} \sin t^2 dt \right| \le \frac{1}{x}$

$$\diamondsuit t^2 = y \Longrightarrow t = y^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\int_{x}^{x+c} \sin t^{2} dt = \int_{x^{2}}^{(x+c)^{2}} \frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} \sin y dy = -\int_{x^{2}}^{(x+c)^{2}} \frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} d\cos y = -\left| \frac{1}{2} y^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \cos y \right|_{x^{2}}^{(x+c)^{2}} - \int_{x^{2}}^{(x+c)^{2}} -\frac{1}{4} y^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cos y dy$$

$$= \frac{\cos^2 x}{2x} - \frac{\cos(x+c)^2}{2(x+c)} - \frac{1}{4} \int_{x^2}^{(x+c)^2} y^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cos y dy$$

$$\left| \int_{x}^{x+c} \sin t^{2} dt \right| \leq \left| \frac{\cos x^{2}}{2x} \right| + \left| \frac{\cos (x+c)^{2}}{2(x+c)} \right| + \left| \frac{1}{4} \int_{x^{2}}^{(x+c)^{2}} y^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cos y dy \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{2(x+c)} + \frac{1}{4} \int_{x^2}^{(x+c)^2} \left| y^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cos y \right| dy \leq \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{2(x+c)} + \frac{1}{4} \int_{x^2}^{(x+c)^2} y^{-\frac{3}{2}} dy = \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{2(x+c)} + \frac{1}{4} \left[-2y^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right]_{x^2}^{(x+c)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2x} + \frac{1}{2(x+c)} + \frac{1}{2x} - \frac{1}{2(x+c)} = \frac{1}{x}$$

第八讲: 积分与不等式 > 构造辅助函数利用函数单调性

设
$$f(x) \in C[a, b]$$
,且单调递增,证明:
$$\int_a^b x f(x) dx \ge \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} x f(x) dx \ge \frac{a+b}{2} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \iff \int_{a}^{b} x f(x) dx - \frac{a+b}{2} \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \ge 0$$

构造函数
$$G(t) = \int_a^t x f(x) dx - \frac{a+t}{2} \int_a^t f(x) dx$$
 $t \in [a, b]$

$$G'(t) = tf(t) - \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{t} f(x) dx + \frac{a+t}{2} f(t)\right) = \frac{t-a}{2} f(t) - \frac{1}{2} \int_{a}^{t} f(x) dx \ge 0$$

$$f(x) \le f(t)$$
 $x \in [a, t] \Rightarrow \int_a^t f(x) dx \le \int_a^t f(t) dx = (t-a)f(t)$

$$G(b) \ge G(a) = 0$$

第八讲: 积分与不等式 > 构造辅助函数利用函数单调性

设f(x)在[0,1]是非负、单调递减的连续函数,且0<a<b<1

证明:
$$\int_0^a f(x) dx \ge \frac{a}{b} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx \ge \frac{a}{b} \int_a^b f(x) dx \Leftrightarrow \int_0^a f(x) dx - \frac{a}{b} \int_a^b f(x) dx \ge 0$$

构造函数
$$G(t) = \int_0^a f(x) dx - \frac{a}{t} \int_a^t f(x) dx$$
 $t \in [a, b]$

$$G'(t) = \frac{a}{t^2} \left(\int_a^t f(x) dx - tf(t) \right)$$

第八讲: 积分与不等式 > 构造辅助函数利用函数单调性

设f(x)在[0,1]是非负、单调递减的连续函数,且0<a<b<1

证明:
$$\int_0^a f(x) dx \ge \frac{a}{b} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx \ge \frac{a}{b} \int_a^b f(x) dx \Leftrightarrow b \int_0^a f(x) dx \ge a \int_a^b f(x) dx \Leftrightarrow b \int_0^a f(x) dx - a \int_a^b f(x) dx \ge 0$$

构造函数
$$G(t) = t \int_0^a f(x) dx - a \int_a^t f(x) dx$$
 $t \in [a, b]$

$$G'(t) = \int_0^a f(x) dx - af(t) \ge af(a) - af(t) \ge 0$$

$$G(b) \ge G(a) = a \int_0^a f(x) dx \ge 0$$

有时候不要急于构造辅助函数 必要时我们可以对不等式做一些等价处理 然后再构造辅助函数

如果积分区域D关于x=y这条直线对称

则
$$\iint_{D} f(x, y) dxdy = \iint_{D} f(y, x) dxdy$$

设
$$f(x) \in C[a, b]$$
, $f(x) \ge 0$, $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 1$, $k \in R$, 证明: $\left(\int_a^b f(x) \cos kx dx\right)^2 + \left(\int_a^b f(x) \sin kx dx\right)^2 \le 1$

