

P207 4-2 $\geq (19)(31)(36)$

$$(19) \int \tan \sqrt{1+x^2} \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \int \tan \sqrt{1+x^2} d(\sqrt{1+x^2}) = -\ln |\cos \sqrt{1+x^2}| + C$$

$$(31) \int \frac{1-x}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(2x)}{\sqrt{9-(2x)^2}} + \frac{1}{8} \int \frac{d(9-4x^2)}{\sqrt{9-4x^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{9-4x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(36) \int \frac{x^2 dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \quad (a>0)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= - \int \frac{a^2-x^2-a^2}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} dx \quad \text{令 } x = a \sin \theta, \theta \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \\ &= - \int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx + a^2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2-x^2}} \\ &= -\frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + a^2 \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + C \\ &= \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \frac{1}{2} x \sqrt{a^2-x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

P212 4-3 7, 22

$$7. \int e^{-2x} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= -2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot e^{-2x} - 4 \int \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot e^{-2x} dx \\ &= -2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot e^{-2x} - 4 \left(2 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot e^{-2x} + 4 \int \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot e^{-2x} dx \right) \\ \Rightarrow 17 \int e^{-2x} \sin \frac{x}{2} dx &= -2 \cos \frac{x}{2} \cdot e^{-2x} - 8 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cdot e^{-2x} + C \\ \text{原式} &= -e^{-2x} \left(\frac{2}{17} \cos \frac{x}{2} + \frac{8}{17} \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$22. \int e^x \sin^2 x dx$$

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$$\text{解: 原式} = \int e^x \cdot \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} dx = \frac{e^x}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int e^x \cdot \cos 2x dx$$

$$\text{其中 } \int e^x \cdot \cos 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \cdot e^x - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x \cdot e^x dx \\ = \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \cdot e^x - \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x \cdot e^x + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x \cdot e^x dx \right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{5}{4} \int e^x \cdot \cos 2x dx = e^x \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x \right) + C$$

$$\Rightarrow \int e^x \cdot \cos 2x dx = e^x \left(\frac{2}{5} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{5} \cos 2x \right) + C$$

$$\text{原式} = \frac{e^x}{2} - e^x \left(\frac{1}{5} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{10} \cos 2x \right) + C$$

P237. 11. 12.

$$11. \text{若 } f \in C[0,1], \text{ 证明 } \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx \geq \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^2$$

$$\text{此题是 } P_{272} \text{ 9(1)}. \left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) dx \text{ 特例}$$

$$\text{Hölder 不等式: } \int_a^b |f(x)g(x)| dx \leq \left(\int_a^b |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \cdot \left(\int_a^b |g(x)|^q dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$$

$$\text{其中 } 1 \leq p, q \leq +\infty \text{ 且 } \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$$

$$\text{取: } 9(1). \left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) dx$$

$$\forall t \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ 有 } \int_a^b (f(x) + tg(x))^2 dx \geq 0 \quad (a < b)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \int_a^b [t^2 g^2(x) + 2t f(x)g(x) + f^2(x)] dx \geq 0$$

$$\Leftrightarrow t^2 \int_a^b g^2(x) dx + 2t \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx + \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \Delta = \left(2 \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right)^2 - 4 \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) dx \leq 0$$

$$\text{即 } \left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) dx$$

11题是这里取 $a=0, b=1, g(x) \equiv 1$ 的特例

12. 设 $f, g \in C[a, b]$, 证明:

(1) 若 $f(x) \geq 0$ 且 $f(x) \not\equiv 0, \forall x \in [a, b]$. 则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx > 0$

(2) 若 $f(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in [a, b]$ 且 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$, 则 $f(x) \equiv 0, \forall x \in [a, b]$

(3) 若 $f(x) \leq g(x), \forall x \in [a, b]$ 且 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx$

则 $f(x) \equiv g(x), \forall x \in [a, b]$

证: (1) 若 $f \in C[a, b], f(x) \geq 0, f(x) \not\equiv 0$

则 $\exists x_0 \in [a, b]$ s.t. $f(x_0) > 0$

进而 $\exists U(x_0), \forall x \in U(x_0) \cap [a, b],$ 有 $|f(x)| > \frac{f(x_0)}{2} > 0$

$$\text{从而 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \left(\int_{[a, b] \setminus U(x_0)} + \int_{U(x_0) \cap [a, b]} \right) f(x) dx.$$

$$\geq 0 + \int_{U(x_0) \cap [a, b]} \frac{|f(x_0)|}{2} dx$$

$$= 0 + \frac{|f(x_0)|}{2} \cdot |U(x_0) \cap [a, b]| > 0$$

(2) 反证法. 若 $f(x) \not\equiv 0$, 则由 (1) 知 $\int_a^b f(x) dx > 0$.

