例7.4.7. 读
$$f(x) \in C[0,1]$$
, 则 $\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$.

证明.
$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx \xrightarrow{\pi - x = t} \int_0^0 (\pi - t) f(\sin t) (-dt)$$
$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin t) dt - \int_0^{\pi} t f(\sin t) dt \qquad \Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx.$$

注7.4.1. 此例对于有些定积分的计算有重要作用.

如:
$$I = \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$
. 直接求原函数较困难, 利用上例结论:

$$I = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}\cos x}{1 + \cos^2 x} = \frac{\cos x = t}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} \int_1^{-1} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1 + t^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \arctan t \bigg|_{-1}^{1} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

例7.4.8.
$$I = \int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} \, dx$$
. 换元积分法, 令 $x = a \sin \theta$, 则 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \cos \theta \cdot a \cos \theta \, d\theta = \cdots$.

事实上,这个积分就是 1/4 圆的面积,可以直接写出!



证明. $I = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n} x \, dx = \frac{x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t}{\int_{0}^{1} \cos^{n} t \, (-dt)} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n} x \, dx.$ 且有 $I_0 = \int_{2}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2}, \ I_1 = \int_{2}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \, dx = -\cos x \Big|_{2}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1.$ 当 $n \ge 2$ 时, $I_n = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-1} x \, d\cos x = -\sin^{n-1} x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + (n-1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n-2} x \cos^2 x \, dx$ $= (n-1) \int_{-\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\sin^{n-2} x - \sin^n x \right) dx = (n-1)(I_{n-2} - I_n), \text{ B.t. } I_n = \frac{n-1}{n} I_{n-2}, \quad n \geqslant 2.$ 从而n=2k时, $I_{2k}=\frac{2k-1}{2k}\cdot\frac{2k-3}{2k-2}\cdot\dots\cdot\frac{1}{2}\cdot I_0=\frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!!}\cdot\frac{\pi}{2} \quad (k\geqslant 1);$ $n = 2k + 1 \, \text{st}, I_{2k+1} = \frac{2k}{2k+1} \cdot \frac{2k-2}{2k-1} \cdot \dots \cdot \frac{2}{3} \cdot I_1 = \frac{(2k)!!}{(2k+1)!!} \quad (k \ge 1). \qquad \Box$

例7.4.13. 利用前一例题结论, 证明 Wallis公式
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

证明. 当 $x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 时, $\sin^{2n+1} x < \sin^{2n} x < \sin^{2n-1} x$, $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$. 从而 $I_{2n+1} \leqslant I_{2n} \leqslant I_{2n-1}$.

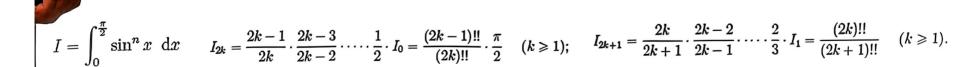
据例7.4.12,
$$\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \leqslant \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} \frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant \frac{(2n-2)!!}{(2n-1)!!}. \quad \text{所以} \left[\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1} \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant \left[\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2n}.$$

$$\label{eq:continuous}$$

$$\vec{\iota} \cdot a_n = \left[\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2n+1}, \quad b_n = \left[\frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right]^2 \cdot \frac{1}{2n}, \quad \text{则上不等式写成} \ a_n \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant b_n, \quad n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

注意到
$$0 \leqslant b_n - a_n = \left\lceil \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right\rceil^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2n} - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) = \left\lceil \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right\rceil^2 \cdot \frac{1}{(2n)(2n+1)} = \frac{a_n}{2n} \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2n}$$

所以
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}(b_n-a_n)=0$$
,从而 $\lim_{n\to\infty}a_n=\lim_{n\to\infty}b_n=\frac{\pi}{2}$,



§7.4.2.3 补充说明

现在是时候对诸如例7.2.3中的函数 $f(x)=\left\{\begin{array}{ll} \sin\frac{1}{x},&x\neq0,\\ 0,&x=0 \end{array}\right.$ 以及 $\int_0^1\sin\frac{1}{x}\mathrm{d}x$ 的相关记号做一些说明了. 即到底是应该写成 $\int_0^1f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x$ 还是应该写成 $\int_0^1\sin\frac{1}{x}\,\mathrm{d}x$.

