

例4: 求 $\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{1-e^{-2x}} dx$

解: 令 $e^{-x} = \sin t$, $t \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$

即 $x = -\ln \sin t$, $dx = -\frac{\cos t}{\sin t} dt$

当 $x=0$ 时, $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$; 当 $x = \ln 2$ 时, $t = \frac{\pi}{6}$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos t \left(-\frac{\cos t}{\sin t}\right) dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin^2 t}{\sin t} dt \\ &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\csc t - \sin t) dt \\ &= \left[\ln |\csc t - \cot t| + \cos t \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \ln(2 + \sqrt{3}) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \end{aligned}$$

例5: 求 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx$

解: 原式 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x - \cos x| dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx \\ &= [\sin x + \cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + [-\cos x - \sin x]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2(\sqrt{2} - 1) \end{aligned}$$

例6: 设 $f(x) = \int_0^x e^{-y^2+2y} dy$, 求 $\int_0^1 (x-1)^2 f(x) dx$

解: 已知 $f(x) = \int_0^x e^{-y^2+2y} dy$

有 $f'(x) = e^{-x^2+2x}$, $f(0) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而} \int_0^1 (x-1)^2 f(x) dx &= \frac{1}{3} (x-1)^3 f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (x-1)^3 f'(x) dx \\ &= 0 - 0 - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (x-1)^3 e^{-x^2+2x} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (x-1)^3 e^{-(x-1)^2+1} dx \\ &= -\frac{e}{3} \int_0^1 (x-1)^3 e^{-(x-1)^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{e}{3} \int_0^1 (x-1) e^{-x} dx$$

$$\stackrel{u=(x-1)^2}{=} \frac{e}{6} \int_0^1 u e^{-u} du \stackrel{\text{分部积分}}{=} \frac{1}{6} (e-2)$$

★ 例7: 若 $f \in C[0,1]$, 试证: $\int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx$

证: 令 $t = \pi - x$. 则 $dx = -dt$

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

$$\text{有 } \int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx \quad (\text{可直接用})$$

$$\text{又 } \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi f(\sin x) dx$$

$$\text{其中 } \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi f(\sin x) dx \stackrel{t=\pi-x}{=} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f(\sin t) \cdot (-dt) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin t) dt$$

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

$$\text{从而 } \int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx$$

例8: P255. 7(13). $I_m = \int_0^\pi x \sin^m x dx \quad (m \in \mathbb{N}^+)$

解: 法一: 由例7, 得 $I_m = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^m x dx \quad (\text{P253. 例12})$

法二: $I_m = \int_0^\pi x \sin^m x dx$

$$= -x \cos x \sin^{m-1} x \Big|_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi \cos x (\sin^{m-1} x + (m-1)x \sin^{m-2} x \cos x) dx$$

$$= 0 - 0 + \int_0^\pi \sin^{m-1} x d(\sin x) + (m-1) \int_0^\pi x \sin^{m-2} x (1 - \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$= (m-1) (I_{m-2} - I_m) \Rightarrow I_m = \frac{m-1}{m} I_{m-2}$$

例9: 求可微函数 $f(x)$ 使之满足

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

解: 方程两边同时对 x 求导, 得

$$2 = f(x) \cdot f'(x) = f(x) \frac{\sin x}{2 + \cos x}$$

当 $f(x) \neq 0$ 时 有 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin x}{2 + \cos x}$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin x}{2 + \cos x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(2 + \cos x) + C$$

注意到 $f(0) = 0$, 有 $C = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$

所以 $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(2 + \cos x) + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$.

或 $f(x) \equiv 0$.

例 10: 求多项式 $f(x)$ 使它满足

$$\int_0^1 f(x+t) dt + \int_0^x f(t-1) dt = x^3 + 2x$$

解: 令 $u = x+t$. 则 $\int_0^1 f(x+t) dt = \int_0^x f(u) \frac{1}{x} du = \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(u) du$

从而 $\int_0^x f(u) du + x \int_0^x f(t-1) dt = x^4 + 2x^2$

求导, 得 $f(x) + \int_0^x f(t-1) dt + x f(x-1) = 4x^3 + 4x$

再求导, 得 $f'(x) + f(x-1) + f(x-1) + x f'(x-1) = 12x^2 + 4$

已知 $f(x)$ 为多项式. 由上式知 $f(x)$ 为二次多项式.

设 $f(x) = ax^2 + bx + c$.

代入上式. 知 $a=3, b=4, c=1$.

故 $f(x) = 3x^2 + 4x + 1$.

例 11: 证明 $\frac{2}{\sqrt{e}} \leq \int_0^2 e^{x^2-x} dx \leq 2e^2$

证: 令 $f(x) = e^{x^2-x}$, 则 $f'(x) = (2x-1)e^{x^2-x}$, 无同导点

令 $f'(x) = 0$. 得 $x = \frac{1}{2}$.

