

# 习题 9.5

Ex15. 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续可导, 则存在  $[a, b]$  上连续可导的增函数  $g$  和连续可导的减函数  $h$ , s.t.

$$f(x) = g(x) + h(x), \quad x \in [a, b]$$

$$\text{证: } \left( \begin{array}{l} f(x) = \int_a^x f'(t) dt + f(a) \\ f'(x) = \underbrace{g'(x)}_{\geq 0} + \underbrace{h'(x)}_{\leq 0} \\ \text{可令 } \textcircled{1} g'(x) = f'(x) + |f'(x)|, \quad h'(x) = -|f'(x)| \\ \textcircled{2} g'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(f'(x) + |f'(x)|), \quad h'(x) = \frac{1}{2}(f'(x) - |f'(x)|) \end{array} \right)$$

由于  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续可导, 则

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int_a^x f'(t) dt + f(a) \\ &= \int_a^x [(f'(t) + |f'(t)|) + (-|f'(t)|)] dt + f(a) \\ &= \int_a^x (f'(t) + |f'(t)|) dt + \int_a^x (-|f'(t)|) dt + f(a). \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = \int_a^x (f'(t) + |f'(t)|) dt, \quad h(x) = \int_a^x (-|f'(t)|) dt + f(a),$$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = g(x) + h(x), \quad x \in [a, b].$$

另一方面, 由于  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续可导, 则  $g$  和  $h$  也在  $[a, b]$  上连续可导,

$$\text{并且 } g'(x) = f'(x) + |f'(x)| \geq 0,$$

$$h'(x) = -|f'(x)| \leq 0,$$

所以  $g$  在  $[a, b]$  上增,  $h$  在  $[a, b]$  上减.

Ex 16. (积分第一中值定理推论的加强形式)

若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上 连续,  $g$  为  $[a, b]$  上的 连续可导 的单调函数,  
则  $\exists \xi \in [a, b]$ , s.t.

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = g(a) \int_a^{\xi} f(x)dx + g(b) \int_{\xi}^b f(x)dx$$

证: 由于  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 令  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt$ ,  $x \in [a, b]$ , 则

$$F'(x) = f(x), \quad x \in [a, b].$$

又因为  $g$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续可导, 则由分部积分公式,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \\ &= \int_a^b g(x)dF(x) = g(x)F(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b F(x)g'(x)dx \\ &= (g(b)F(b) - g(a)F(a)) - \int_a^b F(x)g'(x)dx \\ &= g(b) \int_a^b f(x)dx - \int_a^b F(x)g'(x)dx \end{aligned}$$

由推论1的积分第一中值定理,  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ , s.t.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b F(x)g'(x)dx &= F(\xi) \int_a^b g'(x)dx = F(\xi)(g(b) - g(a)) \\ &= \int_a^{\xi} f(x)dx \cdot (g(b) - g(a)). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{所以 } \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx &= g(b) \int_a^b f(x)dx - (g(b) - g(a)) \int_a^{\xi} f(x)dx \\ &= g(a) \int_a^{\xi} f(x)dx + g(b) \left( \int_a^b f(x)dx - \int_a^{\xi} f(x)dx \right) \\ &= g(a) \int_a^{\xi} f(x)dx + g(b) \int_{\xi}^b f(x)dx. \end{aligned}$$

## 第九章总练习题

(Ex1. Ex3. Ex4. 已讲)

Ex2 (1) 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续增,

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t) dt, & x \in (a, b) \\ f(a), & x = a. \end{cases}$$

则  $F$  在  $[a, b]$  上增.

