数学分析 II 习题课讲义 (2025 春)

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1 定积分的基本概念与可积性

1.1 问题

- 1. $\lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^{\alpha}} = 1, \alpha > 0, \ \ \ \ \ \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{1}{n^{1+\alpha}} (a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n).$
- 2. 设函数 f(x) 在区间 [a,b] 上有界, 试证明 $f(x) \in R[a,b]$ 的充要条件是: $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists [a,b]$ 上满足以下条件的连续函数 g(x) 和 h(x): (1) $g(x) \leq f(x) \leq h(x)$, $\forall x \in [a,b]$; (2) $\int_{a}^{b} [h(x) g(x)] dx < \varepsilon$.
- 3. 函数 $g(x) \in R[a,b], f(u) \in C[A,B]$, 这里 A,B 分别是 g(x) 在区间 [a,b] 的上下确界. 证明 $f(g(x)) \in R[a,b]$.
- 4. 函数 $f(x) \in R[a,b]$, 证明存在点 $x_0 \in (a,b)$ 使得 f(x) 在 x_0 处连续.
- 5. 函数 $f(x) \in R[a,b]$, 且 $\forall x \in [a,b]$ 有 f(x) > 0. 证明 $\int_a^b f(x) dx > 0$.
- 6. 函数 f(x) 在 \mathbb{R} 上有定义,且在任何有限闭区间上可积. 证明对于任意的 [a,b], $\lim_{h\to 0}\int_a^b [f(x+h)-f(x)]\mathrm{d}x=0$.
- 7. (Hölder 不等式). 非负函数 $f(x), g(x) \in R[a, b], p, q > 1, \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1$. 证明 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \le \left(\int_a^b f^p(x)\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \left(\int_a^b g^q(x)\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$. (编者注: 本题实际上是 $||f||_p ||g||_q \ge ||fg||_1$.)

[一个简单应用, 留作思考题] $0 < q \le p \le s \le \infty$, 那么存在 $\theta \in [0,1]$ 使得 $\frac{1}{p} = \frac{\theta}{q} + \frac{1-\theta}{s}$. 证明 $\|f\|_p \le \|f\|_q^{\theta} \|f\|_s^{1-\theta}$.

8. (Minkowski 不等式). 同上题条件, 证明 $\left(\int_{a}^{b} (f+g)^{p}(x) dx\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \leq \left(\int_{a}^{b} f^{p}(x) dx\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\int_{a}^{b} g^{q}(x) dx\right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$. (编者注: 本题实际上是 $||f||_{p} + ||g||_{p} \geq ||f+g||_{p}$, 这表明 L_{p} 空间是赋范线性空间.)

■ 自由选讲.

- 9. f(x) 在 [a,b] 的每一点处的极限都是 0, 证明 $f(x) \in R[a,b]$ 且 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = 0$.
- 10. 已知 (0,1) 上的单调函数 f(x) 满足 $\lim_{n\to+\infty}\sum_{k=1}^{n-1}\frac{1}{n}f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right)$ 存在,问是否有 $f(x)\in R[0,1]$?
- 11. 计算极限 $\lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{[1^{\alpha} + 3^{\alpha} + \dots + (2n+1)^{\alpha}]^{\beta+1}}{[2^{\beta} + 4^{\beta} + \dots + (2n)^{\beta}]^{\alpha+1}}.$
- 12. $n \in \mathbb{N}_+, f(x) \in C[a,b], \int_a^b x^k f(x) dx = 0, k = 0, 1, \dots, n$. 证明 f(x) 在 (a,b) 内至少有 n+1 个零点.

