

第五章课外练习题解答

定积分（概念、性质、运算）习题

1. 计算下列定积分

$$(1) \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x - \sin^3 x} dx$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x - \sin^3 x} dx &= \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x| \sqrt{\sin x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sqrt{\sin x} dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos x \sqrt{\sin x} dx \\ &= \frac{4}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{k\pi} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} dx$$

解 $\int_0^{k\pi} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} dx = k \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 x} dx = k \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x| dx = 2k.$

$$(3) \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx$$

解 因为 $I_n = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx \stackrel{t=\pi-x}{=} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{(-1)^{n+1} \sin nt}{\sin t} dt = (-1)^{n+1} I_n,$

所以 $I_{2n} = 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} I_{2n+1} &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2nx \cos x}{\sin x} dx + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos 2nx \sin x}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2nx \cos x}{\sin x} dx, \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_{2n-1} &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2nx \cos x}{\sin x} dx - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos 2nx \sin x}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2nx \cos x}{\sin x} dx, \end{aligned}$$

故 $I_{2n+1} = I_{2n-1} = \cdots = I_1 = \pi.$

另解

$$\begin{aligned}
I_n &= \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin[(n-1)+1]x}{\sin x} dx \\
&= \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(n-1)x \cos x}{\sin x} dx + \int_0^\pi \frac{\cos(n-1)x \sin x}{\sin x} dx \\
&= \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(n-1)x \cos x}{\sin x} dx \\
&= \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(n-2)x \cos^2 x}{\sin x} dx + \int_0^\pi \frac{\cos(n-2)x \sin x \cos x}{\sin x} dx \\
&= I_{n-2} + \int_0^\pi \cos(n-1)x dx \\
&= I_{n-2},
\end{aligned}$$

所以 $I_{2n} = I_0 = 0, I_{2n+1} = I_1 = \pi$.

又解

$$\begin{aligned}
I_n &= \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin[(n-1)+1]x}{\sin x} dx \\
&= \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(n-1)x \cos x}{\sin x} dx + \int_0^\pi \frac{\cos(n-1)x \sin x}{\sin x} dx \\
&= \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(n-1)x \cos x}{\sin x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin(n-2)x}{\sin x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2} I_n + \frac{1}{2} I_{n-2},
\end{aligned}$$

所以 $I_n = I_{n-2}$, 故 $I_{2n} = I_0 = 0, I_{2n+1} = I_1 = \pi$.

$$(4) \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{x^2 dx}{(x \sin x + \cos x)^2}$$

解

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{x^2 dx}{(x \sin x + \cos x)^2} &= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} x \sec x d\left(\frac{-1}{x \sin x + \cos x}\right) \\
&= \frac{-x \sec x}{x \sin x + \cos x} \Bigg|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sec^2 x (x \sin x + \cos x) dx}{x \sin x + \cos x} \\
&= \frac{4\pi}{\sqrt{3}\pi + 18} - \frac{4\pi}{6\sqrt{3}\pi + 3} + \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1 + \tan x) dx$$

解

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1 + \tan x) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln\left(\frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x}\right) dx \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos x + \sin x) dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos x) dx \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sqrt{2} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{4})) dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos x) dx \\
&= \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2.
\end{aligned}$$

注 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos(x - \frac{\pi}{4})) dx \stackrel{\frac{\pi}{4}-x=t}{=} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 \ln(\cos t)(-dt) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos x) dx.$

(6) $\int_0^1 x|x - \alpha| dx$

解: 当 $\alpha < 0$ 时: $\int_0^1 x|x - \alpha| dx = \int_0^1 x(x - \alpha) dx = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}\alpha$

当 $0 \leq \alpha \leq 1$: $\int_0^1 x|x - \alpha| dx = \int_0^{\alpha} x(\alpha - x) dx + \int_{\alpha}^1 x(x - \alpha) dx = \frac{1}{3}\alpha^3 - \frac{1}{2}\alpha + \frac{1}{3}$

当 $\alpha > 1$: $\int_0^1 x|x - \alpha| dx = \int_0^1 x(\alpha - x) dx = \frac{1}{2}\alpha - \frac{1}{3}$

(7) $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^4 x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx$

解: $I = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^4 x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{(1 + e^x - 1)\sin^4 x}{1 + e^x} dx$

$$= \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin^4 x dx - \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^4 x}{1 + e^x} dx$$

对于 $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^4 x}{1 + e^x} dx$, 令 $x = -t$