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x) \cos kx dx\right)^2 = \left(\int_a^b f(x) \cos kx dx\right) \left(\int_a^b f(y) \cos ky dy\right) = \iint_D f(x) f(y) \cos kx \cos ky dx dy \quad D = \{(x, y) | a \le x, y \le b\}$$

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x) \sin kx dx\right)^2 = \left(\int_a^b f(x) \sin kx dx\right) \left(\int_a^b f(x) \sin ky dy\right) = \iint_D f(x) f(y) \sin kx \sin ky dx dy$$

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x) \cos kx dx\right)^2 + \left(\int_a^b f(x) \sin kx dx\right)^2 = \iint_D f(x) f(y) \cos kx \cos ky dx dy + \iint_D f(x) f(y) \sin kx \sin ky dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D f(x) f(y) \left(\cos kx \cos ky + \sin kx \sin ky\right) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D f(x) f(y) \cos kx \cos ky + \sin kx \sin ky$$

$$\le \iint_D f(x) f(y) dx dy = \left(\int_a^b f(x) dx\right) \left(\int_a^b f(y) dy\right) = 1$$

设函数 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$,不恒为零,满足 $0 \le f(x) \le M$

证明:
$$\left(\int_a^b f(x) \cos x dx \right)^2 + \left(\int_a^b f(x) \sin x dx \right)^2 + \frac{M^2 (b-a)^4}{12} \ge \left(\int_a^b f(x) dx \right)^2$$

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x) dx \right)^2 = \iint_D f(x) f(y) dx dy \quad D = \{(x, y) \big| a \le x, y \le b \}$$

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x) \sin x dx \right)^2 = \iint_D f(x) f(y) \sin x \sin y dx dy \quad \left(\int_a^b f(x) \cos x dx \right)^2 = \iint_D f(x) f(y) \cos x \cos y dx dy$$

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x) dx \right)^2 - \left(\int_a^b f(x) \cos x dx \right)^2 - \left(\int_a^b f(x) \sin x dx \right)^2 = \iint_D f(x) f(y) (1 - \cos x \cos y - \sin x \sin y) dx dy$$

$$= \iint_D f(x) f(y) [1 - \cos(x - y)] dx dy$$

$$\left|\sin t\right| \le \left|t\right| \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\le \iint_{\mathbb{D}} M^2 \frac{\left(x-y\right)^2}{2} dx dy = \frac{M^2 \left(b-a\right)^4}{12}$$

$$1-\cos(x-y) = 2\sin^2\frac{x-y}{2} \le 2\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{(x-y)^2}{2}$$

$$\begin{split} &f(x),\ g(x)\, \text{往}[a,\ b] \text{上连续},\ \exists \, f(x)\, \text{往}[a,\ b] \text{上单调递增},\ g(x)\, \text{往}[a,\ b] \text{上单调递减} \quad \text{积分变量的地位一样} \\ &\text{证明:} (b-a) \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \leq \left(\int_a^b f(x) dx \right) \left(\int_a^b g(x) dx \right) \quad D = \{(x,\ y) \big| a \leq x,\ y \leq b\} \\ &\mathcal{H}(x) = x \text{ 对称} \end{split}$$

$$&\left(\int_a^b f(x) dx \right) \left(\int_a^b g(x) dx \right) = \left(\int_a^b f(x) dx \right) \left(\int_a^b g(y) dy \right) = \iint_D f(x)g(y) dx dy = \iint_D f(y)g(x) dx dy \\ &\left(b-a \right) \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = \left(\int_a^b 1 dy \right) \left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right) = \iint_D f(x)g(x) dx dy = \iint_D f(y)g(y) dx dy \\ &\left(\int_a^b f(x) dx \right) \left(\int_a^b g(x) dx \right) - (b-a) \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\iint_D f(x)g(y) dx dy + \iint_D f(y)g(x) dx dy \right) - \frac{1}{2} \left(\iint_D f(x)g(x) dx dy + \iint_D f(y)g(y) dx dy \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D [f(x)g(y) + f(y)g(x) - f(x)g(x) - f(y)g(y)] dx dy \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D [f(x) - f(y)] [g(y) - g(x)] dx dy \geq 0 \end{split}$$

f(x)、g(x)在[a, b]上连续,且f(x)在[a, b]上单调递增,g(x)在[a, b]上单调递减

证明:
$$(b-a)\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \le \left(\int_a^b f(x)dx\right)\left(\int_a^b g(x)dx\right)$$