1.2 解答

1.
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists N, \forall n > N, n^{\alpha}(1-\varepsilon) < a_n < n^{\alpha}(1+\varepsilon)$$
. 从而当 n 足够大时, $\frac{1}{n^{1+\alpha}}(1^{\alpha} + 2^{\alpha} + \dots + N^{\alpha}) < \varepsilon, \frac{1}{n^{1+\alpha}}(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n)$

$$\cdots + a_N) < \varepsilon, \left| \frac{1}{n^{1+\alpha}} [(a_{N+1} - (N+1)^{\alpha}) + \cdots + (a_n - n^{\alpha})] \right| \le \frac{\varepsilon}{n^{1+\alpha}} [(N+1)^{\alpha} + \cdots + n^{\alpha}] \le \frac{\varepsilon}{n^{1+\alpha}} \sum_{i=1}^n i^{\alpha} = \frac{\varepsilon}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{\alpha} \le \frac{\varepsilon}{n^{1+\alpha}} \sum_{i=1}^n (a_{N+1} - (N+1)^{\alpha}) + \cdots + a_{N-1} \sum_$$

$$\varepsilon \int_0^1 x^\alpha \mathrm{d} x + \varepsilon = \frac{\varepsilon}{\alpha + 1} + \varepsilon \le 2\varepsilon. \ \ \dot{\boxtimes} \\ \\ \dot{\Xi} \\ \dot{\Xi} \\ \dot{\Xi} \\ \\ \dot{\Xi} \\ \dot{\Xi} \\ \\ \dot{\Xi} \\ \\ \dot{\Xi} \\ \\ \dot{\Xi} \\ \dot{\Xi} \\ \\ \dot{\Xi} \\ \dot{\Xi$$

2. 必要性:
$$f(x) \in R[a,b] \Rightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists$$
 分割 $\Delta : a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ s.t. $\sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i(x_i - x_{i-1}) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \Rightarrow \exists$ 阶梯函数

$$s_1(x), s_2(x)$$
 满足 $s_1(x) \le f(x) \le s_2(x)$ 且 $\int_a^b [s_2(x) - s_1(x)] dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \Rightarrow \exists$ 连续函数 $g(x), h(x)$ 满足 $g(x) \le f(x) \le h(x)$ 且 $\int_a^b [h(x) - g(x)] < \varepsilon$.

充分性:
$$g(x)$$
 连续, $\int_a^b [h(x) - g(x)] dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{4} \Rightarrow \exists$ 分割 $\Delta : a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ s.t. $\sum_{i=1}^n \sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{h(x) - g(x)\}(x_i - x_i)$

$$|x_{i-1}| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$
 且 $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i^g(x_i - x_{i-1}) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. 在此分割下, $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i^f(x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} h(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} g(x) \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} h(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} g(x) \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} h(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} g(x) \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} h(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} g(x) \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} h(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} g(x) \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} h(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} g(x) \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} h(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} g(x) \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} h(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} g(x) \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} h(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} g(x) \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} h(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} g(x) \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} h(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} g(x) \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} h(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} g(x) \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} h(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} g(x) \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} h(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_i, x_i]} g(x) \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sup_{x \in [x_i, x_i]} h(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_i, x_i]} g(x) \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sup_{x \in [x_i, x_i]} h(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_i, x_i]} g(x) \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sup_{x \in [x_i, x_i]} h(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_i, x_i]} g(x) \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sup_{x \in [x_i, x_i]} h(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_i, x_i]} h(x) \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sup_{x \in [x_i, x_i]} h(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_i, x_i]} h(x) \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\sup_{x \in [x_i, x_i]} h(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_i, x_i]} h(x) \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\inf_{x \in [x_i, x_i]} h(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_i, x_i]} h(x) \right] (x_i - x_{i-1})$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} \{h(x) - g(x)\} + w_i^g \right] (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

3. 用 Lebesgue 定理显然. 如不用 Lebesgue 定理, 则 $\forall \delta > 0, \exists \tau > 0$ s.t. $\forall |x - x'| < \tau, |f(x) - f(x')| < \delta$. 从而 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, \exists 分割 $\Delta : a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ s.t. $\sum_{w^g > \tau} (x_i - x_{i-1}) < \varepsilon$. 因为 $\{[x_{i-1}, x_i] : w_i^{f \circ g} > \delta\} \subset \{[x_{i-1}, x_i] : w_i^g > \tau\}$, 从

