高数精讲 (11)

常考题型举例(定积分的概念、性质、计算、变上限积分)

P106-P118

F-29 1119-127

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题型一 定积分的概念、性质及几何意义

【例1】 求
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1^2}{n^2} \right) \cdot \left(1 + \frac{2^2}{n^2} \right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{n^2}{n^2} \right) \right];$$

$$\ln y_n = \frac{1}{n} \left[\ln(1 + \frac{1^2}{n^2}) + \ln(1 + \frac{2^2}{n^2}) + \dots + \ln(1 + \frac{n^2}{n^2}) \right]$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \ln y_n = \int_0^1 \ln(1+x^2) dx$$

$$= x \ln(1+x^2)\Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{2x^2}{1+x^2} dx = \ln 2 - 2(1-\frac{\pi}{4})$$

原式 =
$$e^{\ln 2 - 2(1 - \frac{\pi}{4})} = 2e^{\frac{\pi}{2} - 2}$$

【例2】设 f(x) 连续, 且 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x) = 1$, 则

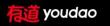
$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}\int_{x}^{x+2}t\sin\frac{3}{t}\underline{f(t)}dt = \underline{\qquad}.$$

【解】
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \int_{x}^{x+2} t \sin \frac{3}{t} f(t) dt$$

$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} 2c \sin \frac{3}{c} f(c)$$

$$(x < c < x + 2)$$

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{dx} dx = \lim_{x \to \infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{dx} = 0$$





【例3】求极限
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^1 x^{n}\sqrt{1+x^2}dx$$
.

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\sqrt{2}}{n+1}=0$$

$$\iiint_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1+x^2} dx = 0$$

$$\iiint_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1+x^2} dx = 0$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^1 x^n \sqrt{1+x^2} dx = (c_n) \int_0^1 (c_n) dx$$

【解2】由积分中值定理得

$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{n} \sqrt{1 + x^{2}} dx = \sqrt{1 + c_{n}^{2}} \left(\int_{0}^{1} x^{n} dx \right) \xrightarrow{\text{N+I}} 0$$



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【例4】如图,连续函数 y = f(x) 在区间 [-3,-2], [2,3] 上的图形

上的图形分别是直径为1的上、下半圆周,在区间[-2,0],[0,2]

上的图形分别是直径为2的下、上半圆周(图),设 $F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt$

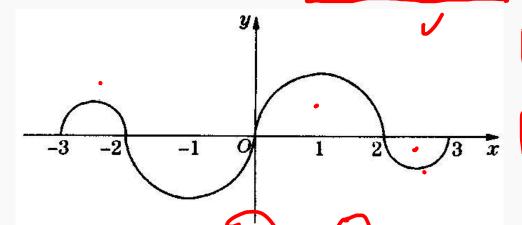
则下列结论正确的是.

(A)
$$F(3) = -\frac{3}{4}F(-2)$$

(B)
$$F(3) = \frac{5}{4} F(2)$$

$$(C)$$
 $F(-3) = \frac{3}{4}F(2)$

(D)
$$F(-3) = -\frac{5}{4}F(-2)$$



是奇函数,则 【解】由图可知 f(x)

$$F(-3) = F(3) > 0$$

$$= -(-\frac{7}{4}) = \frac{5}{4}$$

[1]
$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{2x^2 + \sin x}{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx;$$

【解】
$$I = 4 \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$

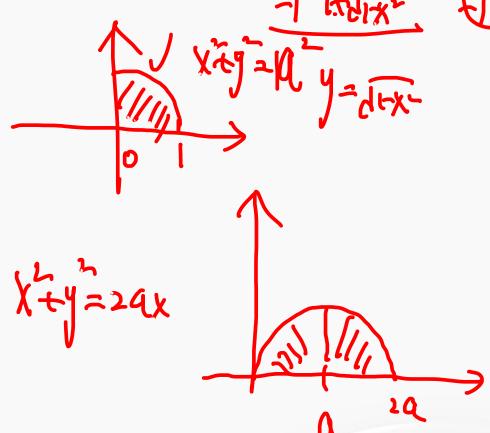
= $4 \int_0^1 [1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}] dx$

$$=4-4\int_{0}^{1}\sqrt{1-x^{2}}dx$$

$$\stackrel{*}{=}4-\pi$$

$$\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\int_{0}^{2a} \sqrt{2ax - x^{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} a^{2}; \ J$$



$$\int_0^a \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} a^2; \qquad \int_0^a \sqrt{2ax - x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} a^2;$$

