

习题 5.3

12. (1) (2)

$$\textcircled{1} |1-x| = \begin{cases} 1-x & (0 \leq x \leq 1) \\ x-1 & (1 < x \leq 2) \end{cases}$$

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

$$\textcircled{2} |x^2-2x-3| = |(x-3)(x+1)|$$

$$\therefore |x^2-2x-3| = \begin{cases} x^2-2x-3 & (2 \leq x \leq -1) \\ -x^2+2x+3 & (-1 < x \leq 3) \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-2}^{-1} (x^2-2x-3) dx + \int_{-1}^3 (-x^2+2x+3) dx \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 - 3x \right) \Big|_{-2}^{-1} + \left(-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 + 3x \right) \Big|_{-1}^3 \\ &= \left(-\frac{1}{3} - 1 + 3 + \frac{8}{3} + 4 - 6 \right) + \left(9 + \frac{5}{3} \right) \\ &= 13 \end{aligned}$$

13. (3)

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n \cdot \sqrt{n}} (\sqrt{1+n} + \sqrt{2+n} + \dots + \sqrt{n+n}) \\ = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} (\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}+1} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}+1} + \dots + \sqrt{\frac{n}{n}+1}) \end{aligned}$$

原式可看为函数 $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}$ 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上关于 n 等分的一个黎曼和, 而 $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x} dx$ 存在.

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

习题 5.2

5. (1)

$[0, 1]$ 之间, e^{-x} 与 e^{-x^2} 均为正且 $-x < -x^2$, $\therefore e^{-x} < e^{-x^2}$

恒成立. 由积分的单调性有 $\int_0^1 e^{-x} dx < \int_0^1 e^{-x^2} dx$

6. (1)

对于 $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ ($x \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$)

可知 $f'(x) = \frac{\cos x \cdot x - \sin x}{x^2}$

取 $h(x) = \cos x \cdot x - \sin x$, $h'(x) = \sin x \cdot x + \cos x - \cos x = \sin x \cdot x > 0$. 而

$h(0) = 0$ $h(\frac{\pi}{4}) < 0$ $h(\frac{\pi}{2}) < 0$

$\therefore f(x)$ 恒为负

$\therefore f(x) \downarrow$

$$\therefore f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \leq f(x) \leq f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{\pi} \leq f(x) \leq \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} < 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{\pi} \leq f(x) \leq 1$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{2} \leq \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx \leq \frac{\pi}{4}$$

实际上 $\frac{2}{\pi} \leq \frac{\sin x}{x} \leq 1$ 很实用

6.13)

$$\text{记 } S = (a \cos x + b \sin x)^2 = a^2 \cos^2 x +$$

$$2ab \cos x \cdot \sin x + b^2 \sin^2 x$$

$$\therefore a^2 + b^2 - S$$

$$= a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x + 2ab \cos x \cdot \sin x$$

$$= (a \sin x + b \cos x)^2 \geq 0$$

$$\therefore (a \cos x + b \sin x)^2 \leq (a^2 + b^2)$$

$$\therefore |a \cos x + b \sin x| \leq \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

由积分单调性有:

$$\int_0^{2\pi} |a \cos x + b \sin x| dx \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} dx$$

$$\text{实际上 } a \cos x + b \sin x = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \sin(x + \varphi) \leq \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

9.

$$\therefore f(x) \in C[a, b] \text{ 且 } f(x) > 0$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{f(x)} \in C[a, b] \text{ 且 } \sqrt{f(x)} > 0$$

$\sqrt{f(x)}$ 有下确界 m 且 $m > 0$
(m 不为无穷小量)

$$\text{故 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}} > 0 \text{ 且 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}} \in C[a, b]$$

$$\text{设 } \sqrt{f(x)} = g(x) \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}} = h(x)$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$$

$$= \int_a^b g^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b h^2(x) dx \geq$$

$$\left(\int_a^b g(x) \cdot h(x) dx \right)^2 = (b-a)^2$$

10.

$$\text{左式: } \inf(f(x)) = f(a)$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b f(x) dx > \inf(f(x)) (b-a)$$

$$\therefore (b-a)f(a) < \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

而另一方面 $f'(x) > 0 \therefore f(x)$ 下凸

$$\text{取 } g(x) = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} (x-a) + f(a)$$

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

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

$$T(x) = g(x) - f(x) \text{ 则 } T'(x) = g'(x) - f'(x) \\ = \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} - f'(x) \text{ 由 } f'(x) > 0 \text{ 与下凸}$$

函数性质有 $T'(a) > 0, T'(b) < 0$

且 $\exists \xi$ 使 $T'(\xi) = 0$ (拉格朗日)