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^4 x}{1 + e^x} dx = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^4 t}{1 + e^{-t}} dt = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^4 x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx = I$$

所以 $I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \sin^4 x dx = \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 x dx = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{16}$

(8) $\int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} dx$

解: $\int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} dx = x \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} \Big|_0^3 - \int_0^3 x [\arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}}]' dx$

$$= x \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} \Big|_0^3 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1} dx = 3 \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1} dx$$

对于 $\int_0^3 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1} dx$, 令 $\sqrt{x} = t$, 则 $dx = 2t dt$, 当 $x = 0$ 时, $t = 0$; 当 $x = 3$ 时, $t = \sqrt{3}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \int_0^3 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1} dx &= \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{2t^2}{t^2+1} dt = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{t^2+1-1}{t^2+1} dt \\ &= 2[t - \arctan t]_0^{\sqrt{3}} = 2(\sqrt{3} - \arctan \sqrt{3}) = 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{2}{3}\pi \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{于是, } \int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{x+1}} dx = 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3} + \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{4}{3}\pi - \sqrt{3}.$$

$$2. \text{ 设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + \frac{3}{2}x^2, & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \frac{xe^x}{(e^x+1)^2}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}, \text{ 求函数 } F(x) = \int_{-1}^x f(t) dt \text{ 的表达式.}$$

解: 当 $-1 \leq x < 0$ 时:

$$F(x) = \int_{-1}^x (2t + \frac{3}{2}t^2) dt = (t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t^3) \Big|_{-1}^x = \frac{1}{2}x^3 + x^2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

当 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时:

$$F(x) = \int_{-1}^x f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^0 f(t) dt + \int_0^x f(t) dt = (t^2 + \frac{1}{2}t^3) \Big|_{-1}^0 + \int_0^x \frac{te^t}{(e^t+1)^2} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} - \int_0^x t d\left(\frac{1}{e^t+1}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{e^x+1} + \int_0^x \frac{de^t}{e^t(e^t+1)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{x}{e^x+1} + \ln \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} + \ln 2$$

$$\text{因此, } F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x^3 + x^2 - \frac{1}{2} & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ \ln \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} - \frac{x}{e^x+1} + \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}.$$

3. 求函数 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(xt) dt$ 的导数, 其中 f 连续.

解 (定积分的换元积分公式, 变限定积分函数求导)

$$\text{因为 } F(x) = \int_0^x f(xt) dt = \int_0^{x^2} f(u) \frac{1}{x} du,$$

$$\text{所以 } F'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^{x^2} f(u) du + 2f(x^2).$$

4. 已知两曲线 $y = f(x)$ 与 $y = \int_0^{\arctan x} e^{-t^2} dt$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处的切线相同, 写出此切线方程, 并

求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} xf\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)$.

解 根据条件, 得 $f(0) = 0$, $f'(0) = \frac{e^{-\arctan^2 x}}{1+x^2} \Big|_{x=0} = 1$,

所以, 切线方程为 $y = x$,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} xf\left(\frac{2}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2 \cdot \frac{f\left(\frac{2}{x}\right) - f(0)}{\frac{2}{x}} = 2f'(0) = 2.$$

5. 求极限 (1*) $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} f(x) dx$, 其中 $f(x) \in C[-1,1]$; (2) $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x |\sin t| dt}{x}$.

解

(1*)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} f(x) dx &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{-1}^{-\sqrt{h}} \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} f(x) dx \\ &\quad + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{-\sqrt{h}}^{\sqrt{h}} \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} f(x) dx + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\sqrt{h}}^1 \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} f(x) dx \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} f(\xi_1) \int_{-1}^{-\sqrt{h}} \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} dx + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} f(\xi_2) \int_{-\sqrt{h}}^{\sqrt{h}} \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} dx + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} f(\xi_3) \int_{\sqrt{h}}^1 \frac{h}{h^2 + x^2} dx \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} f(\xi_1) \arctan \frac{x}{h} \Big|_{-1}^{-\sqrt{h}} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} f(\xi_2) \arctan \frac{x}{h} \Big|_{-\sqrt{h}}^{\sqrt{h}} + \lim_{h \rightarrow 0^+} f(\xi_3) \arctan \frac{x}{h} \Big|_{\sqrt{h}}^1 \\ &= 0 + \pi f(0) + 0 = \pi f(0). \end{aligned}$$

