

定积分不等式

整理人：白朗

I. 预备知识

我们经常会遇到积分形式的不等式, 这里称之为**积分不等式**。一般来说, 常常借助于积分方法来证之, 包括分部积分, 利用积分的性质及第一、第二积分中值定理. 主要依据是以下几个定理与结论:

定理 1. 设 $f(x), g(x) \in R[a, b]$, 且 $f(x) \leq g(x)$, 则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx$.

定理 2. 设 $f(x) \in R[a, b]$, 则 $\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx$.

定理 3. 设 $f(x) \in C[a, b], g(x) \in R[a, b]$, 且 $g(x) \geq 0$, 则存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得

$$\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x) dx.$$

定理 4. 设 $g(x) \in R[a, b], f(x)$ 为单调函数, 则存在 $\xi \in [a, b]$, 使得

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

命题 1. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上单调减少, 数列 $\{a_n\}_{n=0}^\infty$ 非负严格单调减少, 则

$$\sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - a_{k-1}) f(a_k) \leq \int_{a_0}^{a_n} f(x) dx \leq \sum_{k=1}^n (a_k - a_{k-1}) f(a_{k-1}).$$

命题 2. 设 $f(x), g(x) \in R[a, b]$, 则 $\left(\int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx \right)^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) dx$.

命题 3. 设 $f(x), g(x) \in R[a, b]$, 若 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 同序, 即对 $\forall x, y \in [a, b]$, 有

$$[f(x) - f(y)][g(x) - g(y)] \geq 0, \text{ 则 } \int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g(x) dx \leq (b-a) \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx.$$

这里给出**命题 3**的证明: 令 $D = [a, b]^2$, 则由积分的性质可得

$$\begin{aligned} \iint_D f(x) g(y) dx dy &= \int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g(x) dx = \iint_D f(y) g(x) dx dy, \\ \iint_D f(x) g(x) dx dy &= (b-a) \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = \iint_D f(y) g(y) dx dy, \end{aligned}$$

由 $f(x)$ 与 $g(x)$ 同序知, $\forall x \in [a, b], f(x)g(x) + f(y)g(y) \geq f(x)g(y) + f(y)g(x)$.

两边积分, 整理得 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g(x) dx \leq (b-a) \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx$.

同理可知, 当 $f(x), g(x)$ 反序时, 不等号方向改变.

在证明过程中可能会使用**Cauchy 不等式**、**微(积)分中值定理**、**重积分法**、**常数变易法**, 间或利用**凹凸性**(笔者于本文中提及的凸函数均指下凸, 简单来说, 指满足 $f''(x) > 0$ 的函数).

诚然, 积分不等式题型丰富, 内容广博, 绝非笔者所能穷举. 接下来我们将通过例题及解答的方式一同探讨, 或许会有优美的解法, 或许在解题能力上会对大家有所裨益.

II. 典型例题

1. 设 $f(x) \in C^1[a, b], f(a) = 0$, 求证: $\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \leq \frac{1}{2} (b-a)^2 \int_a^b f'^2(x) dx$.

证: 注意到 $f^2(x) = \left(f(a) + \int_a^x f'(t) dt \right)^2 \leq \int_a^x dx \int_a^x f'^2(t) dt = (x-a) \int_a^x f'^2(t) dt$.

于是, $f^2(x) \leq (x-a) \int_a^x f'^2(t) dt$. 两边取定积分, 可得

$$\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \leq \int_a^b (x-a) \left(\int_a^x f'^2(t) dt \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} (b-a)^2 \int_a^b f'^2(x) dx.$$

2. 设 $f(x) \in C^2[a, b]$, 且 $f''(x) \leq 0$, 求证: $\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$.

证 1: $\forall x \in (a, b)$, 有 $f(x) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2$ ($a < \xi < b$).

由 $f''(\xi) \leq 0$, 有 $f(x) \leq f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)$. 两边积分即得所要的不等式.