【例2】
$$I = \int_0^{n\pi} \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} \ dx;$$

【解1】 原式 =
$$n\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1-\sin 2x} dx$$

$$= n \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{(\cos x - \sin x)^2} dx$$

$$= n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} (\sin x - \cos x) = 2\sqrt{2}n$$

【解2】 原式
$$\stackrel{\stackrel{5\pi}{=}}{=} n \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx$$

$$= n \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} \sqrt{(\cos x - \sin x)^2} dx = n \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx = 2\sqrt{2}n$$

【例3】 $I = \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^n x dx$.

【例3】
$$I = \int_0^\pi x \sin^n x dx$$

【解】
$$I = \int_0^\pi x \sin^n x \, dx$$

$$\stackrel{\blacktriangle}{=} \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x \, dx$$

$$\stackrel{\blacktriangleleft}{=} \pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n} x \, dx \qquad \qquad \omega \chi$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x \, dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x \, dx$$

$$\int_0^\pi \cos^n x dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n 为奇数, \\ 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx, & n 为偶数. \end{cases}$$

$$\stackrel{\bigstar}{=} \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \pi, \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{2}{3} \cdot \pi, \end{cases}$$





【例4】设 n 为正整数,证明:

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{n} x dx = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{n} x dx = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ 为奇数,} \\ 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n} x dx, & n \text{ 为偶数.} \end{cases}$$

$$\text{(iii)} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{n} x dx = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{n} (x + \frac{\pi}{2}) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{x + \frac{\pi}{2} = t} \int_{0}^{2\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{n} t}{2} dt = \int_{0}^{2\pi} \sin^{n} x dx$$

当
$$n$$
 为奇数时,
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^n x dx = 0$$

当 n 为偶数时,
$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n x dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^n x dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x dx$$

$$=2\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{n}xdx=4\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{n}xdx$$

【例6】 设
$$f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt$$
, 计算 $\int_0^\pi f(x) dx$.

[解1]
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) dx = x f(x) \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{\pi - x} dx$$
$$= \pi \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{\pi - x} dx - \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{\pi - x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \sin x dx = 2$$

【解2】
$$\int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} f(x) d(x - \pi)$$

$$= \underbrace{(x-\pi)f(x)}_{0}^{\pi} - \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{(x-\pi)\sin x}{\pi - x} dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x dx = 2$$

【解3】
$$\int_0^{\pi} f(x)dx = \int_0^{\pi} dx \int_0^{x} \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} dt \int_t^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dx \neq \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = 2.$$



【例8】
$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} \frac{|\cos x|}{dx}$$

[解1]
$$\Rightarrow \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{A(\cos x - \sin x) + B(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

则
$$\begin{cases} 1 = -A + B \\ 0 = A + B \end{cases}$$
, 解得 $A = -\frac{1}{2}, B = \frac{1}{2}$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\sin x - \cos x) + (\sin x + \cos x)}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left[-\ln(\sin x + \cos x) + x \right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

【解2】 令
$$x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$$
, 则
$$dx_3 - dx$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
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区间不变

dx=-dt

[19]
$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x} \sin^4 x dx;$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \underbrace{\left(x = a + b - t\right)}_{a} \int_{a}^{b} f(a + b - t)dt$$

$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{x}}{1 + e^{x}} \sin^{4} x \, dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{-t}}{1 + e^{-t}} \sin^{4} t \, dt$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + e^{t}} \sin^{4} t \, dt \qquad \text{for } t \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{x}}{1 + e^{t}} \sin^{4} x \, dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1 + e^{t}} \sin^{4} x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4} x \, dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4} x \, dx$$

 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x \, dx = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{16}$

$$\frac{(x = -t)}{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{dx}{dx}$$

【例10】 已知
$$f(x)$$
 连续, $\int_{0}^{x} t f(x-t) dt = 1 - \cos x$, 求 $\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx$ 的值.

