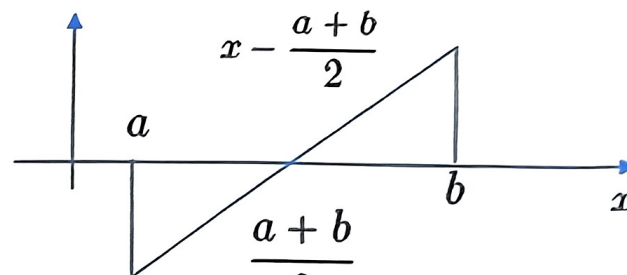


例7.5.2. 设 $f(x)$ 于 $[a, b]$ 单调上升, 则 $\int_a^b x f(x) dx \geq \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx$.

证明. 往证 $\int_a^b x f(x) dx - \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) f(x) dx \geq 0$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{【法一】} & \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) f(x) dx \\
 &= \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) f(x) dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) f(x) dx \\
 &\geq \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx = 0.
 \end{aligned}$$



【法二】根据第二积分中值定理,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \exists \xi \in [a, b] \quad \text{s.t.} \quad & \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) f(x) dx = f(a) \int_a^{\xi} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx + f(b) \int_{\xi}^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx \\
 &= [f(b) - f(a)] \frac{(b-\xi)(\xi-a)}{2} \geq 0, \text{ 从而结论成立. } \square
 \end{aligned}$$



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例7.5.3. 设 $g(x) = \begin{cases} \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$, 令 $f(x) = \int_0^x g(t) dt$. 往证: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x g(t) dt = 0$.

证明 $f(x)$ 于 $x = 0$ 处可导, 且 $f'(0) = 0$.

证明. 【法二】

谢惠民等书上利用技巧性分部积分法, 更简洁地证明了本题:

$\forall x \neq 0$,

$$f(x) = \int_0^x t^2 d \cos \frac{1}{t} = t^2 \cos \frac{1}{t} \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x \cos \frac{1}{t} dt^2 = x^2 \cos \frac{1}{x} - 2 \int_0^x t \cos \frac{1}{t} dt.$$

$$\begin{aligned} f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cos \frac{1}{x} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \int_0^x t \cos \frac{1}{t} dt}{x} \\ &= - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \int_0^x t \cos \frac{1}{t} dt}{x} \stackrel{\text{诺必达}}{=} - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2x \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$



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我们回顾一下上一节中的分部积分公式及其推广的三个定理, 定理7.4.4、7.4.5、7.4.6.

即使是在要求最低的定理7.4.6中, 也是要求被积函数各因子在开区间上是可导的.

定理7.4.4换一种书写形式的话, 是这样的:

$$\text{设 } f(x), g(x) \in C[a, b], \text{ 记 } F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt, G(x) = \int_a^x g(t) dt,$$

$$\text{则 } d[F(x)G(x)] = F(x) dG(x) + G(x) dF(x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_a^b d[F(x)G(x)] = \int_a^b F(x) dG(x) + \int_a^b G(x) dF(x).$$

$$\text{所以有 } \int_a^b F(x)g(x) dx = F(x)G(x)\Big|_a^b - \int_a^b G(x)f(x) dx. \quad (7.5.10)$$

定理7.4.4. 设 $u(x), v(x) \in D[a, b]$ 且 $u'(x), v'(x) \in R[a, b]$. 则

$$\int_a^b u(x) dv(x) = u(x)v(x)\Big|_a^b - \int_a^b v(x) du(x).$$



定理7.5.9. 【广义分部积分公式】

设 $f(x), g(x) \in R[a, b]$, 记 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$, $G(x) = \int_a^x g(t) dt$. 则

$$\int_a^b F(x)g(x) dx = F(x)G(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b G(x)f(x) dx$$

证明. 因为 $f(x), g(x) \in R[a, b]$, 所以 $F(x), G(x) \in C[a, b]$, 从而 $F(x), G(x) \in R[a, b]$.

$$\begin{aligned} \forall \Delta, \text{ 据 Abel 变换, } F(x)G(x) \Big|_a^b &= \sum_{i=1}^n [F(x_i)G(x_i) - F(x_{i-1})G(x_{i-1})] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n [F(x_i)G(x_i) - F(x_{i-1})G(x_i) + F(x_{i-1})G(x_i) - F(x_{i-1})G(x_{i-1})] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n G(x_i) [F(x_i) - F(x_{i-1})] + \sum_{i=1}^n F(x_{i-1}) [G(x_i) - G(x_{i-1})] \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n G(x_i) \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} f(t) dt + \sum_{i=1}^n F(x_{i-1}) \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} g(t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

由前引理7.5.1,

$$\lim_{\lambda_{\Delta} \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n G(x_i) \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} f(t) dt = \int_a^b G(x)f(x) dx \quad \lim_{\lambda_{\Delta} \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n F(x_{i-1}) \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} g(t) dt = \int_a^b F(x)g(x) dx. \quad \square$$



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定理7.5.11. 设 $f(x) \in R[a, b]$, $g(x) = g(x + T)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$; $g(x) \in R[0, T]$, 且 $\int_0^T g(x) dx = 0$.

$$\text{则 } \lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x)g(px) dx = 0.$$

证明. $f(x) \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow \exists M_f > 0$ s.t. $|f(x)| \leq M_f, \forall x \in [a, b]$.