而
$$\sum_{w_i^{f \circ g} > \delta} (x_i - x_{i-1}) \le \sum_{w_i^g > \tau} (x_i - x_{i-1}) < \varepsilon, \, \mathbb{P} f \circ g \, 可积.$$

4. 由 $f(x) \in R[a,b]$ 知存在 $[a_1,b_1] \subset (a,b)$,使得 $w^f_{[a_1,b_1]} < 1$. 同样的道理,由 $f(x) \in R[a_1,b_1]$ 知存在 $[a_2,b_2] \subset (a_1,b_1)$ 使得 $w^f_{[a_2,b_2]} < \frac{1}{2}$. 依此类推,存在一系列闭区间套满足于 $w^f_{[a_n,b_n]} < \frac{1}{n}$,只需取 $x_0 \in \cap_{n=1}^{+\infty} [a_n,b_n]$ 即可.

5. 由 4 题知存在连续点 $x_0 \in (a,b)$, 因此 $\exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $\forall x \in [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta] \subset [a,b]$, $f(x) > \frac{f(x_0)}{2}$. 从而 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \ge \int_{x_0 - \delta}^{x_0 + \delta} f(x) dx \ge f(x_0) \delta > 0$.

6. $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, 存在连续函数 g(x) 满足 $\int_{a-1}^{b+1} |f(x) - g(x)| dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$. 因此

$$\left| \int_{a}^{b} [f(x+h) - f(x)] dx \right| \le \left| \int_{a}^{b} [f(x+h) - g(x+h)] dx \right| + \left| \int_{a}^{b} [g(x+h) - g(x)] dx \right| + \left| \int_{a}^{b} [g(x) - f(x)] dx \right|$$

$$\le 2 \int_{a-1}^{b+1} |f(x) - g(x)| dx + \int_{a}^{b} |g(x+h) - g(x)| dx.$$

由一致连续性知 $\exists H>0$ s.t. $\forall x,x'\in[a-1,b+1], |x-x'|< H, |g(x)-g(x')|<\frac{\varepsilon}{3(b-a)}$. 取 h< H 知 RHS $<\varepsilon$. 这意味着原极限为 0.

7. WLOG $\left(\int_a^b f^p(x) dx\right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = \left(\int_a^b g^q(x) dx\right)^{\frac{1}{q}} = 1$, 则原命题的结论可改写为 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \le 1$. 由 $\ln x$ 的凹性,我们有 $\alpha \ln a + (1-\alpha) \ln b \le \ln(\alpha a + (1-\alpha)b) \Leftrightarrow a^{\alpha}b^{1-\alpha} \le \alpha a + (1-\alpha)b$. 令 $\alpha = \frac{1}{p}, 1-\alpha = \frac{1}{a}, a = x^p, b = y^q \Rightarrow xy \le 1$

 $\frac{x^p}{n} + \frac{y^q}{n} \Rightarrow \int_{-a}^b f(x)g(x)\mathrm{d}x \le \int_{a}^b \left(\frac{f(x)^p}{p} + \frac{g(x)^q}{q}\right)\mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{p} + \frac{1}{q} = 1.$

(编者注:本题也可将积分离散化后使用离散版本的 Hölder 不等式.)

8. 由 Hölder 不等式,
$$\int_{a}^{b} (f+g)^{p} dx = \int_{a}^{b} (f+g)^{p-1} f dx + \int_{a}^{b} (f+g)^{p-1} g dx \le \left(\int_{a}^{b} (f+g)^{(p-1)q} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\int_{a}^{b} f^{p} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\int_{a}^{b} (f+g)^{(p-1)q} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\int_{a}^{b} g^{p} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} = \left(\int_{a}^{b} (f+g)^{p} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q}} \left(\left(\int_{a}^{b} f^{p} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} + \left(\int_{a}^{b} g^{p} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{p}} \right).$$
 消去 $\left(\int_{a}^{b} (f+g)^{p} dx \right)^{\frac{1}{q}}$

(编者注: 本题也可将积分离散化后使用离散版本的 Minkowski 不等式.)

