

1. 设 $f(x)$ 连续, 且 $F(x) = \int_0^x (x-2t)f(t)dt$, 证明:

(1) 若 $f(x)$ 是偶函数, 则 $F(x)$ 为偶函数.

(2) 若 $f(x)$ 单调不增, 则 $F(x)$ 单调不减.

证明:

$$(1) \quad F(x) = \int_0^x (x-2t)f(t)dt = x \int_0^x f(t)dt - 2 \int_0^x tf(t)dt$$

$$\text{令 } t = -u$$

$$\begin{aligned} F(-x) &= -x \int_0^{-x} f(t)dt - 2 \int_0^{-x} tf(t)dt = -x \int_0^x f(-u)d(-u) - 2 \int_0^x (-u)f(-u)d(-u) \\ &= x \int_0^x f(-u)du - 2 \int_0^x uf(-u)du = x \int_0^x f(-t)dt - 2 \int_0^x tf(-t)dt \\ &= x \int_0^x f(t)dt - 2 \int_0^x tf(t)dt = F(x) \end{aligned}$$

(2) 当 $x > 0$

$$F'(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt + xf(x) - 2xf(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt - xf(x) = xf(\xi) - xf(x) > 0$$

$$0 < \xi < x$$

当 $x < 0$

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x) &= \int_0^x f(t)dt + xf(x) - 2xf(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt - xf(x) \\ &= -\int_x^0 f(t)dt - xf(x) = xf(\xi) - xf(x) > 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$x < \xi < 0$$

$$2. \quad \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \cos(x-t)^2 dt$$

$$\left(\int_a^x f(t)dt \right)' = f(x)$$

解: 令 $x-t = u$

$$\int_0^x \cos(x-t)^2 dt = \int_x^0 \cos u^2 (-du) = \int_0^x \cos u^2 du$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \cos(x-t)^2 dt = \cos x^2$$

3. 设 $f(x)$ 连续, 则 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_1^2 f(x+t)dt$

解: 令 $x+t=u$

$$\int_1^2 f(x+t)dt = \int_{x+1}^{x+2} f(u)du = \int_{x+1}^{x+2} f(t)dt$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_1^2 f(x+t)dt = f(x+2) - f(x+1)$$

$$F(x) = \int_{u(x)}^{v(x)} f(t)dt$$

$$F'(x) = f(v(x))v'(x) - f(u(x))u'(x)$$

4. 设 $f(x)$ 连续, 且 $\int_0^x tf(x-t)dt = 1 - \cos x$, 求 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x)dx$

解: 令 $x-t=u$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x tf(x-t)dt &= -\int_x^0 (x-u)f(u)du = \int_0^x (x-u)f(u)du \\ &= x \int_0^x f(u)du - \int_0^x uf(u)du \end{aligned}$$

求导

$$\int_0^x f(u)du + xf(x) - xf(x) = \sin x$$

$$\int_0^x f(u)du = \sin x \Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(u)du = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1, \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x)dx = 1$$

5. 设 $f(x)$ 连续, $f(1)=1$ 且 $\int_0^x tf(2x-t)dt = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x^2$, 求 $\int_1^2 f(x)dx$

解: 令 $2x-t=u$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^x tf(2x-t)dt &= -\int_{2x}^x (2x-u)f(u)du = \int_x^{2x} (2x-u)f(u)du \\ &= 2x\int_x^{2x} f(u)du - \int_x^{2x} uf(u)du\end{aligned}$$

求导

$$2\int_x^{2x} f(u)du + 2x[2f(2x) - f(x)] - [4xf(2x) - xf(x)] = \frac{x}{1+x^4}$$

$$2\int_x^{2x} f(u)du - xf(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^4}$$

$$\text{令 } x=1, \quad \int_1^2 f(u)du = \frac{3}{4} \quad \int_1^2 f(x)dx = \frac{3}{4}$$

6. 计算 $\int_0^1 x^2 f(x)dx$, 其中 $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} dt$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: 原式} &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{12} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} d(1+x^4) = \frac{1}{6} (1 - \sqrt{2})\end{aligned}$$

7. 设 $f(x)$ 是连续函数, $F(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的原函数, 则下列结论正确的是 (A)

(A) 当 $f(x)$ 是奇函数时, $F(x)$ 必是偶函数.

证:
$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt + C$$

令 $t = -u$, 因为 $f(x)$ 是奇函数,

$$F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt + C = \int_0^x f(-u) d(-u) + C = \int_0^x f(u) du + C = F(x)$$

(B) 当 $f(x)$ 是偶函数时, $F(x)$ 必是奇函数.

$$f(x) = \cos x, F(x) = \sin x + 1$$

(C) 当 $f(x)$ 是周期函数时, $F(x)$ 必是周期函数.

$$f(x) = \cos x + 1, F(x) = \sin x + x$$

(D) 当 $f(x)$ 是单调增函数时, $F(x)$ 必是单调增函数.

$$f(x) = x, F(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

8. 设连续函数 $f(x)$ 的原函数为 $F(x)$, 则以下命题中正确的是 (A)

(A) 若 $F(x)$ 是周期函数, 则 $f(x)$ 也是周期函数.

