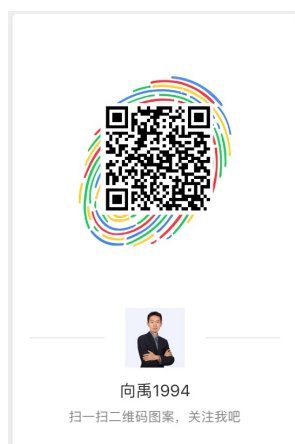

Brilliant Problems in Mathematical Analysis

数学分析 蔡花宝典



不积跬步，无以至千里。

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好题集锦

这一部分题目我忽略一些理论性的东西,特别是和一致收敛和次序交换有关的问题,很多比较显然我不加声明,有些则比较麻烦,我也不做证明,而注重的各种计算技巧和方法. 这些题目都是我从各个数学论坛搜集来的,其中声明原创的题目,其解答都是由我本人给出的. 未声明原创的题目则是由网友以及我的一些朋友给出的解答,感谢各位. 如果有错误的地方,烦请大家指出,邮箱我标在了页眉部分.

例 1: 求极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^3 \left(\tan \int_0^\pi \sqrt[n]{\sin x} dx + \sin \int_0^\pi \sqrt[n]{\sin x} dx \right).$$

 **解** [原创] 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\tan x - \sin x \sim \frac{x^3}{2}$,

于是

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^3 \left(\tan \int_0^\pi \sqrt[n]{\sin x} dx + \sin \int_0^\pi \sqrt[n]{\sin x} dx \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^3 \left(\tan \int_0^\pi (\sqrt[n]{\sin x} - 1) dx - \sin \int_0^\pi (\sqrt[n]{\sin x} - 1) dx \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\left(n \int_0^\pi (\sqrt[n]{\sin x} - 1) dx \right)^3}{2} \\ &= \frac{\left(\int_0^\pi \ln \sin x dx \right)^3}{2} \\ &= -\frac{(\pi \ln 2)^3}{2} \end{aligned}$$


其中

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \int_0^\pi (\sqrt[n]{\sin x} - 1) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\pi \frac{\sqrt[n]{\sin x} - 1}{1/n} dx = \int_0^\pi \ln(\sin x) dx = -\pi \ln 2$$

是一个比较常见的积分,其中极限与积分次序的交换我没有声明,其实可以直接用 Gamma 函数表示出那个积分再求极限,留给读者.

例 2: 计算积分

$$I = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} \ln^2 \frac{x^2}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} dx.$$

 **解** 作变换 $x \rightarrow \frac{1}{x}$ 可得

$$I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} \ln^2 \frac{x^2}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} dx.$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^2 + 1}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} \ln^2 \frac{x^2}{x^4 - x^2 + 1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 1} \ln^2 \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} - 1 \right) dx \stackrel{t=x-\frac{1}{x}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^2(t^2 + 1)}{t^2 + 1} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln^2 \cos^2 u du = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln^2 \sin u du \\ &= \frac{\pi^3}{6} + 2\pi \ln^2 2. \end{aligned}$$

其中最后一步利用 $\ln \sin x$ 的 Fourier 级数 $\ln \sin x = -\ln 2 - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2kx}{k}$ (这个公式大家除了用 Fourier 级数的方法推出, 还可以利用复数法推出), 然后根据 Fourier 级数的逐项积分性质和三角函数的正交性质得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln^2 \sin x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(-\ln 2 - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos 2kx}{k} \right)^2 dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\ln^2 2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\cos^2 2kx}{k^2} \right) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln^2 2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 + \cos 2kx}{2k^2} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln^2 2 + \frac{\pi}{4} \zeta(2) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln^2 2 + \frac{\pi^3}{24} \end{aligned}$$

例 3: 计算积分

$$\int_0^{\infty} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n)!!} \right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{((2n)!!)^2} \right) dx$$

 **解** 因为

$$\left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2n+1}}{(2n)!!} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} \left(-\frac{x^2}{2} \right)^n dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} dx^2$$


所以原积分

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x^2)^n}{(2^2)^n (n!)^2} dx^2 = \int_0^{\infty} e^{-t} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{t^n}{2^n (n!)^2} dt$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{2^n (n!)^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n n!} = e^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

例 4: 计算积分

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{1-x^2})}{x} dx$$

 解 考虑积分

$$I(t) = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(tx + \sqrt{1-x^2})}{x} dx$$

那么

$$\begin{aligned} I(0) &= \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(\sqrt{1-x^2})}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} dx + \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-x)}{x} dx \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{\pi^2}{6} \right) = -\frac{\pi^2}{24} \end{aligned}$$

而

$$I'(t) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{tx + \sqrt{1-x^2}} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{t \sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{1+t^2} + \frac{t \ln t}{1+t^2}$$

上式对 t 积分得

$$I(t) = \frac{\pi}{2} \arctan t + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+t^2) \ln t - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^t \frac{\ln(1+x^2)}{x} dx + C$$

其中

$$C = I(0) = -\frac{\pi^2}{24}, I = I(1) = \frac{\pi^2}{8} + 0 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi^2}{24} - \frac{\pi^2}{24} = \frac{\pi^2}{16}$$

例 5: 计算不定积分

$$\int \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}} dx$$

 解

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{\sqrt{\sin x}}{\sqrt{\sin x} + \sqrt{\cos x}} dx &= \int \frac{\sqrt{\tan x}}{\sqrt{\tan x} + 1} dx \\ &= \int \frac{2u^2}{(1+u)(1+u^4)} du \quad (u = \sqrt{\tan x}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int \left(\frac{1}{1+u} + \frac{-u^3 + u^2 + u - 1}{1+u^4} \right) dx \\
&= \ln(1+u) - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+u^4) + \int \frac{d(u + \frac{1}{u})}{(u + \frac{1}{u})^2 - 2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(u^2)}{1+(u^2)^2} \\
&= \ln(1+u) - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+u^4) + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{u^2 - \sqrt{2}u + 1}{u^2 + \sqrt{2}u + 1} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan u^2 + C \\
&= \ln(1 + \sqrt{\tan x}) - \frac{1}{4} \ln(1 + \tan^2 x) + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{\tan x - \sqrt{\tan x + 1}}{\tan x + \sqrt{\tan x + 1}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} x + C
\end{aligned}$$

例 6: 计算不定积分

$$\int \left(\frac{\arctan x}{x - \arctan x} \right)^2 dx.$$

 解

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \left(\frac{\arctan x}{x - \arctan x} \right)^2 dx &= \int \frac{t^2}{(\tan t - t)^2} \sec^2 t dt \\
&= \int \frac{t^2}{(\sin t - t \cos t)^2} dt \\
&= \int \left(-\frac{t}{\sin t} \right) \left(-\frac{t \sin t}{(\sin t - t \cos t)^2} \right) dt \\
&= -\frac{t}{\sin t} \frac{1}{\sin t - t \cos t} + \int \frac{dt}{\sin^2 t} \\
&= -\frac{(1 + \tan^2 t)t}{\tan t (\tan t - t)^2} - \frac{1}{\tan t} + C \\
&= -\frac{(1 + x^2) \arctan x}{x(x - \arctan x)} - \frac{1}{x} + C \\
&= -\frac{1 + x \arctan x}{x - \arctan x} + C
\end{aligned}$$

例 7: 计算积分

$$I = \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-t} \cosh(a\sqrt{t})}{\sqrt{t}} dt$$


 解

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-t} \cosh(a\sqrt{t})}{\sqrt{t}} dt \\
&= 2 \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} \cosh(at) dt = \int_0^\infty e^{-t^2} (e^{at} + e^{-at}) dt \\
&= \int_0^\infty (e^{-t^2+at} + e^{-t^2-at}) dt \\
&= \int_0^\infty e^{\frac{a^2}{4} - (t - \frac{a}{2})^2} dt + \int_0^\infty e^{\frac{a^2}{4} - (t + \frac{a}{2})^2} dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= e^{\frac{a^2}{4}} \left(\int_0^\infty e^{-(t-\frac{a}{2})^2} dt + \int_0^\infty e^{-(t+\frac{a}{2})^2} dt \right) \\
&= e^{\frac{a^2}{4}} \left(\int_{-\frac{a}{2}}^\infty e^{-x^2} dx + \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^\infty e^{-x^2} dx \right) \\
&= e^{\frac{a^2}{4}} \left(\int_{-\infty}^{\frac{a}{2}} e^{-x^2} dx + \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^\infty e^{-x^2} dx \right) \\
&= e^{\frac{a^2}{4}} \int_{-\infty}^\infty e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi} e^{\frac{a^2}{4}}
\end{aligned}$$

例 8: 设 $a > b > 0$, 计算积分

$$\int_0^\pi \ln(a + b \cos x) dx.$$

 **解** 记 $I(b) = \int_0^\pi \ln(a + b \cos x) dx$, 那么

$$\begin{aligned}
I'(b) &= \int_0^\pi \frac{\cos x}{a + b \cos x} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{b} - \frac{a}{b} \int_0^\pi \frac{dx}{a + b \cos x} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{b} - \frac{2a}{b} \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{(a+b) + (a-b)t^2} \quad (t = \tan(x/2)) \\
&= \frac{\pi}{b} - \frac{2a}{b} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \arctan \left(\sqrt{\frac{a-b}{a+b}} u \right) \Big|_0^\infty \\
&= \frac{\pi}{b} - \frac{2a}{b} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 - b^2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{b} - \frac{\pi a}{b \sqrt{a^2 - b^2}}
\end{aligned}$$

例 9: 计算积分

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt[n]{x^m(1-x)^{n-m}}}{(1+x)^3} dx.$$

 **解**

$$\begin{aligned}
I &= \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt[n]{x^m(1-x)^{n-m}}}{(1+x)^3} dx \\
&= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x}{1+x} \right)^{\frac{m}{n}} \left(\frac{1-x}{1+x} \right)^{\frac{n-m}{n}} \frac{dx}{(1+x)^2} \\
&= 2^{-\frac{n+m}{n}} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{m}{n}} (1-t)^{\frac{n-m}{n}} dt \quad \left(t = \frac{x}{1+x} \right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2^{-\frac{n+m}{n}}}{\Gamma(3)} \Gamma\left(\frac{m+n}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{2n-m}{n}\right) \\
&= 2^{-\frac{n+m}{n}} \cdot \frac{m}{n} \frac{n-m}{n} \cdot \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) \cdot \Gamma\left(1-\frac{m}{n}\right) \\
&= 2^{-\frac{n+m}{n}} \cdot \frac{m(n-m)}{n^2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sin\left(\frac{m\pi}{n}\right)}
\end{aligned}$$

例 10:

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{3k+1} - \frac{1}{3} \ln n \right).$$

 解 首先有

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3k+1} &= 1 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{k+1/3} - \frac{1}{k} \right) \right) \\
&= 1 + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{k+1/3} - \frac{1}{k} \right) + \frac{1}{p} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \ln n \right) + \frac{1}{3} \ln n
\end{aligned}$$


于是

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3k+1} - \frac{1}{3} \ln n &= 1 + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{k+1/3} - \frac{1}{k} \right) + \frac{1}{p} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \ln n \right) \\
&= 1 + \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\int_0^1 x^{k+1/3-1} dx - \int_0^1 x^{k-1} dx \right) + \frac{1}{3} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \ln n \right) \\
&= 1 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\int_0^1 \frac{x^{1/3}-1}{1-x} dx \right) + \frac{1}{3} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \ln n \right) \\
&= 1 + \int_0^1 \frac{x^{1/3}-1}{1-x} dx + \frac{1}{3} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \ln n \right) \\
&= 1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{x^2+x+1} dx + \frac{1}{3} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \ln n \right) \\
&= \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{18} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 + \frac{1}{3} \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k} - \ln n \right)
\end{aligned}$$

因此 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sum_{k=0}^n \frac{1}{3k+1} - \frac{1}{3} \ln n \right) = \frac{1}{3} \gamma + \frac{\pi\sqrt{3}}{18} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 3.$

例 11: 把方程 $\tan x = x$ 的正根按从小到大顺序排成数列 x_n , 求极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n^2 \sin(x_{n+1} - x_n)$$


 **解** [原创] 首先容易得到 $x_n \in \left(n\pi, n\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 于是 $x_n - n\pi \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$, 故

$$x_n = \tan x_n = \tan(x_n - n\pi)$$

所以 $\arctan x_n = x_n - n\pi$, 且 $x_n - n\pi \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}, n \rightarrow \infty$.

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n^2 \sin(x_{n+1} - x_n) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n^2 \sin(\arctan x_{n+1} - \arctan x_n + \pi) \\ &= - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \pi^2 \sin \left[\arctan \left(\frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{1 + x_n x_{n+1}} \right) \right] \\ &= - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \pi^2 \frac{x_{n+1} - x_n}{1 + x_n x_{n+1}} = - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (x_{n+1} - x_n) \\ &= - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [x_{n+1} - (n+1)\pi - (x_n - n\pi)] - \pi \\ &= -\pi. \end{aligned}$$

例 12: 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 定义为 $a_1 = 2, a_2 = 8, a_n = 4a_{n-1} - a_{n-2} (n = 2, 3, \dots)$, 求和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{arccot}(a_n^2)$.

 **解** 利用递推式可得

$$\begin{aligned} a_n(4a_{n-1}) &= a_{n-1}a_n \\ \Rightarrow a_n(a_n + a_{n-2}) &= a_{n-1}(a_{n+1} + a_{n-1}) \\ \Rightarrow a_n^2 - a_{n-1}a_{n+1} &= a_{n-1}^2 - a_na_{n-2} \end{aligned}$$

根据上述递推关系可得, 对 $\forall n \geq 2$,

$$a_n^2 - a_{n-1}a_{n+1} = a_{n-1}^2 - a_na_{n-2} = \dots = a_2^2 - a_1a_3 = 4.$$

根据反余切公式 $\operatorname{arccot} a - \operatorname{arccot} b = \operatorname{arccot} \left(\frac{1+ab}{b-a} \right)$ 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{arccot} \left(\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right) - \operatorname{arccot} \left(\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} \right) &= \operatorname{arccot} \left(\frac{1 + \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \cdot \frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}}}{\frac{a_n}{a_{n-1}} - \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}} \right) \\ &= \operatorname{arccot} \left[\frac{a_n(a_{n-1} + a_{n+1})}{a_n^2 - a_{n-1}a_{n+1}} \right] \\ &= \operatorname{arccot} \left[\frac{a_n(4a_n)}{4} \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \operatorname{arccot} a_n^2.$$

由特征根方法可得 $\{a_n\}$ 的通项公式为 $a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \left[(2 + \sqrt{3})^n - (2 - \sqrt{3})^n \right]$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{arccot}(a_n^2) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \operatorname{arccot}(a_k^2) \\ &= \operatorname{arccot} a_1^2 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=2}^n \left[\operatorname{arccot} \left(\frac{a_{k+1}}{a_k} \right) - \operatorname{arccot} \left(\frac{a_k}{a_{k-1}} \right) \right] \\ &= \operatorname{arccot} a_1^2 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\operatorname{arccot} \left(\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right) - \operatorname{arccot} \left(\frac{a_2}{a_1} \right) \right] \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \operatorname{arccot} \left(\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right) = \operatorname{arccot}(2 + \sqrt{3}) = \frac{\pi}{12}. \end{aligned}$$

例 13: 计算积分

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{x^4}{1-x^4} \arccos \left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right) dx.$$

 **解** [原创]

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{x^4}{1-x^4} \arccos \left(\frac{2x}{1+x^2} \right) dx \\ &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\tan^4 t}{1-\tan^2 t} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t \right) dt \\ &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\tan^4 t}{1-\tan^2 t} dt \\ &= -\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 + \tan^2 t) dt + \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{1-\tan^2 t} dt \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} + \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2 \cos 2t} dt \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{\pi^2}{12} + \frac{\pi}{4} \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}+1}{\sqrt{3}-1} \right). \end{aligned}$$

例 14: 求和

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n \left(1 + \sqrt[n]{2} \right)}.$$

 **解** 首先注意到

$$\frac{1}{2^n \left(\sqrt[n]{2} - 1 \right)} - \frac{1}{2^n \left(\sqrt[n]{2} + 1 \right)} = \frac{1}{2^{n-1} \left(\sqrt[n]{2} - 1 \right)}.$$

于是得到

$$\frac{1}{2^n \left(\sqrt[n]{2} + 1 \right)} = \left[\frac{1}{2^n \left(\sqrt[n]{2} - 1 \right)} - 1 \right] - \left[\frac{1}{2^{n-1} \left(\sqrt[n-1]{2} - 1 \right)} - 1 \right]$$

且当 $n = 1$ 时,

$$\frac{1}{2^{n-1} \left(\sqrt[n-1]{2} - 1 \right)} - 1 = 0.$$

因此可求得部分和

$$\sum_{n=1}^m \frac{1}{2^n \left(1 + \sqrt[n]{2} \right)} = \frac{1}{2^m \left(\sqrt[m]{2} - 1 \right)} - 1.$$

令 $m \rightarrow \infty$ 可得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n \left(1 + \sqrt[n]{2} \right)} = \frac{1}{\ln 2} - 1.$$

例 15: 设 $f : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 是连续函数, 且 $\int_0^1 f^3(x) dx = 0$. 求证:

$$\int_0^1 f^4(x) dx \geq \frac{27}{4} \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^4.$$

 **证明** 令

$$I_n = \int_0^1 f^n(x) dx$$

由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$I_2 \geq I_1^2$$

再由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\left(\int_0^1 (r + f^2(x)) f(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \int_0^1 (r + f^2(x))^2 dx \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx$$

展开得到

$$r^2 I_1^2 \leq r^2 I_2 + 2r I_2^2 + I_2 I_4$$

也即

$$(I_1^2 - I_2)r^2 - 2I_2^2 r - I_2 I_4 \leq 0$$

于是上式左边的最大值也小于等于 0, 最大值在 $r = \frac{I_2^2}{I_1^2 - I_2}$ 取到, 即满足

$$\frac{I_4^4}{I_1^2 - I_2} - \frac{2I_2^4}{I_1^2 - I_2} - I_2 I_4 \leq 0$$

即

$$I_4 \geq \frac{I_2^3}{I_2 - I_1^2}$$

所以只要证明

$$\frac{I_2^3}{I_2 - I_1^2} \geq \frac{27}{4} I_1^4$$

注意到

$$(I_2 - I_1^2) I_1^4 = \frac{1}{2} (2I_2 - 2I_1^2) I_1^2 \cdot I_1^2 \leq \frac{4}{27} I_2^3$$

即

$$\frac{I_2^3}{I_2 - I_1^2} \geq \frac{27}{4} I_1^4$$

故有

$$\int_0^1 f^4(x) dx \geq \frac{27}{4} \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^4.$$

例 16: 设函数 $f \in C(a, b)$ 不恒为零, 满足 $0 \leq f(x) \leq M$, 试证明:

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \left(\int_a^b f(x) \sin x dx \right)^2 + \left(\int_a^b f(x) \cos x dx \right)^2 + \frac{M^2(b-a)^4}{12}$$

 **证明** 令

$$A = \left(\int_a^b f(x) dx \right)^2 = \iint_D f(x) f(y) dx dy$$

$$B = \left(\int_a^b f(x) \sin x dx \right)^2 = \iint_D f(x) f(y) \sin x \sin y dx dy$$

$$C = \left(\int_a^b f(x) \cos x dx \right)^2 = \iint_D f(x) f(y) \cos x \cos y dx dy$$

这里区域 $D = \{(x, y) | a \leq x \leq b, a \leq y \leq b\}$.