9. 由聚点原理知有界性,即 $|f(x)| \leq M$. 其次 $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\forall x \in [a,b]$, $\exists \delta_x > 0$, s.t. $\omega_{U_0(x,\delta_x)} < \varepsilon$. 开覆盖 $\cup_{x \in [a,b]} (x - \delta_x, x + \delta_x) \supset [a,b]$, 因此存在两两无包含关系的有限子覆盖 $\cup_{i=1}^n (x_i - \delta_i, x_i + \delta_i) \supset [a,b]$. 不妨设 $a \leq x_1 < \dots < x_n \leq b$. 取分割点 $y_0 = a, y_{3i+1} = x_i - \frac{\varepsilon}{4nM}, y_{3i+2} = x_i + \frac{\varepsilon}{4nM}, y_{3i+3} \in (x_i - \delta_i, x_i + \delta_i) \cap (x_{i+1} - \delta_{i+1}, x_i + \delta_{i+1}), y_{3n} = b, i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$.

对此分割, $\sum_{i=1}^{3n} \omega_i \Delta x_i < \varepsilon(b-a+1),$ 因此有可积性. 由于 $\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \le \int_a^b |f(x)| dx \le \sum_{i=1}^{3n} \int_{y_{i-1}}^{y_i} |f(x)| dx \le \varepsilon(b-a+1),$

由 ε 的任意性知 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$.

10. 考虑
$$f(x) = \tan\left(\pi x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$
. $\lim_{n \to +\infty} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) = 0$, 但是 $\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx$ 不存在.

11.
$$\mathbb{R} \vec{\pi} = 2^{\alpha - \beta} \frac{\left[\frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{\alpha} + \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{3}{n}\right)^{\alpha} + \dots + \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{2n+1}{n}\right)^{\alpha}\right]^{\beta+1}}{\left[\frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{2}{n}\right)^{\beta} + \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{4}{n}\right)^{\beta} + \dots + \frac{2}{n} \left(\frac{2n}{n}\right)^{\beta}\right]^{\alpha+1}} \xrightarrow{\widehat{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{R} \to \widehat{\mathbb{R}}} 2^{\alpha - \beta} \frac{\left(\int_{0}^{2} x^{\alpha} dx\right)^{\beta+1}}{\left(\int_{0}^{2} x^{\beta} dx\right)^{\alpha+1}} = 2^{\alpha - \beta} \frac{(\beta + 1)^{\alpha+1}}{(\alpha + 1)^{\beta+1}}.$$

12.
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = 0 \Rightarrow$$
 存在至少 1 个零点, 记为 x_1 . $\int_{a}^{b} (x - x_1) f(x) dx = 0 \Rightarrow$ 存在至少 2 个零点, 记另一个为 x_2 . 依此类推, $\int_{a}^{b} \left[\prod_{i=1}^{n} (x - x_i) \right] f(x) dx = 0 \Rightarrow$ 存在至少 $n + 1$ 个零点.

定积分的性质与计算 2

2.1 问题

1. $f(x) \in C[-1,1]$, 证明 $\lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{\int_{-1}^{1} (1-x^2)^n f(x) dx}{\int_{-1}^{1} (1-x^2)^n dx} = f(0)$.

2. (Riemann-Lebesgue 引理). 设函数 f(x), g(x) 在 \mathbb{R} 上有定义且内闭可积, g(x+T)=g(x), 证明

$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \int_a^b f(x)g(nx) \mathrm{d}x = \int_a^b f(x) \mathrm{d}x \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T g(x) \mathrm{d}x.$$

3. 设函数
$$f(x) \in C^1[a,b]$$
 且 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$,证明: (1) $\int_a^b x f(x) f'(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f^2(x) dx$; (2) 若 $\int_a^b f^2(x) dx = 1$,则 $\int_a^b [f'(x)]^2 dx \int_a^b [x f(x)]^2 dx \geq \frac{1}{4}$.

