

## 思考题 2

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### 1

设  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上严格单调下降, 求证:

- (1)  $\exists \theta \in (0, 1)$  使得  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \theta f(0) + (1 - \theta)f(1)$ ;
- (2)  $\forall c > f(0)$ ,  $\exists \theta \in (0, 1)$  使得  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \theta c + (1 - \theta)f(1)$ .

**证明.**

- (1)  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = f(0) \int_0^\theta dx + f(1) \int_\theta^1 dx = \theta f(0) + (1 - \theta)f(1)$ .
- (2) 由 (1) 可知  $\exists \theta_1 \in (0, 1)$   $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \theta_1 f(0) + (1 - \theta_1)f(1)$ .

要证  $\exists \theta_2 \in (0, 1)$  使得  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \theta_2 c + (1 - \theta_2)f(1)$ ,

即证  $\exists \theta_2 \in (0, 1)$  使得  $\theta_1 f(0) + (1 - \theta_1)f(1) = \theta_2 c + (1 - \theta_2)f(1)$  取  $\theta_2 = \frac{f(0)-f(1)}{c-f(1)}\theta_1$  即可,  $\theta_2 \in (0, 1)$ .

□

### 2

设  $F(x)$  是  $[0, +\infty)$  上单调增加的正值函数,  $y$  是微分方程  $y'' + F(x)y = 0$  的解.

求证:  $y$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上有界.

**证明.** 由  $y'' + F(x)y = 0$  可得

$$\frac{1}{F(x)}y'y'' + yy' = 0, \quad (1)$$

即

$$\frac{1}{F(x)} \frac{d(y')^2}{dx} + \frac{dy^2}{dx} = 0. \quad (2)$$

$$y^2(x) = y^2(0) - \int_0^x \frac{1}{F(t)} \frac{d(y')^2}{dt} dt \quad (3)$$

$$= y^2(0) - \frac{1}{F(0)} \int_0^\xi \frac{d(y')^2}{dt} dt \quad (4)$$

$$= y^2(0) - \frac{1}{F(0)} [(y'(\xi))^2 - y'(0)^2] \quad (5)$$

$$\leq y^2(0) + \frac{1}{F(0)} y'(0)^2. \quad (6)$$

其中  $\xi \in [0, x]$ .

□

### 3

求  $F(x) = \int_0^x \cos \frac{1}{t} dt$  在原点的导数  $F'(0)$ .

$$F'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(2x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(2x) - F(x)}{x}, \quad (7)$$

$$F(2x) - F(x) = \int_x^{2x} \cos \frac{1}{t} dt \quad (8)$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{2x}}^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{1}{t^2} \cos t dt \quad (9)$$

$$= 4x^2 \int_{\frac{1}{2x}}^c \cos t dt \quad (10)$$

$$= 4x^2 \left( \sin c - \sin \frac{1}{2x} \right). \quad (11)$$

$$F'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(2x) - F(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 4x \left( \sin c - \sin \frac{1}{2x} \right) = 0. \quad (12)$$

另:

$$\int_0^x \cos \frac{1}{t} dt \quad (13)$$

$$= \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\infty} \frac{\cos u}{u^2} du \quad (14)$$

$$= \lim_{M \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^M \frac{\cos u}{u^2} du \quad (15)$$

$$= x^2 \lim_{M \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{\xi} \cos u du \quad \left( \xi \in \left[ \frac{1}{x}, M \right] \right) \quad (16)$$

$$= \mathcal{O}(x^2). \quad (17)$$

$$F'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \mathcal{O}(x) = 0. \quad (18)$$

#### 4

若  $f(x)$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上单调下降, 且积分  $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛.

求证:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} xf(x) = 0$ .

**证明.** 由收敛原理,

当  $\eta \rightarrow +\infty$  有

$$\int_a^{2\eta} f(x) dx - \int_a^{\eta} f(x) dx = \int_{\eta}^{2\eta} f(x) dx \rightarrow 0. \quad (19)$$

$f(x)$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上单调下降,

$$\therefore \int_{\eta}^{2\eta} f(x) dx \leq \int_{\eta}^{2\eta} f(\eta) dx = f(\eta)\eta = 2 \int_{\eta/2}^{\eta} f(\eta) dx \leq 2 \int_{\eta/2}^{\eta} f(x) dx. \quad (20)$$

由夹挤原理即有

$$\therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} xf(x) = 0. \quad (21)$$

□