则有

$$B + C = \iint_D f(x)f(y)(\sin x \sin y + \cos x \cos y) dx dy = \iint_D f(x)f(y) \cos(x-y) dx dy$$

$$\begin{aligned} A - (B + C) &= \iint_D f(x)f(y)[1 - \cos(x-y)] dx dy \\ &= 2 \iint_D f(x)f(y) \sin^2\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right) dx dy \\ &\leq \frac{M^2}{2} \iint_D (x-y)^2 dx dy \\ &= \frac{M^2}{2} \int_a^b dx \int_a^b (x-y)^2 dy \\ &= \frac{M^2(b-a)^4}{12} \end{aligned}$$

例 17: 计算积分

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x^2+2}}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+2}} dx$$

 **解**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi^2}{16} &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{dx dy}{(1+x^2)(1+y^2)} \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{(1+x^2)(2+x^2+y^2)} + \frac{1}{(1+y^2)(2+x^2+y^2)} \right] dx dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x^2)(2+x^2+y^2)} dy dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{2+x^2}} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{2+x^2}} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \left[\frac{\pi}{2(1+x^2)\sqrt{2+x^2}} - \frac{\arctan \sqrt{2+x^2}}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{2+x^2}} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{6} - 2 \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x^2+2}}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+2}} dx \\ &\Rightarrow \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x^2+2}}{(x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+2}} dx = \frac{5}{96} \pi^2 \end{aligned}$$

例 18: 计算积分

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x^4 + (1 + 2\sqrt{2})x^2 + 1)(x^{100} - x^{98} + \cdots + 1)} dx$$

 **解** 记

$$I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x^4 + (1 + 2\sqrt{2})x^2 + 1)(x^{100} - x^{98} + \cdots + 1)} dx$$

把 x 换成 $\frac{1}{x}$ 得

$$I = \int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^{102}}{(x^4 + (1 + 2\sqrt{2})x^2 + 1)(x^{100} - x^{98} + \cdots + 1)} dx$$

注意到


$$x^{100} - x^{98} + \cdots + 1 = \frac{1 + x^{102}}{1 + x^2}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1 + x^2}{x^4 + (1 + 2\sqrt{2})x^2 + 1} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} + 1 + 2\sqrt{2}} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2(1 + \sqrt{2})} \end{aligned}$$

例 19: 求极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^{2017}} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{2k\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} x^{2016} \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx$$

 **解** 由推广的积分第一中值定理, 对每个正整数 n , $\exists \theta_n \in (0, 1)$ 使得

$$\int_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi} x^{2016} \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx = ((2n + \theta_n)\pi)^{2016} \int_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi} \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx$$

由此得

$$\int_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi} x^{2016} \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= ((2n\pi)^{2016} + o(n^{2016})) \int_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi} \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx \\
&= ((2n\pi)^{2016} + o(n^{2016})) \left(\frac{\cos 5x}{80} - \frac{\cos 3x}{48} - \frac{\cos x}{8} \right) \Big|_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi} \\
&= \frac{4}{15} ((2n\pi)^{2016} + o(n^{2016})) \quad n \rightarrow \infty
\end{aligned}$$

另外

$$(2n+1)^{2017} - (2n-1)^{2017} = 4034(2n)^{2016} + o(n^{2016}) \quad n \rightarrow \infty$$

于是由 Stolz 定理得

$$\begin{aligned}
&\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^{2017}} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{2k\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} x^{2016} \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx \\
&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_{2n\pi}^{(2n+1)\pi} x^{2016} \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx}{(2n+1)^{2017} - (2n-1)^{2017}} \\
&= \frac{2}{30510} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(2n\pi)^{2016} + o(n^{2016})}{(2n)^{2016} + o(n^{2016})} \\
&= \frac{2\pi^{2016}}{30510}
\end{aligned}$$

更一般的结果是

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{(2n-1)^{p+1}} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_{2k\pi}^{(2k+1)\pi} x^p \sin^3 x \cos^2 x dx = \frac{2\pi^p}{15(p+1)}.$$

例 20: 求和

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+3} - \cdots \right)^2$$

 **解** 首先注意到

$$\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+3} - \cdots = \int_0^1 (x^n - x^{n+1} + x^{n+2} - \cdots) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx$$

于是可得

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} - \frac{1}{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+3} - \cdots \right)^2 &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx \right) \left(\int_0^1 \frac{y^n}{1+y} dy \right) \\
&= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+y)} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (xy)^n \right) dx dy
\end{aligned}$$


$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+y)(1-xy)} dx dy \\
&= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} \left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1+y)(1-xy)} dy \right) dx \\
&= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} \left(\frac{\ln 2 - \ln(1-x)}{1+x} \right) dx \\
&= \left(\frac{(1-x) \ln(1-x)}{2(1+x)} + \frac{\ln(1+x)}{2} - \frac{\ln 2}{1+x} \right) \Big|_0^1 \\
&= \ln 2
\end{aligned}$$

例 21: 设 $f(x)$ 是连续实值函数, 且满足

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x f(x) dx = \cdots = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} f(x) dx = 1$$

证明:

$$\int_0^1 f^2(x) dx \geq n^2$$

 **解** 考虑多项式

$$P(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + \cdots + a_{n-1} x^{n-1}$$

如果多项式 $P(x)$ 也满足上面的条件, 那么

$$\int_0^1 P^2(x) dx = a_0 + a_1 + \cdots + a_{n-1}$$

为了求出系数 a_i , 再次利用条件

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_0^1 x^k P(x) dx = 1 \quad k = 0, 1, \cdots, n-1 \\
&\Rightarrow \frac{a_0}{k+1} + \frac{a_1}{k+2} + \cdots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{k+n} = 1 \quad k = 0, 1, \cdots, n-1
\end{aligned}$$

设

$$H(x) = \frac{a_0}{x+1} + \frac{a_1}{x+2} + \cdots + \frac{a_{n-1}}{x+n}$$

则显然有

$$H(0) = H(1) = \cdots = H(n-1) = 0$$

于是

$$H(x) = \frac{Ax(x-1)(x-2)\cdots(x-n+1)}{(x+1)(x+2)\cdots(x+n)}$$

对比系数可得 $A = -1$ 以及

$$a_k = (-1)^{n-k+1} \frac{(n+k)!}{(k!)^2(n-k+1)!} \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$$

用数学归纳法可以证明

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a_k = n^2$$

所以, 多项式 $P(x)$ 满足上面的性质, 则

$$\int_0^1 P^2(x) dx = a_0 + a_1 + \cdots + a_{n-1} = n^2$$

取满足以上条件的多项式 $P(x)$, 由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 P^2(x) dx \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx &\geq \left(\int_0^1 P(x)f(x) dx \right)^2 = n^4 \\ \Rightarrow \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx &\geq n^2. \end{aligned}$$

例 22: 求和


$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sinh(2^n)}.$$

 **解**

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sinh(2^n)} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{e^{2^n} - e^{-2^n}} \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{e^{2^n} (1 - e^{-2 \cdot 2^n})} \\ &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{-2^n} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-2 \cdot 2^n \cdot k} \\ &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-(2k+1) \cdot 2^n} \\ &= 2 \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} e^{-2^m} = \frac{2}{e^2 - 1}. \end{aligned}$$

例 23: 设 $f(x)$ 是 $[0, 1]$ 上的 n 阶连续可微函数, 满足 $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = f^{(i)}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$, 其中 i 是不超过 n 的偶数, 证明

$$\left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx\right)^2 \leq \frac{1}{(2n+1)4^n(n!)^2} \int_0^1 \left(f^{(n)}(x)\right)^2 dx.$$

 **解** 如果 $g \in C^n([0, 1])$, 则对任意 $a \in (0, 1)$, 由分部积分可得

$$\int_0^a g(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^i a^{i+1} g^{(i)}(a)}{(i+1)!} + \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int_0^a x^n g^{(n)}(x) dx$$

因此

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^i f^{(i)}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2^{i+1}(i+1)!} + \frac{(-1)^n}{n!} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^n f^{(n)}(x) dx$$

以及

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(1-x) dx = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \frac{(-1)^i f^{(i)}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{2^{i+1}(i+1)!} + \frac{1}{n!} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^n f^{(n)}(1-x) dx$$

由于 $f^{(i)}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$, 其中 i 是小于 n 的偶数, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 f(x) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{n!} \left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^n f^{(n)}(x) dx + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^n f^{(n)}(1-x) dx \right) \end{aligned}$$

最后由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx\right)^2 &\leq \frac{2}{(n!)^2} \left[\left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^n f^{(n)}(x) dx\right)^2 + \left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^n f^{(n)}(1-x) dx\right)^2 \right] \\ &\leq \left[\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{2n} dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(f^{(n)}(x)\right)^2 dx + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^{2n} dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left(f^{(n)}(1-x)\right)^2 dx \right] \\ &\leq \frac{1}{(2n+1)4^n(n!)^2} \int_0^1 \left(f^{(n)}(x)\right)^2 dx. \end{aligned}$$

例 24: 设 f 是 $[0, 1]$ 上二阶连续可导的实值函数, 满足 $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$, 证明

$$\int_0^1 (f''(x))^2 dx \geqslant 320 \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^2.$$

 **证明** 利用 Taylor 公式可得

$$f(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^x f''(t)(x-t) dt$$

由于 $f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = 0$, 于是有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 f(x) dx &= \int_0^1 \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^x f''(t)(x-t) dt \right) dx \\ &= \int_{x=0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{t=x}^{\frac{1}{2}} f''(t)(t-x) dt dx + \int_{x=\frac{1}{2}}^1 \int_{t=\frac{1}{2}}^x f''(t)(x-t) dt dx \\ &= \int_{t=0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{x=0}^t f''(t)(t-x) dx dt + \int_{t=\frac{1}{2}}^1 \int_{x=t}^1 f''(t)(x-t) dx dt \\ &= \int_{t=0}^{\frac{1}{2}} f''(t) \left[-\frac{(t-x)^2}{2} \right]_{x=0}^t dt + \int_{t=\frac{1}{2}}^1 f''(t) \left[\frac{(x-t)^2}{2} \right]_{x=t}^1 dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{t=0}^{\frac{1}{2}} f''(t) t^2 dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_{t=\frac{1}{2}}^1 f''(t) (1-t)^2 dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{t=0}^1 f''(t) h(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

其中


$$h(t) = \begin{cases} t^2, & t \in \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right] \\ (1-t)^2, & t \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 1\right] \end{cases}$$

因此由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^2 \leqslant \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 (h(t))^2 dt \int_0^1 (f''(t))^2 dt = \frac{1}{320} \int_0^1 (f''(t))^2 dt$$

例 25: 设 f 是 $[0, 1]$ 上的连续非负函数, 证明

$$\int_0^1 f^3(x) dx \geqslant 4 \left(\int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx \right) \left(\int_0^1 x f^2(x) dx \right)$$

 **证明** 这里我们证明一个更一般的结论: 设 f, g 是 $[0, 1]$ 上的连续非负函数, a 和 b 是非负实数, 则

$$\int_0^1 f^{a+b}(x) dx \int_0^1 g^{a+b}(x) dx \geq \left(\int_0^1 f^a(x) g^b(x) dx \right) \left(\int_0^1 f^b(x) g^a(x) dx \right)$$

设 A, B 是非负实数, 则

$$(A^a - B^a)(A^b - B^b) \geq 0$$

这就意味着

$$A^{a+b} + B^{a+b} \geq A^a B^b + A^b B^a$$

令 $A = f(x)g(y), B = f(y)g(x)$, 并在 $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ 上积分, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 [f(x)g(y)]^{a+b} dx \right) dy + \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 [f(y)g(x)]^{a+b} dx \right) dy \\ & \geq \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 (f(x)g(y))^a (f(y)g(x))^b dx \right) dy + \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^1 (f(x)g(y))^b (f(y)g(x))^a dx \right) dy \end{aligned}$$

也就是

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\int_0^1 f^{a+b}(x) dx \right) \left(\int_0^1 g^{a+b}(y) dy \right) + \left(\int_0^1 f^{a+b}(y) dy \right) \left(\int_0^1 g^{a+b}(x) dx \right) \\ & \geq \left(\int_0^1 f^a(x) g^b(x) dx \right) \left(\int_0^1 f^a(y) g^b(y) dy \right) + \left(\int_0^1 f^a(y) g^b(y) dy \right) \left(\int_0^1 f^a(x) g^b(x) dx \right) \end{aligned}$$

得证, 那么在待证式中取 $g(x) = x, a = 2, b = 1$ 即可.

例 26: 设 f 是 $[0, 1]$ 上的非负函数, 证明

$$\frac{3}{4} \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \frac{1}{16} + \int_0^1 f^3(x) dx.$$

 **证明** 首先注意到对 $t \geq 0$ 有

$$t^3 - \frac{3}{4}t^2 + \frac{1}{6} = \frac{(4t+1)(2t-1)^2}{16} \geq 0$$

由于 f 是非负函数, 则


$$\int_0^1 \left(f^3(x) - \frac{3}{4}f^2(x) + \frac{1}{16} \right) dx \geq 0$$

那么由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\int_0^1 f^3(x) dx + \frac{1}{6} \geq \frac{3}{4} \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx \geq \frac{3}{4} \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^2$$

例 27: 求极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \int_{((n+1)!)^{-1/(n+1)}}^{((n)!)^{-1/n}} \Gamma(nx) dx$$

 **解** 我们将证明如果 f 是 (a, b) 上的实值连续函数且 $e \in (a, b)$, 则

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \int_{((n+1)!)^{-1/(n+1)}}^{((n)!)^{-1/n}} f(nx) dx = e f(e)$$

令 $b_n = n(n!)^{-1/n}$, $a_n = n((n+1)!)^{-1/(n+1)}$, 那么由积分平均值定理可得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \int_{((n+1)!)^{-1/(n+1)}}^{((n)!)^{-1/n}} f(nx) dx = n \int_{a_n}^{b_n} f(t) dt = n(b_n - a_n) f(t_n)$$

对某个 $t_n \in (a_n, b_n)$ 成立. 再由 Stirling 公式得

$$\ln(n!) = n \ln n - n + \frac{1}{2} \ln n + \ln \sqrt{2\pi} + O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$$

因此

$$b_n = n e^{-\frac{\ln(n!)}{n}} = e - \frac{e \ln n}{2n} - \frac{e \ln \sqrt{2\pi}}{n} + O\left(\frac{\ln^2 n}{n^2}\right)$$

$$b_n - a_n = b_n - \frac{nb_{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{e}{n} + O\left(\frac{\ln n}{n^2}\right) = e$$

也就意味着

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} t_n = e$$


再由 f 在 e 处的连续性

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n(b_n - a_n) f(t_n) = e f(e)$$

而这里的话, Γ 函数是 $(0, +\infty)$ 上的实值连续函数, 因而极限是 $e\Gamma(e)$.

例 28: 计算二重积分

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos(x+y)}{2 - \cos x - \cos y} dx dy$$

 **解** [原创] 首先有


$$\frac{1 - \cos(x + y)}{2 - \cos x - \cos y} = \frac{1 - \cos(x + y)}{2 - 2 \cos\left(\frac{x+y}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{x-y}{2}\right)}$$

作二重积分换元 $x = u + v, y = u - v$, 则 $\left| \frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial(u, v)} \right| = 2$, 于是积分域变为正方形 $(u, v) : -\pi \leq u \pm v \leq \pi$, 由对称性

$$\begin{aligned} I &= 4 \iint_{0 \leq u+v \leq \pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2u}{1 - \cos u \cos v} du dv \\ &= 4 \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2u}{\cos u} \int_0^{\pi-u} \frac{dv}{\sec u - \cos v} \right) du \\ &= 4 \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2u}{\cos u} \frac{2}{\sqrt{\sec^2 u - 1}} \arctan \left(\sqrt{\frac{\sec u + 1}{\sec u - 1}} \tan \frac{v}{2} \right) \right) \bigg|_{v=0}^{\pi-u} du \\ &= 16 \int_0^\pi \sin u \arctan \left(\cot^2 \left(\frac{u}{2} \right) \right) du \\ &= 64 \int_0^\infty \frac{w}{(1 + w^2)^2} \arctan(w^2) dw \quad \left(w = \cot \left(\frac{u}{2} \right) \right) \\ &= 32 \int_0^\infty \frac{\arctan t}{(1 + t)^2} dt \\ &= 8\pi \end{aligned}$$

例 29: 求和

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2n-1}}{2n+1} \left(\frac{(n-1)!}{(2n-1)!!} \right)^2$$

 **解** [原创] 首先我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2^{2n-1}}{2n+1} \left(\frac{(n-1)!}{(2n-1)!!} \right)^2 &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n+1} \left(\frac{(2n-2)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \right)^2 \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n+1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n-1} x dx \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n-1} y dy \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{2n+1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n-1} x \sin^{2n-1} y dx dy \end{aligned}$$

利用对数函数的幂级数公式不难得到

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2 \sin^{2n-1} x \sin^{2n-1} y}{2n+1} = \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \sin^2 y} \left(\ln \frac{1 + \sin x \sin y}{1 - \sin x \sin y} - 2 \sin x \sin y \right)$$

考虑参变量积分

$$I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^2 y} \left(\ln \frac{1+a \sin y}{1-a \sin y} - 2a \sin y \right) dy \quad |a| < 1$$

则可得

$$\begin{aligned} I(0) &= 0 \\ I'(a) &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin y} \left(\frac{1}{1+a \sin y} + \frac{1}{1-a \sin y} - 2 \right) dy \\ &= 2a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin y}{1-a^2 \sin^2 y} dy = 2a^2 \int_0^1 \frac{dt}{1-a^2(1-t^2)} \quad (t = \cos y) \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{t^2 + (1-a^2)/a^2} = \frac{2a}{\sqrt{1-a^2}} \arctan \frac{a}{\sqrt{1-a^2}} \end{aligned}$$

那么


$$\begin{aligned} I(\sin x) &= \int_0^{\sin x} \frac{2a}{\sqrt{1-a^2}} \arctan \frac{a}{\sqrt{1-a^2}} da = 2 \int_0^x u \sin u du \quad (a = \sin u) \\ &= 2(\sin x - x \cos x) \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin^2 x \sin^2 y} \left(\ln \frac{1+\sin x \sin y}{1-\sin x \sin y} - 2 \sin x \sin y \right) dy \right] dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{I(\sin x)}{\sin^2 x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x - x \cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx \\ &= -2(\sin x - x \cos) \cot x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \cos x dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x d(\sin x) = \pi - 2 \end{aligned}$$

例 30: 计算二重积分

$$I = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{\cos(x-y) - \cos x}{y} dy dx$$

 **解** [原创] 考虑参变量积分

$$I(t) = \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{\cos(x-ty) - \cos x}{y} dy dx$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} I(0) &= 0 \\ I'(t) &= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \sin(x-ty) dy dx \\ &= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x} \left(\frac{1}{t} \cos(x-ty) \Big|_{y=0}^{y=x} \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^\infty \frac{\cos(1-t)x - \cos x}{tx} dx \\ &= -\frac{\ln(1-t)}{t} \end{aligned}$$

上面最后一步我们利用了 Frullani 积分公式, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x \frac{\cos(x-y) - \cos x}{y} dy dx \\ &= -\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-t)}{t} dt = \int_0^1 \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{t^{k-1}}{k} dt = \sum_{k=1}^\infty \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} \end{aligned}$$

例 31: 设函数 $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 是连续可微函数, 证明不等式

$$\int_0^1 [f'(x)]^2 dx \geqslant 12 \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx - 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx \right)^2$$

 **证明** 利用 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} [f'(x)]^2 dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 dx &\geqslant \left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x f'(x) dx \right)^2 = \left[\frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx \right]^2 \\ \Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} [f'(x)]^2 dx &\geqslant 24 \left[\frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx \right]^2 \end{aligned}$$

再利用 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 [f'(x)]^2 dx \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (1-x)^2 dx \geqslant \left[-\frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 f(x) dx \right]^2$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 [f'(x)]^2 dx \geq 24 \left[-\frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 f(x) dx \right]^2$$

两式相加, 利用不等式 $2(a^2 + b^2) \geq (a + b)^2$ 得


$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 [f'(x)]^2 dx &\geq 24 \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx \right)^2 + \left(-\frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 f(x) dx \right)^2 \right] \\ &\geq 12 \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx - 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

特别地, 当 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx = 0$ 时, 我们有

$$\int_0^1 [f'(x)]^2 dx \geq 12 \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^2.$$

例 32: 设 $H_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$, 求和

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{H_{n+2}}{n(n+2)}$$

 **解** [原创] 首先注意到


$$H_{n+2} = \sum_{k=1}^{n+2} \frac{1}{k} = \int_0^1 \sum_{k=0}^n x^k dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1-x^{n+2}}{1-x} dx$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{H_{n+2}}{n(n+2)} &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1-x} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1-x^{n+2}}{n(n+2)} dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1-x} \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^2}{4} - 2(1-x^2) \ln(1-x) \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{x+3}{4} + \frac{1}{2}(1+x) \ln(1-x) \right) dx \\ &= \frac{7}{4} \end{aligned}$$

例 33: 求和

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \arctan(\sinh n) \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{\sinh 1}{\cosh n}\right)$$

 **解** [原创] 注意到

$$\begin{aligned}\arctan(\sinh n) &= \arctan\left(\frac{e^n - e^{-n}}{2}\right) = \arctan\left(\frac{e^n - e^{-n}}{1 + e^n \cdot e^{-n}}\right) \\ &= \arctan(e^n) - \arctan(e^{-n}) = 2\arctan(e^n) - \frac{\pi}{2}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\arctan\left(\frac{\sinh 1}{\cosh n}\right) &= \arctan\left(\frac{e - e^{-1}}{e^n + e^{-n}}\right) = \arctan\left(\frac{e^{n+1} - e^{n-1}}{1 + e^{n+1} \cdot e^{n-1}}\right) \\ &= \arctan(e^{n+1}) - \arctan(e^{n-1})\end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned}&\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \arctan(\sinh n) \cdot \arctan\left(\frac{\sinh 1}{\cosh n}\right) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[2\arctan(e^n) - \frac{\pi}{2}\right] [\arctan(e^{n+1}) - \arctan(e^{n-1})] \\ &= 2 \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \arctan(e^n) \arctan(e^{n+1}) - \frac{\pi}{4} \arctan(e) \right] \\ &\quad - \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\arctan(e^n) + \arctan(e^{n+1})) - \frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan(e) \right] \\ &= 2 \left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \arctan(e) \right) - \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{3}{4}\pi - \arctan(e) \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{8}\end{aligned}$$