【解】令 x-t=u, 得

$$\int_0^x tf(x-t)dt = \int_0^x (x-u)f(u)du$$

$$= x \int_0^x f(u)du - \int_0^x uf(u)du$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x tf(x-t)dt = \int_0^x f(u)du + xf(x) - xf(x) = \int_0^x f(u)du$$

从而有 $\int_0^x f(u)du = \sin x$ *

$$\Leftrightarrow x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 得 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(u)du = \sin\frac{\pi}{2} = 1$

【例11】设
$$f'(x) = \arcsin(x-1)^2$$
, $f(0) = 0$, 求 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$.

[解1]
$$\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = x f(x) \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} x \arcsin(x-1)^{2} dx$$
 [解3]
$$= f(1) - \int_{0}^{1} x \arcsin(x-1)^{2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 f'(x) dx - \int_0^1 x \arcsin(x-1)^2 dx$$

$$\int_0^1 (1-x)\arcsin(x-1)^2 dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \arcsin u \, du \qquad ((x-1)^2 = u)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}u \arcsin u\Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{u}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} du = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

[解2]
$$\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} f(x) d(x-1)$$
$$= (x-1)f(x)\Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} (x-1) \arcsin(x-1)^{2} dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} (1-x) \arcsin(x-1)^{2} dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} dx dx = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{0}^{\infty} ac n (x-1)^{2} dt$$

$$f(x) = \int_0^x f(x) dx$$

【例12】若
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1 + \cos^2 x}$$

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx + 0$$

$$=2\int_0^\pi \frac{x\sin x}{1+\cos^2 x}dx$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = -\pi \arctan \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$=\frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

题型三 变上限积分函数及其应用 🦳

- 设 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上可积,则 $\int_a^x f(t) dt$ 在 [a,b] 上连续.

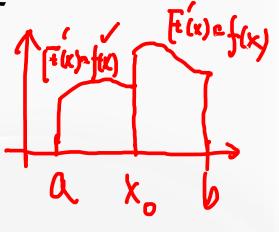
有关
$$F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt$$
 在一点处的可导性的结论

如果 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上除点 $x = x_0 \in (a,b)$ 外均连续, 则在点 $x = x_0$ 处

$$F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt$$

)连续
$$\mapsto$$
 可导,且 $F'(x_0) = f(x_0)$

- 可导,且 $F'(x_0) = \lim_{x \to \infty} f(x)$
 - 连续但不可导,且 $F'_{-}(x_0) = f(x_0^-) F'_{+}(x_0) = f(x_0^+)$



- 1) 若 f(x) 为高函数,则 $\int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt$ 为偶函数.
- 2) 若 f(x) 为偶函数,则 $\int_0^x f(t)dt$ 为奇函数.

【例1】设 f(x) 是奇函数,除 x=0 外处处连续,

$$x=0$$
 是第一类间断点,则 $\int_0^x f(t) dt$ 是: _____

- (A) 连续的奇函数;
- (C) 连续的偶函数;

- (B) 在 x = 0 间断的奇函数;
- (D) 在 x=0 间断的偶函数.

【例2】设
$$g(x) = \int_0^x f(u) du$$
,其中

则 g(x) 在区间(0, 2)内





【例3】设 f(x) 是连续函数, F(x) 是 f(x) 的原函数,则

- - f(x) 是偶函数 $\Rightarrow F(x)$ 必是奇函数; (C) f(x) 是周期函数 $\Rightarrow F(x)$ 必是周期函数;
 - (D) f(x) 是单调函数 $\Rightarrow F(x)$ 必是单调函数;

【例4】设 F(x) 是连续函数 f(x) 的一个原函数, " $M \Leftrightarrow N$

"表示 M 的充分必要条件是 N ",则必有

- f(x) 是偶函数 f(x) 是奇函数
 - (B) F(x) 是奇函数 $\Leftrightarrow f(x)$ 是偶函数
 - (C) F(x) 是周期函数 $\Leftrightarrow f(x)$ 是周期函数
 - (D) F(x) 是单调函数 \Leftrightarrow f(x) 是单调函数