与已知 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$ 矛盾. 所以 $f(x) \equiv 0, \forall x \in [a, b]$

(3) 记 $\varphi(x) = g(x) - f(x) \in C[a, b],$ 则 $\varphi(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in [a, b]$

$$\text{又 } \int_a^b \varphi(x) dx = \int_a^b g(x) dx - \int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$$

由 (2) 知 $\varphi(x) \equiv 0, \forall x \in [a, b]$. 从而 $f(x) \equiv g(x), \forall x \in [a, b]$.

P272. 高五. 9. B- 18(2)

$$9. (1) \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx \leq \left(\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(\int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$(2) \left(\int_a^b (f(x) + g(x))^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left(\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

证: (1) \checkmark

$$\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx \leq \left(\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(\int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

证: (1) ✓

$$(2) \left(\int_a^b |f(x) + g(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \left(\int_a^b |f(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\int_a^b |g(x)|^p dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \\ (1 \leq p \leq +\infty)$$

证 $p=2$ 的情况.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b (f(x) + g(x))^2 dx &= \int_a^b [f^2(x) + 2f(x)g(x) + g^2(x)] dx \\ &= \int_a^b f^2(x) dx + 2 \int_a^b f(x) \cdot g(x) dx + \int_a^b g^2(x) dx \\ &\stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \int_a^b f^2(x) dx + 2 \cdot \left(\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \left(\int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad + \int_a^b g^2(x) dx \\ &= \left[\left(\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right]^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\int_a^b (f(x) + g(x))^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left(\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

15. $f, g \in C[a, b]$ 且 $g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上不变号.

$$\text{则 } \exists \xi \in [a, b], \text{ s.t. } \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x)dx$$

证: 不妨设 $g(x) \geq 0, \forall x \in [a, b]$

记 f 在 $[a, b]$ 上的最大值为 M , 最小值为 m .

由 g 不变号, 知 $m \cdot g(x) \leq f(x) \cdot g(x) \leq M \cdot g(x)$

$$\text{从而 } \int_a^b m \cdot g(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \leq \int_a^b M \cdot g(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow m \int_a^b g(x) dx \leq \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \leq M \cdot \int_a^b g(x) dx \quad (*)$$

若 $\int_a^b g(x) dx = 0$. 则 (*) 式知 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = 0$, 结论成立.

$$\text{若 } \int_a^b g(x) dx \neq 0. \text{ 则 (*) 式化为 } m \leq \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx} \leq M$$

由 f 的值域定理, 知 $\exists \xi \in [a, b], \text{ s.t. } \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x)dx$

由 f 的均值定理. 知 $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$, s.t.

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

□

18(2). 求 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)(1+x^\alpha)}$ ($\alpha \geq 0$)

解: $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)(1+x^\alpha)} \xrightarrow{x=\frac{1}{t}} - \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{t^2})(1+\frac{1}{t^\alpha})} \cdot \frac{1}{t^2} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^\alpha}{(1+t^2)(1+t^\alpha)} dt$

$$原式 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)(1+x^\alpha)} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^\alpha}{(1+x^2)(1+x^\alpha)} dx \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

补充: 当 $f(x)$ 为奇函数时.

$$\int f(x) dx = \int -f(-x) dx = \int f(-x) d(-x)$$

当 $f(x)$ 为偶函数时.

$$\int f(x) dx = \int f(-x) dx = - \int f(-x) d(-x)$$

例1: $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}$

解: 定义域 $x > 1$ 或 $x < -1$

当 $x > 1$ 时. 令 $x = \sec \theta$, $\theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$原式 = \int \frac{\sec \theta \cdot \tan \theta d\theta}{\sec \theta \cdot \tan \theta}$$

$$= \int d\theta = \theta + C$$

$$= \arccos \frac{1}{x} + C.$$

当 $x < -1$ 时.

$$原式 = \arccos \frac{1}{-x} + C$$

综上所述:

$$原式 = \arccos \frac{1}{|x|} + C$$

例2: $\int \frac{dx}{x^2\sqrt{x^2-1}}$

解: 定义域 $x > 1$ 或 $x < -1$

当 $x > 1$ 时. 令 $x = \sec \theta$, $\theta \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$原式 = \int \frac{\sec \theta \cdot \tan \theta d\theta}{\sec^2 \theta \cdot \tan \theta}$$

$$= \int \cos \theta d\theta = \sin \theta + C$$

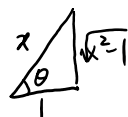
$$= \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} + C$$

当 $x < -1$ 时.

$$原式 = - \frac{\sqrt{(-x)^2-1}}{-x} + C$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} + C$$

综上所述:



$$\arcsin x = \arccos |x| + C$$

原式 = 所求

$$\arcsin x = \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} + C$$