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x)dx\right)\left(\int_a^b g(x)dx\right) = \left(\int_a^b f(x)dx\right)\left(\int_a^b g(y)dy\right) = \iint_D f(x)g(y)dxdy = \iint_D f(y)g(x)dxdy$$

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x)dx\right)\left(\int_a^b g(x)dx\right) = \left(\int_a^b f(y)dy\right)\left(\int_a^b g(x)dx\right) = \iint_D f(y)g(x)dxdy$$

 $= \frac{1}{2} \iint [f(x)g(y) - f(y)g(x)]^2 dxdy \ge 0$

第八讲: 积分与不等式 > 利用二重积分

证明: 若g(x), f(x)在[a, b]上可积, 则(
$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx$$
) $^2 \le$ ($\int_a^b f^2(x)dx$)($\int_a^b g^2(x)dx$)
$$\left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \right)^2 = \left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \right) \left(\int_a^b f(y)g(y)dy \right) = \iint_D f(x)f(y)g(x)g(y)dxdy$$

$$\left(\int_a^b f^2(x)dx \right) \left(\int_a^b g^2(x)dx \right) = \left(\int_a^b f^2(x)dx \right) \left(\int_a^b g^2(y)dy \right) = \iint_D f^2(x)g^2(y)dxdy = \iint_D f^2(y)g^2(x)dxdy$$

$$\left(\int_a^b f^2(x)dx \right) \left(\int_a^b g^2(x)dx \right) - \left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\iint_D f^2(x)g^2(y)dxdy + \iint_D f^2(y)g^2(x)dxdy \right) - \iint_D f(x)f(y)g(x)g(y)dxdy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \iint_D f^2(x)g^2(y) + f^2(y)g^2(x) - 2f(x)f(y)g(x)g(y) dxdy$$

积分形式的柯西不等式

第八讲: 积分与不等式 > 利用泰勒中值定理

消去积分符号后展开

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \xrightarrow{b \not = b} \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx \Leftrightarrow G(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx$$

将关于旧函数f(x)的条件与结论全部换成关于新函数G(x)的条件与结论 这样积分积分符号就消去了

将G(x)泰勒展开,根据条件得到不等式

展开后积分

将 f(x) 泰勒展开, 根据条件得到不等式, 然后积分

设函数 f(x) 在 [a, b] 上不恒等于 [a, b] 上不恒等于 [a, b] 是其导数 [a, b] 是续, [a, b] 是有 [a, b

证明:存在点
$$\xi \in [a, b]$$
,使得 $f'(\xi) > \frac{1}{(b-a)^2} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$
 $F''(x) = f'(x)$

设
$$F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(x) dx$$
 x ∈ [a, b] 无形中产生积分符号

$$F(b) = F(a) + (b-a)F'(a) + \frac{(b-a)^2}{2}F''(\xi_1) \implies \int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{(b-a)^2}{2}f'(\xi_1) \implies f'(\xi_1) = \frac{2}{(b-a)^2} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$F(a) = F(b) + (a-b)F'(b) + \frac{(a-b)^2}{2}F''(\xi_2) \implies 0 = \int_a^b f(x)dx + \frac{(b-a)^2}{2}f'(\xi_2) \implies f'(\xi_2) = \frac{-2}{(b-a)^2}\int_a^b f(x)dx$$

i.若
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \neq 0$$
 $\frac{1}{(b-a)^2} \int_a^b f(x) dx < \left| \frac{2}{(b-a)^2} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| = \max\{f'(\xi_1), f'(\xi_2)\}$

ii.若
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = 0$$

假设 $f'(x) \le 0 x \in [a, b]$

又 $f'(x) \neq 0$ $x \in [a, b]$ (否则 $f(x) \equiv C$ $x \in [a, b] \Rightarrow f(x) \equiv f(a) = 0$ $x \in [a, b]$ 矛盾!)

