

7.5 节.

3月21日.

## 定积分中值定理

1. 阿贝尔变换 (分部求和) (可看作分部积分的离散版本)

 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \dots, \alpha_n$  和  $\beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_n$  为两组数, 令  $B_k = \sum_{i=1}^k \beta_i$  ( $k=1, 2, \dots, n$ )

$$\Delta \alpha_n = \alpha_n - \alpha_{n-1}$$

$$\text{则 } \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i \Delta \alpha_i = -\sum_{i=1}^{n-1} (\alpha_i - \alpha_{i+1}) \beta_i = \alpha_n B_n - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \beta_i$$

$$= \alpha_n B_n - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i (\beta_i - \beta_{i-1})$$

$$= \alpha_n B_n - \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \Delta \beta_i$$

2. 积分第一中值定理  $\Rightarrow$  Taylor 展开, 积分余项

积分第二中值定理.

关键在于如何构造满足定理条件的  $f(x), g(x)$ .注: 记号:  $C^k([a, b])$ : 称  $f \in C^k([a, b])$ , 若  $f$  直到  $k$  阶导数都是连续的, 也称  $k$  次连续可微.

课后习题

31. 证明: (1) 对任意固定的  $x > 0$ , 由积分第一中值定理, 有  $\xi_x \in (0, x)$ .

$$\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt = e^{\xi_x^2} \cdot x$$

(2) 令  $F(x) = \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt$ , 由 Lagrange 微分中值定理, 有  $\xi_x \in (0, x)$ .

$$\frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x - 0} = F'(\xi_x) = e^{\xi_x^2}$$

$$\text{即 } \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt = x e^{\xi_x^2}$$

唯一性易证. (反证法)

$$\text{则 } \xi_x^2 = \ln \frac{\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{x}$$

$$\frac{\xi_x^2}{x^2} = \frac{\ln \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt - \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{\ln \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{x^2} - \frac{\ln x}{x^2}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x^2} = 0$$

$$\textcircled{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{e^{x^2}}{2x \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt} = \dots = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4x^2}{2 + 2x^2} = 1$$

34. (1) 证明: 令  $g(x) = f(x) - f(\pi)$

由  $f(x)$  在  $[-\pi, \pi]$  上  $\downarrow$ , 故  $g(x) \geq 0$

由定积分第二中值定理, 得:  $\exists \xi \in [-\pi, \pi]$ , s.t.

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} g(x) \sin 2nx \, dx = g(\xi) \int_{-\pi}^{\xi} \sin 2nx \, dx$$

$$\text{即 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin 2nx \, dx = f(\pi) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin 2nx \, dx + g(\xi) \int_{-\pi}^{\xi} \sin 2nx \, dx$$

$$= f(\pi) \cdot \frac{-\cos 2nx}{2n} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} + g(\xi) \frac{-\cos 2nx}{2n} \Big|_{-\pi}^{\xi}$$

$$= g(\xi) \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2n\xi}{2n} \geq 0$$

35. 证明:  $|f(x)| \leq M$

$$\left( \int_a^b f^n(x) \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq \left( \int_a^b M^n \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = M \cdot (b-a)^{\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow M \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

假设存在  $x_0 \in [a, b]$ , s.t.  $f(x_0) = M$ .

则对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists x_0$  的小邻域  $[x_1, x_2]$  s.t.  $f(x) \geq M - \varepsilon$ , 当  $x \in [x_1, x_2]$

$$\text{于是 } \left( \int_a^b f^n(x) \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \geq \left( \int_a^b (M - \varepsilon)^n \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = (M - \varepsilon) (b-a)^{\frac{1}{n}} \rightarrow M - \varepsilon \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

于是对  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 有

$$M - \varepsilon \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \int_a^b f^n(x) \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \leq M$$

由  $\varepsilon$  的任意性,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \int_a^b f^n(x) \, dx \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = M.$$

36. 证明: 由第一中值定理,  $\exists \xi \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$ , s.t.

$$f(1) = 2 \cdot e^{\frac{1}{2}} f(\xi) \cdot \frac{1}{2} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} f(\xi)$$

$$\text{令 } F(x) = e^{1-x} f(x)$$

$$\text{则 } F(1) = F(\xi). \text{ 于是 } \exists \zeta \in (\xi, 1) \text{ s.t.}$$

$$F'(\zeta) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } -e^{1-x} f(x) + e^{1-x} f'(x) \Big|_{x=\zeta} = 0$$

$$\text{即 } e^{1-\zeta} (f'(\zeta) - f(\zeta)) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(\zeta) = f(\zeta).$$

$f(x)$  在  $(0, 1)$  上可导,

$$f(1) = 4 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{1-x^2} f(x) \, dx$$

由  $\exists \xi \in (0, 1)$  s.t.

$$f'(\xi) = 3\xi^2 f(\xi)$$

37. 证明: 由积分中值定理, 存在  $\xi \in [a, b]$  s.t.

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(a)\int_a^{\xi} g(x)dx + f(b)\int_{\xi}^b g(x)dx$$

$$= \frac{f(a)\xi - f(b)\xi}{\lambda a \lambda}$$

令  $\lambda x = y$ .

则  $\int_a^{\xi} g(x)dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{\lambda a}^{\lambda \xi} g(y)dy$

$\int_{\xi}^b g(x)dx = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{\lambda \xi}^{\lambda b} g(y)dy$ .

