

$$1. \text{计算极限: } I = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_a (1+u^4)^{\frac{1}{4}} du}{x^3}$$

解: 由 L'Hospital 法则可知,  $I = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1+x^4)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{3x^2}$   
 而  $\frac{(1+x^4)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{3x^2} > 0$ , 且  $\frac{(1+x^4)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{3x^2} < \frac{(2x^4)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{3x^2} < \frac{2}{3x} \rightarrow 0 (x \rightarrow +\infty)$

因此, 由夹逼准则可知,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(1+x^4)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{3x^2} = 0 \Rightarrow I = 0$

$$2. \text{设函数 } f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}, x \neq 0, f(0) = 1, \text{求 } f'(0), f''(0)$$

解: 由 Taylor 公式可知,  $\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{6} + \dots$

因此,  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处 Taylor 展开为  $f(x) = 1 - \frac{x^2}{6} + \dots$

$$\Rightarrow f(0) = 1, f'(0) = 0, f''(0) = -\frac{1}{6} \times 2! = -\frac{1}{3}$$

$$3. \text{计算极限: } I = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [(x^3+x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} - (x^3-x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}]$$

解: 无穷减无穷, 立方差形式, 考虑用立方差公式

$$I = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [(x^3+x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}} - (x^3-x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}]$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^3+x^2-(x^3-x^2)}{(x^3+x^2)^{\frac{2}{3}} + ((x^3+x^2)(x^3-x^2))^{\frac{1}{3}} + (x^3-x^2)^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2x^2}{x^2(1+\frac{1}{x})^{\frac{2}{3}} + x^2(1-\frac{1}{x})^{\frac{2}{3}} + x^2(1-\frac{1}{x^2})^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2}{(1+\frac{1}{x})^{\frac{2}{3}} + (1-\frac{1}{x})^{\frac{2}{3}} + (1-\frac{1}{x^2})^{\frac{1}{3}}} = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$4. \text{已知 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\sqrt{1+x} + ax + bx^2)^{\frac{1}{x^2}} = 2021. \text{求 } a, b.$$

解: 原式  $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{x^2} \ln(\sqrt{1+x} + ax + bx^2) = \ln 2021$

很自然考虑使用 L'Hospital 法则, 有:

$$\text{左式} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x} + ax + bx^2} \cdot (\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} + a + 2bx)}{2x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y_{2\sqrt{1+x}} + a + 2bx}{2x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x} + ax + bx^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} + a + 2bx}{2x} = \ln 202$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} + a + 2bx \rightarrow 0 \quad (x \rightarrow 0) \Rightarrow a = -\frac{1}{2}$$

代入，由 L'Hospital 法则可知： $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{1+x}} + a + 2bx}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2b - \frac{1}{4}(1+x)^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{2} = \ln 202$

$$\Rightarrow b = \frac{1}{8} + \ln 202$$

5. 已知  $f(x)$  在  $(0, 1)$  上可导，且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x)$  存在，求证： $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$  存在。

证明.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$  存在  $\Leftrightarrow \forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall 0 < x_1 < x_2 < \delta, |f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \varepsilon$

$\because f(x)$  在  $(0, 1)$  上可导，故  $f(x)$  在  $(0, 1)$  上连续。

记  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f'(x) = a$ ，则对  $\forall |\alpha| > \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \forall x \in (0, \delta), |f'(x) - a| < \varepsilon$

因此，由 Lagrange 中值定理可知：

$$\forall 0 < x_1 < x_2 < \delta, \exists \xi \in (x_1, x_2) \quad |f(x_2) - f(x_1)| = |x_2 - x_1| \cdot |f'(\xi)|$$

$$\Rightarrow |f(x_2) - f(x_1)| = |x_2 - x_1| \cdot |f'(\xi)| < \delta \cdot (|\alpha| + 1)$$

取  $\delta < \frac{\varepsilon}{|\alpha| + 1}$ ，由 Cauchy 收敛准则知： $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x)$  存在。

6.  $f(x)$  在  $(-1, 1)$  上二阶可导， $f(0) = 1$ ，且当  $x \geq 0$  时， $f(x) \geq 0, f'(x) \leq 0$ ， $f''(x) \leq f(x)$ ，证明： $f'(0) \geq -\sqrt{2}$