(2) 因为任给 $x > 0$, 存在 $n \geq 0$, 使得 $n\pi \leq x \leq (n+1)\pi$, 所以

$$\frac{\int_0^{n\pi} |\sin t| dt}{(n+1)\pi} \leq \frac{\int_0^x |\sin t| dt}{x} \leq \frac{\int_0^{(n+1)\pi} |\sin t| dt}{n\pi},$$

由于 $\int_0^{n\pi} |\sin t| dt = n \int_0^\pi |\sin t| dt = 2n$, $\int_0^{(n+1)\pi} |\sin t| dt = (n+1) \int_0^\pi |\sin t| dt = 2(n+1)$,

从而
$$\frac{2n}{(n+1)\pi} \leq \frac{\int_0^x |\sin t| dt}{x} \leq \frac{2(n+1)}{n\pi},$$

因此

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x |\sin t| dt}{x} = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

6. 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sin x - ax} \int_b^x \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = -2$, 求 a, b 的值.

解 (变限定积分函数的性质, 无穷小量的比较, 洛必达法则)

$$\text{因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sin x - ax) = 0, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sin x - ax} \int_b^x \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = -2$$

$$\text{所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \int_b^x \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = \int_b^0 \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = 0, \quad \text{因此 } b = 0.$$

$$\text{又 } -2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sin x - ax} \int_b^x \frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\cos x - a} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{0}{1-a},$$

所以 $a = 1$.

7. 已知 $A = \int_0^1 \frac{e^t}{1+t} dt$, 求 $\int_0^1 \frac{e^t}{(1+t)^2} dt$.

解 (定积分的分部积分公式)

因为

$$A = \int_0^1 \frac{e^t}{1+t} dt,$$

所以

$$\int_0^1 \frac{e^t}{(1+t)^2} dt = -\frac{e^t}{1+t} \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{e^t}{1+t} dt = 1 - \frac{e}{2} + A.$$

8. 已知 $f(x) + \sin^4 x = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(2x) dx$, 求 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx$.

解 (定积分的概念, 定积分的换元积分公式)

因为 $f(x) + \sin^4 x = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(2x) dx$, 所以

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(2x) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(u) du,$$

$$\text{由于} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx = \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{16},$$

$$\text{故} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx = \frac{3\pi}{4(\pi - 4)}.$$

9. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上连续可导、单增, $f(0) = 0$, 证明

$$\int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_0^{f(a)} f^{-1}(y)dy = af(a).$$

证明 (函数等式的证明, 变限定积分函数的导数, 定积分的换元积分公式, 定积分的几何意义)

法一 令 $F(u) = \int_0^u f(x)dx + \int_0^{f(u)} f^{-1}(y)dy - uf(u)$, $u \in [0, a]$,

则 $F'(u) = f(u) + f'(u)f^{-1}(f(u)) - f(u) - uf'(u) = 0$, $u \in [0, a]$,

又 $F(0) = 0$,

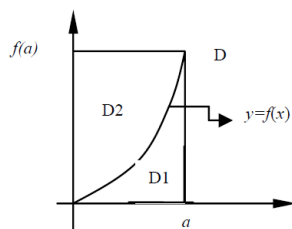
所以 $F(u) = 0$, $u \in [0, a]$,

故 $\int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_0^{f(a)} f^{-1}(y)dy = af(a)$.

法二 因为

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{f(a)} f^{-1}(y)dy &\stackrel{y=f(x)}{=} \int_0^a xf'(x)dx \\ &= xf(x)\Big|_0^a - \int_0^a f(x)dx = af(a) - \int_0^a f(x)dx, \end{aligned}$$

所以 $\int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_0^{f(a)} f^{-1}(y)dy = af(a)$.



法三

如图, 根据定积分的几何意义, $D1$ 的面积为 $\int_0^a f(x)dx$, $D2$ 的面积为 $\int_0^{f(a)} f^{-1}(y)dy$, 矩形 D 的面积为 $af(a)$, 所以

$$\int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_0^{f(a)} f^{-1}(y)dy = af(a).$$

10. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 内可导, 且满足 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \cdot f(x) dx = 0$, 证明: 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 使得 $f'(\xi) = 2f(\xi) \tan \xi$.

证 首先由 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \cdot f(x) dx = 0$, 则 $\exists x_0 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 使得 $\cos^2 x_0 f(x_0) = 0$,

但 $\cos x_0 \neq 0 \Rightarrow f(x_0) = 0$.

