

区间再现公式

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设 $f(x), g(x)$ 为 $[a, b] (b > a)$ 上的连续函数。若

$$f(x) = f(a + b - x), g(x) + g(a + b - x) = m (\text{常数})$$

则有

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = \frac{m}{2} \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

证： 令 $x = a + b - t$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx &= \int_a^b f(a + b - t)g(a + b - t)dt \\ &= \int_a^b f(a + b - x)g(a + b - x)dx \end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [f(x)g(x) + f(a + b - x)g(a + b - x)]dx$$

由于 $f(a + b - x) = f(x)$, 所以

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f(x)[g(x) + g(a + b - x)]dx = \frac{m}{2} \int_a^b f(x)dx$$

* 应用 01

计算

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + (\tan x)^{\sqrt{2}}}.$$

(第四十一届美国大学生数学竞赛试题 (A-3), 1980 年)

解: 取

$$a = 0, b = \frac{\pi}{2}, f(x) = 1, g(x) = \frac{1}{1 + (\tan x)^{\sqrt{2}}},$$

则有

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = f(x), \quad g\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = \frac{(\tan x)^{\sqrt{2}}}{1 + (\tan x)^{\sqrt{2}}}, \quad g(x) + g\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) = 1$$

故由区间再现公式, 可得

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1 + (\tan x)^{\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

* 应用 02

计算

$$\int_2^4 \frac{\sqrt{\ln(9-x)}}{\sqrt{\ln(9-x)} + \sqrt{\ln(x+3)}} dx.$$

(第四十八届美国大学生数学竞赛试题 (B-1), 1987 年)

解: 取

$$a = 2, b = 4, f(x) = 1, g(x) = \frac{\sqrt{\ln(9-x)}}{\sqrt{\ln(9-x)} + \sqrt{\ln(x+3)}},$$

则有

$$f(6-x) = f(x), \quad g(6-x) = \frac{\sqrt{\ln(x+3)}}{\sqrt{\ln(9-x)} + \sqrt{\ln(x+3)}}, \quad g(x) + g(6-x) = 1$$

故由区间再现公式, 可得

$$\int_2^4 \frac{\sqrt{\ln(9-x)}}{\sqrt{\ln(9-x)} + \sqrt{\ln(3+x)}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_2^4 dx = 1$$

* 应用 03

计算

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x^2+1} dx.$$

(第六十六届美国大学生数学竞赛试题 (A-5), 2005 年)

解: 令 $x = \tan t$, 则有

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x^2+1} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan x) dx$$

取

$$a=0, b=\frac{\pi}{4}, f(x)=1, g(x)=\ln(1+\tan x),$$

则有

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-x\right)=f(x)$$

,

$$\begin{aligned} g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-x\right) &= \ln\left[1+\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-x\right)\right] = \ln\left(1+\frac{1-\tan x}{1+\tan x}\right) = \ln 2 - \ln(1+\tan x) \\ g(x) + g\left(\frac{\pi}{4}-x\right) &= \ln 2 \end{aligned}$$

由区间再现公式, 可得

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan x) dx = \frac{\ln 2}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$$

因此

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x^2+1} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$$

※ 应用 04

计算

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{(e^x+1)(x^2+1)}.$$

(前苏联大学生数学奥林匹克竞赛试题)

解: 取

$$a=-1, b=1, f(x)=\frac{1}{x^2+1}, g(x)=\frac{1}{e^x+1},$$

则有

$$\begin{aligned} f(-1) &= f(x), g(-x) = \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} \\ g(x) + g(-x) &= 1, \end{aligned}$$

由区间再现公式

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

* 应用 05

设 n 为自然数, 计算定积分

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{(1+2^x)\sin x} dx.$$

(第三届国际大学生数学竞赛试题, 1996 年)

解: 取

$$a = -\pi, b = \pi, f(x) = \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x}, g(x) = \frac{1}{1+2^x},$$