证 2: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [f(x) + f(a+b-x)] dx \leq \int_a^b f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx = (b-a)f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$.

3. 设 $f(x) \in C^1[0, 1]$, 且 $f(1) = f(0) + 1$, 求证: $\int_0^1 f'^2(x) dx \geq 1$.

证: 注意到 $f'^2(x) \geq 2f'(x) - 1$. 两边积分即得证.

4. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上递增, 且 $f''(x) > 0$. 求证: $\int_a^b f(x) dx < (b-a) \frac{f(a) + f(b)}{2}$.

证 1: $\forall t \in [a, b], f(t) = f(x) + f'(x)(t-x) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(t-x)^2$ (ξ 在 t 与 x 间).

因 $f''(\xi) > 0$, 故 $f(t) > f(x) + f'(x)(t-x)$. 将 $t=a, t=b$ 代入上式, 并相加, 有 $f(b) + f(a) > 2f(x) + (a+b)f'(x) - 2xf'(x)$. 两边积分, 得

$(f(a) + f(b))(b-a) > 4 \int_a^b f(x) dx - (f(a) + f(b))(b-a)$. 整理即证毕.

证 2: $\forall x \in [a, b], x = \frac{b-x}{b-a}a + \frac{x-a}{b-a}b$, 则 $f(x) < \frac{b-x}{b-a}f(a) + \frac{x-a}{b-a}f(b)$.

两边积分, 得 $\int_a^b f(x) dx < \frac{b-a}{2}(f(a) + f(b))$.

5. 设 $f(x) \in C^1[a, b]$, 且 $f(a) = 0$. 求证: $\int_a^b |f(x)f'(x)| dx \leq \frac{b-a}{2} \int_a^b f'^2(x) dx$.

证: 令 $g(x) = \int_a^x |f'(t)| dt$ ($a \leq x \leq b$), 则 $g(x) \geq \left| \int_a^x f'(t) dt \right| = |f(x)|$.

于是, $2 \int_a^b |f(x)f'(x)| dx \leq 2 \int_a^b g(x)g'(x) dx = g^2(b)$. 由 *Cauchy* 不等式, 有

$g^2(b) \leq \int_a^b dx \int_a^b g'^2(x) dx = (b-a) \int_a^b f'^2(x) dx$. 即 $\int_a^b |f(x)f'(x)| dx \leq \frac{b-a}{2} \int_a^b f'^2(x) dx$.

注: 加以条件 $f(b) = 0$, 我们可以得到 **Opial** 不等式: $\int_a^b |f(x)f'(x)| dx \leq \frac{b-a}{4} \int_a^b f'^2(x) dx$.

6. 设 $f(x)$ 处处二阶可导, 且 $f''(x) \geq 0$, $u(t)$ 为连续函数. 求证: $\frac{1}{a} \int_0^a f(u(t)) dt \geq f\left(\frac{1}{a} \int_0^a u(t) dt\right)$ ($a > 0$).

证: 显然, $f(x) \geq f(x_0) + f'(x_0)(x - x_0)$ ($x_0 < \xi < x$).

令 $x_0 = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a u(t) dt, x = u(t)$, 则 $f(u(t)) \geq f\left(\frac{1}{a} \int_0^a u(t) dt\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{a} \int_0^a u(t) dt\right)\left(u(t) - \frac{1}{a} \int_0^a u(t) dt\right)$.

故 $\int_0^a f(u(t)) dt \geq af\left(\frac{1}{a} \int_0^a u(t) dt\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{a} \int_0^a u(t) dt\right)\left(\int_0^a u(t) dt - \int_0^a u(t) dt\right) = af\left(\frac{1}{a} \int_0^a u(t) dt\right)$.

7. 设 $f(x) \in C^1[a, b]$, 且 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$. 求证: $\int_a^b |f(x)| dx \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f'(x)|$.

证: 记 $M = \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f'(x)|$, 当 $x \in \left(a, \frac{a+b}{2}\right)$, $|f(x)| = |f(a) + f'(\xi)(x-a)| \leq M|x-a|$ ($a < \xi < x$).