■ 自由选讲.

4. f(x) 在 [0,1] 上非负连续, 且 $f^2(t) \le 1 + 2 \int_a^t f(s) ds$. 证明 $f(t) \le 1 + t$.

5. 试构造 $f(x) \in D[0,1]$ 但 $f'(x) \notin R[0,1]$ 的例子. 如果额外加上 f'(x) 有界条件呢?

6. 试构造 [0,1] 上的可积函数 f 和连续函数 g 使得 $f\circ g$ 不可积. 如果额外要求 g 是 C^∞ 函数呢?

7. 设函数 $f(x), g(x) \in R[a, b]$, 记 $\Delta : a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$ 为 [a, b] 的一个分割, $\lambda(\Delta) = \max_{1 \le i \le n} \{ \Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1} \}$.

任取
$$\xi_i, \eta_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$$
, 证明 $\lim_{\lambda(\Delta) \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\eta_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx$.

8.
$$f(x) \in C[a,b]$$
, 且 $\exists \delta > 0, M > 0$, s.t. $\forall [\alpha,\beta] \subset [a,b]$ 成立 $\left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) dx \right| \leq M(\beta - \alpha)^{1+\delta}$. 证明 $f(x) \equiv 0$.

9. f(x) 在 \mathbb{R} 上有定义且内闭可积,且 f(x+y) = f(x) + f(y). 证明 f(x) = xf(1).

10. 求积分
$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \ln \sin x dx$$
.

11. 求积分
$$I_n = \int_{0}^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin^2 nx}{\sin x} dx$$
, 并求极限 $\lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{I_n}{\ln n}$.

12. 求积分
$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx$$
.

1. 往证
$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{\int_{-1}^{1} (1-x^2)^n [f(x) - f(0)] dx}{\int_{-1}^{1} (1-x^2)^n dx} = 0.$$

设 $\max_{x \in [-1,1]} |f(x)| \leq M$. 直连续性知 $\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ s.t. } \forall x \in (-\delta,\delta), \, |f(x) - f(0)| < \varepsilon.$ 注意到

$$\frac{\int_{-1}^{1} (1-x^2)^n f(x) dx}{\int_{-1}^{1} (1-x^2)^n dx} = \frac{\int_{-\delta}^{\delta} (1-x^2)^n [f(x)-f(0)] dx}{\int_{-1}^{1} (1-x^2)^n dx} + \frac{\int_{-1}^{-\delta} (1-x^2)^n [f(x)-f(0)] dx}{\int_{-1}^{1} (1-x^2)^n dx} + \frac{\int_{\delta}^{1} (1-x^2)^n [f(x)-f(0)] dx}{\int_{\delta}^{1} (1-x^2)^n dx} + \frac{\int_{\delta}^{1} (1-x^2)^n d$$

其中,
$$|I_1| \le \frac{\int_{-\delta}^{\delta} (1-x^2)^n \varepsilon dx}{\int_{-1}^{1} (1-x^2)^n dx} \le \varepsilon$$
, $|I_3| \le \frac{\int_{-\delta}^{\delta} (1-x^2)^n \varepsilon dx}{\int_{-1}^{1} (1-x^2)^n dx} \le \varepsilon$,

$$|I_2| \le 2M \frac{\int_{-1}^{-\delta} (1-x^2)^n \varepsilon dx}{\int_{-1}^{1} (1-x^2)^n dx} \le 2M \frac{(1-\delta)(1-\delta^2)^n}{\int_{-\frac{\delta}{\delta}}^{\frac{\delta}{2}} (1-x^2)^n dx} \le 2M (1-\delta) \frac{(1-\delta^2)^n}{\delta(1-\frac{\delta^2}{4})^n} = 2M \frac{1-\delta}{\delta} \left(\frac{4-4\delta^2}{4-\delta^2}\right)^n.$$

由于 $\frac{4-4\delta^2}{4-\delta^2} < 1$, 从而可取足够大的 n 使得 $|I_2| < \varepsilon$. 此时 $|I_1 + I_2 + I_3| < 3\varepsilon$.

