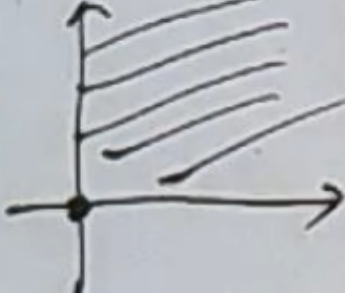
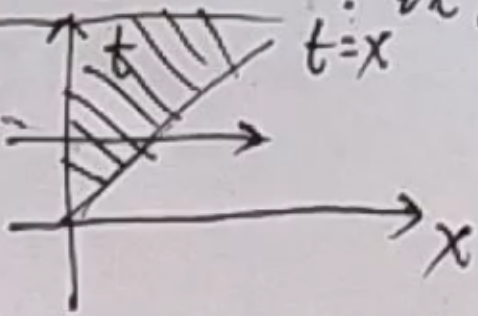


## 反常积分8.28

求反常积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \left[ \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} - \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt \right] dx$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \Rightarrow I^2 = \left( \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \right)^2 \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y^2} dy \\ &= \iint_D e^{-(x^2+y^2)} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-r^2} \cdot r dr d\theta \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-r^2} r dr = -\frac{\pi}{4} e^{-r^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$


[解]: 原式 =  $\int_0^{+\infty} \left[ \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt - \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt \right] dx$  注:   
 $= \int_0^{+\infty} \left( \int_x^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt \right) dx$     
 $= \int_0^{+\infty} \left[ \int_0^t e^{-t^2} dx \right] dt$    
 $= \int_0^{+\infty} t \cdot e^{-t^2} dt = \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} d(-t^2)$    
 $= \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot e^{-t^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \#$

## 类题1

设  $f(x) \in C[0,1]$ ,  $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 xf(x)dx$ , 证明  $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$  s.t.  $\int_0^\xi f(t)dt = 0$

有条件出发构造辅助函数用罗尔定理解决

令  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x tf(t)dt$ ,  $F(0) = F(1)$

[尝试]: 令  $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x tf(t)dt$ ,  $F(0) = F(1) = 0$    
 由罗尔得:  $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$  s.t.  $F'(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow \boxed{f(\xi) - \xi f(\xi) = 0}$

[解]: 令  $F(x) = x \cdot \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x t f(t)dt$  (目的: 强行达到半信了)   
 $\Rightarrow F(0) = F(1) = 0$   $F'(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt + x f(x) - x f(x)$

## 类题二

$f(x) \in C[0,1]$ ,  $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 x^2 f(x)dx$ , 证:  $\exists \xi \in (0,1)$  s.t.  $\int_0^\xi f(x)dx = 0$    
 (330 是原题)

$f(x) \in C[0, 1], \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx$ , 证明:  $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$ . s.t.  $\int_0^\xi f(x) dx = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } F(x) &= x^2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x t^2 f(t) dt. \quad F(0) = F(1) = 0 \\ F'(x) &= 2x \cdot \int_0^x f(t) dt + x^2 f(x) - x^2 f(x) \\ \text{由罗尔定理, } \exists \xi \in (0, 1) \text{ s.t. } F'(\xi) &= 0, \text{ 即 } 2\xi \cdot \int_0^\xi f(x) dx = 0. \end{aligned}$$

### 类题三

$$\begin{aligned} \text{令 } F(x) &= \int_0^x t f(t) dt - \frac{2}{3} \cdot x \cdot \int_0^x f(t) dt. \quad (F(0)=0) \text{ (目标: 证 } F(1) \geq 0) \\ \Rightarrow F'(x) &= x f(x) - \frac{2}{3} \cdot \left[ \int_0^x f(t) dt + x f(x) \right] = \frac{1}{3} x f(x) - \frac{2}{3} \int_0^x f(t) dt. \quad F'(0) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow F''(x) &= \frac{1}{3} f(x) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot x f'(x) - \frac{2}{3} f(x) = -\frac{1}{3} f(x) + \frac{1}{3} x f'(x). \Rightarrow F''(0) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow F'''(x) &= -\frac{1}{3} f'(x) + \frac{1}{3} f'(x) + \frac{1}{3} \cdot x f''(x) = \frac{1}{3} x f''(x) \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

### 类题4

类题4. 设  $f(x)$  连续,  $f(x) > 0$ . 证:  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \geq 1$

$f(x)$  连续,  $f(x) > 0$ , 证明:  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \geq 1$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{[解]: 令 } F(x) &= \int_0^x f(t) dt \cdot \int_0^x \frac{1}{f(t)} dt - x^2 \cdot (F(0) = 0) \\ \text{(目标: 证证明 } F(1) &\geq 0) \\ \Rightarrow F'(x) &= (f(x)) \int_0^x \frac{1}{f(t)} dt + \left( \frac{1}{f(x)} \right) \int_0^x f(t) dt - 2x. \quad (\text{证-}) \\ &= \int_0^x \left[ \frac{f(x)}{f(t)} + \frac{f(t)}{f(x)} \right] dt - 2x \quad (\text{证值不奇式!}) \\ &\geq \int_0^x 2 dt - 2x = 0 \text{ 即 } F'(x) \geq 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \uparrow. \end{aligned}$$