

第十一周

习题4.2

1. (4) $\frac{1}{3} \ln|\frac{x+1}{x-2}|$ (5) $x + \ln|\frac{x-1}{x}|$ (6) $\frac{\pi}{2} \arctan(\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}}) + \frac{1}{2x+1}$

(7) $\frac{1}{4} \ln|x^4 - 1| - \frac{\pi}{8} \arctan(\frac{2x^2+1}{\sqrt{5}})$, or $-\frac{1}{4\sqrt{5}} \ln|\frac{x^4 - \sqrt{5}x^2 + 1}{x^4 + \sqrt{5}x^2 + 1}|$.

2. (1) $\frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + \tan x + \frac{1}{2} \ln|\tan x|$

(3) $\tan x = \frac{2}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{\cos x}$

(5) $\frac{1}{2} \arctan(\sin x)$, or $\frac{1}{2} \arcsin(2 \tan x + 1)$

(7) $\frac{\sin x - \cos x}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln \left| \frac{\tan x - 1 + \sqrt{2}}{\tan x - 1 - \sqrt{2}} \right|$

(9) $\frac{1}{4} \ln|\tan x| + \frac{1}{8} \tan^2 x$

习题5.1

3. $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in Q \\ -1 & x \notin Q \end{cases}$.

4. (1) $\because f(x) > 0 \quad \exists \delta > 0$ s.t. $\forall x \in (c-\delta, c+\delta)$ $f(x) > \frac{f(c)}{2}$.
 $\therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx > \int_{c-\delta}^{c+\delta} f(x) dx \geq f(c) \delta > 0$.

(2) 利用(1).

(3) $f(x) = 0$ ($a \leq x \leq b$), $f(x) = 1$ ($x = b$)

5. 反面

习题5.2

3. 利用 $|f(x_2) - f(y_2)| \geq |f(x_1) - f(y_1)| \Rightarrow$ 矛盾.

4. 利用 Lebesgue 定理.



第十二周

习题5.1

$$6. (1). (a \sin x + b \cos x)^2 = (a^2 + b^2)$$

$$(2). f(x) = x^m(1-x)^n \quad f'(x) = m x^{m-1}(1-x)^n - n(1-x)^{n-1} x^m$$

$$\frac{1}{2} f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = \frac{m}{m+n} \quad f''_{max} = \frac{m^m n^n}{(m+n)^{m+n}}$$

$$11. (1). f'(x) = 2x \sin x^4$$

$$(3). f'(x) = 2x \cdot e^{-x^4} - e^{-x^4}$$

$$15. (2). \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{x^{j+1}}{j+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{j+1}$$

$$(4). \int_2^3 \frac{dx}{2x^2+3x-2} = \int_2^3 \frac{1}{5} \frac{dx}{2x-1} - \int_2^3 \frac{1}{5} \frac{dx}{x+2} = \frac{1}{5} \ln \frac{4}{5}$$

$$18. (1). \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t dt}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^3}{4x^3} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(2). \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left(\frac{n}{\Gamma_{n-k}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt[2]{1-\frac{k^2}{n^2}}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$21. \frac{\int_a^T f(x) dx}{\int_a^{T+a} f(x) dx} = \frac{\int_a^T f(x) dx}{\int_a^T f(x) dx + \int_T^{T+a} f(x) dx}$$

$$\int_a^{T+a} f(x) dx = \int_a^T f(x) dx + \int_T^{T+a} f(x) dx = \int_a^T f(x) dx + \int_a^T f(x) dx = \int_a^T f(x) dx$$

$$22. (1). \int_0^{\pi/4} \cos x dx = 4.$$

$$(2). \int_1^2 \cos x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx = 0. \quad (\text{奇函数})$$

$$(5). \int_0^{\ln 2} \frac{dx}{1-e^{2x}} = \int_0^{\ln 2} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{1}{1+t} \right) - 1 \right] dt = \ln(2+\sqrt{3}) - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$(1/2) t = \ln(1-e^{-x}), [0, \ln 2] \quad dx = \frac{t}{1-t^2} dt$$

$$(7). \int_0^1 x^3 e^x dx = x^3 e^x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 3x^2 e^x dx = e - 3(x^2 e^x \Big|_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx) = 6 - 2e$$

$$(9). \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} T \tan x dx \quad t = \tan x \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2t^3}{1+t^4} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t}{1-t^4} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1-t^2} dt$$