例 34: 设 r 是一个整数, 求和

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \arctan\left(\frac{\sinh r}{\cosh n}\right)$$

 **解** 首先有

$$\begin{aligned}\arctan\left(\frac{\sinh r}{\cosh n}\right) &= \arctan\left(\frac{e^r - e^{-r}}{e^n + e^{-n}}\right) = \arctan\left(\frac{e^{-(n-r)} - e^{-(n+r)}}{1 + e^{-2n}}\right) \\ &= \arctan(e^{-(n-r)}) - \arctan(e^{-(n+r)})\end{aligned}$$

不失一般性, 不妨设 $r \geq 0$, 我们有

$$\sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \arctan\left(\frac{\sinh r}{\cosh n}\right)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \arctan \left(\frac{\sinh r}{\cosh n} \right) + \arctan (\sinh r) \\
&= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\arctan \left(e^{-(n-r)} \right) - \arctan \left(e^{-(n+r)} \right) \right) + \arctan (e^r) - \arctan (e^{-r}) \\
&= 2 \sum_{m \geq 1-r} \arctan (e^{-m}) - 2 \sum_{m \geq 1+r} \arctan (e^{-m}) + \arctan (e^r) - \arctan (e^{-r}) \\
&= 2 \sum_{1-r \leq m \leq r} \arctan (e^{-m}) + \arctan (e^r) - \arctan (e^{-r}) \\
&= 2 \sum_{-r \leq m \leq r} \arctan (e^{-m}) - \arctan (e^r) - \arctan (e^{-r}) \\
&= 2 \sum_{1 \leq m \leq r} [\arctan (e^m) + \arctan (e^{-m})] + 2 \arctan (1) - \arctan (e^r) - \arctan (e^{-r}) \\
&= 2 \sum_{1 \leq m \leq r} \frac{\pi}{2} + 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi r
\end{aligned}$$

例 35: 求和

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{arcsinh} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n+2}+2} + \sqrt{2^{n+1}+2}} \right)$$

 解 记

$$a_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n+2}+2} + \sqrt{2^{n+1}+2}}, \quad b_n = \frac{\sqrt{2^{n+1}+1} - \sqrt{3}}{2^{\frac{n+1}{2}}}$$

不难得到

$$b_{n+1} \sqrt{1+b_n^2} - b_n \sqrt{1+b_{n+1}^2} = a_n$$

根据基本性质

$$\operatorname{arcsinh} \left(x \sqrt{1+y^2} - y \sqrt{1+x^2} \right) = \operatorname{arcsinh} (x) - \operatorname{arcsinh} (y)$$

我们得到


$$\sum_{n=1}^N \operatorname{arcsinh} (a_n) = \sum_{n=1}^N (\operatorname{arcsinh} (b_{n+1}) - \operatorname{arcsinh} (b_n)) = \operatorname{arcsinh} (b_{N+1}) - \operatorname{arcsinh} (b_1)$$

现在 $b_1 = 0, b_{N+1} \rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, 因此

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \operatorname{arcsinh} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2^{n+2}+2} + \sqrt{2^{n+1}+2}} \right) = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} \operatorname{arcsinh} (b_{N+1}) = \operatorname{arcsinh} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) = \frac{\ln (2 + \sqrt{3})}{2}$$

例 36: 求和

$$S = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{16^n}{(2n+1)^2 n^2 \binom{2n}{n}^2}$$

 **解** [原创] 首先有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{16^n}{(2n+1)^2 n^2 \binom{2n}{n}^2} &= \frac{16^n}{(2n+1)^2 n^2} \left[\frac{(n!)^2}{(2n)!} \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{16^n}{(2n+1)^2 n^2} \left[\frac{n!}{(2n-1)!! \cdot 2^n} \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{2}{n(2n+1)} \cdot \frac{(2n)!!}{(2n+1)!!} \cdot \frac{(2n-2)!!}{(2n-1)!!} \\ &= \frac{2}{n(2n+1)} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} x dx \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n-1} y dy \end{aligned}$$

记

$$I(t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2n+1}}{n(2n+1)} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} x dx \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n-1} y dy$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} I'(t) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^{2n}}{n} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n+1} x dx \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2n-1} y dy \\ &= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin y} \ln(1 - t^2 \sin^2 x \sin^2 y) dx dy \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$S = -2 \int_0^1 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin y} \ln(1 - t^2 \sin^2 x \sin^2 y) dy dx dt$$

考虑

$$f(u) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin y} \ln(1 - u \sin^2 y) dy$$

则

$$f'(u) = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin y}{1 - u \sin^2 y} dy = - \frac{1}{\sqrt{u - u^2}} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{u}{1 - u}}$$


于是

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2 \int_0^1 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{t^2 \sin^2 x} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{u - u^2}} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{u}{1 - u}} du dx dt \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \arctan^2 \left(\sqrt{\frac{u}{1 - u}} \right) \Big|_{u=0}^{t^2 \sin^2 x} dx dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 \int_0^1 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \arctan^2 \left(\frac{t \sin x}{\sqrt{1-t^2 \sin^2 x}} \right) dx dt \\
&= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^x z^2 \cos z dz dx \quad \left(t = \frac{\sin z}{\sin x} \right) \\
&= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2x \cos x + x^2 \sin x - 2 \sin x) dx \\
&= 4\pi - 12
\end{aligned}$$

例 37: 计算积分

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x \ln \left(\frac{\ln 2 - \ln(1+2x)}{\ln 2 - \ln(1-2x)} \right)}{3 + 4x^2} dx$$

 解 [原创] 首先有

$$\begin{aligned}
&\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x \ln \left(\frac{\ln 2 - \ln(1+2x)}{\ln 2 - \ln(1-2x)} \right)}{3 + 4x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{x \ln \left(\frac{\ln 2 - \ln(1+x)}{\ln 2 - \ln(1-x)} \right)}{3 + x^2} dx \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{3 + x^2} \ln \left(\frac{\ln \frac{1+x}{2}}{\ln \frac{1-x}{2}} \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^0 \frac{x}{3 + x^2} \ln \left(\frac{\ln \frac{1+x}{2}}{\ln \frac{1-x}{2}} \right) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{8} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x}{3 + x^2} \ln \left(\frac{\ln \frac{1+x}{2}}{\ln \frac{1-x}{2}} \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \left[\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x}{3 + x^2} \ln \left(\left| \ln \frac{1+x}{2} \right| \right) dx \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^1 \frac{2t-1}{3 + (2t-1)^2} \ln(-\ln t) dx \right] = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^1 \frac{(2t-1) \ln(-\ln t)}{t^2 - t + 1} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^1 \ln(-\ln t) d(\ln(t^2 - t + 1)) \quad (x = 2t - 1) \\
&= -\frac{1}{8} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(t^2 - t + 1)}{t \ln t} dt = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(e^{-2s} - e^{-s} + 1)}{s} ds \quad (t = e^{-s}) \\
&= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(1 + e^{-3s}) - \ln(1 + e^{-s})}{s} ds
\end{aligned}$$

考虑参数积分 $I(a, b) = \int_0^\infty \frac{\ln(1 + e^{-as}) - \ln(1 + e^{-bs})}{s} ds$, 则 $I(b, b) = 0$,

$$I'_a(a, b) = - \int_0^\infty \frac{e^{-as}}{1 + e^{-as}} ds = -\frac{1}{a} \ln 2$$

于是


$$I(a, b) = -\ln 2 \int_b^a \frac{1}{u} du = -\ln 2 \ln \frac{a}{b}$$

$$\text{原积分 } I = \frac{1}{8} I(3, 1) = -\frac{1}{8} \ln 2 \ln 3.$$

例 38: 设 $f(x) : (1, +\infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, 且是连续可导的函数, 满足

$$f(x) \leq x^2 \ln x, \quad f'(x) > 0, x \in (1, +\infty).$$

证明: 积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{f'(x)} dx$ 发散.

 **证明** [原创] 如果 $f'(x)$ 有界, 结论显然成立, 不妨设 $f'(x)$ 无界, 这时 $f(x)$ 单调趋于 $+\infty$. 对 $\forall A > 0$, 由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\left(\int_{e^{A/2}}^{e^A} \frac{dx}{f'(x)} \right) \left(\int_{e^{A/2}}^{e^A} \frac{f'(x)}{x^2 \ln^2 x} dx \right) \geq \left(\int_{e^{A/2}}^{e^A} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} \right)^2 = \ln^2 2$$

由 $f(x) \leq x^2 \ln x$ 得 $f(e^x) \leq xe^{2x}$, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{e^{A/2}}^{e^A} \frac{f'(x)}{x^2 \ln^2 x} dx &= \int_{\frac{A}{2}}^A \frac{f'(e^t) e^t}{t^2 e^{2t}} dt = \int_{\frac{A}{2}}^A \frac{d[f(e^t)]}{t^2 e^{2t}} \\ &= \frac{f(e^t)}{t^2 e^{2t}} \Big|_{\frac{A}{2}}^A + \int_{\frac{A}{2}}^A \frac{2t^2 e^{-2t} + 2t e^{-2t}}{t^4} f(e^t) dt \\ &\leq \frac{f(e^A)}{A^2 e^{2A}} + \int_{\frac{A}{2}}^A \frac{2t^2 e^{-2t} + 2t e^{-2t}}{t^4} t e^{2t} dt \\ &\leq \frac{1}{A} + 2 \left(\ln 2 + \frac{1}{A} \right) = 2 \ln 2 + \frac{3}{A}. \end{aligned}$$

取 A 充分大, 则 $\int_{e^{A/2}}^{e^A} \frac{f'(x)}{x^2 \ln^2 x} dx \leq 2$, 因此

$$\int_{e^{A/2}}^{e^A} \frac{dx}{f'(x)} \geq \frac{\ln^2 2}{2}$$

对任意充分大的 A 都成立, 于是积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{f'(x)} dx$ 发散.

例 39: 计算积分

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(x)}{1+e^x} dx$$

 **解**

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln(x)}{1+e^x} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(x)}{1+e^x} dx + \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln(x)}{1+e^x} dx \\ &= -\ln(x) \ln\left(\frac{1+e^{-x}}{2}\right) \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \ln\left(\frac{1+e^{-x}}{2}\right) \frac{dx}{x} - \ln(x) \ln(1+e^{-x}) \Big|_1^{\infty} + \int_1^{\infty} \ln(1+e^{-x}) \frac{dx}{x} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^1 \ln \left(\frac{1-e^{-xy}}{y} \right) \Big|_{y=1}^{y=2} \frac{dx}{x} + \int_1^\infty \ln(1-e^{-xy}) \Big|_{y=1}^{y=2} \frac{dx}{x} \\
&= \int_0^1 \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{e^{xy}-1} - \frac{1}{xy} \right) dy dx + \int_1^\infty \int_1^2 \frac{dx dy}{e^{xy}-1} \\
&= \int_1^2 \frac{dy}{y} \left[\ln \left(\frac{1-e^{-xy}}{x} \right) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} + \ln(1-e^{-xy}) \Big|_{x=1}^{x=\infty} \right] \\
&= - \int_1^2 \frac{\ln(y)}{y} dy = -\frac{\ln^2 2}{2}
\end{aligned}$$

例 40: 求极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left[\left(\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^n} dx \right)^n - \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

 **解** 首先有

$$\begin{aligned}
I_n &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^n} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 \frac{t^{\frac{1}{n}-1}}{1+t} dt \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 \frac{t^{\frac{1}{n}}}{1+t} dt \\
&= 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{k+1} k!} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln^k x}{1+x} dx
\end{aligned}$$

因此不难得到

$$I(n) = 1 - \frac{\ln 2}{n} + \frac{\pi^2}{12n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$$

故

$$\begin{aligned}
I^n(n) &= e^{n \ln \left[1 - \frac{\ln 2}{n} + \frac{\pi^2}{12n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right]} = e^{n \left[-\frac{\ln 2}{n} + \frac{\pi^2}{12n^2} - \frac{\ln^2 2}{2n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right]} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[1 + \left(\frac{\pi^2}{12} - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2 \right) \frac{1}{n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right]
\end{aligned}$$


于是最后得到

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left[I^n(n) - \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{\pi^2}{24} - \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 2$$

例 41: 设 $f(x)$ 是 $[0, +\infty)$ 上周期为 T 的局部可积函数, 且 $\int_0^a \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$ 收敛, 其中

$0 < a < \pi$, 证明

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} \int_0^a \frac{f(nx)}{\sin x} dx = \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

 **证明** 由于 $f(x)$ 局部可积故有界, $\exists M > 0$, 使得 $|f(x)| < M$, 而 $\int_0^a \frac{f(nx)}{x} dx = \int_0^{na} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}_+$). 由于 $\int_0^a \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$ 收敛, 故 $\int_0^{na} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt = \int_0^a \frac{f(nx)}{x} dx$ 存在, 而

$$\left| \int_0^a \frac{f(nx)}{\sin x} dx - \int_0^a \frac{f(nx)}{x} dx \right| = \left| \int_0^a f(nx) \left(\frac{1}{\sin x} - \frac{1}{x} \right) dx \right| \leq M \int_0^a \frac{x - \sin x}{x \sin x} dx$$


由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x \sin x} = 0$, 故 $\int_0^a \frac{x - \sin x}{x \sin x} dx$ 存在且为有限数, 从而

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} \int_0^a \frac{f(nx)}{\sin x} dx &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} \int_0^a \frac{f(nx)}{x} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln n} \int_0^{na} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln(na) - \ln a} \int_0^{na} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} \int_0^x \frac{f(t)}{t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

例 42: 证明下列两个积分等式:

$$(1) \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_z^\infty e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sin^2 x}} dz;$$

$$(2) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_z^\infty e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sin^2 x}} dz.$$

 **证明** [原创] 我们只证明 (2) 式, (1) 式同理. (2) 式等价于

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\int_z^\infty e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx \right)^2 - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sin^2 x}} dx = 0$$

令 $f(z) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_z^\infty e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx \right)^2 - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sin^2 x}} dx$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} f'(z) &= -e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2} \int_z^\infty e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sin^2 x}} \csc^2 x (-z \csc^2 x) dx \\ &= -e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2} \int_z^\infty e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} e^{-\frac{z^2}{2\sin^2 x}} (\cot^2 x + 1) z d(\cot x) \\ &= -e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2} \int_z^\infty e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx + e^{-\frac{1}{2}z^2} \int_1^\infty e^{-\frac{z^2}{2}u^2} z du = 0 \end{aligned}$$

因此 $f(z) = f(0) = 0$.

例 43: 设 n 是一个正整数, 证明

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin^n \frac{1}{t} dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos^n \frac{1}{t} dt}{x} = \begin{cases} \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \\ 0, & n \text{ 为奇数} \end{cases}$$

证明 [原创] 先考虑复杂的 n 为偶数的情形, 这个时候只需要考虑 $x \rightarrow 0^+$ 即可, 以正弦为例 (余弦同理)

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x \sin^n \frac{1}{t} dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^n t}{t^2} dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^n t}{t^2} dt$$

对 $\forall x > 0, \exists k \in \mathbb{N}$, s.t. $(k-1)\pi \leq x < k\pi$, 则 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时 $k \rightarrow +\infty$, 于是

$$x \int_x^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^n t}{t^2} dt = x \int_x^{k\pi} \frac{\sin^n t}{t^2} dt + x \int_{k\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^n t}{t^2} dt$$

其中

$$\left| x \int_x^{k\pi} \frac{\sin^n t}{t^2} dt \right| \leq \left| x \int_x^{k\pi} \frac{1}{x^2} dt \right| = \left| \frac{k\pi - x}{x} \right| \leq \left| \frac{\pi}{x} \right| \rightarrow 0, x \rightarrow +\infty$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{k\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^n t}{t^2} dt &= \sum_{i=k}^{+\infty} \int_{i\pi}^{(i+1)\pi} \frac{\sin^n t}{t^2} dt = \int_0^\pi \sin^n t \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(t+i\pi)^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_0^\pi \sin^2 t \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(i + \frac{t}{\pi})^2} dt \end{aligned}$$

不难得到当 $k \rightarrow +\infty$ 时,

$$\sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(i+1)^2} \sim \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(i + \frac{t}{\pi})^2} \sim \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i^2} \sim \frac{1}{k}$$

于是当 $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时,

$$x \int_{k\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^n t}{t^2} dt = \frac{x}{\pi^2} \int_0^\pi \sin^n t \sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(i + \frac{t}{\pi})^2} dt \sim \frac{k\pi}{\pi^2} \cdot \frac{1}{k} \int_0^\pi \sin^n t dt = \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!}$$

这就是 n 是偶数的极限, 而当 n 是奇数的时候, 正项级数 $\sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(i + \frac{t}{\pi})^2}$ 会变成交错级数

$\sum_{i=k}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^i}{(i + \frac{t}{\pi})^2}$, 这个交错级数的绝对值不会超过 $\frac{1}{(k + \frac{t}{\pi})^2} < \frac{1}{k^2}$, 因此最后的极限是 0.

例 44: 设 $\{a_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ 是一个严格单增实数列满足 $a_n \leq n^2 \ln n$ 对所有 $n \geq 1$ 都成立, 证明级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - a_n}$ 发散.

证明 [原创] 首先如果 $\{a_n\}$ 有界的话结论就显然了, 因此假设 $\{a_n\}$ 无界, 意味着 $\{a_n\}$ 单调递增趋于 $+\infty$. 对任意 $A > 0$, 由 Cauchy 不等式 (这个不等式的证明以及积分, 代数, 期望形式我们在前期的公众号内容中都介绍过了) 得

$$\left(\sum_{n=\lceil e^{A/2} \rceil}^{\lceil e^A \rceil} \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - a_n} \right) \left(\sum_{n=\lceil e^{A/2} \rceil}^{\lceil e^A \rceil} \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{n^2 \ln^2 n} \right) \geq \left(\sum_{n=\lceil e^{A/2} \rceil}^{\lceil e^A \rceil} \frac{1}{n \ln n} \right)^2 \sim \left(\int_{e^{A/2}}^{e^A} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} \right)^2 = \ln^2 2.$$

这里的求和式子中的上限和下限中的符号分别表示向上取整和向下取整. 另一反面, 利用 Abel 分部求和公式 (相当于就是分部积分公式的离散形式)

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=M}^N \frac{a_{n+1} - a_n}{n^2 \ln^2 n} &= \frac{a_{N+1} - a_M}{N^2 \ln^2 N} + \sum_{n=M}^{N-1} (a_{n+1} - a_M) \left(\frac{1}{n^2 \ln^2 n} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2 \ln^2 (n+1)} \right) \\ &= \frac{a_{N+1} - a_M}{N^2 \ln^2 N} + \sum_{n=M}^{N-1} \frac{(a_{n+1} - a_M)[(n+1)^2 \ln^2 (n+1) - n^2 \ln^2 n]}{n^2 (n+1)^2 \ln^2 n \ln^2 (n+1)} \\ &\leq \frac{a_{N+1}}{N^2 \ln^2 N} + C \sum_{n=M}^{N-1} \frac{n \ln^2 n}{n^2 (n+1)^2 \ln^2 n \ln^2 (n+1)} a_{n+1} \\ &\leq \frac{(N+1)^2 \ln(N+1)}{N^2 \ln^2 N} + C \sum_{n=M}^{N-1} \frac{1}{n \ln(n+1)} \\ &= \frac{2}{\ln N} + C \int_M^N \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \frac{2}{\ln \lceil e^A \rceil} + C \ln \frac{\lceil e^A \rceil}{\lceil e^{A/2} \rceil} < C \ln 2 + 1. \end{aligned}$$

这里 $M = \lceil e^{A/2} \rceil$, $N = \lceil e^A \rceil$, C 是某个无关的正常数, 因此我们有


$$\sum_{n=\lceil e^{A/2} \rceil}^{\lceil e^A \rceil} \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - a_n} \geq \frac{\ln^2 2}{C \ln 2 + 1}$$

对任意充分大的 A 都成立, 因此级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_{n+1} - a_n}$ 发散, 证毕.

例 45: [北大 2011 数学分析考研题] 设 $a_n > 0$, 级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 证明: 极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{1}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{a_n}}$$

存在.