则有

$$f(-x) = f(x), g(-x) = \frac{2^x}{1+2^x}, g(x) + g(-x) = 1$$

由区间再现公式, 可得

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

记

$$I_n = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx}{\sin x} dx,$$

则当 $n \geq 2$ 时,

$$I_n - I_{n-2} = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin nx - \sin(n-2)x}{\sin x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos(n-1)x dx = 0$$

故

$$I_n = I_{n-2} \quad (n = 2, 3, \dots)$$

由于 $I_0 = 0, I_1 = \pi$, 所以

$$I_n = \begin{cases} 0, & n \text{ 为偶数,} \\ \pi, & n \text{ 为奇数.} \end{cases}$$

* 应用 06

计算定积分

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x \cdot \arctan e^x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx.$$

(四川省大学生数学竞赛试题, 2010 年; 第五届全国大学生数学竞赛试题, 2013 年)

解:

$$a = -\pi, b = \pi, f(x) = \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x}, g(x) = \arctan e^x,$$

则有

$$f(-x) = f(x), g(-x) = \arctan e^{-x} = \arctan \frac{1}{e^x},$$

由于

$$g(x) + g(-x) = \arctan e^x + \arctan \frac{1}{e^x} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

可得

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

再次取

$$a = 0, b = \pi, f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x}, g(x) = x,$$

则有

$$f(\pi - x) = f(x), g(x) + g(\pi - x) = \pi,$$

可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx &= \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d \cos x}{1 + \cos^2 x} \\ &= -\frac{\pi}{2} \arctan \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x \arctan e^x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \frac{\pi^3}{8}$$

* 应用 07

计算

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x |\sin x \cos x|}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx$$

(西安交通大学高等数学竞赛试题, 1989 年)

解：取 $a = 0, b = \pi, f(x) = \frac{|\sin x \cos x|}{1 + \sin^4 x}, g(x) = x$, 则有

$$f(\pi - x) = f(x), g(x) + g(\pi - x) = \pi$$

可得

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

由于

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{|\sin x \cos x|}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{|\sin x \cos x|}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{|\sin x \cos x|}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx \end{aligned}$$

令 $x = \pi - t$, 则

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

故

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{|\sin x \cos x|}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d \sin^2 x}{1 + (\sin^2 x)^2} dx \\ &= \arctan (\sin^2 x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因此 } \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x |\sin x \cos x|}{1 + \sin^4 x} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$

⊛ 应用 08

计算

$$I = \int_0^{n\pi} x |\sin x| dx$$

其中 n 为正整数.

(上海交通大学高等数学竞赛试题, 1994 年)

解: 取

$$a = 0, b = n\pi, f(x) = |\sin nx|, g(x) = x$$

则有

$$f(n\pi - x) = f(x), g(n\pi - x) = n\pi - x, g(x) + g(n\pi - x) = n\pi$$

可得

$$I = \frac{n\pi}{2} \int_0^{n\pi} |\sin x| dx$$

由于

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{n\pi} |\sin x| dx &= \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x| dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} |\sin x| dx + \cdots + \int_{(n-1)\pi}^{n\pi} |\sin x| dx \\ &= n \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x| dx = n \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = 2n \end{aligned}$$

因此

$$I = n^2 \pi.$$

⊛ 应用 09

证明:

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

并求 I 的值.

(陕西省第八次大学生高等数学竞赛试题, 2010 年)

解: 取

$$a = -\frac{\pi}{2}, b = \frac{\pi}{2}, f(x) = \sin^2 x \cos^2 x, g(x) = \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x}$$

则有

$$f(x) = f(-x), g(-x) = \frac{e^{-x}}{1 + e^{-x}} = \frac{1}{1 + e^x}, g(x) + g(-x) = 1$$

可得

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx$$

又 $\sin^2 x \cos^2 x$ 为 $\left[-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上的偶函数, 所以

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx$$

因此

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 2x \\ &= \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos 4x) dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{16} - \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 4x dx = \frac{\pi}{16} \end{aligned}$$

参考文献

- [1] 潘杰, 苏化明. 若干数学竞赛试题的统一解法 [J]. 大学数学, 2014(06):115-118.