$$= \left[\frac{\pi}{4} \ln \left| \frac{t^2 - \sqrt{t^2 + 1}}{t^2 + \sqrt{t^2 + 1}} \right| + \frac{\pi}{2} \arctan(\sqrt{t^2 + 1}) + \frac{\pi}{2} \arctan(t^2 - 1) \right] \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\ln(3 - 2\sqrt{2}) + \pi \right)$$



$$(11) \int_1^4 x^4 \sqrt{1-x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t^4 \sqrt{1-t^2} dt = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cos^2 t dt = B\left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{T\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) \cdot T\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)}{T(4)}.$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{16}$$

$$(12) \int_{-1}^1 e^{ix} \cdot \arctan e^x dx = \int_0^1 e^x (\arctan e^x + \arctan e^{-x}) dx = \frac{\pi}{2}(e-1).$$

$$(23) \int_0^{\pi} x \cdot f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} x \cdot f(\sin x) dx + \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - t) f(\sin t) dt = \pi \cdot \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx \cdot (t = \pi - x)$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \pi \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{2 - \sin^2 x} dx = \pi \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{1 + t^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$(24) \frac{13}{42} = \int_0^1 x^2 - \frac{x^6}{6} dx \leq \int_0^1 \sin x^2 dx < \int_0^1 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$(27) (i) \int_0^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(t) dt \geq 2 \int_0^a f_t dt.$$

$$(ii) (1-d) \int_0^a f(x) dx \geq (1-d) \int_0^a f(t) dt \geq d \cdot \int_0^1 f(x) dx.$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 f(x) dx \geq \int_0^1 f(x) dx.$$

$$(31) g(x,y) = \int_0^x (f(t,y) - f(y,t)) dt = \int_0^y f(t,y) dt - \left[\int_0^x f(y,t) dt \right].$$

$$\therefore g(x,y) = g(y,x). \quad \blacksquare$$

第十三周

习题5.3.

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} : x = \frac{t-e^t}{2} = \sinh t$$

$$(11) \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{1+4x^2} dx = a \cdot \sqrt{1+4a^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sqrt{1+4a^2} + 2a).$$

$$(3) \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)} d\theta = 16 \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{1+4\pi^2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sqrt{1+4\pi^2} + 1) \right).$$

$$(4) ds = \frac{1}{2} a \cos \theta d\theta. S = \frac{a^2}{4} \sin \theta \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{a^2}{4} = \frac{\pi a^2}{2}.$$

$$(3) S = \int_0^1 (e^x - e^{-x}) dx = e^x - \frac{1}{2} - 2.$$

$$(4) V_x = \int_0^1 \pi \sin^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$(5) V_y = \sqrt{\pi} \cdot 2\pi x \cdot \sin x dx = 2\pi^2.$$



$$(3). V = \int_0^{2\pi} \pi (1 - \cos b)^2 (1 - \cos b) db = 5\pi^2.$$

习题5.4

$$1.(1). \int_0^\infty x e^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(3). \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx \text{ 未做.}$$

$$(5). \int_0^\infty e^x \sin x dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(7). \int_0^1 \ln x dx = x \cdot \ln x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 dx = -1.$$

$$\bullet (9). \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln x}{1-x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{(1-x)(1+x)} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1-x^2} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x \ln x}{1-x^2} dx &= \int (\ln x \cdot dx - x) \frac{1}{1-x^2} = \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{x(1-x^2)} \int dx = \frac{\ln x}{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2} \right| + C \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{1-x^2} \right) \ln x + \ln \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) + C \triangleq f(x) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 0.$$

$$2. f(x) = \ln(1+x^2) - \ln x + \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2}$$

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \ln 2.$$

$$\therefore \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln x}{1-x^2} dx = -\ln 2.$$

$$4. (1). \int_{-1}^4 \frac{dx}{x+x^2} = \int_{-1}^4 \frac{1}{x(1+x)} dx = \int_{-1}^4 \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{1}{x+2} \right) dx. \quad \text{不作!}$$

$$(2). \int_{-1}^1 x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = \int_{-1}^0 x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx + \int_0^1 x^{-\frac{1}{2}} dx = 0.$$

综合习题5.