 **证明** [原创] 首先由 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 根据 Cauchy 收敛准则知, 对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 $N \in \mathbb{N}$ 使得当

$n > N$ 时, $\sum_{k=n}^{n+p} a_k < \varepsilon$ 对任意 $p \in \mathbb{N}$ 都成立.

利用 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\left(\sum_{k=N+1}^n \frac{1}{a_k} \right) \left(\sum_{k=N+1}^n a_k \right) \geq (n - N)^2$$

即 $\frac{(n - N)^2}{\sum_{k=N+1}^n \frac{1}{a_k}} \leq \sum_{k=N+1}^n a_k < \varepsilon$. 于是对固定的 N , 取 n 充分大有

$$\frac{n^2}{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k}} = \frac{n^2}{(n - N)^2} \frac{(n - N)^2}{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k}} < 2\varepsilon$$

这就说明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k}} = 0$.

例 46: 设 $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{R}^+$, 证明

$$\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{2}{a_1 + a_2} + \dots + \frac{n}{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_n} \leq 2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{a_k}$$

同时说明右边的常数 2 不可再改进. 进一步, 如果正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{a_n}$ 收敛, 则级数

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{a_1 + \dots + a_n}$ 也收敛.

 **证明** 首先由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$(a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_k) \left(\frac{1}{a_1} + \frac{2^2}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{k^2}{a_k} \right) \geq (1 + 2 + \dots + k)^2 = \frac{k^2(k+1)^2}{4}$$

于是可得

$$\frac{k}{a_1 + a_2 + \dots + a_k} \leq \frac{4}{k(k+1)^2} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{i^2}{a_i}$$

两边对 k 从 1 到 n 求和得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k}{a_1 + \dots + a_k} &\leq \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{4}{k(k+1)^2} \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{i^2}{a_i} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i^2}{a_i} \sum_{k=i}^n \frac{4}{k(k+1)^2} \\ &\leq \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i^2}{a_i} \sum_{k=i}^n 2 \left(\frac{1}{k^2} - \frac{1}{(k+1)^2} \right) = 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i^2}{a_i} \left(\frac{1}{i^2} - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$< 2 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i}$$

其中我们运用了不等式

$$\frac{1}{k(k+1)^2} \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{k^2} - \frac{1}{(k+1)^2} \right) = \frac{2k+1}{2k(k+1)^2}$$

如果取 $a_k = k, k = 1, \dots, n$, 原不等式即 $2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k+1} \leq 2 \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$, 注意到令 n 趋于无穷大时,

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k+1}}{\sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}} = 1$, 因此右边的常数无法再改进了, 至于级数的敛散性问题就是显然了.


例 47:

(1) 证明拉马努金恒等式

$$3 = \sqrt{1 + 2\sqrt{1 + 3\sqrt{1 + \dots}}}$$

(2) (原创) 设 a_n 是以公差为 $d \in \mathbb{N}$ 的正整数等差数列, 对固定的正整数 n , 求

$$\sqrt{d^2 + a_{n-1} \sqrt{d^2 + a_n \sqrt{d^2 + a_{n+1} \sqrt{d^2 + \dots}}}}$$

 **证明** 只做第二问, 这个问题是本人原创的拉马努金恒等式推广首先我们断言一个基本等式

$$(a_n + d)^2 = d^2 + (a_{n-1} + d)(a_{n+1} + d)$$

这个只要直接利用等差数列的定义进行验证即可, 简单的计算我就不写在这里了. 由于 d 是正整数, 而且就是数列 a_n 的公差, 因此事实上我们得到了

$$a_n^2 = d^2 + a_{n-1}a_{n+1}.$$

于是就可以得到


$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \sqrt{d^2 + a_{n-1}a_{n+1}} = \sqrt{d^2 + a_{n-1} \sqrt{d^2 + a_n a_{n+2}}} \\ &= \sqrt{d^2 + a_{n-1} \sqrt{d^2 + a_n \sqrt{d^2 + a_{n+1} a_{n+3}}}} = \dots \end{aligned}$$

这样也证明了拉马努金恒等式.

例 48: 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $x = a$ 处 n 阶可导, $n \geq 3$, 满足 $f''(a) = f'''(a) = \cdots = f^{(n-1)}(a) = 0$ 且 $f^{(n)}(a) \neq 0$, 根据 Lagrange 中值定理可知存在 $\delta > 0$, 对 $h \in (-\delta, \delta)$ 存在 $\theta \in (0, 1)$, 使得

$$f(a+h) - f(a) = f'(a+\theta h)h$$

证明: $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \theta = \frac{1}{n-1\sqrt[n]{n}}.$

 **证明** [原创] 首先由条件 $f(a+h) - f(a) = f'(a+\theta h)h$ 两边减去 $f'(a)h$ 再同时除以 h^n 得

$$\frac{f(a+h) - f(a) - f'(a)h}{h^n} = \frac{f'(a+\theta h)h - f'(a)h}{h^n} = \frac{f'(a+\theta h) - f'(a)}{(\theta h)^{n-1}} \theta^{n-1}$$

结合条件 $f''(a) = f'''(a) = \cdots = f^{(n-1)}(a) = 0$ 且 $f^{(n)}(a) \neq 0$, 由 L'Hospital 法则得

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(a+h) - f(a) - f'(a)h}{h^n} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(a+h) - f'(a)}{nh^{n-1}} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(a+h)}{n(n-1)h^{n-2}} \\ &= \cdots = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(a+h)}{n!h} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(a+h) - f^{(n-1)}(a)}{n!h} \\ &= \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!} \end{aligned}$$

其中最后一步是根据 n 阶导数的定义. 同理有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{f'(a+\theta h) - f'(a)}{(\theta h)^{n-1}} &= \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(a+t) - f'(a)}{t^{n-1}} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(a+t)}{(n-1)t^{n-2}} \\ &= \cdots = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(a+t)}{(n-1)!t} = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} \frac{f^{(n-1)}(a+t) - f^{(n-1)}(a)}{(n-1)!t} \\ &= \frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{(n-1)!} \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \theta^{n-1} = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{f(a+h) - f(a) - f'(a)h}{h^n}}{\frac{f(a+\theta h) - f'(a)}{(\theta h)^{n-1}}} = \frac{\frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{n!}}{\frac{f^{(n)}(a)}{(n-1)!}} = \frac{1}{n}$$


于是 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \theta = \frac{1}{n-1\sqrt[n]{n}}.$

例 49: 设 $a_1 < a_2 < \cdots < a_n$ 以及 α 都是实数, c_1, c_2, \cdots, c_n 是正实数, 设函数

$$\varphi(x) = x - \alpha - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{c_k}{x - a_k}$$

证明

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(\varphi(x)) dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(x) dx$$

 **证明** 令 $I_k = (a_k, a_{k+1}), k = 0, 1, \dots, n$, 其中 $a_0 = -\infty, a_{n+1} = +\infty$, 则简单的计算可得在 $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ 内都有 $\varphi'(x) > 0$, 进一步有

$$\varphi(x) \rightarrow +\infty, x \rightarrow a_k^-, k = 1, \dots, n+1$$

以及

$$\varphi(x) \rightarrow -\infty, x \rightarrow a_k^+, k = 0, \dots, n$$

因此这意味着对每个 $k = 0, \dots, n$, φ 是从 I_k 到 \mathbb{R} 的双射. 设 $\psi_k: I_k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 是 φ 限制在 I_k 上的反函数, 即 $\varphi \circ \psi_k = \text{id}$. 则对每个 $y \in \mathbb{R}$, 方程 $\varphi(x) = y$ 刚好有 $n+1$ 个零点 $\psi_0(y), \dots, \psi_n(y)$. 在方程 $\varphi(x) = y$ 两边同时乘以 $(x-a_1) \cdots (x-a_n)$ 得

$$(x - \alpha - y)(x - a_1) \cdots (x - a_n) + g(x) = 0.$$

其中 $g(x)$ 是次数不超过 $n-1$ 的多项式, 因此整个式子左边是一个 $n+1$ 次多项式, 而且它刚好等于 $(x - \psi_0(y)) \cdots (x - \psi_n(y))$, 于是比较 x 的 n 次方的系数得

$$y + \alpha + a_1 + \cdots + a_n = \psi_0(y) + \cdots + \psi_n(y).$$

于是

$$\int_{\mathbb{R}} f(\varphi(x)) dx = \sum_{k=0}^n \int_{I_k} f(\varphi(x)) dx = \sum_{k=0}^n \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(y) \psi'_k(y) dy = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f(y) dy.$$

例 50: 给定 $0 \leq a \leq 2$, 设 $\{a_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ 是由 $a_1 = a, a_{n+1} = 2^n - \sqrt{2^n(2^n - a_n)}$ 所定义的数列, 求 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2$.

 **解** 令

$$\alpha = 4 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} = \begin{cases} \arccos(2a^2 - 4a + 1), & a \in [0, 1] \\ 2\pi - \arccos(2a^2 - 4a + 1), & a \in [1, 2] \end{cases}$$

然后利用二倍角公式 $2\cos^2\left(\frac{\theta}{2}\right) = 1 + \cos\theta$, 不难得到

$$a_n = 2^{n-1} \left(1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^n}\right)$$

对 $N \in \mathbb{N}$ 有


$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^N a_n^2 &= \sum_{n=1}^N 4^{n-1} \left(1 + \cos^2 \frac{\alpha}{2^n} - 2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^n}\right) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^N 4^{n-1} \left(1 + \frac{1 + \cos(\alpha/2^{n-1})}{2} - 2 \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^n}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N 4^n \left(1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^n}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N 4^{n-1} \left(1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^n}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^N 4^{n-1} \left(1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^n}\right) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{N-1} 4^n \left(1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^n}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left(4^N \left(1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^N}\right) - (1 - \cos \alpha)\right) \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 &= \frac{1}{2} \left(\lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} 4^N \left(1 - \cos \frac{\alpha}{2^N}\right) - (1 - \cos \alpha) \right) \\ &= \frac{\alpha^2}{4} + a^2 - 2a = 4 \arcsin^2 \sqrt{\frac{a}{2}} + a^2 - 2a. \end{aligned}$$

例 51: 设函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上可导, 且 $f'(a) = f'(b)$, 证明存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(\xi) - f(a)}{\xi - a}$$

 **证明** 不妨假定 $f'(a) = f'(b) = 0$, 否则我们考虑函数 $f(x) - xf'(a)$ 即可. 令

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x) - f(a)}{x - a}, & a < x \leq b \\ 0, & x = a \end{cases}$$

则 $g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 可导, 并且对 $x \in (a, b)$

$$g'(x) = \frac{f'(x)(x-a) - [f(x) - f(a)]}{(x-a)^2}$$

如果 $g(b) = g(a)$, 由罗尔定理知存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $g'(\xi) = 0$, 则结论已经得证.

现在假定 $g'(x) \neq 0$ 对任意 $x \in (a, b)$ 都成立, 且 $g(b) > g(a)$. 那么由 Darboux 定理知 $g(x)$ 必然在 $(a, b]$ 上严格单增, 但

$$g'(b) = -\frac{f(b) - f(a)}{(b-a)^2} = -\frac{g(b)}{b-a} < 0$$


因此由极限保号性存在 $c \in (b-\delta, b)$ 使得 $f(c) > f(b)$, 矛盾. 同理 $g(b) < g(a)$ 也矛盾, 因此必然存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ 使得 $g'(\xi) = 0$, 即

$$f'(\xi) = \frac{f(\xi) - f(a)}{\xi - a}$$

同时这题的几何意义也很明显, 如果一条曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可导, 且在两个端点处的切线平行, 则必然存在曲线上的一条切线通过其中的一个端点.

例 52: 求和

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor \sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k+1} \rfloor}}{k(k+1)}$$

 **解** [原创] 首先我们给出一个数论结果: 对任意正整数 n , 有

$$\lfloor \sqrt{n^2 + n} + \sqrt{n^2 + n + 1} \rfloor = 2n + 1$$

$$\lfloor \sqrt{n^2 + n - 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + n} \rfloor = 2n$$

这两个式子只需要证明 $2n + 1 \leq \sqrt{n^2 + n} + \sqrt{n^2 + n + 1} < 2n + 2$ 和 $2n \leq \sqrt{n^2 + n - 1} + \sqrt{n^2 + n} < 2n + 1$ 即可, 平方两次就行了. 这就意味着当 k 在 $n^2 + n$ 到 $(n+1)^2 - 1$ 之间的時候 $\lfloor \sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k+1} \rfloor$ 为奇数; 而 k 在 n^2 到 $n^2 + n - 1$ 之间的時候 $\lfloor \sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k+1} \rfloor$ 为偶数, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{\lfloor \sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k+1} \rfloor}}{k(k+1)} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=n^2}^{n^2+n-1} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=n^2+n}^{(n+1)^2-1} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} \\ &= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=n^2}^{n^2+n-1} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{k=n^2}^{n^2+n-1} \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{k+1} \right) \\
&= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} - \frac{1}{n^2+n} \right) - 1 = 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} - 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n(n+1)} - 1 \\
&= \frac{\pi^2}{3} - 3
\end{aligned}$$

例 53:

- (1) 设数列 $\{na_n\}$ 为正的单调递减数列, 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛, 证明: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n \ln n = 0$.
- (2) 设数列 $\{na_n\}$ 为正的单调递减数列, 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{\ln n}$ 收敛, 证明 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n \ln \ln n = 0$.

证明

- (1) 因为设数列 $\{na_n\}$ 为正的单调递减数列, 利用单调有界准则知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n = L$ 存在, 结合

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛可知必有 $L = 0$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned}
a_n &= \int_n^{n+1} a_n dx = \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{n} na_n dx \geq \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} na_n dx \\
&= na_n \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{x} dx \geq (n+p) a_{n+p} (\ln(n+1) - \ln n)
\end{aligned}$$

对任意正整数 n, p 都成立. 于是

$$(n+p) a_{n+p} (\ln(n+p) - \ln n) \leq \sum_{k=n}^{n+p-1} a_k$$

对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 $N \in \mathbb{N}$, 对任意正整数 $n \geq N, p$ 都有 $\sum_{k=n}^{n+p-1} a_k < \varepsilon$, 此时

$$(n+p) a_{n+p} \ln(n+p) \leq \sum_{k=n}^{n+p-1} a_k + (n+p) a_{n+p} \ln n < \varepsilon + (n+p) a_{n+p} \ln n$$

固定 n , 令 $p \rightarrow \infty$ 得到

$$\limsup_{p \rightarrow \infty} (n+p) a_{n+p} \ln(n+p) \leq \varepsilon$$

由 ε 的任意性可知 $\limsup_{p \rightarrow \infty} (n+p) a_{n+p} \ln(n+p) = 0$, 从而 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} na_n \ln n = 0$.

(2) 同 (1) 由 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n a_n = 0$, 则


$$\begin{aligned} \frac{a_n}{\ln n} &= \int_n^{n+1} \frac{a_n}{\ln n} dx = \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{n \ln n} n a_n dx \\ &\geq n a_n \int_n^{n+1} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx \geq (n+p) a_{n+p} (\ln \ln(n+1) - \ln \ln n) \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$(n+p) a_{n+p} (\ln \ln(n+p) - \ln \ln n) \leq \sum_{k=n}^{n+p-1} \frac{a_k}{\ln k}$$

对任意 $n, p \in \mathbb{N}$ 都成立, 剩下的就和 (1) 一样了.

例 54: 设 $S(u) = \int_0^u \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x^2\right) dx$ 表示 Fresnel 正弦积分, 求和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{S^2(\sqrt{2n})}{n^3}$.

 **解** [原创] 令 $\frac{\pi}{2}x^2 = nt$, 则

$$S(\sqrt{2n}) = \int_0^{\sqrt{2n}} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}x^2\right) dx = \sqrt{\frac{2n}{\pi}} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(nt) d(\sqrt{t}) = \sqrt{\frac{2n^3}{\pi}} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{t} \cos(nt) dt$$

$$\text{于是 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{S^2(\sqrt{2n})}{n^3} = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{t} \cos(nt) dt \right)^2.$$

考虑函数 $f(t) = \sqrt{|t|}$, $-\pi \leq t < \pi$, 则 $f(t)$ 的余弦级数为

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}(t) &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{t} dt + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\pi} \cos(nt) \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{x} \cos(nx) dx \\ &= \frac{2\sqrt{\pi}}{3} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{\pi} \cos(nt) \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{x} \cos(nx) dx \end{aligned}$$

因此由 Parseval 定理得

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{4\sqrt{\pi}}{3} \right)^2 + \frac{4}{\pi^2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{t} \cos(nt) dt \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f^2(t) dt = \pi$$

$$\text{于是 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{t} \cos(nt) dt \right)^2 = \frac{\pi^3}{36}, \text{ 因此}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{S^2(\sqrt{2n})}{n^3} = \frac{2}{\pi} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{t} \cos(nt) dt \right)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{18}$$

例 55: 设 $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 具有连续导数且

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x f(x) dx = 1$$

证明

$$\int_0^1 |f'(x)|^3 dx \geq \left(\frac{128}{3\pi}\right)^2$$

 **证明** 由 Hölder 不等式得

$$\int_0^1 x(1-x) f'(x) dx \leq \left(\int_0^1 (x(1-x))^{\frac{3}{2}} dx\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \left(\int_0^1 |f'(x)|^3 dx\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

因此

$$\int_0^1 |f'(x)|^3 dx \geq \frac{\left(\int_0^1 x(1-x) f'(x) dx\right)^3}{\left(\int_0^1 (x(1-x))^{\frac{3}{2}} dx\right)^2} = \left(\frac{128}{3\pi}\right)^2$$

其中


$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x(1-x) f'(x) dx &= [x(1-x) f(x)] \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 (1-2x) f(x) dx = 1 \\ \int_0^1 (x(1-x))^{\frac{3}{2}} dx &= B\left(\frac{5}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right) = \frac{\Gamma^2\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(5)} = \frac{3\pi}{128} \end{aligned}$$

同样道理可得对 $p > 1$ 有

$$\int_0^1 |f'(x)|^p dx \geq \left(\frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{4p-2}{p-1}\right)}{\Gamma^2\left(\frac{2p-1}{p-1}\right)}\right)^{p-1}$$

例 56: 求极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{n}\right)^n\right)^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

 **解** 首先有基本不等式

$$\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^n < e < \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+1}$$

这就意味着

$$(n-1)!e^{n-1} \leq n^n \leq n!e^n, \forall n \geq 1$$

因此

$$e^{\frac{x}{e}} - 1 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n!e^n} \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{n}\right)^n \leq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n!}{(n-1)!e^{n-1}} = xe^{\frac{x}{e}}$$

因此对 $x > 0$ 有

$$\left(e^{\frac{x}{e}} - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \leq \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x}{n}\right)^n\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} \leq x^{\frac{1}{x}} e^{\frac{1}{e}}$$


而

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(e^{\frac{x}{e}} - 1\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x^{\frac{1}{x}} e^{\frac{1}{e}} = e^{\frac{1}{e}}$$

由夹逼准则, 原极限就是 $e^{\frac{1}{e}}$.

例 57: 设 F_n 是第 n 个 Fibonacci 数, 求和

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\cosh(F_n) \cosh(F_{n+3})}$$

 **解** 设 $u_n = 2 \cosh(F_n)$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} u_{n+1}u_{n+2} &= (e^{F_{n+1}} + e^{-F_{n+1}})(e^{F_{n+2}} + e^{-F_{n+2}}) \\ &= e^{F_{n+1}+F_{n+2}} + e^{F_{n+2}-F_{n+1}} + e^{-F_{n+2}+F_{n+1}} + e^{-F_{n+2}-F_{n+1}} \\ &= e^{F_{n+3}} + e^{F_n} + e^{-F_n} + e^{-F_{n+3}} = u_n + u_{n+3} \end{aligned}$$


因此

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{(-1)^n}{\cosh(F_n) \cosh(F_{n+3})} &= 4 \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{(-1)^n}{u_n u_{n+3}} = 4 \sum_{n=0}^N \frac{(-1)^n (u_n + u_{n+4})}{u_n u_{n+1} u_{n+2} u_{n+3}} \\ &= 4 \sum_{n=0}^N \left(\frac{(-1)^n}{u_{n+1} u_{n+2} u_{n+3}} - \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{u_n u_{n+1} u_{n+2}} \right) \\ &= 4 \left(\frac{(-1)^N}{u_{N+1} u_{N+2} u_{N+3}} - \frac{-1}{u_0 u_1 u_2} \right) \rightarrow \frac{4}{u_0 u_1 u_2} = \frac{1}{2 \cosh^2(1)} \end{aligned}$$

例 58: 设 $f \in C[0, 1]$. 如果

$$\int_0^1 x^n f(x) dx = \frac{1}{n+3}, \quad n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

证明: $f(x) = x^2, x \in [0, 1]$

 **证明** 首先由 $\frac{1}{n+3} = \int_0^1 x^{n+2} dx$ 可知

$$\int_0^1 x^n [f(x) - x^2] dx, n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

令 $F(x) = f(x) - x^2, x \in [0, 1]$, 则对任意多项式 $P(x)$, 均有

$$\int_0^1 P(x)F(x)dx = 0$$


由 Weistrass 逼近定理可知对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在多项式 $Q(x)$, 使得 $|F(x) - Q(x)| < \varepsilon, x \in [0, 1]$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 F^2(x) dx &= \left| \int_0^1 F(x)(F(x) - Q(x)) dx + \int_0^1 F(x)Q(x) dx \right| \\ &= \left| \int_0^1 F(x)(F(x) - Q(x)) dx \right| \\ &\leq \int_0^1 |F(x)| |F(x) - Q(x)| dx \\ &\leq \varepsilon \int_0^1 |F(x)| dx \end{aligned}$$

这说明 $\int_0^1 F^2(x)dx = 0$, 因此 $F(x) \equiv 0, x \in [0, 1]$, 即 $f(x) = x, x \in [0, 1]$.