了
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & 0 \le x < \pi, \\ 2, & \pi \le x \le 2\pi, \end{cases}$$
 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt,$ 见 $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt,$ 不 $f(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt,$

(A)
$$x = \pi$$
 是函数 $F(x)$ 的跳跃间断点;

(B)
$$x = \pi$$
 是函数 $F(x)$ 的可去间断点;

(C)
$$F(x)$$
 在 $x = \pi$ 处连续但不可导;

(D)
$$F(x)$$
 在 $x = \pi$ 处可导;

【解1】
$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt = \begin{cases} \int_0^x \sin t dt, & 0 \le x < \pi, \\ \int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt + \int_{\pi}^x 2 dt, & \pi \le x \le 2\pi \end{cases}$$
$$= \begin{cases} 1 - \cos x, & 0 \le x < \pi, \checkmark \\ 2 + 2x - 2\pi, & \pi \le x \le 2\pi \end{cases}$$

【解2】 $x = \pi$ 是 f(x) 的跳跃间断点,F(x) 在 $x = \pi$ 处连续但不可等;

【例6】设函数
$$f(x)$$
连续,且

且
$$f(0) \neq 0$$
, 求极限

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$$f(x)$$
 连续,且 $f(0) \neq 0$,求极限 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (\dot{x} - t) f(t) dt}{x \int_0^x f(\dot{x} - t) dt}$.

【解1】
$$\int_0^x f(x-t)dt = \int_0^x f(u)du$$

$$(x-t=u)$$

原式=
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x\int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x tf(t)dt}{x\int_0^x f(t)dt}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t)dt + xf(x) - xf(x)}{\int_0^x f(t)dt + xf(x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt}{\int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt + x f(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x f(c)}{x f(c) + x f(x)} = \frac{f(0)}{f(0) + f(0)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{f(0)}{f(0)+f(0)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

【例6】设函数 f(x) 连续,且 $f(0) \neq 0$,求极限 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt}{x \int_0^x f(x-t)dt}$

【解2】
$$\int_0^x f(x-t)dt = \int_0^x f(u)du$$

原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x t f(t)dt}{x \int_0^x f(t)dt}$$

$$=1-\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\int_{0}^{x}tf(t)dt}{x\int_{0}^{x}f(t)dt}$$

$$= 1 - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{0}^{x} tf(0)dt}{x \int_{0}^{x} f(0)dt} = 1 - \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{x}{2}}{x}$$

$$\lim_{k \to 0} \frac{k + (0)}{k + (k)} = 1$$

【例6】设函数
$$f(x)$$
 连续,且 $f(0) \neq 0$,求极限 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt}{x \int_0^x f(x-t)dt}$.

更大 =
$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(\xi) \int_0^x (x-t) dt$$

$$=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2}$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{3}{x}$$

$$\int_{0}^{X} (x-t) dt = x^{2} x^{2} x^{2}$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x) dx = f(c) \int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx \quad \Delta$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) \, \mathrm{d} x = f(c)(b-a)$$

【例7】设
$$F(x) = \int_{x}^{x+2\pi} e^{\sin t} \cdot \sin t dt$$
,则 $F(x)$

- A)为正常数 B) 为负常数 C) 为0 (C) 不是常数

【解1】由于
$$F'(x) = e^{\sin(x+2\pi)} \sin(x+2\pi) - e^{\sin x} \sin x = 0$$
 知 $F(x) = C$

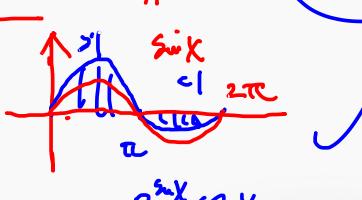
$$F(x) = \int_{x}^{x+2\pi} e^{\sin t} \sin t \, dt = \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{\sin t} \sin t \, dt = C$$

$$F(0) = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\sin t} dt$$

$$= -\int_0^{2\pi} e^{\sin t} d\cos t$$

$$= \left[e^{\sin t} \cos t\right]_0^{2\pi} + \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\sin t} \frac{dt}{\cos^2 t} dt$$

$$=\int_0^{2\pi}e^{\sin t}\cos^2 t\ dt>0$$



【例9】设 f(x) 在区间 $[0,+\infty)$ 上可导, f(0) = 0, 且其反函数为 g(x). 若 $\int_0^{f(x)} g(t) dt = x^2 e^x$, 求 f(x).