2. WLOG 设
$$\int_0^T g(x) dx = 0$$
, 否则考虑 $h(x) = g(x) - \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T g(x) dx$.

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0,$$
 存在阶梯函数 $s_{\varepsilon}(x) = \begin{cases} C_1 & a = x_0 \leq x < x_1 \\ C_2 & x_1 \leq x < x_2 \\ \dots & \\ C_m & x_{m-1} \leq x \leq x_m = b \end{cases}$ 使得
$$\int_a^b |f(x) - s_{\varepsilon}(x)| \mathrm{d}x < \varepsilon. \quad \text{设 } M = \sup_{x \in [0,T]} |g(x)|. \quad \text{则}$$

$$\left| \int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(nx) dx \right| = \left| \int_{a}^{b} (f(x) - s_{\varepsilon}(x))g(nx) dx + \int_{a}^{b} s_{\varepsilon}(x)g(nx) dx \right|$$

$$\leq \int_{a}^{b} |f(x) - s_{\varepsilon}(x)|g(nx) dx + \left| \sum_{i=1}^{m} C_{i} \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_{i}} g(nx) dx \right|$$

$$\leq M\varepsilon + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} C_{i} \int_{nx_{i-1}}^{nx_{i}} g(x) dx \leq M\varepsilon + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} C_{i} MT.$$

其中最后一个等式利用了 $\int_0^T g(x) \mathrm{d}x = 0$,这也意味着 $\int_c^d g(x) \mathrm{d}x = \int_c^{c+T} g(x) \mathrm{d}x + \int_{c+T}^{c+2T} g(x) \mathrm{d}x + \cdots + \int_{c+kT}^d g(x) \mathrm{d}x$ (设 $c+kT \le d < c+(k+1)T$) $= \int_{c+kT}^d g(x) \mathrm{d}x \le MT$,对于 $\forall c,d \in \mathbb{R}$.

选择一个足够大的 n, 使得 $\frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^m C_i MT < \varepsilon$. 从而 $\left| \int_a^b f(x)g(nx)\mathrm{d}x \right| \leq (M+1)\varepsilon$. 由极限定义立得结论.

3. (1) 由分部积分,

$$\int_a^b x f(x) f'(x) dx = x f^2(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b f(x) [x f(x)]' dx = - \int_a^b f^2(x) dx - \int_a^b x f(x) f'(x) dx$$

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

(2) 由 Cauchy 不等式立得.

$$4. \frac{f(t)}{\sqrt{1+2\int_0^t f(s)\mathrm{d}s}} \leq 1 \overset{\text{mid}(\mathbb{R})}{\Rightarrow} \int_0^x \frac{f(t)}{\sqrt{1+2\int_0^t f(s)\mathrm{d}s}} \mathrm{d}t \leq \int_0^x 1 \mathrm{d}t \overset{\text{fight}}{\Rightarrow} \sqrt{1+2\int_0^t f(s)\mathrm{d}s} \bigg|_0^x \leq x \Rightarrow \sqrt{1+2\int_0^x f(s)\mathrm{d}s} \leq 1 + x \Rightarrow f(x) \leq \sqrt{1+2\int_0^x f(s)\mathrm{d}s} \leq 1 + x.$$

5. 可以验证
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases} \in D[0,1],$$
 但 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} 2x \sin \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上无界. 若额外

有 f'(x) 有界, 可参考 Volterra's function.

6. 设
$$\mathcal{C}$$
 是 fat cantor set. 考虑 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 1 \\ 1, & x = 1 \end{cases}$, $g(x) = 1 - \operatorname{dist}(x, \mathcal{C})$,但 $f(g(x)) = 1_{x \in \mathcal{C}}$ 在正测集 \mathcal{C} 上不连续. 若

额外有 $g(x) \in C^{\infty}$, 可使用光滑版本的 Ùrysohn 引理 (非构造性).