证明. 任取  $x \in (0, 1)$ ，由 Lagrange 中值定理， $\exists \xi \in (0, 1), f(x) - 1 = xf'(\xi)$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{1}{x} \leq f'(\xi) \leq 0$$

令  $F(x) = (f'(x))^2 - (f(x))^2$ ，同样可知  $F(x)$  在  $(0, 1)$  可导，且有

$$F'(x) = 2f'(x)(f''(x) - f(x)) \geq 0 \quad (\because f'(x) \leq 0, f''(x) \leq f(x))$$

$\Rightarrow F(x)$  在  $(0, 1)$  上单调递增  $\Rightarrow F(\xi) \geq F(0)$

$$\Rightarrow (f'(\xi))^2 - (f'(0))^2 \geq f^2(\xi) - f^2(0) \geq -1$$

$$\Rightarrow (f'(0))^2 \leq 1 + (f'(\xi))^2 \leq 1 + \frac{1}{x^2} \leq 2 \Rightarrow f'(0) \geq -\sqrt{2}$$

证毕

7.  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  连续,  $(0, 1)$  可导,  $f(0) = 0$ ,  $f(1) = \frac{1}{3}$ , 求证:  $\exists \xi \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ ,  $\exists \varsigma \in (\frac{1}{2}, 1)$ , 使得  $f'(\xi) + f'(\varsigma) = \xi^2 + \varsigma^2$

证明: 求导之后出现平方 ( $f'(\xi) - \xi^2$ ), 构造辅助函数中应有  $x^3$

容易想到  $F(x) = f(x) - \frac{1}{3}x^3$ , 有  $F(0) = F(1) = 0$ , 且  $F'(x) = f'(x) - x^2$   
由 Lagrange 中值定理可知:

$$\begin{cases} F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - F(0) = F'(\xi) \cdot \frac{1}{2} & ①, 0 < \xi < \frac{1}{2} \\ F(1) - F\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = F'(\varsigma) \cdot \frac{1}{2} & ②, \frac{1}{2} < \varsigma < 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} ① + ② \text{ 可知 } F(1) - F(0) &= \frac{1}{2}(F'(\xi) + F'(\varsigma)) \Rightarrow F'(\xi) + F'(\varsigma) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow f'(\xi) + f'(\varsigma) &= \xi^2 + \varsigma^2 \quad \text{证毕!} \end{aligned}$$

8.  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  连续,  $(0, 1)$  可导,  $f(1) = 0$ , 证明:  $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$  使得  $2f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0$

证明: 先进行分析:  $2f(x) + xf'(x) = 0$  有解  
 $\Rightarrow \frac{2}{x} + \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} = 0$  有解

$$\text{积分后有 } \ln x^2 + \ln f(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \ln x^2 f(x) = 0$$

$$\text{故考虑构造 } F(x) = x^2 f(x) \quad F'(x) = x^2 f'(x) + 2x f(x)$$

注意到  $F(0) = F(1) = 0$ , 故由 Rolle 中值定理:

$$\exists \xi \in (0, 1). \quad F'(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow 2f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0 \quad \text{证毕}$$

9.  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上具有二阶导数,  $f(0) = 0$ ,  $f(1) = 1$ ,  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1$ . 证明:

$$(1) \quad \exists \xi \in (0, 1), \quad f'(\xi) = 0$$

$$(2) \quad \exists \eta \in (0, 1), \quad f''(\eta) < -2$$

证明: (1) 若对  $\forall x \in (0, 1)$ ,  $f'(x) \neq 0$ , 有  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx < \int_0^1 1 dx = 1$  矛盾!

$$\text{故 } \exists \psi_1 \in (0, 1), \quad f(\psi_1) > 1$$

由连续变量介值定理可知,  $\exists \psi_2 \in (0, \psi_1)$ ,  $f(\psi_2) = 1$

故由 Rolle 定理可知,  $\exists \xi \in (\psi_2, 1) \subseteq (0, 1)$ ,  $f'(\xi) = 0$

(2) 法一：由于  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上具有二阶导数  $\Rightarrow f(x) \in C^2[0, 1]$   
 由最值定理可知， $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上有最大值点  $\varphi$  与最大值  $f(\varphi) > 1$   
 由 Fermat 引理可知， $f'(\varphi) = 0$   
 故由 Taylor 公式可知： $f(0) = f(\varphi) + f'(\varphi)(0 - \varphi) + \frac{f''(\eta)}{2!}(0 - \varphi)^2$   
 (其中  $\eta \in (0, \varphi)$ )  
 $\Rightarrow f''(\eta) = \frac{-2f(\varphi)}{\varphi^2} < \frac{-2}{\varphi^2} < -2$ . 证毕！

