

1. 习题 3.3(B)3.

证明：若 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续，则至少存在一点 $\xi \in (a, b)$ ，使得

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b-a)$$

证明：令 $G(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt, x \in [a, b]$ ，则 $G'(x) = f(x), x \in [a, b]$ ，故 $G(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上满足拉格朗日中值定理的条件，所以

$$G(b) - G(a) = G'(\xi)(b-a), \quad \xi \in (a, b),$$

即

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b-a), \quad \xi \in (a, b)$$

2. 计算 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sin t^2 dt}{(\sqrt[3]{1 + \sin^3 x} - 1)(3 + \sin x)}.$

解 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sin t^2 dt}{\frac{\sin^3 x}{3} \cdot 3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sin t^2 dt}{x^3}$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin(\sin x)^2 \cdot \cos x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$$

1. 设 $f(x)$ 为连续函数, 求证:

$$(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\pi} xf(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx,$$

$$\text{并由此计算 } \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$$

证明: (1) 设 $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$, 则 $dx = -dt$, 当 $x = 0$ 时, $t = \frac{\pi}{2}$; 当 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $t = 0$

于是

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \left(f(\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - t)) \right) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx$$

(2) 设 $x = \pi - t$, 则 $dx = -dt$, 当 $x = 0$ 时, $t = \pi$; 当 $x = \pi$ 时, $t = 0$

$$\text{于是 } \int_0^{\pi} xf(\sin x) dx = - \int_{\pi}^0 (\pi - t) f(\sin(\pi - t)) dt = \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - t) f(\sin t) dt$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin t) dt - \int_0^{\pi} tf(\sin t) dt$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx - \int_0^{\pi} xf(\sin x) dx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} xf(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \cos^2 x} d\cos x$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} [\arctan(\cos x)]_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$\text{现在来证: } \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$

$$\text{令 } x = \frac{\pi}{2} + t \quad \text{则} \quad \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} + t)) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos t) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx$$

所以 $\int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx$

2. 计算 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \sin^4 x dx$

解: $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a (f(x) + f(-x)) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \sin^4 x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \sin^4 x + \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} \sin^4(-x) \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{e^x}{1+e^x} + \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} \right) \sin^4 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{16} \end{aligned}$$

3. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续, 以 T 为周期, 证明:

$$\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx, \quad \int_a^{a+nT} f(x) dx = n \int_0^T f(x) dx \quad (a \text{ 为任意实数})$$

证明:

$$\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_a^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^T f(x) dx + \int_T^{a+T} f(x) dx$$

令 $x = T + t$

$$\int_T^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(T+t) dt = \int_0^a f(t) dt = \int_0^a f(x) dx = - \int_a^0 f(x) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx &= \int_0^T f(x) dx \\ \int_a^{a+nT} f(x) dx &= \int_a^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^T f(x) dx + \int_T^{2T} f(x) dx + \cdots \\ &\quad + \int_{(n-1)T}^{nT} f(x) dx + \int_{nT}^{a+nT} f(x) dx = n \int_0^T f(x) dx \end{aligned}$$

令 $x = nT + t$

$$4. \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{21}{2}\pi} \sin^6 x dx$$

解:

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{21}{2}\pi} \sin^6 x dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}+10\pi} \sin^6 x dx = 10 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^6 x dx = 20 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x dx = 20 \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}$$

5. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 证明 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx$, 并由

$$\text{此计算 } \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x(\pi-2x)} dx$$

解:

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x(\pi-2x)} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{x(\pi-2x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{x(\pi-2x)} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \ln 2$$

6. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上连续, 当

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1+\cos^2 x} + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx, \text{ 求 } f(x)$$

解: 令 $A = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx$

$$f(x) \sin x = \frac{x \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} + A \sin x$$

$$A = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx + A \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin x dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2} \quad (\text{由上面第 1 题})$$

$$f(x) = \frac{x}{1+\cos^2 x} + \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

7. 求 $\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1-\sin x} dx$

解:

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1-\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \left| \sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2} \right| dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2}) dx = 4(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$