【解】等式
$$\int_0^{f(x)} g(t)dt = x^2 e^x$$
 两端对 x 求导得 $g[f(x)]f'(x) = 2xe^x + x^2 e^x$

$$\overline{\mathbb{m}}$$
 $g[f(x)] = x$

则
$$xf'(x) = 2xe^x + x^2e^x$$
 (x > 0)

即
$$f'(x) = 2e^x + xe^x$$
 $(x \neq 0)$ (x \(\frac{1}{2} \)

$$f(x) = \int (2e^x + xe^x) dx = (x+1)e^x + C \qquad (x \neq 0)$$

$$0 = f(0) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} [(x+1)e^{x} + C] = 1 + C$$

$$C = 0 - 1 = -1$$

【例11】设 f(t) 连续, f(t) > 0, f(-t) = f(t). 令

$$F(x) = \int_{-a}^{a} |x - t| f(t) dt. \qquad -\underline{a \le x \le a}$$

- 1) 试证曲线 y = F(x)在 [-a,a] 上是凹的.
- 2) 当 x 为何值时, F(x) 取得最小值. \checkmark
- 3) 若 F(x) 的最小值可表示为 $f(a)-a^2-1$. 试求 f(t).

【解】1)
$$F(x) = \int_{-a}^{a} |x - t| f(t) dt = \int_{-a}^{x} (x - t) f(t) dt + \int_{x}^{a} (t - x) f(t) dt$$

$$= x \int_{-a}^{x} f(t) dt - \int_{-a}^{x} t f(t) dt + \int_{x}^{a} t f(t) dt - x \int_{x}^{a} f(t) dt$$

$$F'(x) = \int_{-a}^{x} f'(t) dt + x f'(x) - x f(x) - x f(x) + x f(x) - \int_{x}^{a} f(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{-a}^{x} f(t) dt - \int_{x}^{a} f(t) dt = 0$$
F(a) 20 (e) 電話 報告所 ② 会研可要因子

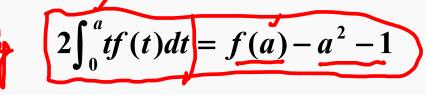
$$F''(x) = f(x) + f(x) = 2f(x) > 0$$

2)
$$\Leftrightarrow F'(x) = \int_{-a}^{x} f(t)dt - \int_{x}^{a} f(t)dt = 0$$

得
$$F'(0) = 0$$
, 又 $F''(x) > 0$,

$$F(x)$$
 在 $x=0$ 取最小值.

3)
$$F(0) = \int_{-a}^{a} |t| f(t) dt = 2 \int_{0}^{a} t f(t) dt$$

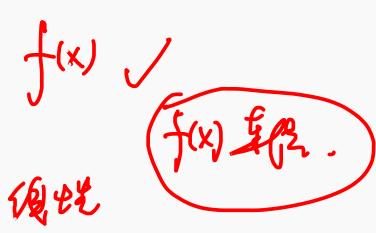


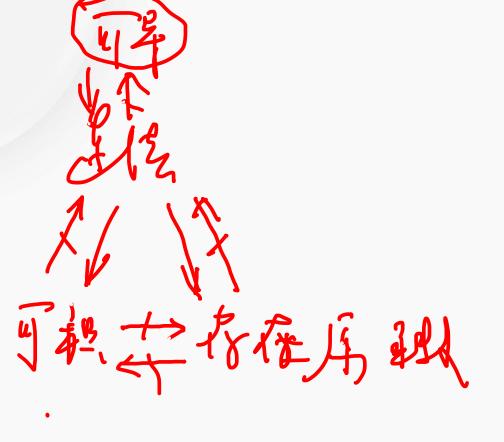
$$2af(a) = f'(a) - 2a$$

$$f(a) = Ce^{a^2} - 1$$

又
$$f(0) = 1$$
, 则 $C = 2$

从而
$$f(t) = 2e^{t^2} - 1$$







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