- (1) 设f(x)在(a,b]上有定义,如果在作延拓 $\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in (a,b], \\ 0, & x = a \end{cases}$ 之后 $\tilde{f}(x) \in R[a,b]$,则为了简化记号,把 $\int_a^b \tilde{f}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 直接写成 $\int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$.
- (2) 设f(x)在[a,b)上有定义,如果在作延拓 $\tilde{f}(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \in [a,b), \\ 0, & x = a \end{cases}$ 之后 $\tilde{f}(x) \in R[a,b]$, 则为了简化记号,把 $\int_a^b \tilde{f}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$ 直接写成 $\int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$.
- (3) 设f(x)在(a,b)上有定义,如果在作延拓 $\tilde{f}(x)=\left\{ egin{array}{ll} f(x), & x\in(a,b), \\ 0, & x=a,b, \end{array} \right.$ 之后 $\tilde{f}(x)\in R[a,b],$ 则为了简化记号,把 $\int_a^b \tilde{f}(x)\,\mathrm{d}x$ 直接写成 $\int_a^b f(x)\,\mathrm{d}x.$

但是, 通常不说 $f(x) \in R[a,b]$, 因为不符合积分的原始定义.

(4) 在计算如上三种情况的积分时,由于一般的可积函数不一定有原函数, 或者有原函数但必能初等表出,所以不一定能直接使用N-L 公式. 但可以有理论上的结果.

$$\int_0^1 \sin \frac{1}{x} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

设 $f(x) \in C(a,b)$, $\tilde{f}(x) \in R[a,b]$, 则f(x)在(a,b)有原函数 --原函数之一就是 $\tilde{F}(x) = \int_a^x \tilde{f}(t) dt = \int_a^x f(t) dt$, $x \in (a,b)$. 而且 $f(x) \in C(a,b)$, $\tilde{f}(x) \in R[a,b] \Rightarrow \tilde{F}(x) \in C[a,b]$, D(a,b).

 $\Pi(\underline{H}, \underline{J}, \underline{$

设F(x)是f(x)在(a,b)上的任意一个原函数,则 $\exists c \in \mathbb{R}$ s.t. $F(x) = \tilde{F}(x) + c, x \in (a,b)$.

从而 $\tilde{F}(x) \in C[a,b]$ 导致F(a+), F(b-)一定存在.

并且此时可以证明,
$$\int_a^b \tilde{f}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \overline{\mathrm{id} t} \int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = F(x) \Big|_{a+}^{b-}.$$

事实上, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $f(x) \in C[a + \varepsilon, b - \varepsilon] \implies \int_{a+\varepsilon}^{b-\varepsilon} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = F(b-\varepsilon) - F(a+\varepsilon)$.

$$\mathbb{X}\widetilde{f}(x) \in R[a,b] \ \Rightarrow \ \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int_a^{a+\varepsilon} \widetilde{f}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 0, \ \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int_{b-\varepsilon}^b \widetilde{f}(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 0.$$

所以,
$$\int_{a}^{b} \tilde{f}(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} \int_{a+\varepsilon}^{b-\varepsilon} f(x) dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} F(b-\varepsilon) - \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0} F(a+\varepsilon) = F(b-) - F(a+).$$

最后提醒一下, 诸如 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$, $\int_0^1 \ln x dx$ 这样的积分, 看似和上述所论之积分相像, 但不是一回事.

概因被积函数无法延拓成闭区间上的可积函数. 这类积分属于下一章讨论的广义积分.



例7.4.16. 读
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x \ln \sin x, & x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}], \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$
 计料 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x.$

解. 原始正确解法: $x \in (2k\pi, 2k\pi + \pi)$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时,

$$\int \sin x \ln x \, dx = -\int \ln \sin x \, d\cos x = -\cos x \ln \sin x + \int \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x} \, dx$$
$$= -\cos x \ln \sin x + \int \frac{1 - \sin^2 x}{\sin x} \, dx = -\cos x \ln \sin x + \int \frac{1}{\sin x} \, dx + \cos x.$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{-d\cos x}{1 - \cos^2 x} = \int \left(\frac{1}{\cos x - 1} - \frac{1}{\cos x + 1} \right) d\cos x = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\cos x - 1}{\cos x + 1} \right| + c$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{(1 + \cos x)^2} + c = \ln \sin x - \ln(1 + \cos x) + c.$$

所以,
$$\int \sin x \ln \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x = -\cos x \, \ln \sin x + \cos x + \ln \sin x - \ln(1 + \cos x) + c$$
$$= (1 - \cos x) \ln \sin x + \cos x - \ln(1 + \cos x) + c, \quad x \in (2k\pi, 2k\pi + \pi), \ k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

从而,
$$I = \left[(1 - \cos x) \ln \sin x + \cos x - \ln (1 + \cos x) \right]_{0+}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \ln 2 - 1.$$



例7.4.16. 读
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x \ln \sin x, & x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}], \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$
 计算 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx.$

解. 当然, 也可以使用其他方法避免分部积分时出现上述"问题", 比如谢惠民等书上使用下述方法.

