

7025.1

18. (1) $\frac{1}{4}$ L'Hospital

(3) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 - i^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (\frac{i}{n})^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$

22. (2) $= (-3) + (-2) + (-1) + 0 + 1 + 2 + 3 = 0$

(4) $= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 x - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \cos^3 x dx = \frac{2}{3}$

(6) $= \int_0^1 \arcsin x d(\frac{1}{2}x^2) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \arcsin x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2}x^2 d(\arcsin x)$
 $= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \xrightarrow{x=\sin t} \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt = \frac{\pi}{8}$

(8) $\xrightarrow{x=\arcsin t} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt \xrightarrow{t=\frac{\pi}{2}-s} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin s}{\sin s + \cos s} ds$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t + \sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt = \frac{\pi}{4}$

(10) $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d \tan x}{a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2} = \frac{1}{ab} \arctan\left(\frac{a}{b} \tan x\right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2ab}$

(12) $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} + \int_{\pi}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \xrightarrow{\substack{u=x-\frac{\pi}{2}, v=x-\pi \\ w=x-\frac{3\pi}{2}}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 u du + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 v dv + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^6 w dw$
 $= 4 \times \frac{5!!}{6!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{8}$

(14) $= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d \tan x}{2 + \tan^2 x} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi}$
 $= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 23. \quad \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx & \stackrel{x=\pi-y}{=} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 (\pi-y) f(\sin(\pi-y)) d(\pi-y) \\
 & = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi-y) f(\sin y) dy \\
 & = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi-x) f(\sin x) dx \\
 & = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x f(\sin x) dx
 \end{aligned}$$

移项即得!

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{取 } f(x) = \frac{x}{2-x^2} \quad \text{则} \quad \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx & = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx \\
 & = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{-d\cos x}{1+\cos^2 x} \\
 & = \pi (-\arctan(\cos x)) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 & = \frac{\pi^2}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$27. \quad (1), (2) \quad \text{由} \quad \int_0^a f(x) dx = a \int_0^1 f(ax) dx \quad \text{即得}$$

《谢惠民》
命题 10.4.2 (定积分的换元积分法) 设 $f \in R[a, b]$, $x = g(t)$ 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上严格单调增加, $g'(t)$ 在 $[\alpha, \beta]$ 上可积, 且满足 $g(\alpha) = a, g(\beta) = b$, 则

P. 319

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(g(t)) g'(t) dt.$$

注1 如果 $f \in C[a, b]$, 则 g 的单调性条件可换为较弱的条件 $g([\alpha, \beta]) \subset [a, b]$.
两种情况的证明均可见 [41] 等教科书.

可也用定义证明.

$$28. \quad (1) \quad G(t) = \int_a^t |f(x)| dx - \frac{M}{2}(t-a)^2$$

$$G'(t) = |f(t)| - M(t-a)$$

$$g(t) = f(t) + Mt, \quad h(t) = f(t) - Mt$$

$$\text{结合 } f(a) = 0, |f'(x)| \leq M \quad \text{可证} \quad G'(t) \leq 0$$

$$\therefore G(t) \leq G(a) = 0$$

不要用 $G''(t)$!

$$(2) \text{ 由 (1) } \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} |f(x)| dx \leq \frac{M}{2} \left(\frac{a+b}{2} - a \right)^2$$

$$\text{同理 } \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b |f(x)| dx \leq \frac{M}{2} \left(b - \frac{a+b}{2} \right)^2$$

相加即证!

习题 5.2

$$3. \text{ 注意用 } ||f(x)| - |f(y)|| \leq |f(x) - f(y)|$$

$$-|f(x)| \leq f(x) \leq |f(x)|$$

$$4. \text{ 注意用 } \left| \frac{1}{f(x)} - \frac{1}{f(y)} \right| \leq \frac{|f(x) - f(y)|}{c^2}$$

第5章综合习题

$$\begin{aligned} 2. (1) B(m, n) &= \int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^n dx \stackrel{t=1-x}{=} \int_1^0 (1-t)^m t^n d(1-t) \\ &= \int_0^1 (1-t)^m t^n dt = B(n, m) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) B(m, n) &= \int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^n dx = \frac{1}{m+1} \int_0^1 (1-x)^n d x^{m+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{m+1} \left((1-x)^n x^{m+1} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x^{m+1} d(1-x)^n \right) \\ &= \frac{n}{m+1} \int_0^1 x^{m+1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx \\ &= \frac{n}{m+1} B(m+1, n-1) \\ &= \frac{n}{m+1} \cdot \frac{n-1}{m+2} B(m+2, n-2) \\ &= \dots = \frac{n!}{(m+1)(m+2)\dots(m+n)} B(m+n, 0) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{n!}{(m+1)(m+2)\cdots(m+n)} \int_0^1 x^{m+n} dx \\
&= \frac{n!}{(m+1)(m+2)\cdots(m+n)} \cdot \frac{1}{m+n+1} \\
&= \frac{m! n!}{(m+n+1)!}
\end{aligned}$$

15. <谢惠民>

P.310
311

例题 10.2.4 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x dx = 0$.

由于本题的积分是定积分的重要结果 (见例题 10.4.9), 因此可将本题变为普通的数列极限问题, 而且还可以引用 2.3.2 小节的练习题 8. 但这种方法过分地依赖于定积分计算, 积不出怎么办? 所以我们下面要介绍新的方法.

首先是从几何上作观察. 在图 10.3 中作出了 $n = 4, 20, 100, 500$ 时的函数 $\sin^n x$ 的几何图像.

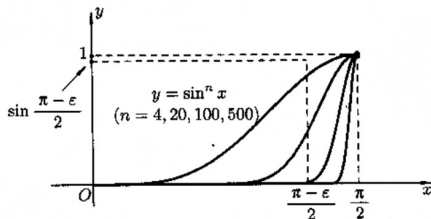


图 10.3

从图中可以看出, 由于 $\sin^n \frac{\pi}{2} = 1$, 因此对每个 n , 函数 $\sin^n x$ 在该点充分邻近的值一定接近 1. 另一方面, 对于固定的 x 值, 只要 x 小于 $\frac{\pi}{2}$, 则当 n 增加时函数值 $\sin^n x$ 就很快趋于 0. 这就是下面的“分而治之”方法的几何背景.

证 按照数列极限的 ε - N 定义写出证明.

对于给定的 $\varepsilon > 0$, 不妨设 $\varepsilon < \pi$, 可以将积分分拆如下 (参看图 10.3):

$$\begin{aligned}
0 &\leq \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{(\pi-\varepsilon)/2} \sin^n x dx + \int_{(\pi-\varepsilon)/2}^{\pi/2} \sin^n x dx \\
&\leq \frac{\pi}{2} \sin^n \frac{\pi-\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.
\end{aligned} \quad (10.8)$$

由 $0 < \sin \frac{\pi-\varepsilon}{2} < 1$, 可见 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin^n \frac{\pi-\varepsilon}{2} = 0$. 从而对上述 ε , $\exists N$, 使 $n > N$ 时, 成立

$$0 < \frac{\pi}{2} \sin^n \frac{\pi-\varepsilon}{2} < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

因此 $n > N$ 时, 就有 $0 \leq \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^n x dx < \varepsilon$. \square