$$3.(6). \because \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} x \cdot \sin x dx = \int_0^\pi (x + (k+1)\pi) \sin x dx = (2k+1)\pi$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{n\pi} x \cdot \sin x dx = n^2 \pi$$



$$4. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx = \int_0^1 \frac{u^n}{1+u^2} du$$

$$\therefore \frac{u^n}{2} < \frac{u^n}{1+u^2} < \frac{u^{n-1}}{2}$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2n+2} < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx < \frac{1}{2n}$$

$$14. \text{ 设 } \sin k\pi \geq x \geq (k-1)\pi. \quad \text{WJ.} \quad \int_0^x |\sin t| dt \in [2k-1, 2k+1].$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x |\sin t| dt \in [\frac{2k-1}{k+1}, \frac{2k+1}{k}]$$

$$\text{若 } k \rightarrow \infty \text{ (i.e. } x \rightarrow \infty\text{). 则 } \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x |\sin t| dt = \frac{2}{\pi} \text{ (} x \rightarrow \infty \text{)}$$

$$19. |f(x)| = \left| \int_0^1 f'(x) - f(x_0) dx + \int_{x_0}^1 f'(x) dx \right| \leq \int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx + \max_{x \in [0,1]} |f(x)| - \min_{x \in [0,1]} |f(x)|$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx + |f(x_0) - f(x_1)|. \quad (\text{端点最大值, 端点最小值})$$

$$= \int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx + \left| \int_{x_0}^1 f'(x) dx \right|.$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx + \int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx. \quad \text{四}$$

$$22. \text{ 设 } x_0 \text{ s.t. } (f'(x_0))^2 \geq 2f(x_0)$$

$$\text{WJ.} \quad \int_{x_0}^x |f'(t) - f(x_0)| dt \leq \int_{x_0}^x |t - x_0| dt = \frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2}$$

$$\text{i.e. } |f(x) - f(x_0) - f'(x_0)(x-x_0)| \leq \frac{(x-x_0)^2}{2}$$

$$\text{若 } x=x_0 \Rightarrow f(x_0) - f(x_0) \leq f(x_0) - \frac{1}{2}f(x_0) \leq 0$$

矛盾!

证明6.1.

$$1.(1) \quad \frac{dy}{y} = \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \Rightarrow y = C \cdot e^{\arctan x}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{dy}{y(1+y)} = \frac{dx}{x} \Rightarrow |y+1| = C \cdot |x| \Rightarrow y = \frac{1}{1+Cx} \quad (C \neq 0) \quad \text{或 } y=0$$



$$\text{令 } t = \sin x, \text{ 有 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \cdot \sin x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot (1-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} dt \\ = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{T(\frac{k+1}{2}) \cdot T(\frac{2k+1}{2})}{T(\frac{2k+3}{2} + 1)}.$$

Remark: 因 $\omega = \rho = 0$, 有 $T(\frac{1}{2}) = \pi$.

e.g. 2. 计算 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx$.

在 $T(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{s-1} e^{-t} dt$ 中, 令 $t = x$:

有 $T(s) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-x} dx$.

令 $s = \frac{1}{2}$ 有: $\frac{\pi}{2} = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx$.

$$3. \frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = 0 \quad (1). \quad \frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \quad (2).$$

性质 1. 齐次线性方程(1)的解或恒为 0 或恒不等于 0.

2. 线性方程的解是整体的, i.e. (1) 或 (2) 的任一个解都在 $p(x), q(x)$ 有意义且连续的区间 I 上存在.

3. 齐次线性方程(1)的任一解的线性组合仍为解; 齐次线性方程(1)的一解与非齐次方程(2)的一解之和为(2)的解.

4. 非齐次方程(2)的一解与相应齐次方程(1)的通解之和为(2)的通解.

5. 初值问题 $\begin{cases} \frac{dy}{dx} + p(x)y = q(x) \\ y(x_0) = y_0 \end{cases}$ 的解是唯一的.

$$y(x_0) = y_0$$

4. 反例:

1. 仅有原函数的可积函数

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & -1 \leq x < 0 \\ 1 & 0 \leq x \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

(Darboux 定理).



2. 在闭区间上有原函数但不可积

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x=0 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{则 } g(x) = \int f(x) dx = \begin{cases} 2x \cdot \sin \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{x} \cos \frac{1}{x}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x=0 \end{cases}$$

: g 有原函数 f . 但由于 g 在开区间 $(0, 1)$ 上不连续, $\therefore g$ 不可积.