因此, $\int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} |f(x)| dx \leq \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} M|x-a| dx = \frac{M}{8}(b-a)^2$. 同理, $\int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b |f(x)| dx \leq \frac{M}{8}(b-a)^2$.

$$\text{故 } \int_a^b |f(x)| dx = \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} |f(x)| dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b |f(x)| dx \leq \frac{M}{4}(b-a)^2.$$

8. 设 $f(x) \in C^2[a, b]$, $f(a) = f(b) = 0$. 令 $M = \max_{x \in [a, b]} |f''(x)|$, 求证: $\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{M}{12}(b-a)^3$.

证 1: $\forall x \in [a, b], f(a) = f(x) + f'(x)(a-x) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(b-a)^2 (a < \xi < b)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{注意到 } f(a) = f(b) = 0, \text{ 则 } \int_a^b f(x) dx &= f(a)(b-a) - \int_a^b f'(x)(a-x) dx - \int_a^b \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(a-x)^2 dx \\ &= - \int_a^b f(x) dx - \int_a^b \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}(a-x)^2 dx, \text{ 即 } \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{M}{4} \int_a^b (a-x)^2 dx = \frac{M}{12}(b-a)^3. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 2: 注意到 } \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b)f''(x) dx &= (x-a)(x-b)f'(x) \Big|_a^b - 2 \int_a^b (2x-a-b)f'(x) dx \\ &= - \int_a^b (2x-a-b) df(x) = (a-b)(f(a)+f(b)) + 2 \int_a^b f(x) dx = 2 \int_a^b f(x) dx. \text{ 因此, 我们有} \\ \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| &= \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b)f''(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{M}{2} \int_a^b (x-a)(b-x) dx = \frac{M}{12}(b-a)^3. \end{aligned}$$

9. 设 $f(x) \in C^2[a, b], f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = 0$. 令 $M = \sup_{x \in [a, b]} |f''(x)|$, 求证: $\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{M}{24}(b-a)^3$.

证 1: 由 $f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = 0$, 有 $f(x) = f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 (a < \xi < b)$.

两边积分, 得 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx$. 于是, 有

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| = \left| \int_a^b \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx \right| \leq \frac{M}{2} \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx = \frac{M}{24}(b-a)^3.$$

证 2: 将 $f\left(\frac{a+b}{2} + x\right), f\left(\frac{a+b}{2} - x\right)$ 分别在 $\frac{a+b}{2}$ 处泰勒展开, 并相加, 有

$$\begin{aligned} f\left(\frac{a+b}{2} + x\right) + f\left(\frac{a+b}{2} - x\right) &= \frac{f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)}{2} x^2. \text{ 两边积分, 得} \\ \int_0^{\frac{b-a}{2}} \left[f\left(\frac{a+b}{2} + x\right) + f\left(\frac{a+b}{2} - x\right) \right] dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{b-a}{2}} [f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)] x^2 dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| = \left| \int_0^{\frac{b-a}{2}} \left[f\left(\frac{a+b}{2} + x\right) + f\left(\frac{a+b}{2} - x\right) \right] dx \right| \leq M \int_0^{\frac{b-a}{2}} x^2 dx = \frac{M}{24}(b-a)^3.$$

10. 求证: $\frac{\pi}{4}(a+b) \leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx \leq \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{2(a^2 + b^2)}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: 注意到 } a \sin^2 x + b \cos^2 x &\leq \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x}, \text{ 则 } \frac{\pi}{4}(a+b) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a \sin^2 x + b \cos^2 x) dx \\ &\leq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx \leq \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\int_a^b (a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx} = \frac{\pi}{4} \sqrt{2(a^2 + b^2)}. \end{aligned}$$