法二：令  $\varphi(x) = f(x) + x^2$  则  $\exists \eta$  s.t.  $f''(\eta) < -2 \Leftrightarrow \exists \eta$  s.t.  $\varphi''(\eta) < 0$   
 注意到： $\varphi(0) = 0$ ,  $\varphi(1) = 2$ , 由 (1) 可知， $\exists \alpha \in (0, 1)$ ,  $f(\alpha) = 1$   
 $\Rightarrow \varphi(\alpha) = 1 + \alpha^2$   
 故由 Lagrange 中值定理，存在  $\eta_1 \in (0, \alpha)$ ,  $\eta_2 \in (\alpha, 1)$   
 $\varphi'(\eta_1) = \frac{\varphi(\alpha) - \varphi(0)}{\alpha} = \frac{1 + \alpha^2}{\alpha}$      $\varphi'(\eta_2) = \frac{1 - \alpha^2}{1 - \alpha} = 1 + \alpha < \frac{1 + \alpha^2}{\alpha}$   
 故由 Lagrange 中值定理， $\exists \eta \in (\eta_1, \eta_2) \subseteq (0, 1)$  使得  
 $\varphi''(\eta) = \frac{\varphi'(\eta_2) - \varphi'(\eta_1)}{\eta_2 - \eta_1} < 0 \Rightarrow f''(\eta) < -2$  证毕。

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \sqrt{x^2 + a^2} dx &= \int \sqrt{a^2(1 + \tan^2 t)} da \cdot \tan t = a^2 \int \sec^3 t dt \\
&= a^2 \int \sec t dt \tan^2 t = a^2 \tan t \cdot \sec t - a^2 \int \tan^2 t \cdot \sec t dt \\
&= a^2 \tan t \cdot \sec t - a^2 \int (\sec^3 t - \sec t) dt \\
\Rightarrow \int \sec^3 t dt &= \frac{1}{2} (\tan t \cdot \sec t + \int \sec t dt) \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \tan t \cdot \sec t + \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sec t + \tan t| + C
\end{aligned}$$

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

$x^2 - a^2$  也同理，令  $x = a \cdot \sec t$  即可

$$1. I = \int \frac{3x^2 - 4x - 1}{x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2} dx = \int \frac{d(x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2)}{x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2} = \ln(x^3 - 2x^2 - x + 2) + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2. I &= \int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + x \sqrt{x}} dx = \int 2t \cdot \frac{\arctant}{t + t^2} dt = 2 \int \frac{\arctant}{1+t^2} dt \\
&= 2 \int \arctant d \arctant = (\arctant)^2 + C
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
3. I &= \int \frac{1 + \sin x}{(1 + \cos x) \sin x} dx \quad (x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})) \\
&= \int \frac{1 + \frac{2t}{1+t^2}}{(1 + \frac{1-t^2}{1+t^2}) \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2}} d2 \arctant \quad (\text{万能公式}, t = \tan \frac{x}{2}) \\
&= \int \frac{\frac{(t+1)^2}{4t}}{1+t^2} \cdot \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = \int \frac{(t+1)^2}{2t} dt = \frac{1}{4} t^2 + t + \ln |t| + C \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + \tan \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(\tan \frac{x}{2}) + C \quad C \in \mathbb{R}, x \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
4. I_1 &= \int \frac{x^3 - 2x + 1}{(x-2)^{100}} dx = \int \frac{(t+2)^3 - 2(t+2) + 1}{t^{100}} dt \\
&= \int \frac{-t^3 + 6t^2 + 10t + 5}{t^{100}} dt = \int (t^{-97} + 6t^{-98} + 10t^{-99} + 5t^{-100}) dt
\end{aligned}$$

