习题 9.4

Exl. 若f和g在[a,b]上可称,则 Limo 产于(引)g(n)dx; = [bfmgmdx]

其中飞; 7; 是 T中所属 N区间 4i 中的任意两点, i=1, 2, ~~, n.

(fg在[anD上可訳) 3+ VE>0, 36>0. Sit. YT: ITIILS,, YT: EΔi, 有) | 差f(3) g(3), ΔXi - ∫a fmgmlx | くを

正: 对于[a,b)的任-分割 T={\(\alphi\)}, 以及 \(\frac{\(\alpha\)}{\(\alpha\)}, \(\beta\); \(\alpha\), \(\alpha\

=
$$\left| \frac{2}{2} f(3) g(3) \Delta x \right| - \frac{2}{2} f(3) g(3) \Delta x + \frac{2}{2} f(3) g(3) \Delta x - \int_{0}^{6} f(6) g(6) dx$$

< = = |f(3)| · |9(1) · 9(3) | · Δx; + | = f(3)) g(3) Δx; - | f(x)g(0) dx | (1)

< M = Wiaxi

由于f和g在[a,1)上可积,则fg在[a,10)上可积,对f e>0_ 38,>0, 5.1. 满足[17](8, 18任-6割 T=141),以及 V3; e41,1=1,2,...,n,有

 $\left| \frac{2}{12} \int_{0}^{1} \left(\overline{A}_{i,j} \right) \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left(\overline{A}_{i,j} \right) \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left(\overline{A}_{i,j} \right) \int_{0}^{1} \left(\overline{A}_{i,j} \right) \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left(\overline{A}_{i,j} \right) \int_{0}^{1} \left(\overline{A}_{i,j} \right) \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left(\overline{A}_{i,j} \right) \int_{0}^{1} \left(\overline{A}_{i,j} \right) \int_{0}^{1} \int_{0}^{1} \left(\overline{A}_{i,j} \right) \int_{0}^{1} \left$

另一方面,由于十知9年[a.h]上可积,则 习M>0. Sit. |fm| < M, Yxe[a.h].

「病布(1)~(3) 丸、 xt ∀ €>0、3 6 > 0、5. t. xt 4 - 満足 /ITII< 8 的分割 -

以及 (3:)9:(1:10,···)n,有 | 計(3:)9(1:10x; - for fing (1)dx | < を.

FINE Lim 5 f (3) g (1,1) DX: = [a from g and x.

命题:若于和9在[a,b)上连慎, fN>9N,∀x∈[a,b],租

 $\exists x_0 \in [\alpha, b], \leq t. \quad f(x_0) > g(x_0), \text{ Red}$ $\int_a^b f(x) dx > \int_a^b g(x) dx.$

Ja 1 · · · / Ja Jinax.

Ex2. Ex3.

15.4. 沒 f在 [a.b]上连续, 且 f不恒为 0, 则

Ext. 沒十在 (a,b)上连续, 且 (a,b) (a,b

证:由于f在[g,D上连溪且f(x) +o, p)

 f^2 在[a,b]上连续、 f^2 (x)>0. \forall x \in [a,b]、并且 \exists x \in [a,b]、Sit. f^2 (x)>0 pf 以

Safindx > Saodx = 0

Exo. 没于与了在[a,b]上可称,全 MUS= max (frx, gos) mos=min (frx, gos) x & Ta, b]. 別 Mcw和m(X在Ta,的上可积.

iL: M(x)= max [fix], g(x)] = = = (fix)+g(x)+)f(x)-g(x)), ((h). 总练3起 Ex1) m (x) = min {f(x), g(x)} = = { f(x) + g(x) - | f(x) - g(x) })

由于f, g都在 [a.b]上可积,则 f+g f-g也在 [a.b]上可积,从而 |fw-g(x)| 在 [0.17上]积、然上、M,m在 [a.67上可积、

EXD 求心形线 r=a(1+cosO), D < O < 2元上各点极径的平均值 $\hat{\mathbf{R}}^{\frac{1}{2}}: \quad \hat{\mathbf{r}} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \alpha(1+\cos\theta) dx = \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \left(\Theta + \sin\theta\right)^{2\pi} = \Omega.$

区),沒f在 Ca, 们上可积,且在 [a.门上满足 |fix | 2m >o,则 产在Ca, 幻上可积。 证:由于f在[a,6]上可积,则对VE>0,存在[a,6]的分割了=行门,为t.