例 59: 求极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$$

 **解** 令 $I(n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin(2n+1)x}{\sin x} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} I(n) - I(n-1) &= \int_0^\infty \frac{\sin(2n+1)x - \sin(2n-1)x}{\sin x} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \\ &= \int_0^\infty \frac{2 \sin x \cos(2nx)}{\sin x} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} \\ &= 2 \int_0^\infty \frac{\cos(2nx)}{1+x^2} dx = \pi e^{-2n} \end{aligned}$$

其中最后一步积分需要借助 Fourier 变换与反变换公式. 于是可得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I(n) = I(0) + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n (I(k) - I(k-1)) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \pi e^{-2k} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{e^2 - 1}$$

例 60: [2011 中科院考研数学分析] 设 $\{a_k\}_{k \geq 0}, \{b_k\}_{k \geq 0}, \{\xi_k\}_{k \geq 0}$ 为非负数列, 而且对于任意 $k \geq 0$, 有

$$a_{k+1}^2 \leq (a_k + b_k)^2 - \xi_k^2$$

(1) 证明: $\sum_{i=1}^k \xi_i^2 \leq \left(a_1 + \sum_{i=0}^k b_i\right)^2$;

(2) 若数列 $\{b_k\}_{k \geq 0}$ 还满足 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k^2 < +\infty$, 则 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \xi_i^2 = 0$.

 **证明** [原创]

(1) 由 $a_{k+1}^2 \leq (a_k + b_k)^2 - \xi_k^2$ 以及所有数列非负可知

$$a_{k+1} \leq a_k + b_k \leq a_{k-1} + b_{k-1} + b_k \leq \cdots \leq a_1 + b_1 + \cdots + b_k$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^k \xi_i^2 &\leq \sum_{i=1}^k \left[(a_i + b_i)^2 - a_{i+1}^2 \right] = a_1^2 - a_{k+1}^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^k a_i b_i + \sum_{i=1}^k b_i^2 \\ &\leq a_1^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^k (a_1 + b_1 + \cdots + b_{i-1}) b_i + \sum_{i=1}^k b_i^2 = \left(a_1 + \sum_{i=1}^k b_i \right)^2 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 由 (1) 有

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \xi_i^2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^k \left(a_1 + \sum_{i=1}^k b_i \right)^2 = a_1^2 + 2a_1 \sum_{i=1}^k b_i + \left(\sum_{i=1}^k b_i \right)^2$$

而 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k^2 < +\infty$, 即 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} b_k^2 < M$. 一方面有

$$\sum_{i=1}^k b_i \leq \sqrt{k \sum_{i=1}^k b_i^2} < \sqrt{kM}$$

另一方面由 Cauchy 收敛准则知, 对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$, 存在 $N \in \mathbb{N}$, 使得 $\sum_{i=N}^{N+p} b_i^2 < \varepsilon$ 对任意 $p \in \mathbb{N}$

成立, 那么当 $k > N$ 时有

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^k b_i\right)^2 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^N b_i + \sum_{i=N+1}^k b_i\right)^2 \leq 2 \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^N b_i\right)^2 + \left(\sum_{i=N+1}^k b_i\right)^2 \right) < 2NM + 2(k-N)\varepsilon^2$$

由以上不等式, 利用夹逼准则可知 $\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k \xi_i^2 = 0$.

例 61: 证明数列 $a_n = \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} n! n^{-(n+\frac{1}{2})}$ 单调递减并求其极限.

 **解** 首先有

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \frac{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n+1}\right)^{(n+1)^2}}{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2+n+\frac{1}{2}}} = \left(1 - \frac{1}{(n+1)^2}\right)^{(n+1)^2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+\frac{1}{2}} = e^{s_1+s_2}$$

其中

$$s_1 = -\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(k+1)(n+1)^{2k}}, s_2 = \sum_{k=3}^{\infty} (-1)^k \left(\frac{1}{k} - \frac{1}{2(k-1)}\right) \frac{1}{n^{k-1}}$$

显然 s_1, s_2 分别是两个收敛的级数, 注意到 s_1 是负项级数, s_2 是递减的交错级数, 因此两个式子的和都不超过它们的首项, 于是


$$s_1 + s_2 < -\frac{1}{2(n+1)^2} + \frac{1}{12n^2} < n, \quad n = 1, 2, \dots$$

这就证明了数列 $\{a_n\}$ 的单减性, 利用 Stirling 公式可得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{n^2} e^{-n} \sqrt{2\pi} = \sqrt{\frac{2\pi}{e}}$$

例 62: 设 $\{a_n\}$ 是正数列, 对某个 $p > 0$ 满足 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^p = 1$, 证明

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[p+1]{(p+1)na_n} = 1$$

 **证明** 设 $s_n = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i^p$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n s_n = 1$ 意味着 $s_n \rightarrow \infty$ 而 $a_n \rightarrow 0$, 因此还有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n s_{n-1} = 1$,

于是

$$\begin{aligned} s_n^{p+1} - s_{n-1}^{p+1} &= (s_{n-1} + a_n^p)^{p+1} - s_{n-1}^{p+1} = s_{n-1}^{p+1} \left[\left(1 + \frac{a_n^p}{s_{n-1}} \right)^{p+1} - 1 \right] \\ &\sim s_{n-1}^{p+1} \frac{(p+1)a_n^p}{s_{n-1}} = s_{n-1}^p (p+1)a_n^p \end{aligned}$$

由 Stolz 定理知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s_n^{p+1}}{(p+1)n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{s_n^{p+1} - s_{n-1}^{p+1}}{p+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (a_n s_{n-1})^p = 1$$

因此

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[p+1]{(p+1)na_n} = 1$$

例 63: 设 f, g 都是 $[0, 1]$ 上的实值连续函数, 且满足条件 $\int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx = 0$, 证明

$$\int_0^1 f^2(x) dx \int_0^1 g^2(x) dx \geq 4 \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 g(x) dx \right)^2$$

以及

$$\int_0^1 f^2(x) dx \left(\int_0^1 g(x) dx \right)^2 + \int_0^1 g^2(x) dx \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^2 \geq 4 \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 g(x) dx \right)^2$$

 **证明** 设

$$\int_0^1 f^2(x) dx = A, \int_0^1 g^2(x) dx = B, \int_0^1 f(x) dx = a, \int_0^1 g(x) dx = b$$

下面我们证明

$$AB \geq AB^2 + Ba^2 \geq 4a^2b^2$$

首先由 Cauchy 不等式可知 $B \geq b^2$, 等号成立当且仅当 $g(x)$ 为常数, 这时 $\int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx = 0$ 意味着 $a = 0$, 原不等式显然成立, 因此我们假设 $B > b^2$. 利用 Cauchy 不等式可知对任意实数 t 有

$$\int_0^1 (f(x) + tg(x))^2 dx \geq \left(\int_0^1 (f(x) + tg(x)) dx \right)^2$$

再由 $\int_0^1 f(x)g(x)dx = 0$, 可知 $A + Bt^2 \geq a^2 + 2abt + b^2t^2$, 即

$$A \geq \sup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \{a^2 + 2abt - (B - b^2)t^2\}$$

由于 $B > b^2$, 右边的多项式在 $t = \frac{ab}{B - b^2}$ 取最大值, 于是

$$A \geq a^2 + 2ab \frac{ab}{B - b^2} - (B - b^2) \frac{a^2 b^2}{(B - b^2)^2} = a^2 + \frac{a^2 b^2}{B - b^2}$$


这就证明了 $AB \geq Ab^2 + Ba^2$. 最后再根据 Cauchy 不等式得

$$AB \geq Ab^2 + Ba^2 = \int_0^1 (bf(x) + ag(x))^2 dx \geq \left(\int_0^1 (bf(x) + ag(x)) dx \right)^2 = (2ab)^2 = 4a^2 b^2$$

例 64: 设 f 是 $[a, b]$ 上三阶可导的函数, 且 $f(a) = f(b)$, 证明

$$\left| \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f(x) dx - \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)^4}{192} M$$

其中 $M = \sup_{x \in [a, b]} |f'''(x)|$.

 **证明** 记 $c = \frac{a+b}{2}$, 记 $P(x)$ 是在 $(a, f(a)), (b, f(b)), (c, f(c))$ 处插值的二次多项式, 则利用 Lagrange 插值公式可得

$$P(x) = f(a) \frac{(x-b)(x-c)}{(a-b)(a-c)} + f(b) \frac{(x-a)(x-c)}{(b-a)(b-c)} + f(c) \frac{(x-a)(x-b)}{(c-a)(c-b)}$$

于是存在 $\theta(x) \in [a, b]$ 使得

$$f(x) = P(x) + \frac{f'''(\theta(x))}{6} (x-a)(x-b)(x-c) \quad (*)$$

且

$$\int_a^c P(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{24} (5f(a) + 8f(c) - f(b)), \quad \int_c^b P(x) dx = \frac{b-a}{24} (-f(a) + 8f(c) + 5f(b))$$

而 $f(a) = f(b)$, 因此 $\int_a^c P(x)dx = \int_c^b P(x)dx = 0$, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_a^c f(x)dx - \int_c^b f(x)dx \right| &= \left| \int_a^c - \int_c^b \frac{f'''(\theta(x))}{6} (x-a)(x-b)(x-c) \right| \\ &\leq \frac{M}{6} \int_a^b |(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)|dx = \frac{(b-a)^4}{192} M \end{aligned}$$

(*) 的证明: 如果 $x = a, b, c$ 结论显然成立, 当 $x \neq a, b, c$ 时, 令

$$g(t) = f(t) - P(t) - [f(x) - P(x)] \frac{(t-a)(t-b)(t-c)}{(x-a)(x-b)(x-c)}$$

而 $g(a) = g(b) = g(c) = g(x) = 0$, 因此存在 $\xi_1, \xi_2, \xi_3 \in (a, b)$, 使得 $g'(\xi_1) = g'(\xi_2) = g'(\xi_3) = 0$, 因此存在 η_1, η_2 使得 $g''(\eta_1) = g''(\eta_2) = 0$, 进而存在 $\theta(x) \in (a, b)$ 使得 $g'''(\theta(x)) = 0$, 得证.

例 65: 设 f 是 $[-1, 1]$ 上二阶连续可导的实值函数, $f(0) = 0$, 证明

$$\int_{-1}^1 (f''(x))^2 dx \geq 10 \left(\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx \right)^2$$

证明 设 $g(x) = \begin{cases} (x+1)^2, & x \in [-1, 0] \\ (x-1)^2, & x \in [0, 1] \end{cases}$, 则

$$g(-1) = g(1) = g'(-1) = g'(1) = 0, \quad g(0) = 1, \quad g''(x) = 2, \quad x \in [-1, 1] \setminus \{0\}$$

且

$$\int_{-1}^1 g^2(x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 (x+1)^4 dx + \int_0^1 (x-1)^4 dx = \frac{2}{5}$$

于是根据 $f(0) = 0$ 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 g(x) f''(x) dx &= [g(x) f'(x)] \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 g'(x) f'(x) dx \\ &= -f'(0) - [g'(x) f(x)] \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 g''(x) f(x) dx = -f'(0) + 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

同理得

$$\int_{-1}^0 g(x) f''(x) dx = f'(0) + 2 \int_{-1}^0 f(x) dx$$


因此由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\frac{2}{5} \int_{-1}^1 (f''(x))^2 dx = \int_{-1}^1 g^2(x) dx \int_{-1}^1 f''(x)^2 dx \geq \left(\int_{-1}^1 g(x) f''(x) dx \right)^2 = \left(2 \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx \right)^2$$


得证.

例 66: 设 x_1, \dots, x_n 是非负实数, 证明

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{i} \right)^4 \leq 2\pi^2 \sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{x_i x_j}{i+j} \sum_{i,j} \frac{x_i x_j}{(i+j)^3}$$

 **证明** 设 $f(x), xf(x) \in L^2([0, +\infty))$, 先证明如下不等式

$$\left(\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx \right)^4 \leq \pi^2 \int_0^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 f^2(x) dx$$

 **证明** 设 $u = \int_0^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx, v = \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 f^2(x) dx$, 则利用 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx \right)^2 &\leq \left(\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{v+ux^2}} \sqrt{v+ux^2} f(x) dx \right)^2 \\ &\leq \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{v+ux^2} dx \left(v \int_0^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx + u \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 f^2(x) dx \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{uv}} (uv + uv) = \pi\sqrt{uv} \end{aligned}$$

这就证明了原式.

现在令 $f(x) = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i e^{-ix}$, 对任意正数 a , 有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx = \frac{1}{a}, \quad \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-ax} dx = \frac{2}{a^3}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx &= \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-it} dt = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{i} \\ \int_0^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx &= \sum_{i,j=1}^n x_i x_j \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(i+j)t} dt = \sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{x_i x_j}{i+j} \end{aligned}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^2 f^2(x) dx = \sum_{i,j=1}^n x_i x_j \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-(i+j)t} dt = 2 \sum_{i,j=1}^n \frac{x_i x_j}{(i+j)^3}$$

然后利用上述积分不等式得证.

例 67: 设 $f(x, y)$ 在 $D = \{(x, y) : x > 0, y > 0\}$ 上连续, 证明不等式

$$\left(\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy \right)^4 \leq \frac{\pi^4}{16} \iint_D f^2(x, y) dx dy \iint_D (x^2 + y^2)^2 f^2(x, y) dx dy$$

其中假定以上每个积分都是收敛的.

证明 令 $\lambda > 0$, $g(x, y) = \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{\lambda + (x^2 + y^2)^2}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x, y) dx dy &= \iint_D [1 - g(x, y)] f(x, y) dx dy + \iint_D \frac{g(x, y)}{x^2 + y^2} (x^2 + y^2) f(x, y) dx dy \\ &\leq \left(\iint_D [1 - g(x, y)]^2 dx dy \iint_D f^2(x, y) dx dy \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &\quad \left(\iint_D \frac{g^2(x, y)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} dx dy \iint_D (x^2 + y^2)^2 f^2(x, y) dx dy \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

计算可知

$$\iint_D [1 - g(x, y)]^2 dx dy = \frac{\pi^2}{16} \sqrt{\lambda}$$

现在取

$$\lambda = \frac{\iint_D (x^2 + y^2)^2 f^2(x, y) dx dy}{\iint_D f^2(x, y) dx dy}$$


则

$$\iint_D f(x, y) dx dy \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\iint_D f^2(x, y) dx dy \iint_D (x^2 + y^2)^2 f^2(x, y) dx dy \right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$

原不等式得证.

例 68: 证明

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!(n^4 + n^2 + 1)} = \frac{e}{2}$$

 **证明** 首先注意到当 $n \neq 0$ 时,


$$\frac{1}{n!(n^4 + n^2 + 1)} = \frac{1}{(n^2 + n + 1)(n^2 - n + 1)n!} = \frac{1}{2n \cdot n!} \left(\frac{1}{n^2 - n + 1} - \frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1} \right)$$

则

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!(n^4 + n^2 + 1)} &= 1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2n \cdot n!} \left(\frac{1}{n^2 - n + 1} - \frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1} \right) \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 + n^2 + 1} \left(\frac{1}{(n+1)!(n+1)} - \frac{1}{n!n} \right) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)!n(n+1)} \\ &= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n(n+1)!} - \frac{1}{(n+1)(n+1)!} \right) \\ &= \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \left(\frac{1}{(n+2)!} - \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+2)!} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n!} = \frac{e}{2} \end{aligned}$$

例 69: 计算积分

$$I = \int_0^{\infty} \int_0^{\infty} |\ln x - \ln y| e^{-(x+y)} dx dy$$

 **解** 令 $I(a) = \int_0^a \int_0^a |\ln x - \ln y| e^{-(x+y)} dx dy$, 则 $I = \lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} I(a)$.

$$\begin{aligned} I(a) &= 2 \int_0^a \int_0^x |(\ln x - \ln y) e^{-(x+y)}| dy dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^a \left(e^{-x} (1 - e^{-x}) \ln x - e^{-x} \int_0^x e^{-y} \ln y dy \right) dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^a e^{-x} (1 - e^{-x}) \ln x dx - 2 \int_0^a e^{-x} \int_0^x e^{-y} \ln y dy dx \end{aligned}$$


第二个积分分部积分可得

$$I(a) = 2 \int_0^a e^{-x} \ln x dx - 4 \int_0^a e^{-2x} \ln x dx + 2e^{-a} \int_0^a e^{-x} \ln x dx$$

由于 $\lim_{a \rightarrow \infty} e^{-a} \int_0^a e^{-x} \ln x dx = 0$, 于是

$$I = 2 \int_0^\infty e^{-x} \ln x dx - 4 \int_0^\infty e^{-2x} \ln x dx = 2 \int_0^\infty e^{-x} \ln x dx - 2 \int_0^\infty e^{-t} \ln \frac{t}{2} dx = 2 \ln 2$$

例 70: 给定 $s_0 \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 用 $s_{n+1} = \sin s_n$ 定义数列 $\{s_n\}$, 证明 $n^2 s_n^2 - 3n + \frac{9}{5} \ln n$ 收敛.

 **证明** 显然 $\{s_n\}$ 是单调递减趋于 0 的, 首先有

$$s_{n+1} = s_n \left(1 - \frac{s_n^2}{6} + \frac{s_n^4}{120} + O(s_n^6) \right)$$

令 $u_n = \frac{1}{s_n^2}$, 则

$$u_{n+1} = u_n \left(1 + \frac{1}{3u_n} + \frac{1}{15u_n^2} + O(u_n^{-3}) \right) \quad (*)$$

由于 $u_n \rightarrow \infty$, 由 (*) 可知对充分大的 n 由 $u_{n+1} - u_n > \frac{1}{3}$, 于是 $u_n > \frac{n}{3} - A$ 对某个常数 A 成立. 因此 $u_n = \frac{n}{3} + O(\ln n)$, 于是 $\frac{1}{u_n} = \frac{3}{n} + O\left(\frac{\ln n}{n^2}\right)$. 故

$$u_{n+1} - u_n = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5n} + O\left(\frac{\ln n}{n^2}\right)$$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\ln n}{n^2} < \infty$, $\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{j} = \ln n + \gamma + o(1)$, 因此

$$u_n = \frac{n}{3} + \frac{\ln n}{5} + K + o(1)$$


对某个常数 K 成立, 则

$$n^2 s_n^2 = \frac{n^2}{u_n} = 3n - \frac{9 \ln n}{5} - 9K + o(1)$$

因此 $n^2 s_n^2 - 3n + \frac{9}{5} \ln n \rightarrow -9K$.

例 71: 设 $b > a > 0$, $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow [-a, b]$ 连续, 且 $\int_0^1 f^2(x) dx = ab$, 证明

$$0 \leq \frac{\int_0^1 f(x) dx}{b-a} \leq \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{a+b}{b-a} \right)^2$$

 **证明** [原创] 左边部分比较简单, 利用 $(f(x) + a)(b - f(x)) \geq 0$, 两边在 $[0, 1]$ 上积分得

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\leq \int_0^1 (f(x) + a)(b - f(x)) dx \\ &= ab - \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx + (b - a) \int_0^1 f(x) dx = (b - a) \int_0^1 f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

要证明右边部分, 首先利用 Cauchy 不等式得

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx \leq \sqrt{\int_0^1 f^2(x) dx} = \sqrt{ab}$$

下面只需要证明

$$\sqrt{ab} \leq \frac{(a+b)^2}{4(b-a)}, \text{ 即 } (a+b)^4 - 16ab(b-a)^2 \geq 0$$

令 $t = \frac{b}{a} > 1$, 则 $(t+1)^4 - 16t(t-1)^2 = (t^2 - 6t + 1)^2 \geq 0$, 证毕.