11. 设增函数 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$, 求证: $\int_a^b xf(x)dx \geq \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x)dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 1: } \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) f(x) dx &= \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) f(x) dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) f(x) dx \\ &= f(\xi) \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx + f(\eta) \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx = \frac{(b-a)^2}{8} [f(\xi) - f(\eta)] \geq 0, \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中 } \xi \in \left[a, \frac{a+b}{2}\right], \eta \in \left[\frac{a+b}{2}, b\right]. \text{ 故 } \int_a^b xf(x)dx \geq \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x)dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 2: } \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) f(x) dx &= f(a) \int_a^{\xi} \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx + f(b) \int_{\xi}^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\xi - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 \right] [f(b) - f(a)] \geq 0 (a \leq \xi \leq b). \text{ 故 } \int_a^b xf(x)dx \geq \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x)dx. \end{aligned}$$

12. 设 $f(x) \in C^1[0, 2], |f'(x)| \leq 1, f(0) = f(2) = 1$. 求证: $1 \leq \int_0^2 f(x)dx \leq 3$.

证: 注意到 $f(x) - f(2) = f'(\xi)(x-2) (x < \xi < 2)$, 则 $f(x) \leq 1+x, f(x) \leq 3-x$.

于是, $\int_0^2 f(x)dx \leq \int_0^1 (1+x)dx + \int_1^2 (3-x)dx = 3$. 同理, 将 $f(x)$ 在 0 处展开, 可得 $\int_0^2 f(x)dx \geq 1$.

13. 设 $f(x) \in C^2[a, b] (a \geq 0)$, 且 $f''(x) \geq 0$. 求证: $\int_a^b tf(t)dt \leq \frac{b-a}{6} [(2b+a)f(b) + (2a+b)f(a)]$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \int_a^b tf(t)dt &\stackrel{t=xb+(1-x)a}{=} (b-a) \int_0^1 [xb + (1-x)a] f(xb + (1-x)a) dx \\ &\leq (b-a) \int_0^1 [xb + (1-x)a] [xf(b) + (1-x)f(a)] dx = \frac{b-a}{6} [(2b+a)f(b) + (2a+b)f(a)]. \end{aligned}$$

14. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续、递增, 且 $f(0) \geq 0$. 若 $k > l > 0, n > 1$, 求证:

$$\frac{\int_0^1 x^k f^n(x) dx}{\int_0^1 x^k f^{n-1}(x) dx} \geq \frac{\int_0^1 x^l f^n(x) dx}{\int_0^1 x^l f^{n-1}(x) dx}.$$

证: 记 $I = \int_0^1 x^k f^n(x) dx \int_0^1 x^l f^{n-1}(x) dx - \int_0^1 x^l f^n(x) dx \int_0^1 x^k f^{n-1}(x) dx$, 则

$$I = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x^k y^l f^n(x) f^{n-1}(y) dx dy - \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x^l y^k f^n(x) f^{n-1}(y) dx dy = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (x^{k-l} - y^{k-l}) x^l y^l f^n(x) f^{n-1}(y) dx dy$$

同理, $I = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 (y^{k-l} - x^{k-l}) x^l y^l f^n(y) f^{n-1}(x) dx dy$. 两式相加, 可得

$$2I = \int_0^1 \int_0^1 x^l y^l (x^{k-l} - y^{k-l}) (f(x) - f(y)) f^{n-1}(y) f^{n-1}(x) dx dy \geq 0. \text{ 证毕.}$$

15. 设 $f(x) \in C^1[0, 1]$, 求证: $\int_0^1 |f(x)| dx \leq \max \left\{ \int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx, \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right| \right\}$.

证: $\because f(x) \in C[0, 1]$, 若 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 内无零点, 则 $f(x)$ 不变号, 即 $\int_0^1 |f(x)| dx = \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right|$.

