

# 中山大学 本科生考试草稿纸<sup>2011.5-65</sup>



警告

《中山大学授予学士学位工作细则》第七条：“考试作弊者不授予学士学位。”

P.153.18 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 证明:  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = (b-a) \int_0^1 f[a+(b-a)x] dx$ .

证: 令  $a+(b-a)x = t$ , 则  $dx = \frac{dt}{b-a}$ ,  $x=0, t=a$ ;  $x=1, t=b$ .

$$\int_0^1 f[a+(b-a)x] dx = \int_a^b f(t) \cdot \frac{dt}{b-a} \Rightarrow (b-a) \int_0^1 f[a+(b-a)x] dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

P.153.19. 证明:  $\int_0^a x^3 \cdot f(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} x f(x) dx$

证: 令  $x^2 = t$ , 则  $2x dx = dt$ ,  $x=0, t=0$ ;  $x=a, t=a^2$ .

$$\int_0^a x^3 \cdot f(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a x^2 f(x^2) dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} t f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} x f(x) dx.$$

P.153.20. 证明:  $\int_0^1 x^m \cdot (1-x)^n dx = \int_0^1 x^n \cdot (1-x)^m dx$ .

证: 令  $1-x = t$ , 则  $dx = -dt$ ,  $x=0, t=1$ ;  $x=1, t=0$ .

$$\int_0^1 x^m \cdot (1-x)^n dx = \int_1^0 (1-t)^m \cdot t^n \cdot (-dt) = \int_0^1 x^n \cdot (1-x)^m dx$$

P.153.21. 利用分部积分证明: 若  $f(x)$  连续, 则  $\int_0^x [\int_0^t f(x) dx] dt = \int_0^x f(t) \cdot (x-t) dt$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \int_0^x [\int_0^t f(x) dx] dt &= [t \cdot \int_0^t f(x) dx]_0^x - \int_0^x t d(\int_0^t f(x) dx) \\ &= x \cdot \int_0^x f(x) dx - \int_0^x t f(t) dt \\ &= x \cdot \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x t f(t) dt = \int_0^x (x-t) f(t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

P.153.22. 利用换元积分证明:  $\int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx$ .

证: 令  $x = \pi - t$ , 则  $dx = -dt$ ,  $x=0, t=\pi$ ;  $x=\pi, t=0$ ;  $\sin x = \sin(\pi-t) = \sin t$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi x \cdot f(\sin x) dx &= \int_\pi^0 (\pi-t) f(\sin t) \cdot (-dt) = \int_0^\pi (\pi-t) f(\sin t) dt \\ &= \pi \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx - \int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{从而 } \int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \left[ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi f(\sin x) dx \right]$$