例 72: 定义数列 $a_{m,n}$

$$\frac{1}{1-u-v+2uv} = \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} a_{m,n} u^m v^n$$

$$\text{证明 } (-1)^j a_{2j,2j+2} = \frac{1}{j+1} \binom{2j}{j}.$$

 **证明** 首先有


$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{1-u-v+2uv} &= \frac{1}{(1-u)(1-v)} \frac{1}{1+\frac{uv}{(1-u)(1-v)}} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k u^k v^k}{(1-u)^{k+1} (1-v)^{k+2}} \\ &= \sum_{i,j,k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \binom{k+i}{k} \binom{k+j}{k} u^{k+i} v^{k+j} = \sum_{m,n} u^m v^n \sum_{k \geq 0} (-1)^k \binom{m}{k} \binom{n}{k} \end{aligned}$$

因此得到 $a_{m,n} = \sum_{k \geq 0} (-1)^k \binom{m}{k} \binom{n}{k}$, 注意到这个卷积表示展开式 $(1+x)^m (1-x)^n$ 中 x^m 的系数. 现在 $m = 2j, n = 2j+2$, 母函数为 $(1-x^2)^{2j} (1-x)^2$, 因此 x^{2j} 的系数为

$$a_{2j,2j+2} = (-1)^j \binom{2j}{j} + (-1)^{j-2} \binom{2j}{j-1} = \frac{(-1)^j}{j+1} \binom{2j}{j}$$

例 73: 设 $\text{Si}(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$ 表示正弦积分函数, 求和

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{Si}(n\pi)}{n^3}$$

 **解** [原创] 首先利用分部积分得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Si}(n\pi) &= \int_0^{n\pi} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx d(\ln x) = -n \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx \ln x dx \\ &= -n \int_0^{\pi} \cos nx d(x \ln x - x) = n \left[(-1)^{n-1} (\pi \ln \pi - \pi) - n \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx (x \ln x - x) dx \right] \end{aligned}$$

于是我们可得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{Si}(n\pi)}{n^3} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} (\pi \ln \pi - \pi) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx (x \ln x - x) dx$$

而 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{12}$, 把后一部分式子再分部积分得

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx (x \ln x - x) dx &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{\pi} \sin nx d \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{3}{4} x^2 \right) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{3}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x \right) \cos nx dx \end{aligned}$$

现在考虑函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x, & x \in (0, \pi] \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$, 作偶对称以后再作 2π 周期延拓, 则 $f(x)$

的 Fourier 余弦级数为

$$\widetilde{f}(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$$

其中 $a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \left(\frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x \right) \cos nx dx$, 根据 Fourier 级数收敛定理可知

$$\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = f(0) = 0$$

而 $a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x \right) dx = \frac{11}{18}\pi^2 - \frac{1}{3}\pi^2 \ln \pi$, 因此

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{3}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 \ln x \right) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n = -\frac{\pi}{4}a_0 = \frac{\pi^3}{12} \ln \pi - \frac{11}{72}\pi^3$$

于是最后得到

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{Si}(n\pi)}{n^3} = \frac{\pi^2}{12} (\pi \ln \pi - \pi) - \left(\frac{\pi^3}{12} \ln \pi - \frac{11}{72}\pi^3 \right) = \frac{5\pi^3}{72}$$


同样道理我们还能得到

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{\text{Si}(n\pi)}{n^3} = -\frac{\pi^2}{6} (\pi \ln \pi - \pi) - \left(\frac{2\pi^3}{9} - \frac{\pi^3}{6} \ln \pi \right) = -\frac{\pi^3}{18}$$

只不过这时需要利用 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$ 和 $\frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n a_n = f(\pi)$ 即可.

例 74: 设 $\text{Si}(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$ 表示正弦积分函数, 求和

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\text{Si}(n\pi)}{n} \right)^2$$

 **解** 同上, 先分部积分得

$$\text{Si}(n\pi) = -n \int_0^\pi \cos nx \ln x dx$$

于是得到

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\text{Si}(n\pi)}{n} \right)^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\int_0^\pi \cos nx \ln x dx \right)^2$$

考虑函数 $f(x) = \ln x, x \in (0, \pi)$, 作偶函数延拓和 π 周期延拓得到的余弦级数为

$$\tilde{f}(x) = \frac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \cos nx$$

其中 $a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \cos nx \ln x dx, a_0 = 2 \ln \pi - 2$, 由 Parseval 定理得

$$\frac{a_0^2}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^2 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi f^2(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \ln^2 x dx = 4 - 4 \ln \pi + 2 \ln^2 \pi$$

因此我们最后得到

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\text{Si}(n\pi)}{n} \right)^2 = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\int_0^{\pi} \cos nx \ln x dx \right)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

✂ 注: 利用上述方法我们还可以得到一些副产品

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \text{Si}(n\pi)}{n} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\text{Si}(n\pi)}{n^5} = \frac{269}{43200} \pi^5, \quad \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n-1} \text{Si}(n\pi)}{n^5} = \frac{4}{675} \pi^5$$

例 75: 定义数列 $\{X_n\}$: $X_0 = 0, X_1 = 1, X_2 = 0, X_3 = 1$, 当 $n \geq 1$ 时,

$$X_{n+3} = \frac{(n^2 + n + 1)(n + 1)}{n} X_{n+2} + (n^2 + n + 1) X_{n+1} - \frac{n + 1}{n} X_n$$

证明对任意 $n \geq 0$, X_n 是完全平方数.

🔍 **证明** 定义数列 $\{c_n\}$: $c_0 = 0, c_1 = 1, c_{n+2} = nc_{n+1} + c_n, n \geq 0$, 则 $c_{n+3} = (n+1)c_{n+2} + c_{n+1}$, 且 $c_n = c_{n+2} - nc_{n+1}$, 平方得到

$$c_{n+3}^2 = (n+1)^2 c_{n+2}^2 + c_{n+1}^2 + 2(n+1)c_{n+2}c_{n+1}$$

$$c_n^2 = c_{n+2}^2 + n^2 c_{n+1}^2 - 2nc_{n+2}c_{n+1}$$

消去因子 $c_{n+2}c_{n+1}$ 得到

$$c_{n+3}^2 = \frac{(n^2 + n + 1)(n + 1)}{n} c_{n+2}^2 + (n^2 + n + 1) c_{n+1}^2 - \frac{n + 1}{n} c_n^2$$

而 $c_2 = 0, c_3 = 1$, 因此 c_n^2 和 X_n 满足相同的递推关系和初值条件, 于是 $X_n = c_n^2$.

例 76: 设函数 f 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 并且在 a 点 n 阶可导. 对任意 $x \in (a, b)$, 由积分中值定理, 存在 $c_x \in (a, x)$ 使得

$$\int_a^x f(t) dt = f(c_x)(x - a)$$


如果 $f^{(k)}(a) = 0, k = 1, \dots, n-1$, 但 $f^{(n)}(a) \neq 0$, 证明

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{c_x - a}{x - a} = \frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{n+1}}$$

 **证明** 这个题目解答见 48 题.

例 77: 设 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛, $xf(x)$ 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 单调下降, 求证

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} xf(x) \ln x = 0$$


 **解** 显然 $xf(x) \downarrow 0$, 否则原积分一定发散. 由于积分 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛, 根据 Cauchy 收敛准则, 对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$, 当 A 充分大时,

$$\varepsilon > \int_{\sqrt{A}}^A f(x) dx = \int_{\sqrt{A}}^A xf(x) \frac{dx}{x} \geq Af(A) \int_{\sqrt{A}}^A \frac{dx}{x} = \frac{1}{2} Af(A) \ln A$$

这就说明 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} xf(x) \ln x = 0$.

例 78: 将方程 $u^2 - \frac{u^3}{3} = k$ ($0 < k < \frac{4}{3}$) 的两个正根记为 α, β ($\alpha < \beta$). 求

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \frac{4}{3}} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{u^2 - \frac{u^3}{3} - k} du}{4 - 3k}$$

 **解** [原创] 记原方程的三个根为 α, β, γ , 注意到方程 $u^2 - \frac{u^3}{3} = \frac{4}{3}$ 的三个根分别为 $-1, 2, 2$, 因此当 $k \rightarrow \frac{4}{3}$ 时等价于 $\alpha, \beta \rightarrow 2, \gamma \rightarrow -1$. 利用三次方程 Vieta 定理得

$$\alpha + \beta + \gamma = 3, \alpha\beta + \alpha\gamma + \beta\gamma = 0, \alpha\beta\gamma = -3k$$

于是可得

$$\alpha + \beta = 3 - \gamma, \alpha\beta = \frac{-3k}{\gamma} = \gamma^2 - 3\gamma$$

故 $(\beta - \alpha)^2 = (\beta + \alpha)^2 - 4\alpha\beta = (3 - \gamma)^2 - 4(\gamma^2 - 3\gamma) = 9 + 6\gamma - 3\gamma^2 = 3(\gamma + 1)(3 - \gamma)$. 因

此

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{k \rightarrow \frac{4}{3}} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{u^2 - \frac{u^3}{3} - k} du}{4 - 3k} &= \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow -1} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{(u - \gamma)(u - \alpha)(\beta - u)} du}{4 - 3\gamma^2 + \gamma^3} \\&= \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow -1} \frac{\int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{3(u - \alpha)(\beta - u)} du}{4 - 3\gamma^2 + \gamma^3} = \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow -1} \frac{\frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{8}(\beta - \alpha)^2}{(\gamma + 1)(\gamma - 2)^2} \\&= \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{8} \lim_{\gamma \rightarrow -1} \frac{3(\gamma + 1)(3 - \gamma)}{(\gamma + 1)(\gamma - 2)^2} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6}\pi\end{aligned}$$

例 79: 设函数 $f: [1, +\infty) \rightarrow (e, +\infty)$ 是单调增函数, 且 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{f(x)} = +\infty$.

(1) 证明 $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln f(x)} = \infty$.

(2) 给出一个满足上述条件的函数 f , 但是积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln f(x) \ln(\ln f(x))}$ 收敛.

证明

(1) 反证法, 假定 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln f(x)} < +\infty$, 利用变量代换 $x = e^t$ 可得 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{\ln f(e^t)} < +\infty$,

根据函数 f 的单调性可知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\ln f(e^x)} = 0$. 那么当 x 充分大时有 $\frac{x}{\ln f(e^x)} < \frac{1}{2}$, 因此 $\frac{e^x}{f(e^x)} < e^{-x}$, 从而

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{f(x)} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^t}{f(e^t)} dt < +\infty,$$

矛盾.

(2) 设 $a_n = \exp(e^n)$, $n = 0, 1, \dots$, 当 $a_{n-1} \leq x < a_n$ 时, 令 $f(x) = a_n$, 则


$$\int_{e^e}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{f(x)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{a_n} = +\infty$$

而另一方面,

$$\int_{e^e}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln f(x) \ln(\ln f(x))} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{a_{n-1}}^{a_n} \frac{dx}{x e^n e^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{e^{e^n} - e^{e^{n-1}}}{e^{e^n} e^n} < \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{e^n} < +\infty.$$

例 80: 设函数 f 是 $[0, +\infty)$ 上的非负连续函数, 且 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx < +\infty$, 证明

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n x f(x) dx = 0$$

 **证明** 令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$, 则 $F(x)$ 单增, 分部积分得

$$\frac{1}{n} \int_0^n x f(x) dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n x dF(x) = F(n) - \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n F(x) dx.$$

注意到 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(n) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx < +\infty$, 其次利用 F 的单调性可得


$$\frac{F(0) + \cdots + F(n-1)}{n} \leq \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n F(x) dx \leq \frac{F(1) + \cdots + F(n)}{n}.$$

而根据 Stolz 定理可知, 上式左右两边均等于 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} F(n)$, 因此原极限为零.

例 81: 设函数 f 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上一致连续且积分 $\int_0^x f(t) dt$ 一致有界. 即存在 $M > 0$ 使得

$$\left| \int_a^x f(t) dt \right| \leq M, \quad \forall x \in [a, +\infty)$$

证明 f 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上有界.

 **证明** 由于 f 在 $[a, +\infty)$ 上一致连续, 故存在 $\delta > 0$, 如果 $|t-s| < \delta$, 则 $|f(s) - f(t)| < 1$. 现在假定 f 无界, 则存在数列 $\{a_n\}$ 使得 $a_{n+1} > a_n + \delta$ 且 $|f(a_n)| \geq n$. 根据假设有


$$\left| \int_a^{a_n} f(t) dt \right| \geq \left| \int_{a_n - \frac{\delta}{2}}^{a_n} f(t) dt \right| - \left| \int_a^{a_n - \frac{\delta}{2}} f(t) dt \right| \geq \left| \int_{a_n - \frac{\delta}{2}}^{a_n} f(t) dt \right| - M$$

进一步有 $|f(t) - f(a_n)| < 1$ 对 $t \in \left[a_n - \frac{\delta}{2}, a_n \right]$ 都成立. 因此

$$\left| \int_{a_n - \frac{\delta}{2}}^{a_n} f(t) dt \right| \geq (|f(a_n)| - 1) \frac{\delta}{2} \geq (n-1) \frac{\delta}{2}, \quad \left| \int_a^{a_n} f(t) dt \right| \geq (n-1) \frac{\delta}{2} - M$$

矛盾.

例 82: 如果 $\int_a^{+\infty} (f(x))^2 dx$ 和 $\int_a^{+\infty} (f''(x))^2 dx$ 都收敛, 则 $\int_a^{+\infty} (f'(x))^2 dx$ 也收敛.

 **证明** 首先由分部积分得

$$\int_a^x f(t) f''(t) dt = f(x) f'(x) - f(a) f'(a) - \int_a^x (f'(t))^2 dt$$

根据不等式 $(f(x))^2 + (f''(x))^2 \geq 2|f(x) f''(x)|$ 可知积分 $\int_a^x f(t) f''(t) dt$ 收敛. 如果当


$x \rightarrow +\infty$ 时积分 $\int_a^x (f'(t))^2 dt \rightarrow +\infty$, 则 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) f'(x) = +\infty$, 而

$$f^2(x) - f^2(a) = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^x f(t) f'(t) dt$$

这样就得到 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f^2(x) = +\infty$, 矛盾, 因此 $\int_a^{+\infty} (f'(x))^2 dx$ 收敛.

例 83: 设 f, g 都是 $[a, b]$ 上的 Riemann 可积函数, 且 $m_1 \leq f(x) \leq M_1, m_2 \leq g(x) \leq M_2, x \in [a, b]$, 证明

$$\left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx - \frac{1}{(b-a)^2} \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b g(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{(M_1 - m_1)(M_2 - m_2)}{4}$$

 **证明** 利用变量替换 $t = \frac{x-a}{b-a}$ 知只需要考虑 $a=0, b=1$ 的情形即可. 令 $F = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$, $G = \int_0^1 g(x) dx$, 以及

$$D(f, g) = \int_0^1 f(x) g(x) dx - FG$$

由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$D(f, f) = \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx - \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^2 \geq 0.$$

另一方面,

$$D(f, f) = (M_1 - F)(F - m_1) - \int_0^1 (M_1 - f(x))(f(x) - m_1) dx,$$

这就意味着 $D(f, f) \leq (M_1 - F)(F - m_1)$. 显然 $D(f, g) = \int_0^1 (f(x) - F)(g(x) - G) dx$, 由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$[D(f, g)]^2 \leq \int_0^1 (f(x) - F)^2 dx \int_0^1 (g(x) - G)^2 dx = D(f, f) D(g, g).$$


因此

$$[D(f, g)]^2 \leq (M_1 - F)(F - m_1)(M_2 - G)(G - m_2) \leq \frac{(M_1 - m_1)^2}{4} \cdot \frac{(M_2 - m_2)^2}{4}.$$

例 84: 设

$$\mathcal{A} = \left\{ f \in \mathcal{R}([0, 1]) : \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 3, \int_0^1 x f(x) dx = 2 \right\}.$$

$$\text{求 } \min_{f \in \mathcal{A}} \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx.$$

 **解** 如果 $f \in \mathcal{A}$, 则对任意实数 t 由 Cauchy 不等式得

$$(2 + 3t)^2 = \left(\int_0^1 f(x)(x+t) dx \right)^2 \leq \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx \int_0^1 (x+t)^2 dx.$$

因此 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx \geq \frac{3(2+3t)^2}{3t^2+3t+1}$ 对任意实数 t 均成立, 注意到 $\max_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \frac{3(2+3t)^2}{3t^2+3t+1} = 12, t = 0$ 时取等, 此时 $f(x) = 6x$.

例 85: 设 f 在 $[0, 1]$ 上非负递减, 证明对任意非负实数 a, b 有

$$\left(1 - \left(\frac{a-b}{a+b+1} \right)^2 \right) \int_0^1 x^{2a} f(x) dx \int_0^1 x^{2b} f(x) dx \geq \left(\int_0^1 x^{a+b} f(x) dx \right)^2$$

 **证明** 借用 Lebesgue-Stieltjes 积分, 首先分部积分得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left((a+b+1) \int_0^1 x^{a+b} f(x) dx \right)^2 \\ &= \left(f(1) - \int_0^1 x^{a+b+1} df(x) \right)^2 \\ &= f^2(1) - 2f(1) \int_0^1 x^{a+b+1} df(x) + \left(\int_0^1 x^{a+b+1} df(x) \right)^2 \\ &\leq f^2(1) - 2f(1) \int_0^1 x^{a+b+1} df(x) + \int_0^1 x^{2a+1} df(x) \int_0^1 x^{2b+1} df(x) \end{aligned}$$

由于 $\int_0^1 x^k df(x) = f(1) - k \int_0^1 x^{k-1} f(x) dx$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \left((a+b+1) \int_0^1 x^{a+b} f(x) dx \right)^2 \\ &\leq (2a+1) \int_0^1 x^{2a} f(x) dx (2b+1) \int_0^1 x^{2b} f(x) dx \\ &\quad + f(1) \left(2(a+b+1) \int_0^1 x^{a+b} f(x) dx - (2a+1) \int_0^1 x^{2a} f(x) dx - (2b+1) \int_0^1 x^{2b} f(x) dx \right) \end{aligned}$$

要证明 $\int_0^1 f(x) (2(a+b+1)x^{a+b} - (2a+1)x^{2a} - (2b+1)x^{2b}) dx \leq 0$, 分部积分得

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 f(x) (2(a+b+1)x^{a+b} - (2a+1)x^{2a} - (2b+1)x^{2b}) dx \\ &= - \int_0^1 (2x^{a+b+1} - x^{2a+1} - x^{2b+1}) df(x) \\ &= \int_0^1 (x^a - x^b)^2 x df(x) \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

这里因为 f 是递减的.

例 86: 设 $\Phi(x)$ 是 $(0, \infty)$ 上正的严格增函数, $\{a_n\}, \{b_n\}, \{c_n\}$ 是三个非负数列满足

$$a_{n+1} \leq a_n - b_n \Phi(a_n) + c_n a_n, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \infty, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n < \infty.$$

求证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

证明 [向禹] 首先由于 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n < \infty$, 则 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = 0$, $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 + c_n) < \infty$. 再由 $a_{n+1} \leq (1 + c_n)a_n - b_n \Phi(a_n)$ 可得

$$\frac{a_{n+1}}{\prod_{k=1}^n (1 + c_k)} \leq \frac{a_n}{\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (1 + c_k)} - \frac{b_n \Phi(a_n)}{\prod_{k=1}^n (1 + c_k)}$$

这说明数列 $\left\{ \frac{a_n}{\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (1 + c_k)} \right\}$ 单调递减并且有下界 0, 因此数列 $\left\{ \frac{a_n}{\prod_{k=1}^{n-1} (1 + c_k)} \right\}$ 收敛, 也就是数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛, 自然有界. 设 $a_n < K$ 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$.

如果 $a > 0$, 则存在 $N \in \mathbb{N}$, 当 $n > N$ 时, $a_n > \frac{a}{2} > 0$. 再根据 $a_{n+1} \leq (1 + c_n)a_n - b_n \Phi(a_n)$ 可得 $b_n \leq \frac{(1 + c_n)a_n - a_{n+1}}{\Phi(a_n)}$, 那么 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \infty$ 意味着 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(1 + c_n)a_n - a_{n+1}}{\Phi(a_n)} = \infty$. 由 Cauchy 收敛原理知对任意实数 $M > 0$ 以及正整数 $k > N$, 存在 $p \in \mathbb{N}$, 使得

$$\sum_{n=k}^{k+p} \frac{(1 + c_n)a_n - a_{n+1}}{\Phi(a_n)} > M.$$

而此时 $\Phi(a_n) > \Phi\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = A > 0$, 因此


$$M < \sum_{n=k}^{k+p} \frac{(1 + c_n)a_n - a_{n+1}}{\Phi(a_n)} < \frac{1}{A} \sum_{n=k}^{k+p} [(1 + c_n)a_n - a_{n+1}] < \frac{1}{A} (a_k - a_{k+p}) + K \sum_{n=k}^{k+p} c_n$$

这与 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = a$ 以及 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n < \infty$ 矛盾, 因此 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0$.