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \Delta: a = x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n = b$ s.t. $\sum_{i=1}^n (M_i - m_i) \Delta x_i < \frac{\varepsilon}{2M_g}$,
其中, $M_i = \sup_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x), m_i = \inf_{[x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x), i = 1, \cdots, n$.

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x)g(px) dx \right| = \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} f(x)g(px) dx \right| \leq \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} [f(x) - m_i]g(px) dx \right| + \left| \sum_{i=1}^n \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} m_i g(px) dx \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{i=1}^n (M_i - m_i) M_g \Delta x_i + \left| \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} g(px) dx \right| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^n |m_i| \left| \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} g(px) dx \right|$$

$$\stackrel{px=t}{=} \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \sum_{i=1}^n |m_i| \left| \frac{1}{p} \int_{px_{i-1}}^{px_i} g(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{1}{p} \sum_{i=1}^n M_f T M_g = \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{n T M_f M_g}{p}.$$

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n T M_f M_g}{p} = 0 \Rightarrow \exists P > 0 \text{ s.t. } 0 < \frac{n T M_f M_g}{p} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, \forall p > P. \quad \square$$

往证: $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists P > 0$ s.t.

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x)g(px) dx \right| < \varepsilon, \forall p > P.$$

$$M_g = \sup_{[0, T]} |g(x)|$$



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定理7.5.11. 设 $f(x) \in R[a, b]$, $g(x) = g(x + T)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$; $g(x) \in R[0, T]$, 且 $\int_0^T g(x) dx = 0$.

$$\text{则 } \lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x)g(px) dx = 0. \quad \boxed{\text{定理7.5.11称为Riemann-Lebesgue引理, 简称R-L引理.}}$$

定理7.5.11中条件 $\int_0^T g(x) dx = 0$ 是关键, 但是我们知道,

有界周期函数总可以上下平移(减去平均值)使得一个周期内的积分为零.

推论7.5.3. 设 $f(x) \in R[a, b]$, $g(x) = g(x + T)$, $x \in \mathbb{R}$; $g(x) \in R[0, T]$,

$$\text{则 } \lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x)g(px) dx = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T g(x) dx \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

证明. 以 $g(x) - \bar{g}$ 代替定理7.5.11中的 $g(x)$, 即得. \square



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定理7.5.12. 设单调函数 $f(x) \in R[a, b]$, $g(x) = g(x + T)$, $x \in \mathbf{R}$; $g(x) \in R[0, T]$,

$$\text{且 } \int_0^T g(x) dx = 0. \text{ 则 } \lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x)g(px) dx = 0.$$

证明. 不妨假设 $f(x)$ 单调增加, 则 $f(x) - f(a) \geq 0$ 且单增, 据积分第二中值定理,

$$\exists \xi \in [a, b] \text{ s.t. } \int_a^b [f(x) - f(a)]g(px) dx = [f(b) - f(a)] \int_{\xi}^b g(px) dx = \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{p} \int_{\xi}^b g(t) dt$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \int_a^b [f(x) - f(a)]g(px) dx \right| = \left| \frac{f(b) - f(a)}{p} \int_{\xi}^b g(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{|f(b) - f(a)|}{p} TM_g \rightarrow 0 \quad (p \rightarrow +\infty).$$

$$\text{同时, } \int_a^b f(a)g(px) dx = f(a) \int_a^b g(px) dx = \frac{f(a)}{p} \int_{ap}^{bp} g(x) dx. \quad \boxed{\text{所以, } \lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(a)g(px) dx = 0.}$$

$$\text{记 } \left[\frac{bp - ap}{T} \right] = K, \quad \text{则 } \left| \int_{ap}^{bp} g(x) dx \right| = \left| \int_{ap}^{ap+KT} g(x) dx + \int_{ap+KT}^{bp} g(x) dx \right| = \left| \int_{a+KT}^{bp} g(x) dx \right| \leq TM_g.$$

$$\text{从而, } \lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(x)g(px) dx = \lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b [f(x) - f(a)]g(px) dx + \lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \int_a^b f(a)g(px) dx = 0. \quad \square$$



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