故f(b) < f(a) 矛盾! 故 $\exists \xi \in [a, b]$, 使得 $f'(\xi) > 0$

设函数
$$f(x)$$
 在 $[0,1]$ 上有连续的导函数,且 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0$

证明:对任意的
$$x \in (0,1)$$
,有 $\left| \int_0^x f(x) dx \right| \le \frac{1}{8} \max_{x \in [0,1]} |f'(x)|$

$$F'(x) = f(x)$$
 $F''(x) = f'(x)$

设
$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(x) dx$$
 x ∈ [0,1] 无形中产生积分符号

$$F(1) = F(x) + (1-x)F'(x) + \frac{(1-x)^2}{2}F''(\xi_1) \implies 0 = F(x) + (1-x)f(x) + \frac{(1-x)^2}{2}f'(\xi_1) \qquad \cdots \cdots (1)$$

$$F(0) = F(x) - xF'(x) + \frac{x^2}{2}F''(\xi_2) \qquad \Rightarrow 0 = F(x) - xf(x) + \frac{x^2}{2}f'(\xi_2) \qquad \cdots (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow 0 = F(x) + \frac{x(1-x)^2}{2} f'(\xi_1) + \frac{x^2(1-x)}{2} f'(\xi_2)$$

$$|F(x)| \le \frac{x(1-x)^{2}}{2} |f'(\xi_{1})| + \frac{x^{2}(1-x)}{2} |f'(\xi_{2})| \le \frac{x(1-x)^{2} + x^{2}(1-x)}{2} M$$

$$= \frac{M}{2} x(1-x) \le \frac{M}{2} \frac{[(1-x) + x]^{2}}{4} = \frac{M}{8}$$

设函数
$$f(x)$$
 在[a, b]上连续,且 $f(x) > 0$, $f''(x) \le 0$,证明: $\max_{x \in [a, b]} f(x) \le \frac{2}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

$$f(c) = f(x) + (c-x)f'(x) + \frac{(c-x)^2}{2}f''(\xi) \le f(x) + (c-x)f'(x)$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(c) dx \le \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx + \int_{a}^{b} (c - x) f'(x) dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} (c-x) f'(x) dx = \int_{a}^{b} (c-x) df(x) = (c-x) f(x) \Big|_{a}^{b} - \int_{a}^{b} -f(x) dx$$
$$= (c-b) f(b) - (c-a) f(a) + \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$
$$\leq \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx$$

$$(b-a)f(c) \le 2\int_a^b f(x)dx$$

设函数f(x)在[0,1]上有一阶连续导函数,且f(0) = f(1) = 0,求证: $\left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right| \le \frac{1}{4} \max_{x \in [0,1]} |f'(x)|$

设
$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(x) dx$$
 $x \in [0,1]$ 无形中产生积分符号 $F'(x) = f(x)$ $F''(x) = f'(x)$

$$F(x) = F(0) + xF'(0) + \frac{x^2}{2}F''(\xi_1)$$
 $\Rightarrow F(x) = \frac{x^2}{2}f'(\xi_1)$

$$F(x) = F(1) + (x-1)F'(1) + \frac{(x-1)^2}{2}F''(\xi_2) \implies F(x) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \frac{(x-1)^2}{2}f'(\xi_2)$$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} f'(\xi_1) - \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} f'(\xi_2)$$

$$\left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right| \le \frac{x^2}{2} |f'(\xi_1)| + \frac{(x-1)^2}{2} |f'(\xi_2)| \le \frac{x^2 + (x-1)^2}{2} M \qquad M = \max_{x \in [0,1]} |f'(x)| \qquad \mathbb{R} x = \frac{1}{2}$$

第八讲: 积分与不等式 > 利用泰勒中值定理 > 展开后积分

设函数f(x)在[0,1]上有一阶连续导函数,且f(0) = f(1) = 0,求证: $\int_0^1 |f(x)| dx \le \frac{1}{4} \max_{x \in [0,1]} |f'(x)|$

设
$$F(x) = \int_0^x |f(x)| dx$$

($|f(x)|$)'不一定存在即 $F''(x)$ 不一定存在

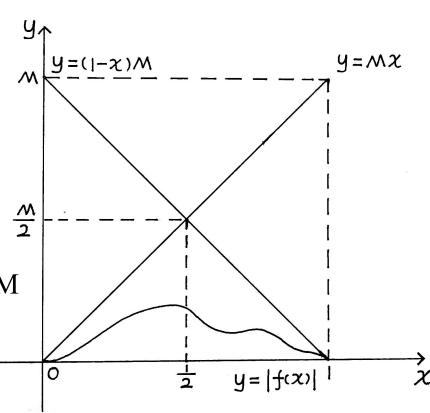
$$f(x) = f(0) + xf'(\xi_1) \qquad \Rightarrow |f(x)| = |xf'(\xi_1)| \le xM$$

$$f(x) = f(1) + (x-1)f'(\xi_2) \Rightarrow |f(x)| = |(x-1)f'(\xi_2)| \le (1-x)M$$

$$|f(x)| \le \min\{xM,(1-x)M\}$$

$$\int_0^1 |f(x)| dx \le \int_0^1 \min\{xM, (1-x)M\} dx = \frac{M}{4}$$

$$\int_0^1 |f(x)| dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} |f(x)| dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 |f(x)| dx \le \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} xM dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (1-x) M dx = \frac{M}{4}$$