$$= -\left(\frac{1}{96}t^{-96} + \frac{6}{97}t^{-97} + \frac{5}{49}t^{-98} + \frac{5}{99}t^{-99}\right) + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} I_2 &= \int \frac{x dx}{1+\cos x} = \int \frac{x}{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx \stackrel{t=\frac{x}{2}}{=} 2 \int \frac{t}{\cos^2 t} dt = 2 \int t \cdot \sec^2 t dt \\ &= 2 \int t dt + 2 \ln |\cos t| + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 5. \quad I &= \int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx \stackrel{t=\sqrt{x}}{=} \int \frac{\arctant}{t} \cdot 2t dt \\ &= 2 \int \arctant dt = 2t \arctant - 2 \int t \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \quad (\text{分部積分}) \\ &= 2t \arctant - \ln(1+t^2) + C = 2\sqrt{x} \cdot \arctan \sqrt{x} - \ln(1+x) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 6. \quad I &= \int \sin(\ln x) dx \stackrel{x=e^t}{=} \int e^t \cdot \sin t dt = -e^t \cos t + \int e^t \cos t dt \\ &= e^t \sin t - e^t \cos t - \int e^t \cdot \sin t dt \\ &\Rightarrow \int e^t \sin t dt = \frac{1}{2} e^t (\sin t - \cos t) + C \\ &\Rightarrow I = \int \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{1}{2} x (\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$7. \quad I = \int \frac{dx}{(\sin^2 x + 2\cos^2 x)^2}$$

法一. 换元法: 令  $x = \tan t$ .  $I = \int \frac{1}{(\frac{t^2+1}{t^2+2})^2} \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow I &= \int \frac{t^2+1}{(t^2+2)^2} dt \\ &= \int \frac{1}{t^2+2} dt - \int \frac{1}{(t^2+2)^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} - \int \frac{1}{(t^2+2)^2} dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{以下计算} \int \frac{1}{(t^2+2)^2} dt = J$$

$$\begin{aligned} J &= \int \frac{1}{(t^2+2)^2} dt \stackrel{t=\sqrt{2}\tan\theta}{=} \int \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(2+2\tan^2\theta)^2} d\tan\theta = \int \frac{\sqrt{2}\sec^2\theta}{4\sec^4\theta} d\theta \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \cos^2\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \theta + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \sin 2\theta + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{8\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}t}{1+t^2} + C = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} (\arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}t}{t^2+2}) + C$$

综上，我们有  $I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2}} (\arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{\sqrt{2}t}{t^2+2}) + C$

 $= \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{8} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{t}{t^2+2} + C$ 
 $= \frac{3\sqrt{2}}{8} \arctan \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{4} \frac{\tan^2 x}{2+\tan^2 x} + C$

法二：(换元+凑)

$$\int \frac{dx}{(\sin^2 x + 2\cos^2 x)^2} \stackrel{t=\tan x}{=} \int \frac{t^2+1}{(t^2+2)^2} dt = \int \frac{1+\frac{1}{t^2}}{(t+\frac{2}{t})^2} dt$$
 $= \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{d(t-\frac{2}{t})}{(t-\frac{2}{t})^2+8} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(t+\frac{2}{t})}{(t+\frac{2}{t})^2}$ 

(待定系数：令  $1+\frac{1}{t^2} = A(1+\frac{2}{t}) + B(1-\frac{2}{t})$ )

 $= \frac{3}{4} \left[ \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{t-\frac{2}{t}}{2\sqrt{2}} \right] - \frac{1}{4(t+\frac{2}{t})} + C$ 
 $= \frac{3}{8\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{\tan x - \frac{2}{\tan x}}{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{\tan x}{4(2+\tan^2 x)} + C.$

8. 法一：(凑配法)

注意到， $\frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} = \frac{1}{1+\cos x} + \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} = \frac{1}{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} + \tan \frac{x}{2} = \tan \frac{x}{2} + (\tan \frac{x}{2})'$

因此， $\int \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} e^x dx = \int (1+\tan \frac{x}{2} + (\tan \frac{x}{2})') e^x dx = \int d(e^x \tan \frac{x}{2})$   
 $= e^x \tan \frac{x}{2} + C$

法二：(组合积分法)