$T''(x) = -f''(x) < 0 \therefore T'(x)$ 单调递减 $\therefore T(x)$ 在 (a, ξ) 上 \uparrow , (ξ, b) 上 \downarrow

而 $I(a) = I(b) = 0$ $\therefore I(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上恒正

$\therefore f(x) < g(x), (x \in (a, b))$

\therefore 由积分单调性有:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx < \int_a^b g(x) dx \\ = \frac{(b-a)(f(a)+f(b))}{2}$$

\therefore 左右得证

习题 5.3

4.

$$\text{记 } F(x) = \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} f(t) dt = x + \sin x$$

$$\therefore \text{记 } H(x) = F(x^2) = \int_0^x f(t) dt \\ = x^2 + \sin x^2$$

$\therefore f \in C([0, +\infty))$, 则 $H(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上可导, $H'(x) = f(x)$

$$\therefore f(x) = H'(x) = 2x + \cos x^2 \cdot 2x$$

5. 何需求出原函数

本来分析拐点与极值点就只

用 $F'(x)$ 与 $F''(x)$

$f(x) = x \cdot e^{-x^2}$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上连续

$\therefore F'(x) = f(x) = x \cdot e^{-x^2}$ 而

$f(x)$ 无不可导点, $\therefore F''(x) = f'(x)$

$$= e^{-x^2} + e^{-x^2} \cdot (-2x) \cdot x$$

$$= e^{-x^2} \cdot (1 - 2x^2)$$

$f(x) = 0$ 则 $x = 0$, 且 $f(0^+) \cdot f(0^-)$

< 0 , $\therefore x = 0$ 为 $F(x)$ 极值点

$f'(x) = 0$ 则 $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

注意到: 极值点定义有 $f(x)$ 在

两侧异号; 而 $f'(x)$ 存在时, $f'(x) \neq 0$

但拐点定义直接 $f''(x) = 0$ 即可

\therefore 极值点: $x = 0$

拐点: $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$

7.

可知 $f(x) \in C[-1, 0)$ 且 $f(x) \in C[0, 1]$. $x=0$ 处为第一类间断点;

故 $F(x)$ 在 $[-1, 0)$ 上可导且连续

$F(x)$ 在 $(0, 1]$ 上可导且连续

$F(0) = \frac{1}{2}$. 可知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} F(x) = \frac{1}{2}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} F(x) = \frac{1}{2} \therefore \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F(x) = F(0)$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续

但: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x - 0} = 0$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x - 0} = 1$

$\therefore F(0^+) \neq F(0^-) \therefore F(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上连续, 仅在 $x=0$ 处不可导, 其

余处可导. $F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{1}{2} & [-1, 0) \\ \frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & (0, 1] \end{cases}$

实际上: $\frac{x^2}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \quad (0, 1]$

9. (1)

设 $\int_0^x f(t) dt = F(x)$. 则 $f(t)$ 连续. 故 $F'(x) = f(x)$

$\therefore F(x) = x + F(2) - F(0)$

$\therefore F(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + (F(2) - F(0))x + C$

$\therefore F(0) = C$

$F(2) = 2 + 2F(2) - C$

$\therefore F(2) = C - 2$

$\therefore F(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 2x + C$

$\therefore f(x) = F'(x) = x - 2$

15.

取 $h(x) = x - \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \sin x, (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$

$h'(x) = 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \cos x, (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$

$h''(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} \sin x \geq 0 \quad (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$

$\therefore h(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上仅有 $x = \arccos \frac{2}{\pi}$

一个零点. 且 $h(x)$ 在 $(0, \arccos \frac{2}{\pi})$

上为负, $(\arccos \frac{2}{\pi}, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上为正

而 $h(0) = h(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 0$

$\therefore h(x)$ 在 $(0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ 上为负

$\therefore x < \frac{\pi}{2} \sin x \quad (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2})$

$$\therefore \sin x > \frac{2}{\pi} x \quad (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{故 } R > 0 \text{ 时, } 0 < e^{-R \sin x} < e^{-R \cdot \frac{2x}{\pi}}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \sin x} dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \cdot \frac{2x}{\pi}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2R} e^{-\frac{2R}{\pi} x} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2R} \cdot (e^{-R} - 1)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2R} (1 - e^{-R})$$

同理, $R < 0$ 时,

$$0 < e^{-R \cdot \frac{2x}{\pi}} < e^{-R \sin x}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \sin x} dx > \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \cdot \frac{2x}{\pi}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2R} \cdot (e^{-R} - 1)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2R} (1 - e^{-R})$$

\therefore 原式得证