Remark: 闭区间上有原函数的解得函数也可能不可积.

5. 微分方程的相关定理

Theorem 1. (皮卡定理): 设初值问题 (I): $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y), y(x_0) = y_0$.

其中 $f(x, y)$ 在矩形区域 $R: |x-x_0| \leq a, |y-y_0| \leq b$ 内连续. 且时 y 满足 Lipschitz 条件

i.e. $|f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)| \leq L|y_1 - y_2|$. 则 (I) 在区间 $I = [x_0 - h, x_0 + h]$ 上并且只有一个解.

$$\text{其中 } h = \min(a, \frac{b}{M}), \text{ 且 } M \geq \max_{(x, y) \in R} |f(x, y)|$$

Theorem 2. (延拓定理): $\frac{dy}{dx} = f(x, y)$, 其中 $f(x, y)$ 在区域 G 内连续. P 为 G 内任一点.

设 T 为经过 P 点的任一条积分曲线. 则曲线 T 将在 G 内延伸到边界.

推论: 设 $f(x, y)$ 在 G 内连续. 且时 y 满足局部 Lipschitz 条件. 则经过 G 内任一点 P_0 . 唯一的积分曲线 T , 并且在 G 内延伸到边界.

$$\text{e.g. } p(x) dy = q(x) dx \Rightarrow \frac{dy}{q(x)} = \frac{dx}{p(x)}$$

问题: $q(x)$ 或 $p(x)$ 不恒为 0. 但是有一些点为 0. 怎么办?

如 $q(y_0) = 0$. 由唯一性定理. $y = y_0$ 显然为方程的解.

故这是惟一解. 所以大部分情况可以放心地除过去. 只用再加上零点时的解.



$$2.(1) \text{ 令 } u = \sqrt[3]{x} \quad \text{则} \quad u + x \frac{du}{dx} = u^2 - 2 \Rightarrow \frac{u^2}{u+1} = cx^3$$

$$\therefore \frac{u-2}{u+1} = cx^3 \quad (c \neq 0)$$

此外, $u=2, u=-1$ 亦为解 $\Rightarrow y=2x$ 或 $y=-x$ 亦为解.

$$(3) \text{ 类似有 } \frac{dx}{x} = -\frac{u^2 - u + 1}{u(u-1)(u-2)} du$$

$$\therefore x^2 = C \frac{(u-1)^2}{u(u-2)^3} \Rightarrow \frac{x^2 u(u-2)^3}{(u-1)^2} = C \quad (C \neq 0)$$

$$\therefore \frac{y(u-2x)^3}{(y-x)^2} = C \quad \text{此外, } y=x \text{ 亦为解. 但 } y=0 \text{ 非解.}$$

$$3.(1) \quad u = x+2, v = y+1 \quad \text{则} \quad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dv}{du} = \frac{u+1}{u-1}$$

$$\text{左 } dt = \frac{1}{u} du \quad \text{右 } dv = b du + u dt$$

$$\therefore b + u \cdot \frac{dt}{du} = \frac{1+b}{1-u} \Rightarrow \arctan t - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1-t^2) = \ln u + C$$

$$\therefore \frac{C}{\sqrt{t^2+1}} = C \cdot u \quad (C \neq 0) \quad \text{且 } t \neq 1$$

补充内容

$$1. \quad q(x) = \int_{p(x)}^{p(x)} f(x,u) du \quad \text{且} \quad q'(x) = f(x,x) \cdot q'(x) + f(x,p(x)) \cdot p'(x) \\ + \int_{p(x)}^{p(x)} \frac{d}{dx} f(x,u) du$$

$$2. \quad T(s) = \int_0^\infty t^{s-1} e^{-t} dt \quad (s > 0)$$

$$B(p,q) = \int_0^1 t^{p-1} (1-t)^{q-1} dt \quad (p, q > 0)$$

Theorem 下凸函数性质 $(s > 0)$:

(1). 若 $s > 0$, 则 $T(s) > 0$, 且 $T(1) = 1$.

(2). $T(s+1) = sT(s)$.

(3). $\log T(s)$ 为 $(0, +\infty)$ 上凸函数.

$$\text{Theorem 2} \quad B(p,q) = \frac{T(p) \cdot T(q)}{T(p+q)}$$

应用: eg1. 计算 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^p x \cos^q x dx$. ($p, q > -1$).