例 87: 求数列

$$a_{n+1} = \int_0^1 \min(x, b_n, c_n) dx, b_{n+1} = \int_0^1 \text{mid}(x, a_n, c_n) dx, c_{n+1} = \int_0^1 \max(x, a_n, b_n) dx$$

的极限.

 **解** 显然 $\min(x, b_n, c_n) \leq x \leq \max(x, a_n, b_n)$, 所以如果 $\min(x, a_n, c_n) = x$, 我们有

$$\min(x, b_n, c_n) \leq \text{mid}(x, a_n, c_n) \leq (x, a_n, b_n) \quad (*)$$

如果 $\text{mid}(x, a_n, c_n)$, 则要么 $x \leq a_n$ 要么 $c_n \leq a_n$, 所以 $a_n \leq \max(x, a_n, c_n) = c_n$. 则 (*) 式恒成立, 积分可知 $a_{n+1} \leq b_{n+1} \leq b_{n+1} \leq c_{n+1}, n = 1, 2, \dots$. 现在有

$$a_{n+1} = \int_0^1 \min(x, b_n, c_n) dx \leq \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2}$$

类似地可得 $c_{n+1} \geq \frac{1}{2}$, 于是

$$\begin{aligned} b_{n+2} &= \int_0^1 \text{mid}(x, a_{n+1}, c_{n+1}) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \max(x, a_{n+1}) dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \min(x, c_{n+1}) dx \leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 x dx = \frac{5}{8} \end{aligned}$$

同理还有 $b_{n+2} \geq \frac{3}{8}$. 由于 $\frac{3}{8} \leq b_{n+2} \leq c_{n+2}, a_{n+2} = \int_0^1 \min(x, b_{n+2}, c_{n+2}) dx > 0$, 类似有 $c_{n+2} < 1$.

现在假定 n 充分大使得 $0 < a_n \leq b_n \leq c_n < 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} a_{n+1} &= \int_0^{b_n} x dx + \int_{b_n}^1 b_n dx = \frac{2b_n - b_n^2}{2} \\ b_{n+1} &= \int_0^{a_n} a_n dx + \int_{a_n}^{c_n} x dx + \int_{c_n}^1 c_n dx = \frac{a_n^2 - c_n^2 - 2c_n}{2} \\ c_{n+1} &= \int_0^{b_n} b_n dx + \int_{b_n}^1 x dx = \frac{b_n^2 + 1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} b_{n+2} &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{2b_n - b_n^2}{2} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{b_n + 1}{2} \right)^2 + 2 \left(\frac{b_n + 1}{2} \right) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{(2b_n - 1)(-2b_n^2 + 2b_n + 1)}{8} = b_n - \frac{(2b_n - 1)^2 + 5(2b_n - 1)}{16} \end{aligned}$$

由于 $0 < 2b_n^2 + 2b_n + 1, 0 < b_n < 1$, 这要么 $\frac{1}{2} \leq b_{n+2} \leq b_n$ 要么 $\frac{1}{2} > b_{n+2} > b_n$. 因此可得


$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_{2n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} b_{2n+1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

同时

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2b_n - b_n^2}{2} = \frac{3}{8}, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_{n+1} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{b_n^2 + 1}{2} = \frac{5}{8}$$

例 88: 证明: 对任意 $\alpha, \beta, 0 < \alpha < \beta < \pi$,

$$\int_0^\alpha \sqrt{\frac{\cos \theta - \cos \beta}{\cos \theta - \cos \alpha}} d\theta + \int_\beta^\pi \sqrt{\frac{\cos \beta - \cos \theta}{\cos \alpha - \cos \theta}} d\theta = \pi$$

 **证明** 令 $x = \cos \theta, a = \cos \alpha, b = \cos \beta, -1 < b < a < 1$, 待证式等价于

$$\int_{-1}^b \sqrt{\frac{b-x}{a-x}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \int_a^1 \sqrt{\frac{x-b}{x-a}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \pi$$

注意到如果 $b = a$ 的话上式显然成立, 下面证明上式左边是关于 b 的导数为零即可, 即

$$\int_{-1}^b \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(a-x)(b-x)(1-x^2)}} - \int_a^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x-a)(x-b)(1-x^2)}} = 0 \quad (*)$$


利用变换 $y = \frac{\lambda x + 1}{x + \lambda}$, 取 λ 使得 $(a+b)\lambda^2 + 2(ab+1)\lambda + (a+b) = 0, |\lambda| > 1$. 由于此二次式的判别式为 $(1-a^2)(1-b^2) > 0, \lambda$ 为实数. 取 $k = \frac{\lambda a + 1}{a + \lambda} = -\frac{\lambda b + 1}{b + \lambda}$, 则 $0 < k < 1$ 且区间 $[-1, b], [a, 1]$ 分别包含在 $[-1, k], [k, 1]$ 内. (*) 式的第一个积分变成

$$\left(\frac{\lambda^2 - 1}{(\lambda + a)(\lambda + b)} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{-1}^{-k} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{(y^2 - k^2)(1 - y^2)}}$$

第二个积分变换后形式也一样, 只是积分区间是 $[k, 1]$, 二者的差为零, 这就说明左边与 b 无关, 等式得证.

例 89: 求和

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n}{n^3}.$$

 **解** 考虑三重对数函数

$$\text{Li}_3(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{x^n}{n^3}, \quad |x| \leq 1.$$

则三重对数满足 Spence 公式

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Li}_3\left(\frac{x}{x-1}\right) + \text{Li}_3(x) + \text{Li}_3(1-x) - \text{Li}_3(1) \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{6} \ln(1-x) + \frac{1}{6} \ln^2(1-x) (\ln(1-x) - 3 \ln x). \end{aligned}$$

注意到

$$\text{Li}_3(x) = \frac{x}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln^2(1-u)}{1-x+xu} du.$$

把 Spence 公式中左边的四个式子都用上述积分代替.

令 $x = \frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}$, 我们注意到此时有 $(x-1)^2 = x$ 以及 $\frac{x}{x-1} = x-1$, 再令 $v = 1-x$, 由 Spence 公式得到

$$\text{Li}_3(x) + \text{Li}_3(v) + \text{Li}_3(-v) = \text{Li}_3(1) + \frac{\pi^2}{6} \ln v - \frac{5}{6} \ln^3 v.$$

由三重对数的定义, 我们得到

$$\text{Li}_3(v) + \text{Li}_3(-v) = \frac{2}{2^3} \text{Li}_3(v^2) = \frac{1}{4} \text{Li}_3(x).$$

注意到 $v = \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2}$, $\text{Li}_3(1) = \zeta(3)$, 我们得到

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{3-\sqrt{5}}{2}\right)^n}{n^3} = \frac{2}{15} \left\{ 6\zeta(3) + \pi^2 \ln \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} - 5 \ln^3 \frac{\sqrt{5}-1}{2} \right\}.$$

例 90:

(1) 设 $\{x_n\}$ 是严格递减的正数列, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = 0$, 证明级数


$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x_n} (x_n - x_{n+1})$$

发散.

(2) 设 $\{y_n\}$ 是单调递增的正数列, 且 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} y_n = +\infty$. 证明级数

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{y_{n+1}} (y_{n+1} - y_n)$$

发散

 **证明** 首先我们假定 $x_{n+1}/x_n \leq 1/2$ 对无穷多个 n 成立, 则

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} \leq \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{x_n} (x_n - x_{n+1}) \geq \frac{1}{2x_{n+1}} (x_n - x_{n+1})$$

这显然发散.

否则假定 $x_{n+1}/x_n > 1/2$ 对充分大的 n 成立, 则

$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} > \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{x_n} (x_n - x_{n+1}) \geq \frac{1}{2x_{n+1}} (x_n - x_{n+1})$$


注意到 $1/x$ 是单调递减函数, 因此

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x_{n+1}} (x_n - x_{n+1}) \geq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{x_{n+1}}^{x_n} \frac{1}{x} dx \geq \int_0^{x_1} \frac{1}{x} dx = +\infty$$

第二个问题证明同理, 或者令 $y_n = 1/x_n$ 即可.

例 91: 计算积分

$$\int_0^3 \frac{\arctan(x)}{(x+1)(x+2)} dx$$


 **解** 这题非常有意思, 作一种技巧换元 $x = \frac{3-t}{1+3t}$, 则

$$\int_0^3 \frac{\arctan(x)}{(x+1)(x+2)} dx = \int_0^3 \frac{\arctan\left(\frac{3-t}{1+3t}\right)}{\left(\frac{3-t}{1+3t}+1\right)\left(\frac{3-t}{1+3t}+2\right)} \frac{10}{(1+3t)^2} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_0^3 \frac{\arctan(3) - \arctan(t)}{(t+1)(t+2)} dt \\
&= \frac{\arctan(3)}{2} \int_0^3 \frac{1}{(t+1)(t+2)} dt \\
&= \frac{\arctan(3)}{2} \ln\left(\frac{8}{5}\right)
\end{aligned}$$

例 92: 证明

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan(x)}{x} \ln\left(\frac{1+x^2}{(1-x)^2}\right) dx = \frac{\pi^3}{16}$$

 **证明** 记 $H_k = \sum_{j=1}^k \frac{1}{j}$, $k \geq 1$. 对任意 $x \in (0, 1)$ 有

$$\begin{aligned}
\arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2) &= \frac{i}{2} (\ln(1-ix) - \ln(1+ix)) (\ln(1-ix) + \ln(1+ix)) \\
&= \frac{i}{2} (\ln^2(1-ix) - \ln^2(1+ix)) \\
&= -\operatorname{Im}(\ln^2(1-ix)) = -2\operatorname{Im}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{H_k (ix)^{k+1}}{k+1}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

这里我们用到了

$$\begin{aligned}
-\ln(1-t) &= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{t^k}{k} \Rightarrow -\frac{\ln(1-t)}{1-t} = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} H_k t^k \\
&\Rightarrow \ln^2(1-t) = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{H_k t^{k+1}}{k+1}.
\end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan(x) \ln(1+x^2)}{x} dx &= -2\operatorname{Im}\left(\int_0^1 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{H_k i^{k+1} x^k}{k+1} dx\right) \\
&= -2\operatorname{Im}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{H_k i^{k+1}}{k+1} \int_0^1 x^k dx\right) \\
&= -2\operatorname{Re}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{H_k i^k}{(k+1)^2}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

另一方面,

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan(x) \ln(1-x)}{x} dx = \int_0^1 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k x^{2k} \ln(1-x)}{2k+1} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{2k+1} \int_0^1 x^{2k} \ln(1-x) dx \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)^2} \int_0^1 \ln(1-x) d(x^{2k+1}-1) \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k}{(2k+1)^2} \int_0^1 \frac{x^{2k+1}-1}{x-1} dx \\
&= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^k H_{2k+1}}{(2k+1)^2} = -\operatorname{Re} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{H_{k+1} i^k}{(k+1)^2} \right).
\end{aligned}$$

因此,

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan(x)}{x} \ln \left(\frac{1+x^2}{(1-x)^2} \right) dx &= -2\operatorname{Re} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{H_k i^k}{(k+1)^2} \right) + 2\operatorname{Re} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{H_{k+1} i^k}{(k+1)^2} \right) \\
&= 2\operatorname{Re} \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{i^k}{(k+1)^3} \right) = 2\operatorname{Im} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{i^{k-1}}{k^3} \right) \\
&= 2 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{(2k-1)^3} = \frac{\pi^3}{16}.
\end{aligned}$$

例 93: 若级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 证明: 存在数列 a_n, b_n , 使得 $u_n = a_n b_n$, 且

(a) $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 的部分和数列有界;

(b) 当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, b_n 单调递减趋于零.

证明 由于级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$ 收敛, 根据 Cauchy 收敛准则可知存在 $N_1 \in \mathbb{N}$, 使得对任意 $m > n > N_1$, 有

$$N_1, \text{ 有 } \left| \sum_{k=n}^m a_k \right| < 1.$$

那么归纳可知对 $p \geq 2$ 都存在 $N_p \geq N_{p-1} + 1$, 使得对任意 $m > n \geq N_p$, 有 $\left| \sum_{k=n}^m a_k \right| < \frac{1}{p^3}$. 那么这样就定义了一个单调递增趋于无穷大的数列 $\{p_n\}$. 令

$$b_k = \begin{cases} 1, & 1 \leq k \leq N_1 \\ \frac{1}{n}, & p_n < k \leq p_{n+1} \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

以及

$$a_n = \frac{u_n}{b_n}, n \geq 1 \quad (2)$$

显然 $u_n = a_n b_n$, 且 b_n 是满足条件 (1) 的, 下面只需证明 a_n 满足条件 (2), 也就是证明对任意 $N \in \mathbb{N}$, $\sum_{n=1}^N a_n$ 有界. 当 $1 \leq N \leq N_1$ 时, $a_n = u_n$, 于是存在常数 $L > 0$, 使得对这样的 N 有

$$\sum_{n=1}^N a_n = \sum_{n=1}^N u_n < L.$$

如果 $N > N_1$, 存在 n 使得 $p_n < N < p_{n+1}$, 由定义 (1) 和 (2) 可得 (其中 $N_0 = 1$)

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \sum_{i=1}^N a_i \right| &= \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \sum_{i=N_k}^{N_{k+1}} a_i + \sum_{i=N_n}^N a_i \right| \\ &< \left| \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \sum_{i=N_k}^{N_{k+1}} a_i \right| + \left| \sum_{i=N_n}^N a_i \right| < L + \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k \frac{1}{k^3} + n \frac{1}{n^3} \\ &= L + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} < L + 2. \end{aligned}$$

证毕.

例 94: 设 $\{a_n\}_{n \geq 1}$ 是单增无穷正数列, 且存在常数 K , 使得 $\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k^2 < K a_n^2 (n \geq 1)$. 求证:

存在常数 K' , 使得 $\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k < K' a_n$.

 **证明** [原创] 首先由条件得

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{\sum_{m=2}^n \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} a_k^2} &= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \sum_{m=k+1}^n a_k^2 = \boxed{\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (n-k) a_k^2} \\ &< \boxed{\sum_{m=2}^n K a_m^2} = K \left(\sum_{m=2}^{n-1} a_m^2 + a_n^2 \right) \\ &< K (K a_n^2 + a_n^2) = (K^2 + K) a_n^2 = K_1 a_n^2 \quad (K_1 = K^2 + K). \end{aligned}$$

进一步有

$$\begin{aligned} \boxed{\sum_{m=2}^n \sum_{k=1}^{m-1} (m-k) a_k^2} &= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \sum_{m=k+1}^n (m-k) a_k^2 \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(n-k)(n-k+1)}{2} a_k^2 < \boxed{\sum_{k=2}^n K_1 a_k^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= K_1 \left(\sum_{m=2}^{n-1} a_k^2 + a_n^2 \right) < K_2 a_n^2 \quad (K_2 = K_1^2 + K_1)$$

由 Cauchy 不等式又有

$$\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{2}{(n-k)(n-k+1)} \right) \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{(n-k)(n-k+1)}{2} a_k^2 \right) \geq \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k \right)^2.$$

而


$$\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{2}{(n-k)(n-k+1)} = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{1}{k(k+1)} = 2 \left(1 - \frac{1}{n} \right) < 2.$$

那么取 $K' = \sqrt{2K_2}$ 就有

$$\left(\sum_{k=1}^{n-1} a_k \right)^2 < \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} (n-k)(n-k+1) a_k^2 < 2K_2 a_n^2 = (K' a_n)^2$$

例 95: 求极限

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \cos^n \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}} - \frac{\sqrt{e} + 1}{e - 1} \right).$$

 **解** 对固定的 k , 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^n \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}} &= \left(1 - \frac{k}{2n} + \frac{k^2}{24n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right)^n \\ &= \exp \left(n \ln \left(1 - \frac{k}{2n} + \frac{k^2}{24n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right) \right) \\ &= \exp \left(n \left(-\frac{k}{2n} - \frac{k^2}{12n^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right) \right) \right) \\ &= e^{-\frac{k}{2}} e^{-\frac{k^2}{12n} + o(\frac{1}{n})} = e^{-\frac{k}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{k^2}{12n} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \right). \end{aligned}$$

注意到

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} e^{-\frac{k}{2}} = \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{e} - 1} = \frac{\sqrt{e} + 1}{e - 1}, \quad \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k^2 e^{-\frac{k}{2}} = \frac{e + \sqrt{e}}{(\sqrt{e} - 1)^3}$$

因此

$$\sum_{k=1}^n \cos^n \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}} = \frac{\sqrt{e} + 1}{e - 1} - \frac{1}{12n} \frac{e + \sqrt{e}}{(\sqrt{e} - 1)^3} + o\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

因此

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \cos^n \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}} - \frac{\sqrt{e} + 1}{e - 1} \right) = -\frac{e + \sqrt{e}}{12(\sqrt{e} - 1)^3}$$

例 96: 设函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上有连续的导函数, 且 $f(0) = 0$. 求证:

$$\int_0^1 |f(x)|^2 dx \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-x^2) |f'(x)|^2 dx,$$

并且当且仅当 $f(x) = cx$ 时等号成立, 其中 c 是常数.

 **证明**

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 |f(x)|^2 dx &= \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^x f'(t) dt \right)^2 dx \\ &\leq \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^x dt \int_0^x |f'(t)|^2 dt \right) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^x |f'(t)|^2 dt \right) d(1-x^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-x^2) |f'(x)|^2 dx \end{aligned}$$

从柯西不等式的取等条件来看, 等号成立当且仅当 $f'(x) \equiv c$ 恒成立, 又 $f(0) = 0$, 所以 $f(x) = cx$.

例 97: 求和 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^n ((n-1)!)^2}{(2n)!}$.

 **解**

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^n ((n-1)!)^2}{(2n)!} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^n}{2n} \frac{\Gamma(n) \Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(2n)} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^n}{2n} B(n, n) \\ &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^n}{2n} \int_0^1 x^{n-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-4x(1-x))}{x(1-x)} dx = -2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln(1-2x)}{x(1-x)} dx \\ &= -2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln(1-2x)}{x} dx - 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln(1-2x)}{1-x} dx. \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln(1-2x)}{x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-t)}{t} dt = -\text{Li}_2(1) = -\frac{\pi^2}{6}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln(1-2x)}{1-x} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-t)}{2-t} dt = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt \\ &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \int_0^1 t^n \ln t dt = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{(n+1)^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$= -\frac{\pi^2}{12}$$

于是最后得到 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{4^n ((n-1)!)^2}{(2n)!} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$.

例 98: 设 $f(x)$ 是闭区间 $[0, 1]$ 上满足 $f(0) = f(1) = 0$ 的连续可微函数, 求证不等式

$$\left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \frac{1}{12} \int_0^1 |f'(x)|^2 dx,$$

并且等号成立当且仅当 $f(x) = Ax(1-x)$, 这里 A 是常数.


 **证明**

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^2 &= \left(-\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) d(1-2x) \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left((1-2x)f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 (1-2x)f'(x) dx \right)^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(\int_0^1 (1-2x)f'(x) dx \right)^2 \\ &\leq \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 (1-2x)^2 dx \int_0^1 |f'(x)|^2 dx \\ &= \frac{1}{12} \int_0^1 |f'(x)|^2 dx \end{aligned}$$

等号成立当且仅当 $f'(x) = A(1-2x)$, 即 $f(x) = Ax(1-x)$.