设  $I = \int \frac{1+\sin x}{1+\cos x} e^x dx$ .  $J = \int \frac{1+\sin x}{1-\cos x} e^x dx$  (希望处理掉分母)

$$I+J = 2 \int \frac{1+\sin x}{\sin^2 x} e^x dx = 2 \int \frac{e^x}{\sin^2 x} dx + 2 \int \frac{e^x}{\sin x} dx$$

$$= -2 \int e^x d(\cot x) + 2 \int \frac{e^x}{\sin x} dx = -2 e^x \cot x + 2 \int e^x \frac{1+\cos x}{\sin x} dx \quad ①$$

$$I-J = -2 \int e^x \frac{\cos x(1+\sin x)}{\sin^2 x} dx = -2 \int e^x \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx - 2 \int e^x \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx \quad ②$$

①+②有： $2I = -2 e^x \cot x + 2 \int \frac{e^x}{\sin x} dx - 2 \int e^x \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx$

$$\text{而 } \int e^x \frac{\cos x}{\sin^2 x} dx = \int e^x \frac{d(\sin x)}{\cos x} = \int e^x d\left(-\frac{1}{\sin x}\right) \quad (\text{凑微分})$$

$$= -\frac{e^x}{\sin x} - \int \frac{e^x}{\sin x} dx$$

$$\text{代入后, 有: } I = -e^x \cot x + \frac{e^x}{\sin x} + C$$

$$9. I = \int x e^x \sin x dx$$

采用对偶法, 令  $J = \int x e^x \cos x dx$

$$I = \int x e^x \sin x dx = -\int x e^x d(\cos x) = -x e^x \cos x + \int (x+1) e^x \cos x dx$$

$$= -x e^x \cos x + J + \int e^x \cos x dx$$

$$= -x e^x \cos x + J + \frac{1}{2} (e^x \sin x + e^x \cos x)$$

$$J = \int x e^x \cos x dx = \int x e^x d(\sin x) = x e^x \sin x - \int (x+1) e^x \sin x dx$$

$$= x e^x \sin x - I - \int e^x \sin x dx = e^x \cdot x \cdot \sin x - I - \frac{1}{2} (e^x \sin x - e^x \cos x)$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} I + J = e^x \cdot x \cdot \sin x + \frac{1}{2} e^x (\cos x - \sin x) \\ I - J = -e^x \cdot x \cos x + \frac{1}{2} e^x (\cos x + \sin x) \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow I = \frac{1}{2} e^x \cdot x (\sin x - \cos x) + \frac{1}{2} e^x \cos x$$

1. Dirichlet 函数在  $[0, 1]$  上不可积.

$$D(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x \in \mathbb{Q} \\ 0, & x \in \mathbb{Q}_c \end{cases}$$

对于任一分割  $\Delta$  ( $0 = x_0 \leq x_1 \leq \dots \leq x_n = 1$ ),  $\forall i = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$   $[x_i, x_{i+1}]$  中

存在  $a \in \mathbb{Q}, b \in \mathbb{Q}_c$ ,  $\Rightarrow D(a) = 1, D(b) = 0 \Rightarrow w_i = 1$

因此, 存在  $\varepsilon_0 = \frac{1}{2}$ , 使得对  $\forall \Delta$  为在  $[0, 1]$  上的分割,  $\sum_{i=0}^n w_i \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x_i = \geq \varepsilon_0$   
故  $D(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上不可积.

2. Riemann 函数在  $[0, 1]$  上可积.

$$R(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & x = 0, 1 \\ \frac{m}{n} & x = \frac{m}{n}, \quad \gcd(m, n) = 1 \\ 0 & x \in \mathbb{Q}_c \end{cases}$$

证明: 对  $\forall \text{给定 } \varepsilon > 0$ , 至多存在有限个数  $x \in [0, 1]$  使得  $R(x) > \varepsilon$

(这是因为  $x = 0, 1, \frac{m}{n}$ , ( $1 \leq m < n \leq \lceil \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \rceil$  时,  $R(x) > \varepsilon$ )

设这样的  $x$  共有  $k$  个.