证:
$$F(x+T) = F(x), F'(x+T) = F'(x) \Rightarrow f(x+T) = f(x)$$

(B) 若 $f(x)$ 是周期函数, 则 $F(x)$ 也是周期函数.

$$f(x) = \cos x + 1, F(x) = \sin x + x$$

(C) 若 $f(x)$ 是奇函数, 则 $F(x)$ 也是奇函数.

$$f(x) = \sin x, F(x) = -\cos x$$

(D) 若 $F(x)$ 是奇函数, 则 $f(x)$ 也是奇函数.

$$F(x) = \sin x, f(x) = \cos x$$

9. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续, 对任何 $a > 0$, 求证:

$$\int_0^a \left[\int_0^x f(t) dt \right] dx = \int_0^a f(x)(a-x) dx$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a \left[\int_0^x f(t) dt \right] dx &= x \int_0^x f(t) dt \Big|_0^a - \int_0^a x f(x) dx = a \int_0^a f(t) dt - \int_0^a x f(x) dx \\ &= a \int_0^a f(x) dx - \int_0^a x f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(x)(a-x) dx \end{aligned}$$

10. 设 $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt$, $x > 0$, 求 $f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

解: $t = \frac{1}{u}$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt = \int_1^x \frac{\ln \frac{1}{u}}{1+\frac{1}{u}} \left(-\frac{1}{u^2}\right) du = \int_1^x \frac{\ln u}{1+u} \cdot \frac{1}{u} du = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt + \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{t} dt = \int_1^x \ln t d \ln t = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x$$

11. 设 $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos x}{(x+2)^2} dx = A$, 求 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{x+1} dx$

解: 令 $x=2t$, 则

$$A = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos x}{(x+2)^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2t}{4(t+1)^2} 2dt, \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2t}{(t+1)^2} dt = 2A$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2x}{x+1} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{x+1} d \cos 2x$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{\cos 2x}{x+1} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2x}{(x+1)^2} dx \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{-1}{\frac{\pi}{2}+1} - 1 + 2A \right] = \frac{1}{2(\pi+2)} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{A}{2}$$

12. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上二阶连续可导, 且 $f(0)=0$, 证明: 在 $[-1, 1]$

上至少存在一点 η , 使 $f''(\eta)=3\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx$

证明: $f(x)=f(0)+f'(0)x+\frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}x^2=f'(0)x+\frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}x^2$,

ξ 介于 0 和 x 之间

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx = \int_{-1}^1 [f'(0)x + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}x^2]dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f''(\xi)x^2dx \quad (1)$$

因为 $f''(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上连续, 故一定存在最大值 M 和最小值 m , 使得

$$m \leq f''(x) \leq M$$

故有
$$\frac{m}{3} = \frac{m}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f''(\xi)x^2 dx \leq \frac{M}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{M}{3}$$

即
$$m \leq \frac{3}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f''(\xi)x^2 dx \leq M$$

于是由介值定理可知, 存在 $\eta \in [-1, 1]$, 使

$$f''(\eta) = \frac{3}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f''(\xi)x^2 dx \quad (2)$$

由(1), (2)知

$$f''(\eta) = 3 \int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx$$

13. 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[2,4]$ 二阶导数连续, 且 $f(3)=0$, 证明 $\exists \xi \in [2,4]$ 使

$$f''(\xi) = 3 \int_2^4 f(x) dx.$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \int_2^4 f(x) dx &= 3 \int_2^4 \left[f(3) + f'(3)(x-3) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!} (x-3)^2 \right] dx \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int_2^4 f''(\xi_1) (x-3)^2 dx, \quad \xi_1 \text{ 介于 } 3 \text{ 和 } x \text{ 之间} \end{aligned}$$

由 $f''(x)$ 在 $[2,4]$ 上连续, 必存在最大值 M 和最小值 m , 使 $m \leq f''(x) \leq M$, 从而

$$\frac{3}{2} m \int_2^4 (x-3)^2 dx \leq \frac{3}{2} \int_2^4 f''(\xi_1) (x-3)^2 dx \leq M \frac{3}{2} \int_2^4 (x-3)^2 dx$$

即
$$m \leq \frac{3}{2} \int_2^4 f''(\xi_1) (x-3)^2 dx \leq M$$

由 f'' 得连续性及介值定理, $\exists \xi \in [2,4]$ 使 $f''(\xi) = \frac{3}{2} \int_2^4 f''(\xi_1) (x-3)^2 dx$,

即
$$f''(\xi) = 3 \int_2^4 f(x) dx$$

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

14. $\int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$ n 为正整数.

证明: 令 $x = t + \frac{\pi}{2}$

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

$$15. \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx \quad n \text{ 为正偶数.}$$

$$\text{证明: } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx,$$

$$\text{令 } x = t + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

$$16. \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x dx = 0 \quad n \text{ 为正奇数.}$$

$$\text{证明: } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx,$$

$$\text{令 } x = t + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x dx = 0$$

17. 若 $f(x)$ 、 $g(x)$ 都在 $[a, b]$ 上可积, 证明:

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \left(\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right) \left(\int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right)$$

证明: 对任一实数 t , 考虑二次三项式

$$t^2 \int_a^b f^2(x) dx + 2t \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx + \int_a^b g^2(x) dx = \int_a^b [tf(x) + g(x)]^2 dx \geq 0$$

故其判别式 $\Delta \leq 0$, 即

$$\left[2 \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right]^2 - 4 \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \int_a^b g^2(x) dx \leq 0$$

$$\text{从而} \quad \left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \left(\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right) \left(\int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right)$$

(此不等式称为柯西-施瓦茨不等式)

18. $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt$, 计算 $\int_0^\pi f(x) dx$

解: $\int_0^\pi f(x) dx = x f(x) \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi x \cdot f'(x) dx = \pi f(\pi) - \int_0^\pi x \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\pi - x} dx$

$$= \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt - \int_0^\pi (x - \pi + \pi) \frac{\sin x}{\pi - x} dx$$

$$= \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt + \int_0^\pi \sin x dx - \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{\pi - x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^\pi \sin x dx = 2$$