辛い! Ax; < m2 (1)

对于下中的任何一个小区间上,

$$\omega_{f}^{\dagger} = \sup_{x, x' \in \Delta_{i}} \left| \frac{1}{f(x)} - \frac{1}{f(x')} \right| = \sup_{x, x' \in \Delta_{i}} \frac{|f(x) - f(x')|}{|f(x')|}$$

$$\leq \sup_{X,X\in\Delta_i} \frac{|f(x)-f(x')|}{m^2} = \frac{1}{m^2} \sup_{X,X\in\Delta_i} |f(x)-f(x')| = \frac{1}{m^2} \omega_i^f$$

LAPO = Wifax: < 1/m2 = Wiax: < 1/m2 m2 = E.

所以,产在[a,约上可积]

Exlu. 若 f 在 [a,b] 上 连续,并且 $\int_{a}^{b} f_{N} dx = \int_{a}^{c} x f_{N} dx = 0$,则 f 在 (a,b) 上 至少存在两个零点 x_{1}, x_{2} . *还有 $\int_{a}^{b} x f_{N} dx = 0$, f 是否在 (a,b) 上 存在至少 3个零点?

证:(n) 由于f在[a,b]上连建 并且∫afxid(=0, 则由积分常·中值定理,

 $\exists x_i \in (a,b) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad f(x_i) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f n dx = 0.$

反证法,假设于在(a.b)上只有一个零点火, b

由于在[a,b]上的连续性,于在(a,x,)或(x,b)中不变量。

O \$ fw>0, ∀x∈(a,b)-{x,}, \$ fw<0, ∀x∈(a,b)-{x,}



由f在[a.l)上的连续收,就有 Jafandx > 0 或 Jafandx < 0. 这与 Cafandx = 0 矛盾

D 当 fm>0, 4xe(a,xi), fmc0, 4xe(xi.b),

或当f∞<0. ∀×€ (a, x,), f∞>0. ∀×∈ (x,,b) x,

至 g(N= (X-71)f∞, 四 g在[a,b]上经建, ¥且

9 (N < 0, \forall x \in (a,b) - \forall x, \forall x \forall g(x) > 0. \forall x \in (a.b) - \forall x, \forall x

从而 Jagndx < D 或 Jagndx > O.

另一方面。 $\int_a^b g(x) dx = \int_a^b (x-x_1) f(x) dx = \int_a^b x f(x) dx - x_1, \int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$. 矛盾

综上. 千在 (a.b)上至少存在两个零点.

12) 由于 Jafmodx = Ja x fnydx = 0, 已证 f在 (a,b)上至少有两个零点 X,, XL 不妨没 XI<XI 假设f在(a.b)上只有两个零点×1和X2. ① 当f(x)>0, ∀x ∈ (a,b)-{x1,x2}; 及f(x)<0, ∀x ∈ (a,b)-{x1,x2} 由于的连接性, 有 Jafrandx > 0 式 Jafrandx < 0. 这与采件 Jafrandx = 0 矛盾. D \$ fm>0, ∀xε(a, x1). f(x) < 0, \forall x \in (\gamma_1, \chi_2) \big (\kappa_1, \chi_2) \big); · 当 fm co, ∀x ∈ (a, xi), fIN 70. HXE (X1, X2) U (X2,b). 至 g, (x)= (x-X1)f(x), Q1 g, 在 [a,b]上连溪具 9, (N < 0, V x \ (a.b) - [x, x,]; \$\forall \gamma, \gamma, \wedge \varphi \ \((a.b) - [x, x,]. LLPD 1 5, Wodx < 0 対 10, Mdx > D. 但另一方面, Sabg, (xodx = Sab (x-x1) f(x) dx = Sa x f(x) dx - x, Sa f(x) dx = 0, 矛植 ① 当 fxx >0. ∀x ∈ (a, x,) U(x, xz), +1x>0, 4x ∈ (x2, b) : || ★当 +(ω=0, ∀ × ∈ (α, χ,) // (χ,, χ,).

+(N>0. Y×E(N.W.

同 B, 可证得矛盾

(分 当 f(x) > 0, ∀x ∈ (a, x,) ∪ (x, b), a x x b f(x) co, ∀x ∈ (x, x, x, y),

成当fix>0, ∀x∈(q,x,)∪(x,b), a x, x, x, b

全g(x)=(x-x1)(x-x1)f(x),则g在[a.b]上连复, 社且 g(x)>0, ∀x ∈ (a,b)-{x1,x2}; 或g(x120, ∀x ∈ (a,b)-{x1,x2}, 从而 Jagandx >0 或 Jagandx 20

1旦另一方面 $\int_{a}^{b} g_{(x)} dx = \int_{a}^{b} (x-x_{1})(x-y_{2}) f_{(x)} dx$ $= \int_{a}^{b} x^{2} f_{(x)} dx - (x_{1}+x_{2}) \int_{a}^{b} x f_{(x)} dx + x_{1}x_{2} \int_{a}^{b} f_{(x)} dx$

= 0 , 矛盾.