在  $[0, 1]$  上作如下分割: 将  $[0, 1]$  均分为  $\lceil \frac{2k}{\varepsilon} \rceil + 1$  等分.  $\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{\lceil \frac{2k}{\varepsilon} \rceil + 1}$

由于至多  $k$  个数满足  $R(x) > \varepsilon$ , 故至多有  $k$  个区间.  $w_i > \varepsilon$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^n w_i \Delta x_i \leq \underbrace{\sum_{\substack{i: \exists a \in [x_i, x_{i+1}] \\ s.t. R(a) > \varepsilon}} w_i \Delta x_i}_{+} + \underbrace{\sum_{i: \text{其他}} w_i \Delta x_i}_{+}$$

$$\leq k \cdot 1 \cdot \Delta x_i + (n-k) \cdot \varepsilon \Delta x_i \leq k \Delta x_i + n \varepsilon \Delta x_i$$

$$= k \cdot \frac{1}{\lceil \frac{2k}{\varepsilon} \rceil + 1} + \varepsilon < \frac{3}{2} \varepsilon$$

因此 Riemann 函数在  $[0, 1]$  上可积.

2. (1) 注意到  $\int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx \Rightarrow \int_0^1 (x^2 - 1) f(x) dx = 0$

对左式, 由第一积分中值定理可知,  $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$  s.t.  $0 = \int_0^1 (x^2 - 1) f(x) dx$

$$\Rightarrow f(\xi) \cdot \int_0^1 (x^2 - 1) dx = 0 \Rightarrow f(\xi) = 0 \quad = f(\xi) \cdot \int_0^1 (x^2 - 1) dx$$

(2)  $\int_0^1 (x^2 - 1) f(x) dx = 0$  注意到  $(x^2 - 1)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上单调

故由第二积分中值定理, 存在  $\eta \in (0, 1)$ , 使得

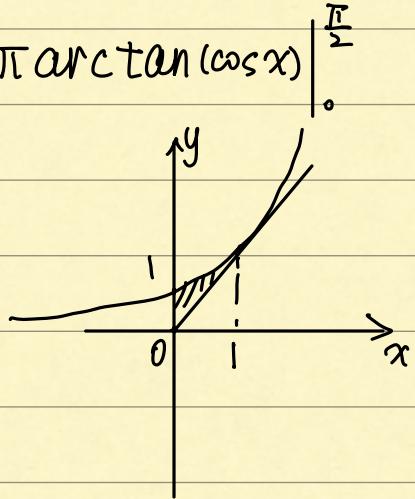
$$\int_0^1 (x^2 - 1) f(x) dx = \int_0^\eta (0 - 1) f(x) dx + (1 - 1) \int_\eta^1 f(x) dx = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^\eta f(x) dx = 0 \quad \text{证毕.}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. I &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{(\pi - t) \sin(\pi - t)}{1 + \cos(\pi - t)^2} dt (\pi - t) \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\pi - x) \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx \\
 &= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = -\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d(\cos x)}{1 + \cos^2 x} = -\pi \arctan(\cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \pi \arctan 1
 \end{aligned}$$

4. 注意到切线  $l$  与曲线  $C$  相切于点  $(1, e)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Rightarrow V &= \pi \left( \int_0^1 (e^x)^2 dx - \int_0^1 (ex)^2 dx \right) \\
 &= \pi \left( \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} e^2 x^3 \Big|_0^1 \right) \\
 &= \pi \left( \frac{1}{2} e^2 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} e^2 \right) = \frac{\pi}{6} (e^2 - 3)
 \end{aligned}$$



10. 证明：对任意的正整数  $n$ , 恒有：

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^4 dx \leq \left( \frac{n^2}{4} - \frac{1}{8} \right) \pi^2$$

证明：对任意正整数  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  均成立。很自然想到归纳法。

首先需要处理  $\sin nx$  这一项，提出  $n$  才好处理。

由归纳法，我们证明： $|\sin nx| \leq n |\sin x|, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$

当  $n=1$  时，显然成立，假设  $n=k$  时成立，则  $n=k+1$  时

$$\begin{aligned}
 |\sin(k+1)x| &= |\sin kx \cos x + \cos kx \cdot \sin x| \\
 &\leq |\sin kx| + |\sin x| \leq (k+1) |\sin x|
 \end{aligned}$$

对原命题， $n=1$  时，有  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{8} = \left( \frac{1^2}{4} - \frac{1}{8} \right) \pi^2$