证: 由于  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 则  $\left(\int_a^x f(t) dt\right)' = f(x)$ , 从而

对  $\forall x \in (a, b)$ ,

$$F'(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t) dt\right)' = \frac{f(x)(x-a) - \int_a^x f(t) dt}{(x-a)^2}$$

由积分第一中值定理,  $\exists \xi \in (a, x)$ , s.t.

$$\int_a^x f(t) dt = f(\xi)(x-a),$$

又因为  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续增, 则  $f(a) \leq f(\xi) \leq f(x)$ , 从而

$$f(x)(x-a) - \int_a^x f(t) dt = (f(x) - f(\xi)) \cdot (x-a) \geq 0,$$

$$F'(x) \geq 0, \quad \forall x \in (a, b).$$

由洛必达法则可得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{1}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t) dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} \frac{f(x)}{1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = f(a) = F(a).$$

所以  $F$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 从而  $F$  在  $[a, b]$  上增.

(2) 若  $f$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上连续, 且  $f(x) > 0$ , 则

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{\int_0^x t f(t) dt}{\int_0^x f(t) dt}, \quad x \in (0, +\infty)$$

为  $(0, +\infty)$  上的严格增函数, 若使  $\varphi$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上严格增, 应如何补充  $\varphi(0)$  的值?

证: 由于  $f$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上连续, 则

$$\left(\int_0^x t f(t) dt\right)' = x f(x), \quad \left(\int_0^x f(t) dx\right)' = f(x).$$

从而, 对  $\forall x > 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi'(x) &= \frac{x f(x) \int_0^x f(t) dt - f(x) \int_0^x t f(t) dt}{\left(\int_0^x f(t) dt\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{f(x) \cdot \int_0^x (x-t) f(t) dt}{\left(\int_0^x f(t) dt\right)^2}.\end{aligned}$$

由于  $f$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上连续且  $f(x) > 0$ , 则对  $\forall x > 0$ , 有

$$\int_0^x f(t) dt > 0, \quad \int_0^x (x-t) f(t) dt > 0,$$

从而  $\varphi'(x) > 0$ ,  $x \in (0, +\infty)$ , 于是  $\varphi$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上严格增.

由于  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \varphi(x)$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x t f(t) dt}{\int_0^x f(t) dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x f(x)}{f(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x = 0.$$

定义  $\varphi(0) \leq 0$ , 则  $\varphi$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上严格增.

Ex 5. 连续的奇函数的一切原函数均为偶函数;

连续的偶函数的原函数中, 只有一个为奇函数.

证: ① 设  $f$  为  $[-a, a]$  上的连续奇函数, 则原函数均可表为

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt + C, \quad x \in [-a, a]$$

$$\text{由于 } F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt + C$$

$$\stackrel{s=-t}{=} \int_0^x f(-s) \cdot (-1) ds + C$$

$$= \int_0^x f(s) ds + C$$

$$= \int_0^x f(t) dt + C$$

$$= F(x),$$

则  $F$  总是偶函数.

② 若  $f$  是  $[-a, a]$  上的连续的偶函数, 则原函数均可表为

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt + C, \quad x \in [-a, a].$$

$$\text{由于 } F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt + C$$

$$\stackrel{s=-t}{=} \int_0^x f(-s) \cdot (-1) ds + C$$

$$= - \int_0^x f(s) ds + C$$

$$= - (F(x) - C) + C$$

$$= -F(x) + 2C,$$

显然, 只有  $C=0$  时,  $F(-x) = -F(x)$ , 即  $F$  为  $[-a, a]$  的奇函数.

Ex 6. Schwarz 不等式:

若  $f$  和  $g$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积, 则

$$\left( \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) dx.$$

证: 对  $\forall \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ , 总有

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &\leq \int_a^b [\lambda f(x) + g(x)]^2 dx \\
&= \int_a^b (\lambda^2 f^2(x) + 2\lambda f(x)g(x) + g^2(x)) dx \\
&= \left(\int_a^b f^2(x) dx\right) \lambda^2 + 2\left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx\right) \lambda + \int_a^b g^2(x) dx
\end{aligned}$$

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

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

Ex7. (1) 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积, 则

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x) dx\right)^2 \leq (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{证: } \left(\int_a^b f(x) dx\right)^2 &= \left(\int_a^b 1 \cdot f(x) dx\right)^2 \\
&\leq \int_a^b 1^2 dx \cdot \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \\
&= (b-a) \int_a^b f^2(x) dx.
\end{aligned}$$