取辅助函数 $\varphi(x) = \cos^2 x f(x)$ ，则 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上连续，在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 内可导，且

$\varphi(x_0) = 0$ ， $\varphi(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$ ，因此 $\exists \xi \in (x_0, \frac{\pi}{2}) \subset (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ ，使得

$$\varphi'(\xi) = -2 \sin \xi \cos \xi f'(\xi) + \cos^2 \xi f'(\xi) = 0,$$

即有 $f'(\xi) = 2 f(\xi) \tan \xi$ 。

11. 若 $f(x) \in C^2[a, b]$ ， $f(\frac{a+b}{2}) = 0$ ，则 $\exists \xi \in [a, b]$ ，使得 $f''(\xi) = \frac{24}{(b-a)^3} \int_a^b f(x) dx$ 。

解

因为 $f(x) = f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f'(\frac{a+b}{2})(x - \frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\eta)(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2$ ，

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx &= \int_a^b f'(\frac{a+b}{2})(x - \frac{a+b}{2}) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f''(\eta)(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f''(\eta)(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 dx. \end{aligned}$$

记 $f''(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上的最大最小值分别为 M, m ，则

$$m(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 \leq f''(\eta)(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 \leq M(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2,$$

$$\text{所以 } m \leq \frac{\int_a^b f''(\eta)(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 dx}{\int_a^b (x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 dx} = \frac{\int_a^b f''(\eta)(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 dx}{\frac{1}{12}(b-a)^3} \leq M,$$

故存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ ，使得

$$f''(\xi) = \frac{\int_a^b f''(\eta)(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 dx}{\frac{1}{12}(b-a)^3},$$

从而

$$f''(\xi) = \frac{24}{(b-a)^3} \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

12. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上二阶可导，且 $f''(x) < 0$ ，试证： $\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq (b-a)f(\frac{a+b}{2})$ 。

法一（泰勒公式、定积分的比较定理） 利用泰勒公式： 令 $\frac{a+b}{2} = x_0$ ，写出 $f(x)$ 在点 x_0

处的带拉格朗日余项的一阶

泰勒公式 $f(x) = f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}(x - x_0)^2$

因为 $f''(x) < 0$ ，所以有 $f(x) < f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$

再利用定积分的性质，得到

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx < \int_a^b f(x_0)dx + \int_a^b f'(x_0)(x - x_0)dx$$

因为 $\int_a^b f(x_0)dx = f(x_0)(b - a) = (b - a)f(\frac{a+b}{2})$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f'(x_0)(x - x_0)dx &= f'(x_0) \int_a^b (x - \frac{a+b}{2})dx \\ &= f'(x_0) \frac{1}{2} (x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 \Big|_a^b = 0 \end{aligned}$$

故有 $\int_a^b f(x)dx < (b - a)f(\frac{a+b}{2})$.

法二（原函数的概念、泰勒公式、牛顿—莱布尼兹公式）设 $F'(x) = f(x)$ ，则

$F''(x) = f''(x) < 0$ ，利用泰勒公式得

$$\begin{aligned} F(b) &= F(\frac{a+b}{2}) + F'(\frac{a+b}{2})(b - \frac{a+b}{2}) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}F''(\frac{a+b}{2})(b - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{6}F'''(\xi)(b - \frac{a+b}{2})^3 \\ F(a) &= F(\frac{a+b}{2}) + F'(\frac{a+b}{2})(a - \frac{a+b}{2}) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}F''(\frac{a+b}{2})(a - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{6}F'''(\eta)(a - \frac{a+b}{2})^3 \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x)dx &= F(b) - F(a) = F'(\frac{a+b}{2})(b - a) + \frac{(b - a)^3}{48}[F'''(\xi) + F'''(\eta)] \\ &< F'(\frac{a+b}{2})(b - a) = f(\frac{a+b}{2})(b - a). \end{aligned}$$

13. 设 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$ ，且 $f(x) > 0$ ，又 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt + \int_b^x \frac{1}{f(t)}dt$ ，则 $F(x) = 0$ 在 $[a, b]$

上有惟一实根。

证（定积分性质、连续函数的零点存在定理、变限定积分的求导）因为 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$ ，

所以 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt + \int_b^x \frac{1}{f(t)}dt$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可导，且

$$F'(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} > 0,$$

故 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上严格单增，又因为

$$F(a) = \int_b^a \frac{1}{f(t)} dt < 0, F(b) = \int_a^b f(t) dt > 0,$$

所以 $F(x) = 0$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有且只有一个实根.