所以,假设了成主. 中在(a,b)为至少有3个零点.

定理 (积分形式的 Jensen 不等式)

沒 Y在 [a. b)上可积, Y([a.10] c [m, M] , f是 [m, M]上的

连续的凸函数,并且foy在Calb)上可积,则

 $f\left(\frac{1}{b-a}\int_{a}^{b}\varphi(x)dx\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a}\int_{a}^{b}f(\varphi(x))dx$

证:由于是[m,M]上的凸函数,则对

$$\forall \lambda_i > 0$$
, $i=1,2,\cdots,n$, $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_i = 1$
 $\forall t_i \in [m,m]$, $i=1,2,\cdots,n$.

由有限和形式的 J_{ensen} $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{R}$ $\lambda_i \in$

$$\int_{a}^{b} \varphi(x) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \varphi(\overline{s}_{i}) \frac{b-a}{n}$$

另一方面,在(1)式中全七:= Υ(3:) ,λ; = 元, i=1,2 ···, n,就有

$$f\left(\frac{1}{b \cdot a} \stackrel{h}{\rightleftharpoons} \varphi(3_i), \frac{b \cdot a}{n}\right) = f\left(\frac{n}{b \cdot a}, \varphi(3_i), \frac{1}{n}\right)$$

由于于在[m,M]上连续且于中午[a,1]上可积、则在(2)两端空N→00,

$$f\left(\frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b \varphi(x)dx\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b (f\circ\varphi)\omega dx = \frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b f(\varphi\omega)dx$$

推广了常九章总练习题第1题:

性的: (P(M)=X, X E[a,b], 则 f(4W)=f(M), X E[a,b]. 若f在[a,b]上班法

并且是凸凸数, 则由积分形式的 Jensen不管前, 就有 $f(\frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b x dx) \leq \frac{1}{b-a}\int_a^b f(x) dx$ PP f(a+b) ≤ 1-a so findx. 「成務かf在God)上连续、内. ExII co 若 f在 [a, 17] 上 = 所可享 且 f"(N ≥0), 则 f (2+6) & = [6 +1A) dx 问题:(1)定理中 foy的可称性假设是否可以去掉? YTM, f连续 是否显够保证于·4万积?

四 f的连续性假的是否减弱为可积?

Exil a 改:设于在[a,的上了导并且是凸函数,并自于Melo, tx 6[a, b] by two > == (ptwqx Ax e(0.p)

证: /f在[a.b]上可导, 则以下三个论断等价:

(1) f在 [a,1]上凸; (1) f'(x) 在 [a,1]上增;

(3) 対 ∀x1, X2 ∈ [a,b], 有 f(x2) > f'(x1) (X2-X1) + f(x1)

由于f在[a,b]上可导,则f在[a,b]上连续,由连续函数的最值性定理, 3 x = E Cabo sit. f(x) = min f(x).

fl f(x0)- 2 show

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

 $= \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} \left[f(x_0) - 2f(x) \right] dx$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} \left[\left(f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0}) \right) dx \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} \left[f'(x_{0}(x_{0}-x_{0}) - f(x_{0})) dx \right] dx$$

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$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} \left[f'(x_{0}-x_{0}) - f(x_{0}) (x_{0}-x_{0}) dx \right] dx$$

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$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} \left[f'(x_{0}-x_{0}) - f(x_{0}) (x_{0}-x_{0}) - f(x_{0}) (x_{0}-x_{0}) dx \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} \left[f'(x_{0}(x_{0}-x_{0}) - f(x_{0}) (x_{0}-x_{0}) - f(x_{0}) dx \right] dx$$

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$$= \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{a}^{b} \left[f'(x_{0}(x_{0}-x_{0}) - f(x_{0}) - f(x_{0}) dx \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1$$

$$f(b)(x_0-b) - f(a)(x_0-a) > 0$$
,
从而 $st \forall x \in [a,b]$,有

$$E_{X|Z}$$
, (1) $\ln (1+n) < 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} < 1 + \ln n$.

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{i+1} \int_{i}^{i+1} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

 $\frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{1}{1+1} dx < \int_{1}^{1+1} \frac{1}{1+1} dx < \int_{1}^{1+1} \frac{1}{1+1} dx = \frac{1}{1+1} \left(\frac{1}{1+1} \right) dx = \frac{1}{1+1} \left(\frac{1}{1+1} \right) dx$

12) him 1+ 1 + 1 - 1