由引理 (P3.3) Riemann 定理. 或者上节课证明的结论.

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^{\xi} g(x)dx = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{\lambda a}^{\lambda \xi} g(y)dy$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \xi \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda \xi} \int_0^{\lambda \xi} g(y)dy - \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \lambda \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda a} \int_0^{\lambda a} g(y)dy$$

$$= \xi \cdot \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T g(y)dy - a \cdot \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T g(y)dy$$

$$= (\xi - a) \cdot \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T g(y)dy = 0$$

同理  $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \int_{\xi}^b g(x)dx = 0$

则  $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = 0$

3. 设对每个  $n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ ,  $f_n(x) \in (0, 1]$  且有  $\int_0^1 f_n^2(x)dx = 1$  证明:  $\exists N$  和  $C_i (i=1, 2, \dots, N)$

s.t.  $\sum_{n=1}^N C_n^2 = 1$ ,  $\max_{x \in (0, 1]} \left| \sum_{n=1}^N C_n f_n(x) \right| > 100$

证:  $\int_0^1 (f_1^2(x) + \dots + f_N^2(x))dx = N$

$\exists \xi$  s.t.  $f_1^2(\xi) + \dots + f_N^2(\xi) = N$ .  $\triangleq v = (f_1(\xi), \dots, f_N(\xi))$   $N/2 = N$

$$C = \frac{v}{\sqrt{N}}$$

则  $\sum_{n=1}^N C_n^2 = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{f_n^2(\xi)}{N} = 1$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N C_n f_n(\xi) = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{f_n^2(\xi)}{\sqrt{N}} = \frac{N}{\sqrt{N}} = \sqrt{N} > 100 \quad \text{取 } N = 100^2 + 1 \text{ 即可.}$$



补充题:

1. 设  $f \in C[a, b]$ , 且  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上严格递增. 若有  $f^p(\xi_p) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f^p(x) dx$

其中  $p > 0$ ,  $a < \xi_p < b$ , 试求  $\lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \xi_p$ .

解: 令  $0 < \varepsilon < \frac{b-a}{2}$ , 则由  $f(b-\varepsilon) > f(b-2\varepsilon)$  取  $P \in \mathbb{N}$ , s.t.

$$\left( \frac{f(b-\varepsilon)}{f(b-2\varepsilon)} \right)^P > \frac{b-a}{2} \quad (P > P)$$

$$f^P(b-\varepsilon) > (b-a) \cdot f^P(b-2\varepsilon) / 2 \quad (P > P)$$

由  $\int_a^b f^P(x) dx > \int_{b-2\varepsilon}^b f^P(b-\varepsilon) dx$ , 所以我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f^P(x) dx &> \frac{1}{b-a} \int_{b-2\varepsilon}^b f^P(b-\varepsilon) dx \\ &> \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot \varepsilon \cdot f^P(b-\varepsilon) > f^P(b-2\varepsilon) \quad (P > P) \end{aligned}$$

从而有  $\xi_p > b-2\varepsilon$ . 于是  $\xi_p \rightarrow b$  ( $P \rightarrow +\infty$ )

(或许将题目换成证明  $\lim_{p \rightarrow +\infty} \xi_p = b$  更简单些).

2. 设  $f \in C[0, 2\pi]$ . 证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) |\sin nx| dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) |\sin nx| dx &= \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{2(k-1)\pi}{n}}^{\frac{2k\pi}{n}} f(x) |\sin nx| dx \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \cdot \int_{\frac{2(k-1)\pi}{n}}^{\frac{2k\pi}{n}} |\sin nx| dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } \xi_k \in \left( \frac{2(k-1)\pi}{n}, \frac{2k\pi}{n} \right), \quad k=1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\int_{\frac{2(k-1)\pi}{n}}^{\frac{2k\pi}{n}} |\sin nx| dx = \frac{4}{n}$$

$$\text{则 } \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) |\sin nx| dx = \frac{4}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) = \frac{2}{\pi} \left( \sum_{k=1}^n f(\xi_k) \cdot \frac{2\pi}{n} \right)$$

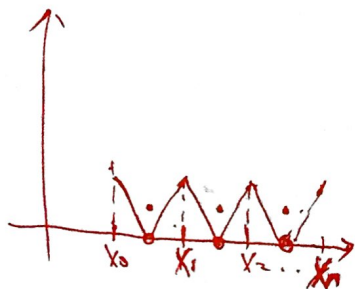
$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) dx \quad (n \rightarrow \infty)$$

上次习题 + 重申作业问题.

15.

① 错误做法 (1)

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} S(\Delta) \geq S(\Delta) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i > 0 \quad ??$$



(2)  $\exists \xi \in [a, b]$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi) (b-a) > 0$$

② 正确做法:

$\exists x_0 \in [a, b]$  是连续点.

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$$

$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, \text{ 当 } |x - x_0| < \delta \text{ 时, 有 } |f(x) - f(x_0)| < \varepsilon$

取  $\varepsilon$  满足  $f(x_0) - \varepsilon > 0, \delta, (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta) \subset [a, b]$

$$\text{则 } \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_{x_0 - \delta}^{x_0 + \delta} (f(x_0) - \varepsilon) dx = (f(x_0) - \varepsilon) \cdot 2\delta > 0.$$

25. (2) 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +0} \frac{\int_0^x (\sin t)^x dt}{x^{1+x}} \quad (x > 0)$$