第八讲: 积分与不等式 > 利用泰勒中值定理 > 展开后积分

$$f(x)$$
在[a, b]上连续, $\varphi''(x) \le 0$,证明: $\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \varphi(f(x)) dx \le \varphi\left(\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx\right)$

$$\Rightarrow x_0 = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\varphi(x) = \varphi(x_0) + (x - x_0)\varphi'(x_0) + \frac{(x - x_0)^2}{2}\varphi''(\xi) \qquad f(x) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x$$

$$\varphi(f(x)) = \varphi(x_0) + (f(x) - x_0)\varphi'(x_0) + \frac{(f(x) - x_0)^2}{2}\varphi''(\xi) \le \varphi(x_0) + (f(x) - x_0)\varphi'(x_0)$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \varphi(f(x)) dx \le \int_{a}^{b} \varphi(x_{0}) dx + \int_{a}^{b} (f(x) - x_{0}) \varphi'(x_{0}) dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \varphi(f(x)) dx \leq (b-a)\varphi(x_0)$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} (f(x) - x_{0}) \phi'(x_{0}) dx = \phi'(x_{0}) \int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx - \phi'(x_{0}) (b - a) x_{0} = 0$$

第八讲: 积分与不等式 > 利用泰勒中值定理 > 展开后积分

$$f(x)$$
在[a, b]上连续, $\varphi''(x) \le 0$,证明: $\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \varphi(f(x)) dx \le \varphi\left(\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx\right)$

积分形式的琴生不等式

证明:对于连续函数
$$f(x) > 0$$
,有 $\ln \int_0^1 f(x) dx \ge \int_0^1 \ln f(x) dx$ (第十届初赛)

$$\Re f(x) = x^n, a = 0, b = 1$$

$$\varphi''(x) \le 0$$
,证明: $\int_0^1 \varphi(x^n) dx \le \varphi\left(\frac{1}{n+1}\right)$

第八讲: 积分与不等式 > 对简单不等式积分

从条件中发现简单的不等式, 然后对其积分

第八讲: 积分与不等式 > 对简单不等式积分

设函数
$$f(x)$$
在 $\left[-\frac{1}{a}, a\right]$ 上非负可积 $(a>0)$ 且 $\int_{-\frac{1}{a}}^{a} x f(x) dx = 0$

证明:
$$\int_{-\frac{1}{a}}^{a} x^{2} f(x) dx \le \int_{-\frac{1}{a}}^{a} f(x) dx$$

$$\left(x+\frac{1}{a}\right)(a-x)f(x) \ge 0 \quad x \in \left[-\frac{1}{a}, a\right]$$

$$f(x) + \left(a - \frac{1}{a}\right) x f(x) - x^2 f(x) \ge 0$$

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

想到了非常简单想不到无从下手

第八讲: 积分与不等式 > 对简单不等式积分

设f(x)在区间[0,1]上连续,且 $1 \le f(x) \le 3$,证明: $\int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \le \frac{4}{3}$

$$(f(x)-1)\left(\frac{1}{f(x)}-\frac{1}{3}\right) \ge 0 \Rightarrow \frac{4}{3}-\frac{1}{f(x)}-\frac{1}{3}f(x) \ge 0$$

$$\frac{4}{3} - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 f(x) dx \ge 0$$

$$\frac{4}{3} \ge \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 f(x) dx \ge 2 \sqrt{\int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \cdot \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 f(x) dx}$$
 基本不等式 $a + b \ge 2 \sqrt{ab}$

$$\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 \ge \frac{4}{3} \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$$

第八讲: 积分与不等式 > 利用积分的定义

$$f(x)$$
在[a, b]上连续, $\varphi''(x) \le 0$

证明:
$$\frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b \varphi(f(x))dx \le \varphi\left(\frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b f(x)dx\right)$$

把[a, b]等分成n个小区间,记
$$x_k = a + \frac{k}{n}(b-a) k = 1, ..., n$$
,则 x_k 是第 k 个小区间的右端点

$$\int_{a}^{b} \varphi(f(x)) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \varphi(f(x_{k}))$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_{k})$$

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \phi(f(x_k)) \le \phi\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k)\right) \Rightarrow \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \phi(f(x_k)) \le \lim_{n \to \infty} \phi\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(x_k)\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \varphi(f(x)) dx \le \varphi\left(\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx\right)$$