

作业1114第九周

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习题5.3: 12. (1) (2); 13. (3).

习题5.2: 5. (1); 6. (1) (3); 9.; 10.

习题5.3: 4.; 5.; 7.; 9. (1); 15.

习题 5.3

$$\begin{aligned} 12. (1) \quad \int_0^2 |1-x| dx &= \int_0^1 (1-x) dx + \int_1^2 (x-1) dx \\ &= \left. x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \right|_0^1 + \left. \frac{1}{2}x^2 - x \right|_1^2 = 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \quad \int_{-2}^3 |x^2-2x-3| dx &= \int_{-2}^{-1} (x^2-2x-3) dx + \int_{-1}^3 (-x^2+2x+3) dx \\ &= \left. \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 - 3x \right|_{-2}^{-1} + \left. \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 + 3x\right) \right|_{-1}^3 = 13 \end{aligned}$$

$$13. (3) \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{-\frac{3}{2}} (\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n+2} + \dots + \sqrt{n+n})$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} (\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \sqrt{1+\frac{n}{n}})$$

即 $[0,1]$ 上关于 n 等分分割的黎曼和.

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x} dx = \left. \frac{2}{3} (1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} (2\sqrt{2}-1)$$

习题 5.2

$$\begin{aligned} 5. (1) \quad x \in (0,1) \quad -x < -x^2 \quad \text{由 } y=e^x \text{ 单调减} \\ e^{-x} < e^{-x^2} \quad \text{由积分保序性} \\ \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx < \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx \end{aligned}$$

$$6. (1) \quad \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \quad 0 < \sin x < x, \quad 0 < \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}, \quad x \in \left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right] \quad f'(x) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} \quad g(x) = x \cos x - \sin x$$

$$g'(x) = -x \sin x < 0 \quad g(x) < g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 1\right) < 0 \quad f'(x) < 0$$

$$f(x) \geq f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} \leq \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1 \quad \text{由积分保序性} \quad \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2}{\pi} dx \leq \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx < \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx$$

$$\frac{2}{x} \leq \frac{\sin x}{x} < 1 \quad \text{由积分保序性} \quad \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2}{x} dx \leq \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx < \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

13) $|a \cos x + b \sin x| = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} |\sin(x + \varphi)| \leq \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \quad \sin \varphi = \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \quad \cos \varphi = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}$

由积分保序性 $\int_0^{2\pi} |a \cos x + b \sin x| dx \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} dx = 2\pi \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$

9. 如果 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续且 $f(x) > 0$, 证明 $(\int_a^b f(x) dx)(\int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx) \geq (b-a)^2$

$f(x) \in C[a, b]$, $f(x) > 0$, 则 $f, \frac{1}{f} \in R[a, b]$ 由柯西不等式,

$$(\int_a^b f(x) dx)(\int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx) \geq (\int_a^b \sqrt{f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)}} dx)^2 = (b-a)^2$$

10. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上严格单增, 且 $f'(x) > 0$, 证明

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

由 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 单增知, $f(x) \geq f(a)$, 由积分保序性, $\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_a^b f(a) dx = (b-a)f(a)$

由 $f'(x) > 0$ 知 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 是凸函数 $f(x) < \frac{x-a}{b-a} f(a) + \frac{b-x}{b-a} f(b)$

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

$$= \frac{b-a}{2} (f(a) + f(b))$$

习题 5.3

4. 设 $f(x) \in C[0, +\infty)$, 已知 $\int_0^{\sqrt{x}} f(t) dt = x + \sin x$, 求 $f(x)$

$$\text{令 } u = \sqrt{x} \quad g(u) = \int_0^u f(t) dt = u^2 + \sin u^2$$

$$f(x) = g'(u) u'(x) = (2u + 2u \cos u^2) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = 1 + \cos x$$

$$f(x) = 1 + \cos x, \quad x \in [0, +\infty)$$

5. 求 $F(x) = \int_0^x t e^{-t^2} dt$ 的极值点与拐点的横坐标.

$$F'(x) = x e^{-x^2} \quad x > 0 \text{ 时 } F'(x) > 0, \quad x < 0 \text{ 时 } F'(x) < 0$$

$$F''(x) = 1 \cdot e^{-x^2} + x \cdot e^{-x^2} (-2x) = (1 - 2x^2) e^{-x^2} \quad \text{令 } F''(x) = 0 \quad x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$F(x)$ 极值点为 $x=0$, 拐点横坐标 $\pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

7. 已知 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & x \in [-1, 0) \\ x, & x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$ 讨论 $F(x) = \int_{-1}^x f(t) dt$ ($-1 \leq x \leq 1$) 的连续性与可导性.

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2}t^2 + t \Big|_{-1}^x = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + x + \frac{1}{2}, \quad x \in [-1, 0)$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2}t^2 + t \Big|_{-1}^0 + \frac{1}{2}t^2 \Big|_0^x = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + \frac{1}{2}, \quad x \in [0, 1]$$

$F'(0) = 1 \neq F'_+(0) = 0$ 故 $F(x)$ 在 0 处不可导, 在 $[-1, 0)$ 和 $(0, 1]$ 可导.

$$F(x) \in C[-1, 1]$$

9. 设 $f(x)$ 连续

(1) 若 $f(x) = x + \int_0^2 f(x) dx$, 求 $f(x)$.

$$\int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^2 x dx + \int_0^2 \left(\int_0^2 f(x) dx \right) dx \quad \text{记 } \int_0^2 f(x) dx = C$$

$$C = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \Big|_0^2 + Cx \Big|_0^2 = 2 + 2C \quad C = -2$$

$$f(x) = x - 2$$

$$15. \text{ 证明 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \sin x} dx \begin{cases} < \frac{\pi}{2R} (1 - e^{-R}) & R > 0 \\ > \frac{\pi}{2R} (1 - e^{-R}) & R < 0 \end{cases}$$

$y = \sin x$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 是凹函数, 又由割线知 $\frac{\pi}{2}x < \sin x$, $x \in (0, 1)$

$$R > 0 \text{ 时 } -R \sin x < -\frac{2R}{\pi}x \quad \text{由积分保序性, } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \sin x} dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\frac{2R}{\pi}x} dx \\ \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \sin x} dx < \frac{\pi}{2R} (1 - e^{-R}) \quad = -\frac{\pi}{2R} e^{-\frac{2R}{\pi}x} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\text{同理 } R < 0 \text{ 时 } -R \sin x > -\frac{2R}{\pi}x \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \sin x} dx > \frac{\pi}{2R} (1 - e^{-R}), R < 0$$

$$\text{即 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \sin x} dx \begin{cases} < \frac{\pi}{2R} (1 - e^{-R}) & R > 0 \\ > \frac{\pi}{2R} (1 - e^{-R}) & R < 0 \end{cases}$$