若 $\exists c \in (0, 1), s.t. f(c) = 0$, 有 $f(x) = \int_c^x f'(t) dt$, 所以有

$$\int_0^1 |f(x)| dx = \int_0^1 \left| \int_c^x f'(t) dt \right| dx \leq \int_0^1 \int_0^1 |f'(t)| dt dx = \int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx.$$

16. 求证: $\int_{-1}^1 (1-x^2)^n dx \geq \frac{4}{3\sqrt{n}} \quad (n \in N^*).$

证: 左边 $= 2 \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^n dx \geq 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} (1-x^2)^n dx \geq 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}} (1-nx^2) dx = \frac{4}{3\sqrt{n}}.$

17. 设 $f \in C^2[0, 1], f(0) = f(1) = 0$, 且 $f(x) \neq 0 (x \in (0, 1))$. 求证: $\int_0^1 \left| \frac{f''(x)}{f(x)} \right| dx \geq 4.$

证: 由于 $f(x) \neq 0$, 不妨设 $f(x) > 0$, 并记 $f(c) = \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} f(x) \quad (0 < c < 1).$

因 $f(0) = f(1) = 0$, 得 $f(c) = f(0) + f'(\xi)c, f(1) = f(c) + f'(\eta)(1-c) \quad (0 < \xi < c < \eta < 1).$

于是, $f'(\xi) = \frac{f(c)}{c}, f'(\eta) = \frac{f(c)}{c-1}$. 因此, $\int_0^1 \left| \frac{f''(x)}{f(x)} \right| dx \geq \frac{1}{f(c)} \int_0^1 |f''(x)| dx \geq \frac{1}{f(c)} \int_\xi^\eta |f''(x)| dx$
 $\geq \frac{1}{f(c)} \left| \int_\xi^\eta f''(x) dx \right| = \frac{1}{f(c)} |f'(\eta) - f'(\xi)| = \frac{1}{|c(c-1)|} \geq 4.$

18. 设 f 连续可导, 且 $f(0) = 0, f(1) = 1$. 求证: $\int_0^1 |f(x) - f'(x)| dx \geq \frac{1}{e}.$

证: 左边 $\geq \int_0^1 e^{-x} |f(x) - f'(x)| dx \geq \left| \int_0^1 e^{-x} (f'(x) - f(x)) dx \right| = |e^{-x} f(x)|_0^1 = \frac{1}{e}.$

19. 设 $f(x) \in R[0, 1]$, 且 $0 < m \leq f(x) \leq M (\forall x \in [0, 1])$. 求证: $\int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{f(x)} \leq \frac{(m+M)^2}{4mM}.$

证: 注意到 $(M - f(x)) \left(\frac{1}{m} - \frac{1}{f(x)} \right) \geq 0$, 即 $\frac{M}{m} + 1 \geq \frac{f(x)}{m} + \frac{M}{f(x)}.$

两边积分, 得 $\frac{M}{m} + 1 \geq \frac{1}{m} \int_0^1 f(x) dx + M \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{f(x)} \geq 2 \sqrt{\frac{M}{m} \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{f(x)}}.$ 整理即得证.

20. 求证: $\int_0^{\sqrt{2\pi}} \sin x^2 dx > 0.$

证: 左边 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\sin y}{\sqrt{y}} dy = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int_0^\pi \frac{\sin y}{\sqrt{y}} dy + \int_\pi^{2\pi} \frac{\sin y}{\sqrt{y}} dy \right) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{y+\pi}} \right) \sin y dy > 0.$

21. 求证: $\frac{5\pi}{2} < \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\sin x} dx < 2\pi e^{\frac{1}{4}}.$

证: 注意到 $e^{\sin x} > 1 + \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 x + \frac{1}{6} \sin^3 x$, 两边积分, 得 $\int_0^{2\pi} e^{\sin x} dx > \frac{5\pi}{2}.$

将 $e^{\sin x}$ 泰勒展开, 取 $\theta \in (0, 1)$, 则

$$\int_0^{2\pi} e^{\sin x} dx = 2\pi + \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{1}{(2k)!} \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^{2k} x dx + \frac{1}{(2m+1)!} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\theta \sin x} \sin^{2m+1} x dx < 2\pi + \sum_{k=1}^m \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!(2k)!!} \cdot 2\pi + \frac{2e\pi}{(2m+1)!}$$