$f(0) = 1$, $f(\frac{1}{2}) = e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$, $f(2) = e^2$

$$\text{故 } \min_{[0,2]} f(x) = e^{-\frac{1}{4}}, \quad \max_{[0,2]} f(x) = e^2$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^2 e^{-\frac{1}{4}} dx \leq \int_0^2 e^{x^2-x} dx \leq \int_0^2 e^2 dx$$

$$\text{例12: 求证 } \int_0^{\sin^2 x} \arcsin \sqrt{t} dt + \int_0^{\cos^2 x} \arccos \sqrt{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{证: 令 } f(x) = \int_0^{\sin^2 x} \arcsin \sqrt{t} dt + \int_0^{\cos^2 x} \arccos \sqrt{t} dt$$

$$\text{则 } f'(x) = x \cdot 2 \sin x \cos x + x \cdot 2 \cos x \cdot (-\sin x) \equiv 0$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) \equiv C \quad \forall x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2}).$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{又 } f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arcsin \sqrt{t} dt + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arccos \sqrt{t} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (\arcsin \sqrt{t} + \arccos \sqrt{t}) dt = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\pi}{2} dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

例13: 设 $f \in C[0,1]$, η . 试证 $\forall q \in [0,1]$. 有

$$\int_0^q f(x) dx \geq q \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

证: 当 $q=0, 1$ 时, 显然成立.

当 $0 < q < 1$ 时.

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^q f(x) dx - q \int_0^1 f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^q f(x) dx - q \int_0^q f(x) dx - q \int_q^1 f(x) dx \\ &= (1-q) \int_0^q f(x) dx - q \int_q^1 f(x) dx \\ &= (1-q) \cdot q f(\xi_1) - q \cdot (1-q) f(\xi_2) \\ &= (1-q) \cdot q \cdot (f(\xi_1) - f(\xi_2)) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_1 &\in (0, q) \\ \xi_2 &\in (q, 1) \end{aligned}$$

例14: 设 $f(x) \in C[a,b]$, 且 $f(x) > 0$. 试证:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \geq (b-a)^2$$

$$\text{证: 设 } F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt \cdot \int_a^x \frac{dt}{f(t)} - (x-a)^2 \quad (x \geq a)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{则 } F'(x) &= f(x) \cdot \int_a^x \frac{dt}{f(t)} + \int_a^x f(t) dt \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)} - 2(x-a) \\
 &= \int_a^x \left[f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f(t)} + f(t) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)} - 2 \right] dt \\
 &= \int_a^x \frac{[f(x) - f(t)]^2}{f(x)f(t)} dt \geq 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$2(x-a) = 2 \int_a^x dt$$

故 $F(x) \uparrow$, 所以 $F(x) \geq F(a) = 0$

特别地 $F(b) \geq 0$

例15: 设 $f \in C[a, b]$, 在 (a, b) 内可导, 且 $f'(x) > 0$.

若 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(2x-a)}{x-a}$ 存在, 证明.

(1) 在 (a, b) 内, $f(x) > 0$.

(2) $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, s.t. $\frac{b^2 - a^2}{\int_a^b f(x) dx} = \frac{2\xi}{f(\xi)}$.

(3) $\exists \eta \in (a, b)$ 且 $\eta \neq \xi$, s.t. $f'(\eta)(b^2 - a^2) = \frac{2\xi}{\xi - a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

证: (1) 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(2x-a)}{x-a}$ 存在.

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(2x-a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \left[\frac{f(2x-a)}{x-a} \cdot (x-a) \right] = 0$$

$$\text{进而 } \lim_{u \rightarrow a^+} f(u) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(2x-a) = 0$$

因为 $f \in C[a, b]$, 所以 $f(a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = 0$

又 $f'(x) > 0$, \uparrow , 因此 $f(x) > f(a) = 0 \quad \forall x \in (a, b]$

(2) 设 $F(x) = x^2$, $g(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$.

由 Cauchy 中值定理, 知 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, s.t.

$$\frac{F(b) - F(a)}{g(b) - g(a)} = \frac{F'(\xi)}{g'(\xi)}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{b^2 - a^2}{\int_a^b f(t) dt} = \frac{2\xi}{f(\xi)}$$

$$(3). f(\xi) = f(\xi) - f(a) = f'(\eta)(\xi - a) \quad \eta \text{ 于 } \xi \text{ 与 } a \text{ 之间.}$$

代入 (2) 中.

$$\text{例 16: 设 } f \in C^2[a, b], f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = 0, \text{ 记 } M = \max_{[a, b]} |f''(x)|$$

$$\text{证明 } \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{M(b-a)^3}{24}$$

证: $f(x)$ 在 $x_0 = \frac{a+b}{2}$ 处的 ~~二阶~~ Lagrange 型余项的 Taylor 公式为

$$f(x) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) = f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx &= \int_a^b \left[f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f''(\xi)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx \quad \left(\int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx = 0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

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

$$\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b |f''(\xi)| \cdot \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx$$

$$\leq \frac{M}{2} \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx = \frac{M(b-a)^3}{24}$$