例 99: 设 f 是一个 n 次多项式, 且满足条件 $\int_0^1 x^k f(x) dx = 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 证明:

$$\int_0^1 f^2(x) dx = (n+1)^2 \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^2.$$

 **证明** 设 $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + \dots + a_nx^n, a_n \neq 0$. 对任意 $t > -1$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x^t f(x) dx &= \int_0^1 (a_0x^t + a_1x^{t+1} + \dots + a_nx^{t+n}) dx \\ &= \frac{a_0}{t+1} + \frac{a_1}{t+2} + \dots + \frac{a_n}{t+n+1} = \frac{p(t)}{(t+1)(t+2)\dots(t+n+1)}, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $p(t)$ 是 t 的 n 次多项式. 根据题意有 $p(1) = p(2) = \dots = p(n) = 0$, 因此 $p(t) =$

$A(t-1)(t-2)\cdots(t-n)$. 而

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{p(0)}{(n+1)!} = \frac{A(-1)^n n!}{(n+1)!} = \frac{(-1)^n A}{n+1},$$

所以 $A = (-1)^n (n+1) \int_0^1 f(x) dx$. 另一方面, 在等式

$$\frac{a_0}{t+1} + \frac{a_1}{t+2} + \cdots + \frac{a_n}{t+n+1} = \frac{p(t)}{(t+1)(t+2)\cdots(t+n+1)}$$

两边乘以 $t+1$, 再令 $t = -1$ 可得


$$a_0 = \frac{p(-1)}{n!} = \frac{(-1)^n (n+1)! A}{n!} = (-1)^n (n+1) A = (n+1)^2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx,$$

因此

$$\int_0^1 f^2(x) dx = \int_0^1 (a_0 + a_1 x + \cdots + a_n x^n) f(x) dx = a_0 \int_0^1 f(x) dx = (n+1)^2 \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^2.$$

例 100: Pell-Lucas 数 Q_n 满足 $Q_0 = 2, Q_1 = 2$, 且 $Q_n = 2Q_{n-1} + Q_{n-2}, n \geq 2$. 证明

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \arctan\left(\frac{2}{Q_n}\right) \arctan\left(\frac{2}{Q_{n+1}}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{32}.$$

 **证明** 利用特征根方法, 我们很容易得到 $Q_n = (\sqrt{2}+1)^n + (1-\sqrt{2})^n$, 因此有

$$\begin{aligned} \arctan \frac{2}{Q_{2n}} &= \arctan \frac{2}{(\sqrt{2}+1)^{2n} + (\sqrt{2}-1)^{2n}} \\ &= \arctan \frac{1 - (\sqrt{2}+1)^{2n-1} (\sqrt{2}-1)^{2n+1}}{(\sqrt{2}+1)^{2n-1} + (1-\sqrt{2})^{2n+1}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\arctan (\sqrt{2}+1)^{2n-1} + \arctan (\sqrt{2}-1)^{2n+1} \right) \\ &= \arctan (\sqrt{2}-1)^{2n-1} - \arctan (\sqrt{2}-1)^{2n+1} \\ \arctan \left(\frac{2}{Q_{2n+1}} \right) &= \arctan \frac{2}{(\sqrt{2}+1)^{2n+1} - (\sqrt{2}-1)^{2n+1}} \end{aligned}$$


$$\begin{aligned}
&= \arctan \frac{1 + (\sqrt{2} + 1)^{2n+1} (\sqrt{2} - 1)^{2n+1}}{(\sqrt{2} + 1)^{2n+1} - (\sqrt{2} - 1)^{2n+1}} \\
&= \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(\arctan (\sqrt{2} + 1)^{2n+1} - \arctan (\sqrt{2} - 1)^{2n+1} \right) \\
&= \arctan (\sqrt{2} - 1)^{2n+1} + \arctan (\sqrt{2} - 1)^{2n+1} \\
&= 2 \arctan (\sqrt{2} - 1)^{2n+1}
\end{aligned}$$

记 $a = \sqrt{2} - 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
&\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \arctan \left(\frac{2}{Q_n} \right) \arctan \left(\frac{2}{Q_{n+1}} \right) \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \arctan \left(\frac{2}{Q_{2n}} \right) \left[\arctan \left(\frac{2}{Q_{2n-1}} \right) + \arctan \left(\frac{2}{Q_{2n+1}} \right) \right] \\
&= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\arctan a^{2n-1} - \arctan a^{2n+1}) (\arctan a^{2n-1} + \arctan a^{2n+1}) \\
&= 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\arctan^2 a^{2n-1} - \arctan^2 a^{2n+1}) \\
&= 2 \arctan^2 (\sqrt{2} - 1) = \frac{\pi^2}{32}
\end{aligned}$$

例 101: 对一切单调递增的正实数序列 x_1, x_2, \dots , 求出下式的最小上界:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x_{n+1}} - \sqrt{x_n}}{\sqrt{(1+x_{n+1})(1+x_n)}}.$$

 **证明** 设 $0 < \theta_1 < \theta_2 < \dots < \dots < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 令 $x_n = \tan^2 \theta_n, n \geq 1$. 则

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sqrt{x_{n+1}} - \sqrt{x_n}}{\sqrt{(1+x_{n+1})(1+x_n)}} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\tan \theta_{n+1} - \tan \theta_n}{\sec \theta_{n+1} \sec \theta_n} \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\sin \theta_{n+1} \cos \theta_n - \sin \theta_n \cos \theta_{n+1}) \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin (\theta_{n+1} - \theta_n)
\end{aligned}$$


由于 $\sin x$ 在 $[0, \pi/2]$ 上是凹函数, 利用 Jensen 不等式, 可得部分和满足

$$\sum_{n=1}^N \sin(\theta_{n+1} - \theta_n) \leq N \sin\left(\frac{1}{N} \sum_{k=1}^N (\theta_{k+1} - \theta_k)\right) = N \sin \frac{\theta_{N+1} - \theta_1}{2N} \leq \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

等号成立当且仅当 $\theta_{N+1} - \theta_N = \theta_N - \theta_{N-1} = \cdots = \theta_2 - \theta_1$ 且 $N \rightarrow \infty$. 因此级数的最小上界即为 $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

例 102: 计算积分

$$\int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x^2) - \ln(1+y^2)}{x-y} dx dy = \frac{5\pi^2}{24} - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2.$$

 **解** 记 $I(a) = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+ax^2) - \ln(1+ay^2)}{x-y} dx dy$, 则 $I(0) = 0$, 且

$$\begin{aligned} I'(a) &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{x+y}{(1+ax^2)(1+ay^2)} dx dy \\ &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{x+y}{(1+ax^2)(1+ay^2)} dx dy \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+ax^2} dx \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{1+ay^2} \\ &= \frac{\arctan(\sqrt{a}) \ln(1+a)}{a\sqrt{a}}. \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} I &= I(1) = \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan(\sqrt{a}) \ln(1+a)}{a\sqrt{a}} da \\ &= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{\arctan t \ln(1+t^2)}{t^2} dt = -2 \int_0^1 \arctan t \ln(1+t^2) d\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + 2 \int_0^1 \left(\frac{\ln(1+t^2)}{t(1+t^2)} + \frac{\arctan t}{1+t^2} \right) dt \\ &= \frac{5\pi^2}{24} - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 2 \end{aligned}$$

其中最后分部积分之后得到的积分属于基本积分了.

例 103: 计算极限

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^x \ln x} \int_0^x \int_0^x \frac{e^u - e^v}{u-v} du dv.$$

解

$$\begin{aligned}
\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^x \ln x} \int_0^x \int_0^x \frac{e^u - e^v}{u - v} du dv &= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^x \ln x} \int_0^x \int_0^v \frac{e^v - e^u}{v - u} du dv \\
&= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{e^x (\ln x + \frac{1}{x})} \int_0^x \frac{e^x - e^u}{x - u} du \\
&= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} \int_0^x \frac{1 - e^{u-x}}{x - u} du \\
&= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} \int_0^1 \frac{1 - e^{-x(1-\frac{u}{x})}}{1 - \frac{u}{x}} d\left(\frac{u}{x}\right) \\
&= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} \int_0^1 \frac{1 - e^{-x(1-t)}}{1 - t} dt \\
&= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} \int_0^1 \frac{1 - e^{-xt}}{t} dt \\
&= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} \int_0^x \frac{1 - e^{-t}}{t} dt \\
&= 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} x \frac{1 - e^{-x}}{x} = 2.
\end{aligned}$$

例 104: 设 f 是 $[1, \infty)$ 上凸的连续可微函数, 满足 $f'(x) > 0, \forall x \geq 1$. 证明: 反常积分 $\int_1^\infty \frac{dx}{f'(x)}$ 收敛当且仅当级数 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty (f^{-1}(f(n) + \varepsilon) - n)$ 对任意 $\varepsilon > 0$ 成立.

证明 由题意知 f' 单调增, 且 $f(x) \geq f'(1)(x-1) + f(1)$, 这意味着 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = +\infty$, 因此 $f([1, +\infty)) = [f(1), +\infty)$, 且反函数 f^{-1} 是连续可微的, 且在 $[f(1), +\infty)$ 上严格单调递增.

给定 $\varepsilon > 0$, 对任意正整数 n , 我们定义 $x_n = f^{-1}(f(n) + \varepsilon) > n$. 利用拉格朗日中值定理, 存在 $s_n \in (f(n), f(x_n))$ 使得

$$f^{-1}(f(n) + \varepsilon) - n = f^{-1}(f(x_n)) - f^{-1}(n) = D(f^{-1})(x_n)(f(x_n) - f(n)) = \frac{\varepsilon}{f'(t_n)},$$

其中 $t_n = f^{-1}(s_n) \in (n, x_n)$.

因此对任意 $x \in [1, n]$ 有 $f'(t_n) \geq f'(n) \geq f'(x)$, 如果反常积分收敛, 则

$$\sum_{n=2}^\infty (f^{-1}(f(n) + \varepsilon) - n) = \varepsilon \sum_{n=2}^\infty \frac{1}{f'(t_n)} \leq \varepsilon \sum_{n=2}^\infty \int_{n-1}^n \frac{dx}{f'(x)} = \varepsilon \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{f'(x)},$$

因此级数收敛.

另一方面, 如果级数收敛, 通项 $f^{-1}(f(n) + \varepsilon) - n = x_n - n \rightarrow 0$ 且 $x_{n+1} - x_n = (x_{n+1} - (n+1)) - (x_n - n) + 1 \rightarrow 1$. 那么对任意整数 n , 存在 $M \geq 1$ 使得 $0 < x_{n+1} - x_n \leq M$.


而且对 $x \in [x_n, +\infty)$ 有 $f'(t_n) \leq f'(x_n) \leq f'(x)$, 这意味着

$$\frac{M}{\varepsilon} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (f^{-1}(f(n) + \varepsilon) - n) = M \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{f'(t_n)} \geq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{x_n}^{x_{n+1}} \frac{dx}{f'(x)} = \int_{x_1}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{f'(x)},$$

于是反常积分收敛.

例 105: 设非零实数 x, y, z 满足 $e^x + e^y + e^z = 2 + e^{x+y+z}$, 求极限

$$\lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (0,0,0)} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{x+y+z}{12} \right).$$

 **解** 由条件得


$$(e^x - 1) + (e^y - 1) + (e^z - 1) = e^{x+y+z} - 1,$$

令 $a = e^x - 1, b = e^y - 1, c = e^z - 1$, 则 $a + b + c = (a+1)(b+1)(c+1) - 1$, 化简即得

$abc + ab + bc + ca = 0$, 即 $\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} = -1$. 因此

$$\begin{aligned} & \lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (0,0,0)} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + \frac{1}{z} + \frac{x+y+z}{12} \right) \\ &= \lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (0,0,0)} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e^x - 1} + \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{e^y - 1} + \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{e^z - 1} \right) + \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} \right) \\ &= \lim_{(x,y,z) \rightarrow (0,0,0)} \left(\frac{e^x - 1 - x}{x(e^x - 1)} + \frac{e^y - 1 - y}{y(e^y - 1)} + \frac{e^z - 1 - z}{z(e^z - 1)} \right) - 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

例 106: 设数列 $\{x_n\}$ 满足 $x_{n+1} = x_n + e^{-x_n}, x_1 = 1$, 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \frac{x_n - \ln n}{\ln n}$.

 **解** 首先借助数学归纳法与函数 $f(x) = x + e^{-x}$ 的单调性容易证明 $x_n > \ln(n+1)$, 因此

$$\begin{aligned} x_{n+1} &= x_n + e^{-x_n} < x_n + e^{-\ln(n+1)} = x_n + \frac{1}{n+1} \\ &< x_1 + \frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+1} = \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} \frac{1}{k}, \end{aligned}$$

即 $\ln(n+1) < x_n < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$. 设 $y_n = x_n - \ln n = O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)$, 代入递推式得

$$y_{n+1} = y_n - \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + \frac{e^{-y_n}}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= y_n - \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{2n^2} + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n} y_n + O\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right) \\
 &= \frac{n-1}{n} y_n + \frac{1}{2n^2} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^3}\right).
 \end{aligned}$$

于是 $ny_{n+1} = (n-1)y_n + \frac{1}{2n} + O\left(\frac{1}{n^2}\right)$, 对 n 叠加可知 $ny_{n+1} \sim \frac{1}{2} \ln n$, 因此

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \frac{x_n - \ln n}{\ln n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{ny_n}{\ln n} = \frac{1}{2}.$$


例 107: 证明 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{H_n}{2n+1} \frac{\binom{2n}{n}}{4^n} = 4G - \pi \ln 2$, 其中 $H_n = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k}$.

 **解**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{H_n}{2n+1} \frac{\binom{2n}{n}}{4^n} &= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{\binom{2n}{n}}{4^n} \int_0^1 \frac{1-x^n}{1-x} dx \int_0^1 y^{2n} dy \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1-x} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (y^{2n} - x^n y^{2n}) dy dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \int_0^1 \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-xy^2}}}{1-x} dy dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1-x} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \right) dx \\
 &= \int_0^1 \frac{\pi t - 2 \arcsin t}{1-t^2} dt = 4G - \pi \ln 2.
 \end{aligned}$$

例 108: 对每个正整数 n , 设 $s_n = -2\sqrt{n} + \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}}$, 记 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} s_n = s$, 即 Ioachimescu 常数.

求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (s_n - s) \sqrt[2n]{n!}$.

 **解** 由于 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned}
 s_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - \sqrt{n} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - \int_{(k-1)/n}^{k/n} \frac{\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{x}} dx \right) \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - 2\sqrt{n} \left(\sqrt{\frac{k}{n}} - \sqrt{\frac{k-1}{n}} \right) \right) = \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1}} \right) \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sqrt{k-1} - \sqrt{k}}{\sqrt{k}(\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1})} = - \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}(\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1})^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left| s_n - s - \int_n^\infty \frac{1}{4x^{3/2}} dx \right| &= \left| \sum_{k=n+1}^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}(\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1})^2} - \int_{n-1}^k \frac{1}{4x^{3/2}} dx \right| \\
 &\leq \sum_{k=n+1}^\infty \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{k}(\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1})^2} + \frac{2}{4} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{k}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{k-1}} \right) \right| \\
 &= \sum_{k=n+1}^\infty \frac{\sqrt{k} - \sqrt{k-1}}{2\sqrt{k}\sqrt{k-1}(\sqrt{k} + \sqrt{k-1})^2} \\
 &\leq \frac{1}{16} \sum_{k=n+1}^\infty \frac{1}{(k-1)^{5/2}} \leq \frac{1}{16} \int_{n-1}^\infty \frac{1}{x^{5/2}} dx = \frac{1}{24(n-1)^{3/2}}.
 \end{aligned}$$

因此 $s_n - s = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} + O(1/n^{3/2})$. 而由 Stirling 公式有

$$\sqrt{2\pi n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n \leq n! \leq e\sqrt{n} \left(\frac{n}{e}\right)^n$$

这意味着

$$(2\pi n)^{\frac{1}{4n}} \sqrt{\frac{n}{e}} \leq (n!)^{\frac{1}{2n}} \leq (e\sqrt{n})^{\frac{1}{2n}} \sqrt{\frac{n}{e}},$$

所以

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (s_n - n) (n!)^{\frac{1}{2n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{n}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n}{e}} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{e}}.$$

例 109: 对任意 $k = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 证明 $\sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j-1} \cos^{2k} \frac{j\pi}{2n+2} = \frac{1}{2}$.

 **证明**

$$\begin{aligned}
 \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j-1} \cos^{2k} \frac{j\pi}{2n+2} &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k} \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j-1} \left(e^{\frac{j\pi}{2n+2}i} + e^{-\frac{j\pi}{2n+2}i} \right)^{2k} \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k} \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j-1} \sum_{p=0}^{2k} \binom{2k}{p} e^{\frac{2j\pi}{2n+2}i} e^{-\frac{(2k-p)j\pi}{2n+2}i} \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k} \sum_{j=1}^n (-1)^{j-1} \sum_{p=0}^{2k} \binom{2k}{p} e^{\frac{(p-k)j\pi}{n+1}i} \\
 &= -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k} \sum_{p=0}^{2k} \binom{2k}{p} \sum_{j=1}^n \left(e^{\frac{(p-k)\pi}{n+1}i} \right)^j
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k} \sum_{p=0}^{2k} \binom{2k}{p} \left[\frac{1 - \left(-e^{\frac{(p-k)\pi}{n+1}i}\right)^{n+1}}{1 - \left(-e^{\frac{(p-k)\pi}{n+1}i}\right)} - 1 \right] \\
&= -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k} \sum_{p=0}^{2k} \binom{2k}{p} \left[\frac{1 + (-1)^{n+p-k}}{1 + \cos\left(\frac{(p-k)\pi}{n+1}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{(p-k)\pi}{n+1}\right)} - 1 \right]
\end{aligned}$$

由于所求的和为实的, 最后的求和的虚部必然为零, 而

$$\Re \left[\frac{1 + (-1)^{n+p-k}}{1 + \cos\left(\frac{(p-k)\pi}{n+1}\right) + i \sin\left(\frac{(p-k)\pi}{n+1}\right)} - 1 \right] = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}(-1)^{n+p-k}.$$

因此所求的和为

$$\begin{aligned}
& -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \sum_{p=0}^{2k} \binom{2k}{p} + \left[-\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) (-1)^{n-k} \sum_{p=0}^{2k} \binom{2k}{p} (-1)^p \right] \\
&= -\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k} \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) \cdot 2^{2k} - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2k} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right) (-1)^{n-k} \cdot 0 = \frac{1}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

例 110: 证明:

$$\frac{1}{\binom{2n}{1}} - \frac{1}{\binom{2n}{2}} + \frac{1}{\binom{2n}{3}} - \cdots + \frac{1}{\binom{2n}{2n-1}} - \frac{1}{\binom{2n}{2n}} = -\frac{n}{n+1}.$$

 **证明**

$$\begin{aligned}
\sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{\binom{2n}{k}} &= \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{(-1)^k k! (2n-k)!}{(2n)!} \\
&= (2n+1) \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \frac{(-1)^{k-1} \Gamma(k+1) \Gamma(2n-k+1)}{\Gamma(2n+2)} \\
&= (2n+1) \sum_{k=1}^{2n} (-1)^{k-1} B(k+1, 2n-k+1) \\
&= (2n+1) \sum_{k=1}^{2n} (-1)^{k-1} \int_0^1 x^k (1-x)^{2n-k} dx \\
&= (2n+1) \int_0^1 [x(1-x)^{2n} - x^{2n+1}] dx \\
&= (2n+1) \left(\int_0^1 y^{2n} (1-y) dy - \int_0^1 x^{2n+1} dx \right) \\
&= (2n+1) \left(\frac{1}{2n+1} - \frac{2}{2n+2} \right) = -\frac{n}{n+1}
\end{aligned}$$

例 111: 设

$$a_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{\sin\left(\frac{(2k-1)\pi}{2n}\right)}{\cos^2\left(\frac{(k-1)\pi}{2n}\right) \cos^2\left(\frac{k\pi}{2n}\right)},$$

求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n^3}$.

 解 首先我们有三角恒等式

$$\begin{aligned} \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta &= (\cos \alpha + \cos \beta)(\cos \alpha - \cos \beta) \\ &= 2 \cos \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \cos \frac{\alpha - \beta}{2} \cdot 2 \sin \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2} \sin \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2} \\ &= \sin(\beta - \alpha) \sin(\beta + \alpha). \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2n}} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{2n} \sin\left(\frac{(2k-1)\pi}{2n}\right)}{\cos^2\left(\frac{(k-1)\pi}{2n}\right) \cos^2\left(\frac{k\pi}{2n}\right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2n}} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \frac{\cos^2\left(\frac{(k-1)\pi}{2n}\right) - \cos^2\left(\frac{k\pi}{2n}\right)}{\cos^2\left(\frac{(k-1)\pi}{2n}\right) \cos^2\left(\frac{k\pi}{2n}\right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2n}} \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2\left(\frac{k\pi}{2n}\right)} - \frac{1}{\cos^2\left(\frac{(k-1)\pi}{2n}\right)} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2n}} \left(\frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{n-1}{2n} \pi} - 1 \right) = \frac{\sin^2 \frac{n-1}{2n} \pi}{\sin \frac{\pi}{2n} \cos^2 \frac{n-1}{2n} \pi} \\ &= \frac{\sin^2 \frac{n-1}{2n} \pi}{\sin^3 \frac{\pi}{2n}}. \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{n^3} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sin^2 \frac{n-1}{2n} \pi}{n^3 \sin^3 \frac{\pi}{2n}} = \left(\frac{2}{\pi} \right)^3 = \frac{8}{\pi^3}.$$