令 $m \rightarrow +\infty$, 得 $\int_0^{2\pi} e^{\sin x} dx < 2\pi \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(2k-1)!!}{(2k)!(2k)!!} \right) = 2\pi \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^k (k!)^2} < 2\pi \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{4^k k!} = 2\pi e^{\frac{1}{4}}.$

22. 设 $f(x) \in C[0, 1]$, 且 $\forall x \in [a, b], 0 \leq f(x) < 1$. 求证: $\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{1-f(x)} dx \geq \frac{\int_0^1 f(x) dx}{1 - \int_0^1 f(x) dx}.$

证: 显然, $\max_{[a,b]} f(x) < 1$, 则 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{1-f(x)} [1-f(x)]dx \leq \int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{1-f(x)} dx \int_0^1 [1-f(x)]dx$.

第二个等号成立是因 $\frac{f(x)}{1-f(x)}$ 与 $1-f(x)$ 反序, 故 $\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{1-f(x)} dx \geq \frac{\int_0^1 f(x)dx}{1-\int_0^1 f(x)dx}$.

23. 设 $f(x)$ 是 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上的凸函数, $f'(x)$ 存在且有界. 求证: $\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx \geq 0 (n=1, 2, \dots)$.

证: 由题意, $f'(x)$ 在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 递增有界, 故可积. 对 $\forall n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$, 有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx &= -\frac{1}{n} \int_0^{2\pi} f'(x) \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{n} \left[f'(0) \int_0^\xi \sin nx dx + f'(2\pi) \int_\xi^{2\pi} \sin nx dx \right] \\ &= -\frac{1}{n} \left[f'(0) \frac{1-\cos n\xi}{n} + f'(2\pi) \frac{\cos n\xi-1}{n} \right] = \frac{1-\cos n\xi}{n^2} [f'(2\pi) - f'(0)] > 0. \end{aligned}$$

24. 设 $f, g \in [0, +\infty)$, 且分别在 $[0, +\infty)$ 的某有限区间外为零. 求证:

$$\int_0^\infty \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)g(y)}{x+y} dx dy \leq \pi \sqrt{\int_0^\infty f^2(x) dx} \sqrt{\int_0^\infty g^2(x) dx}.$$

证: 记 $I = \int_0^\infty f(x) \phi(x) dx$, 其中 $\phi(x) = \int_0^\infty \frac{g(y)}{x+y} dy \stackrel{y=tx}{=} \int_0^\infty \frac{g(tx)}{1+t} dt$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } I &= \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{1+t} \int_0^\infty f(x) g(tx) dx \leq \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{1+t} \sqrt{\int_0^\infty f^2(x) dx} \sqrt{\int_0^\infty g^2(tx) dx} \\ &= \sqrt{\int_0^\infty f^2(x) dx} \int_0^\infty \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}(t+1)} \sqrt{\int_0^\infty g^2(tx) dx} dt = \sqrt{\int_0^\infty f^2(x) dx} \sqrt{\int_0^\infty g^2(x) dx} \int_0^\infty \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}(t+1)} \\ &= \pi \sqrt{\int_0^\infty f^2(x) dx} \sqrt{\int_0^\infty g^2(x) dx}. \end{aligned}$$

25. 设凹函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上非负连续, 且 $f(0) = 1$. 求证: $\int_0^1 xf(x) dx \leq \frac{2}{3} \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^2$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: 显然, } f(t) &\geq \frac{f(x)-1}{x}t + 1 (0 \leq t \leq x). \text{ 故 } \int_0^1 xf(x) dx = \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \int_0^1 \left(\int_0^x f(t) dt \right) dx \\ &\leq \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{2} (f(x)+1) dx \Rightarrow \int_0^1 xf(x) dx \leq \frac{2}{3} \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^2. \end{aligned}$$

26. 设 $f(x) \in C^1[0, 1]$, 求证: $\int_0^1 |f(t)| dt + \int_0^1 |f'(t)| dt \geq \max_{[0,1]} |f(x)|$.