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x \, d(1 - \cos x) = (1 - \cos x) \ln \sin x \Big|_{0+}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos x) \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} \, dx$$

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

$$\xrightarrow{t = \cos x} \int_1^0 \frac{t}{1 + t} \, dt = -\int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + t}\right) \, dt = -1 + \ln(1 + t) \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2 - 1.$$

当然, 通常避雷的办法有多种, 比如:

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\sin\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{x}{2}\ln\sin x \, dx = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln\sin x \, d\sin^2\frac{x}{2}$$



最后, 演示一个常用积分结果, 并由此引出函数正交性的概念.

例7.4.17. $\forall n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$,

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin nx \, dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{n} \cos nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0, & n \neq 0 \\ 0, & n = 0 \end{cases};$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx \, dx = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{n} \sin nx \Big|_0^{2\pi} = 0, & n \neq 0 \\ 2\pi, & n = 0 \end{cases};$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin nx \sin mx \, dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} [\cos(n-m)x - \cos(n+m)x] \, dx = \begin{cases} \pi, & n=m \\ 0, & n \neq m \end{cases};$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \cos nx \cos mx \, dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} [\cos(n+m)x + \cos(n-m)x] \, dx = \begin{cases} \pi, & n=m \\ 0, & n \neq m \end{cases};$$

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

注意积分区间可以改变为
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}$$
 或任何长度为 2π 的区间.



定理7.5.3. 设
$$g(x) \in R[a,b]$$
 不变号, $f(x) \in R[a,b]$, $M = \sup_{[a,b]} f(x)$, $m = \inf_{[a,b]} f(x)$. 则

$$\exists \mu \in [m, M], \quad s.t. \quad \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = \mu \int_a^b g(x) dx$$

证明. 因为 g(x) 不变号, 不妨设 $g(x) \ge 0$.

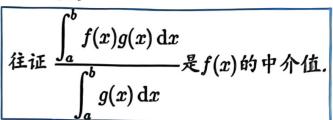
$$\mathbb{M} \ mg(x) \leqslant f(x)g(x) \leqslant Mg(x), \ \forall x \in [a,b].$$

有
$$m \int_a^b g(x) dx \le \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \le M \int_a^b g(x) dx$$
.

如果
$$\int_a^b g(x) dx = 0$$
, 则 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = 0$.

从而
$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx = \mu \int_a^b g(x) dx$$
 对任意的 μ 成立(两边都是 0).

如果
$$\int_a^b g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x > 0$$
. 则有 $m \leqslant \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x}{\int_a^b g(x) \, \mathrm{d}x} \leqslant M$.



例7.5.1. 读
$$f(x) \in C[a,b]$$
, 证明 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{nf(x)}{1 + n^2 x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} f(0)$.

证明. 首先, 不能交换运算次序—-除了左端点之外, 被积函数的极限是0.

【法一】确实, 关键在左端点. 思路
$$\int_0^1 = \int_0^{\delta} + \int_{\delta}^1$$
.

因为 $f(x) \in C[0,1]$, 故存在 M, s.t. $|f(x)| \leq M$, $x \in [0,1]$.

对于任意的
$$n \in \mathbb{N}$$
.
$$\int_0^1 \frac{nf(x)}{1 + n^2 x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}}} \frac{nf(x)}{1 + n^2 x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}}}^1 \frac{nf(x)}{1 + n^2 x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x,$$

$$\iint_0^1 \left| \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}}}^1 \frac{nf(x)}{1 + n^2 x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \leq M \cdot \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}}}^1 \frac{n}{1 + n^2 x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \leq M \cdot \frac{n}{1 + n^2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}}\right)^2} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}}\right) \leq \frac{Mn}{1 + n^{\frac{4}{3}}} \to 0 \ (n \to \infty),$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}}} \frac{nf(x)}{1 + n^2 x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = f(\xi_n) \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{n}}} \frac{n}{1 + n^2 x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x \qquad = f(\xi_n) \arctan(nx) \Big|_0^{n - \frac{1}{3}} = f(\xi_n) \cdot \arctan n^{\frac{2}{3}}, \ \sharp \psi \ \xi_n \in [0, n^{-\frac{1}{3}}].$$

$$E(x)$$
 连续, 故 $\lim_{n\to\infty}f(\xi_n)=f(0)$, $\lim_{n\to\infty}\arctan n^{\frac{2}{3}}=\frac{\pi}{2}$. 所以原式得证.

例7.5.1. 设
$$f(x) \in C[a,b]$$
, 证明 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{nf(x)}{1 + n^2 x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} f(0)$.

证明. 首先, 不能交换运算次序—-除了左端点之外, 被积函数的极限是0.

【法二】由于
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^1 \frac{nf(0)}{1+n^2x^2} \,\mathrm{d}x = f(0)\lim_{n\to\infty}\arctan n = \frac{\pi}{2}f(0)$$
,所以考虑 $\int_0^1 \frac{n[f(x)-f(0)]}{1+n^2x^2} \,\mathrm{d}x$.