(2) 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积 并且  $\underline{f(x)} \geq m > 0$ , 则

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

证: Step1. 由于  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积 且  $\underline{f(x)} \geq m > 0$ , 下证

$\int f$  和  $\frac{1}{f}$  均在  $[a, b]$  上可积

对  $[a, b]$  的任一分割  $T = \{\Delta_i\}$ ,

$$\begin{aligned}
\omega_i^{\int f} &= \sup_{x, x' \in \Delta_i} |\overline{f(x)} - \overline{f(x')}| \\
&= \sup_{x, x' \in \Delta_i} \left| \frac{f(x) - f(x')}{\overline{f(x)} + \overline{f(x')}} \right| \\
&= \sup_{x, x' \in \Delta_i} \frac{|f(x) - f(x')|}{\overline{f(x)} + \overline{f(x')}} \leq \frac{1}{2\sqrt{m}} \sup_{x, x' \in \Delta_i} |f(x) - f(x')| = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{m}} \omega_i^f \\
&\quad \quad \quad = \omega_i^{\frac{1}{f}}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \omega_i^{\frac{1}{p}} &= \sup_{x, x' \in A_i} \left| \frac{1}{f(x)} - \frac{1}{f(x')} \right| \\
 &= \sup_{x, x' \in A_i} \frac{|f(x) - f(x')|}{f(x)f(x')} \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{m^2} \sup_{x, x' \in A_i} |f(x) - f(x')| = \frac{1}{m^2} \omega_i^{\frac{1}{p}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

由于  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积, 利用可积的充要条件,  $f$  和  $\frac{1}{f}$  均在  $[a, b]$  上可积.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Step 2. } (b-a)^2 &= \left( \int_a^b 1 \, dx \right)^2 \\
 &= \left( \int_a^b \sqrt{f(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}} \, dx \right)^2 \\
 &\leq \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} \, dx
 \end{aligned}$$

(3) 若  $f$  和  $g$  在  $[a, b]$  上可积, 则成立 Minkowski 不等式:

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

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

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

Ex 8. 若  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 并且  $f(x) > 0$ , 则

$$\ln \left( \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \right) \geq \frac{1}{b-a} \ln \left( \int_a^b f(x) \, dx \right)$$

证: 由于  $g(t) = -\ln t$ ,  $t \in (0, +\infty)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  是连续的凸函数, 则

由积分形式的 Jensen 不等式, 就有

$$g\left(\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} g\left(\int_a^b f(x) dx\right),$$

于是  $\ln\left(\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx\right) \geq \frac{1}{b-a} \ln\left(\int_a^b f(x) dx\right).$

Ex 9.  $f$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上连续减,  $f(x) > 0$ ,

$$a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) - \int_1^n f(x) dx$$

则  $\{a_n\}$  收敛.

证: 由于  $f$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  连续减且  $f(x) > 0$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{一方面, } a_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) - \int_1^n f(x) dx \\ &= \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} f(k) + f(n)\right) - \int_1^n f(x) dx \\ &= f(n) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_k^{k+1} f(k) dx - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_k^{k+1} f(x) dx \\ &= f(n) + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_k^{k+1} \underbrace{(f(k) - f(x))}_{\geq 0} dx \\ &\geq f(n) > 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\{a_n\}$  有下界 0.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{另一方面, } a_{n+1} - a_n &= f(n+1) - \int_n^{n+1} f(x) dx \\ &= \int_n^{n+1} f(n+1) dx - \int_n^{n+1} f(x) dx \\ &= \int_n^{n+1} \underbrace{(f(n+1) - f(x))}_{\leq 0} dx \\ &\leq 0, \end{aligned}$$

所以  $\{a_n\}$  减.

由单调有界定理,  $\{a_n\}$  收敛.