证: 取 $\xi \in [0, 1]$, s.t. $f(\xi) = \int_0^1 f(t) dt$. 对 $\forall t \in [0, 1]$, 有

$$|f(t) - f(\xi)| = \left| \int_0^t f'(s) ds \right| \leq \int_0^t |f'(s)| ds \leq \int_0^1 |f'(s)| ds. \text{ 于是,}$$

$$|f(t)| \leq |f(\xi)| + \int_0^1 |f'(s)| ds = \left| \int_0^1 f(t) dt \right| + \int_0^1 |f'(s)| ds \leq \int_0^1 |f(t)| dt + \int_0^1 |f'(s)| ds.$$

由 t 的任意性, 可得 $\max_{[0,1]} |f(x)| \leq \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx + \int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx$.

27. 设 $f(x) \in C^2[0, 1]$, 求证: $\max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f'(x)| \leq 4 \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx + \int_0^1 |f''(x)| dx$, 且 4 是最佳的.

证: 设 $\alpha, \beta \in [0, 1]$, s.t. $|f(\alpha)| = \min_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f(x)|, |f'(\beta)| = \min_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f'(x)|$, 则

$\forall x \in [0, 1], \exists \theta = \theta(x), s.t. f(x) = f(\alpha) + f'(\theta)(x - \alpha)$. 设 $f(\alpha), f(x)$ 均非零. 若两者异号, 则
 $\exists x' \in (x, \alpha), f(x') = 0$, 矛盾. 因此, 它们同号. 进而知, 或者 $f'(\theta) = 0$, 或者 $f(x)$ 与 $f'(\theta)(x - \alpha)$ 同号.
 于是, $|f(x)| = |f(\alpha)| + |f'(\theta)(x - \alpha)| \geq |f'(\theta)(x - \alpha)| \geq |f'(\beta)(x - \alpha)|$. 两边积分, 得

$$\int_0^1 |f(x)| dx \geq |f'(\beta)| \int_0^1 |x - \alpha| dx = \frac{(2\alpha - 1)^2 + 1}{4} |f'(\beta)| \geq \frac{1}{4} |f'(\beta)|. \Rightarrow |f'(\beta)| \leq 4 \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx.$$

$$\text{由此得 } |f'(x)| = \left| f'(\beta) + \int_{\beta}^1 f''(x) dx \right| \leq |f'(\beta)| + \int_{\beta}^1 |f''(x)| dx \leq 4 \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx + \int_0^1 |f''(x)| dx.$$

故 $\max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f'(x)| \leq 4 \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx + \int_0^1 |f''(x)| dx$. 取 $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}$, 得到等式, 故常数 4 不能减小.

28. 求证: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^a x dx \geq \frac{\pi}{4 + 2a\pi}.$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: 考虑} & \left(1 + \frac{a\pi}{2}\right) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^a x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^a x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a \tan^{a-1} x \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \sin x\right) \frac{dx}{\cos x} \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^a x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a \tan^{a-1} x \left(\frac{\frac{\pi}{2} \sin 2x}{2 \cos x}\right) \frac{dx}{\cos x} \geq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^a x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} a \tan^{a-1} x \left(\frac{2x}{2 \cos x}\right) \frac{dx}{\cos x} \\ &\geq \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\tan^a x + ax \tan^{a-1} x \cdot \sec^2 x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} d(x \tan^a x) = \frac{\pi}{4}. \text{ 故 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^a x \geq \frac{\pi}{4 + 2a\pi}. \end{aligned}$$