又  $|\sin nx| \leq 1$ ，且有  $\sin x \geq -\frac{2}{\pi}x (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{故 LHS} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^4 dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2n}} x \left( \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} \right)^4 dx \\
 &\leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2n}} x \left( \frac{n \sin x}{\sin x} \right)^4 dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2n}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \left( \frac{1}{2x/\pi} \right)^4 dx \\
 &= n^4 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2n}} + \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)^4 \cdot \frac{1}{4} x^4 \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2n}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2 n^2}{4} - \frac{1}{8} \pi^2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$1. \text{ 计算 } I = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} |t-x|^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{y}{(x-t)^2+y^2} dt$$

注意到  $x$  与  $t$  关联，但  $t$  取值由  $-\infty$  至  $+\infty$ ，故  $t-x$  取值也为  $-\infty \sim +\infty$   
换元对结果无影响

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |t-x|^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{y}{(x-t)^2+y^2} dt \stackrel{t=x+s}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} s^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{y}{s^2+y^2} ds \\ &= 2 \int_0^{+\infty} s^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{y}{s^2+y^2} ds \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由 Cauchy 判别法, } \frac{s^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot y}{s^2+y^2} < \frac{s^{\frac{1}{2}} y}{s^2} = \frac{y}{s^{\frac{3}{2}}} \\ \text{故 } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y \cdot s^{\frac{1}{2}}}{s^2+y^2} ds \text{ 收敛.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{s^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot y}{s^2+y^2} ds &\stackrel{v=\sqrt{s/y}}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{v \cdot y^{\frac{3}{2}}}{y^2 \cdot v^4 + y^2} \cdot d(v^2 \cdot y) \\ &= 2\sqrt{y} \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{v^2}{1+v^4} dv \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{下面计算 } J = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{v^2}{1+v^4} dv$$

$$\text{注意到 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{v^2}{1+v^4} dv = \int_1^0 \frac{\omega^2}{1+\omega^4} d\frac{1}{\omega} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+\omega^4} d\omega$$

$$\Rightarrow J = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{v^2}{1+v^4} dv = \int_0^1 \frac{v^2}{1+v^4} dv + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{v^2}{1+v^4} dv$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1+v^2}{1+v^4} dv = \int_0^1 \frac{1+\frac{1}{v^2}}{v^2 + \frac{1}{v^2}} dv$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{d(v - \frac{1}{v})}{(v - \frac{1}{v})^2 + 2} = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dt}{t^2 + 2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^0$$

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

$$\Rightarrow I = 4\sqrt{y} J = \sqrt{2y} \pi$$

$$2. f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}, x \neq 0, f(0) = 1, \text{ 证明: } \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx, \text{ 且两者均收敛.}$$

证明: 注意到  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = 1 = f(0)$ , 因此  $f(x)$  在  $x=0$  处右连续

又  $\int_0^{+\infty} \sin x dx$  有界且  $\frac{1}{x}$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上单调递减趋向于 0

故由 Dirichlet 判别法可知,  $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛

而由 Cauchy 判别法,  $(\frac{\sin x}{x})^2 \leq \frac{1}{x^2}$  故  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx$  收敛.

又有  $\sin x \leq x$  在  $x \in (0, 1)$  恒成立，故有  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx$  收敛

进而有  $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛

而利用分部积分，有  $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \sin^2 x d(-\frac{1}{x})$

$$= -\frac{\sin^2 x}{x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(\sin^2 x)}{x} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(\sin^2 x)}{x}$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\sin x \cos x}{x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} d2x$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt \quad (\text{令 } t=2x)$$

因此有： $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx$

3. 证明无穷积分  $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)(1+x^\alpha)}$  的值与  $\alpha$  无关

证明：由 Cauchy 判别法， $\frac{1}{(1+x^3)(1+x^\alpha)} < \frac{1}{1+x^3} < \frac{1}{x^2}$

故  $I$  收敛

又注意到  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)(1+x^\alpha)} = \int_1^0 \frac{1}{(1+\frac{1}{x^2})(1+\frac{1}{x^\alpha})} d\frac{1}{x} = \int_0^1 \frac{x^\alpha}{(x^2+1)(x^\alpha+1)} dx$

$$\Rightarrow I = \int_0^1 \frac{1+x^\alpha}{(1+x^3)(1+x^\alpha)} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \arctan x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$