7.
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i)g(\eta_i)\Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i)g(\xi_i)\Delta x_i + \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i)[g(\eta_i) - g(\xi_i)]\Delta x_i := S_1 + S_2. \quad \text{if } \lim_{\lambda(\Delta) \to 0} S_1 = \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx. \quad \text{if } \lim_{\lambda(\Delta) \to 0} \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = \int_a^b f(x)g$$

 $\max_{x \in [a,b]} |f(x)| = M_f. \ \text{由} \ g(x) \ \text{的可积性}, \ \text{知} \ |S_2| \leq \sum_{i=1}^n M_f \omega_g([x_{i-1},x_i]) \Delta x_i = M_f[\overline{S}_g(\Delta) - \underline{S}_g(\Delta)] \overset{\lambda(\Delta) \to 0}{\to} 0.$

8. 不妨设
$$\exists x_0$$
 s.t. $f(x_0) > 0$. 由连续性, $\exists \kappa > 0$, s.t. $\forall x \in (x_0 - \kappa, x_0 + \kappa), f(x) > \frac{f(x_0)}{2}$. 从而 $\forall [\alpha, \beta] \subset (x_0 - \kappa, x_0 + \kappa)$, 成立 $\left| \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(x) dx \right| > \frac{f(x_0)}{2} (\beta - \alpha) > M(\beta - \alpha)^{1+\delta}$ (最后一个大于号成立只需令 $\beta - \alpha < \left(\frac{f(x_0)}{2M}\right)^{\frac{1}{\delta}}$), 矛盾.

9. 只需证明对无理数点成立. 考察
$$\alpha \in \mathbb{R} \setminus \mathbb{Q}$$
. 由有理数点的稠密性, $\int_0^\alpha f(x) \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\alpha^2}{2} f(1)$. 由集合 $\{q\alpha: q \in \mathbb{Q}\}$ 的稠密性且 $f(q\alpha) = qf(\alpha)$, $\int_0^\alpha f(x) \mathrm{d}x = f(\alpha) \frac{\alpha}{2}$. 因此 $f(\alpha) \frac{\alpha}{2} = \frac{\alpha^2}{2} f(1) \Rightarrow f(\alpha) = \alpha f(1)$.

10.
$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x d(1 - \cos x) \stackrel{\text{find}}{=} (1 - \cos x) \ln \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos x) d(\ln \sin x) = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos x) \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = 0$$

$$-\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \cos x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-\sin x + \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} \right) dx = \left[\cos x - \ln(1 + \cos x) \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \ln 2 - 1.$$
11. 利用三角函数公式.

$$\begin{split} I_n &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos(2nx)}{2\sin x} \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos[(2n-2)x]\cos 2x + \sin[(2n-2)x]\sin 2x}{2\sin x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos[(2n-2)x](1 - 2\sin^2 x) + 2\sin[(2n-2)x]\sin x \cos x}{2\sin x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \cos[(2n-2)x]}{2\sin x} \mathrm{d}x + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2\sin^2 x \cos[(2n-2)x] + 2\sin[(2n-2)x]\sin x \cos x}{2\sin x} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= I_{n-1} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos[(2n-2)x] + \sin[(2n-2)x]\cos x \mathrm{d}x = I_{n-1} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(2n-1)x \mathrm{d}x \\ &= I_{n-1} - \frac{1}{2n-1} \cos[(2n-1)x] \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = I_{n-1} + \frac{1}{2n-1}. \end{split}$$

曲于
$$I_1 = 1$$
, 因此 $I_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2i-1}$, 从而 $\lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{I_n}{\ln n} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i}}{\ln n} - \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{i}}{\ln n} = \frac{1}{2}$.
12. $I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 \frac{\cos^2 x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2(-x)}{1 + e^x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{4}$.

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