29. 设函数 $f: [0, 1] \rightarrow R$ 连续可微, 且 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx = 0$. 求证: $\int_0^1 f'^2(x) dx \geq 12 \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^2$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 1: 由 } \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx &= 0, \text{ 有 } \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right). \text{ 从而得 } \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \left[f(x) - f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right] dx + \frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) \right)^2 = \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^x f'(t) dt dx + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x f'(x) dx \right)^2 \\ &= \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (1-t) f'(t) dt + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x f'(x) dx \right)^2 \leq 2 \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (1-t) f'(t) dt \right)^2 + 2 \left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x f'(x) dx \right)^2 \\ &\leq 2 \left(\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (1-t)^2 dt \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 f'^2(x) dx + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f'^2(x) dx \right) = \frac{1}{12} \int_0^1 f'^2(x) dx. \text{ 整理即得证.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{证 2: 注意到 } \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f'^2(x) dx \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 dx \geq \left(\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} x f'(x) dx \right)^2 = \left[\frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx \right]^2.$$

$$\text{于是, } \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f'^2(x) dx \geq 24 \left(\frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx \right)^2. \text{ 同理, } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 f'^2(x) dx \geq 24 \left(\frac{1}{2} f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 f(x) dx \right)^2.$$

$$\text{由 } 2(a^2 + b^2) \geq (a + b)^2 \text{ 知, } \int_0^1 f'^2(x) dx \geq 12 \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx - 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx \right)^2 = 12 \left(\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right)^2.$$

30. 设 $f(x)$ 为凸函数, 递减趋于 0, 且 $f(1) = 1, f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{2}{3}$. 求证:

$$-\frac{1}{8} < \int_1^{+\infty} \left(x - [x] - \frac{1}{2}\right) f(x) dx < -\frac{1}{18}.$$

证：显然， $\forall k \in N, \int_k^{k+1} \left(x - [x] - \frac{1}{2}\right) dx = 0$.

$$\therefore I = \int_1^{+\infty} \left(x - [x] - \frac{1}{2}\right) f(x) dx = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_k^{k+1} \left(x - [x] - \frac{1}{2}\right) f(x) dx = - \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k + \frac{1}{8} f(1) \right).$$

$$\text{其中 } a_k = - \int_k^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \left(x - [x] - \frac{1}{2}\right) [f(x) - f(k)] dx + \int_{k+\frac{1}{2}}^{k+1} \left(x - [x] - \frac{1}{2}\right) [f(k+1) - f(x)] dx < 0.$$

于是， $-\frac{1}{8} < \int_1^{+\infty} \left(x - [x] - \frac{1}{2}\right) f(x) dx$. 另一方面，显然有

$$L(x) = 2 \left[f(k+1) - f\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right) \right] \left(x - k - \frac{1}{2}\right) + f\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right) \geq f(x) \quad (k < x < k+1).$$

$$\therefore -I = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[- \int_k^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \left(x - [x] - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(f(x) - f\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) dx + \int_{k+\frac{1}{2}}^{k+1} \left(x - [x] - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(f\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right) - f(x)\right) dx \right]$$

$$> \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[- \int_k^{k+\frac{1}{2}} \left(x - [x] - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(L(x) - f\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) dx + \int_{k+\frac{1}{2}}^{k+1} \left(x - [x] - \frac{1}{2}\right) \left(f\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right) - L(x)\right) dx \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[f\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right) - f(k+1) \right] > \frac{1}{6} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left[f\left(k + \frac{1}{2}\right) - f\left(k + \frac{3}{2}\right) \right] = \frac{1}{12} f\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{18}. \text{ 整理即得证.}$$

穷举至此，粗略地挪列也应结束了. 这些经典题目并非完全按照难度大小排序，故中间某题难于其他题是极正常的. 愿读者自己先做题再参考答案，当然这些题目也可作为参考，以启示其他内容的学习.

如果想深入研讨一些积分不等式，可以参阅《数学分析高等数学例题选解》、《常用不等式》、《数学分析范例选解》、《解析不等式》等文献.

参考文献：史济怀《数学分析教程》、刘绍武《数学分析方法选讲》、朱尧辰《大学生数学竞赛题选解》、陈兆斗《大学生数学竞赛习题精讲》、网上的两份《定积分不等式证明方法》、《博士家园数学分析解答库》.