Ex 10. 若  $f$  在  $[0, a]$  上连续可导, 且  $f(0) = 0$ , 则

$$\int_0^a |f(x) f'(x)| dx \leq \frac{a}{2} \int_0^a [f'(x)]^2 dx.$$

证: 由于  $f$  在  $[0, a]$  上连续可导, 且  $f(0) = 0$ , 则

$$f(x) = \int_0^x f'(t) dt + f(0) = \int_0^x f'(t) dt, \quad \forall x \in [0, a],$$

$$\text{于是 } |f(x)| = \left| \int_0^x f'(t) dt \right| \leq \int_0^x |f'(t)| dt, \quad \forall x \in [0, a]. \quad (1)$$

$$\text{令 } g(x) = \int_0^x |f'(t)| dt, \quad x \in [0, a], \text{ 则 } g'(x) = |f'(x)|, \quad x \in [0, a],$$

$$|f(x) f'(x)| = |f(x)| \cdot |f'(x)| \stackrel{(1)}{\leq} \int_0^x |f'(t)| dt \cdot |f'(x)|$$

$$\leq g(x) \cdot g'(x)$$

$$= \left( \frac{1}{2} g^2(x) \right)'$$

$$\text{于是, } \int_a^b |f(x) f'(x)| dx \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^a [g^2(x)]' dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (g^2(a) - g^2(0))$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} g^2(a)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left( \int_0^a |f'(t)| dt \right)^2$$

$$\stackrel{\text{Ex 7.10}}{\leq} \frac{a}{2} \int_0^a |f'(x)|^2 dx.$$

命题:  $\pi$  是无理数.

· 第一个严格证明: 1761 Lambert. 连分数方法.

· Ivan Niven,

美国数学会公报

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# A SIMPLE PROOF THAT $\pi$ IS IRRATIONAL

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Let  $\pi = a/b$ , the quotient of <sup>high</sup> positive <sup>integer</sup> integers. We define the <sup>polynomial</sup> polynomials

$$f(x) = \frac{x^n(a - bx)^n}{n!}$$

*展开式中 x 的次 最高为 2n, 最低为 n.*

$$F(x) = f(x) - f^{(2)}(x) + f^{(4)}(x) - \cdots + (-1)^n f^{(2n)}(x),$$

*① n. 积为 ② adj. 整数的*

the positive integer  $n$  being specified later. Since  $n!f(x)$  has integral coefficients and terms in  $x$  of degree not less than  $n$ ,  $f(x)$  and its derivatives  $f^{(i)}(x)$  have integral values for  $x=0$ ; also for  $x=\pi=a/b$ , since  $f(x)=f(a/b-x)$ . By elementary calculus we have

$$\frac{d}{dx} \{F'(x) \sin x - F(x) \cos x\} = F''(x) \sin x + F(x) \sin x = f(x) \sin x$$

*$f^{(k)}(x) = (-1)^{(k)} f^{(k)}(\frac{a}{b}-x)$ ,  $f^{(k)}(\pi) = f^{(k)}(\frac{a}{b}) = (-1)^k f^{(k)}(0) \in \mathbb{Z}$*

*$f^{(2n+1)}(x) \leq 0$ ,  $f^{(2n+2)}(x) \geq 0$ .*

and

$$(1) \quad \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x dx = [F'(x) \sin x - F(x) \cos x]_0^\pi = F(\pi) + F(0).$$

Now  $F(\pi) + F(0)$  is an integer, since  $f^{(i)}(\pi)$  and  $f^{(i)}(0)$  are integers. But for  $0 < x < \pi$ ,

$$0 < f(x) \frac{\sin x}{\leq 1} < \frac{\pi^n a^n}{n!},$$

*$< \frac{\pi^n \cdot a^n}{n!}$*

*$0 < \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x < \left(\frac{\pi^n a^n}{n!}\right) \cdot \pi < 1$  当  $n$  很大  $\rightarrow 0$ . ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ )*

so that the integral in (1) is positive, but arbitrarily small for  $n$  sufficiently large. Thus (1) is false, and so is our assumption that  $\pi$  is rational.

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