

积分计算和积分不等式

一、预备知识与小结

1. 黎曼积分转化。

$$\int_0^1 \ln x = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n} \ln \frac{i}{n}$$

可以去尝试拆出来 $1/n$ 的结构，是否能这样计算。

下面几个也是相似的做法。

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{k}{n}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n+k}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{k^3}{n^4}$$

2.

2. $f(x) \geq g(x)$, $\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_a^b g(x) dx$ 从积分的几何意义显然。

进而，常有结合最大值和最小值的不等式。

设 $m = \min_{a \leq x \leq b} \{f(x)\}$, $M = \max_{a \leq x \leq b} \{f(x)\}$, 则：

$$\int_a^b M dx \geq \int_a^b f(x) dx \geq \int_a^b m dx$$

3. (关于绝对值) 从积分几何意义可知：

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

4. (关于绝对值) 三角不等式：

$$\text{结论：} \int_a^b |f(x) + g(x)| dx - \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx \leq \int_a^b |f(x) + g(x)| dx + \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证明：} \int_a^b |f(x)| dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b |f(x) + g(x) + f(x) - g(x)| dx \\ &\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b |f(x) + g(x)| + |f(x) - g(x)| dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \int_a^b |f(x) + g(x)| dx + \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{同理：} \int_a^b |f(x) + g(x)| dx - \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx &\leq \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b |f(x) + g(x)| - |f(x) - g(x)| dx \leq \int_a^b |f(x)| dx \\ &\therefore \end{aligned}$$

5.柯西不等式的积分形式。

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

可以把 dy_1, dy_2 看成是两个无穷维向量的分量，那么数量积小于等于模的积。

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b [f(x) + tg(x)]^2 dx &\geq \int_a^b 0 dx = 0 \\ \therefore \int_a^b [f(x) + tg(x)]^2 dx &= \int_a^b [t^2 g^2(x) + 2tf(x)g(x) + f^2(x)] dx \\ &= t^2 \int_a^b g^2(x) dx + 2t \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx + \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \geq 0 \\ \therefore \text{关于 } t \text{ 的二元一次方程的判别式 } \Delta &= \left[2 \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx\right]^2 - 4 \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \int_a^b g^2(x) dx \leq 0 \end{aligned}$$

6.常数化成积分，利用柯西不等式降次。

设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续可微， $f(0) = f(1) = 0$ ，求证对 $\forall t \in [0,1]$ ，都有 $f^2(t) \leq \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 [f'(x)]^2 dx$

证明：

设 t_0 为 $f^2(t)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 取最大值的点，则只需证：

$$f^2(t_0) \leq \frac{1}{4} \left(\int_0^{t_0} [f'(x)]^2 dx + \int_{t_0}^1 [f'(x)]^2 dx \right)$$

再分别变形 $\frac{1}{4} = \int_0^{t_0} \frac{1}{4t_0} dx$ 及 $\frac{1}{4} = \int_{t_0}^1 \frac{1}{4(1-t_0)} dx$

就可以通过柯西不等式降次。

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \frac{1}{4} &= \int_0^{t_0} \frac{1}{4t_0} dx, \quad \frac{1}{4} = \int_{t_0}^1 \frac{1}{4(1-t_0)} dx \\ \therefore \frac{1}{4} \left(\int_0^{t_0} [f'(x)]^2 dx + \int_{t_0}^1 [f'(x)]^2 dx \right) &= \int_0^{t_0} [f'(x)]^2 dx \int_0^{t_0} \frac{1}{4t_0} dx + \int_{t_0}^1 [f'(x)]^2 dx \int_{t_0}^1 \frac{1}{4(1-t_0)} dx \\ &\geq \left[\int_0^{t_0} \frac{f'(x)}{2\sqrt{t_0}} dx \right]^2 + \left[\int_{t_0}^1 \frac{f'(x)}{2\sqrt{1-t_0}} dx \right]^2 = \frac{1}{4t_0} \left[\int_0^{t_0} f'(x) dx \right]^2 + \frac{1}{4(1-t_0)} \left[\int_{t_0}^1 f'(x) dx \right]^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{4t_0} (f(t_0) - f(0))^2 + \frac{1}{4(1-t_0)} (f(t_0) - f(1))^2 = [f(t_0)]^2 \left(\frac{1}{4t_0} + \frac{1}{4(1-t_0)} \right) \\ &\geq [f(t_0)]^2 \left(\frac{(\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{1})^2}{4t_0 + 4(1-t_0)} \right) = [f(t_0)]^2 \end{aligned}$$

7.做成变上限积分，直接求导。其中可能会用到拉格朗日日来比较函数值和导数的大小（凹凸函数性质常用）。

例（Hadamard 定理）设 $f(x)$ 是 $[a,b]$ 上连续的凸函数，即 $f''(x) \geq 0$ 。试证：有

$$f\left(\frac{x_1+x_2}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{x_2-x_1} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(t) dt \leq \frac{f(x_1)+f(x_2)}{2}$$

法一：

视 x_1 为常数, $x = x_2$.

$$g(x) = \int_{x_1}^x f(t)dt - (x - x_1) \frac{f(x_1) + f(x)}{2}, h(x) = \int_{x_1}^x f(t)dt - (x - x_1) f\left(\frac{x_1 + x}{2}\right), x > x_1$$

$$g'(x) = f(x) - \frac{f(x_1) + f(x)}{2} - (x - x_1) \frac{f'(x)}{2} = \frac{f(x) - f(x_1)}{2} - (x - x_1) \frac{f'(x)}{2}$$

$$= (x - x_1) \frac{f'(\xi_1)}{2} - (x - x_1) \frac{f'(x)}{2} = (x - x_1) \left(\frac{f'(\xi_1)}{2} - \frac{f'(x)}{2} \right) \leq 0. \text{ 其中 } \xi_1 \in [x_1, x]$$

$$\therefore g(x) \text{ 单调递减}, \int_{x_1}^x f(t)dt - (x_2 - x_1) \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2} = g(x_2) \leq g(x_1) = 0.$$

$$\text{同理: } h'(x) = f(x) - f\left(\frac{x_1 + x}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2}(x - x_1) f'\left(\frac{x_1 + x}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(x - x_1) f'(\xi_2) - \frac{1}{2}(x - x_1) f'\left(\frac{x_1 + x}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}(x - x_1) \left(f'(\xi_2) - f'\left(\frac{x_1 + x}{2}\right) \right) \geq 0. \text{ 其中 } \xi_2 \in \left[\frac{x_1 + x}{2}, x \right]$$

$$\therefore h(x) \text{ 单调递增}. \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(t)dt - (x_2 - x_1) f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right) = h(x_2) \geq h(x_1) = 0.$$

8. 做成线性组合, 换元再积分 (常把被积函数放缩成线性)。

法二:

证 令 $t = x_1 + \lambda(x_2 - x_1), \lambda \in (0, 1)$, 则

$$\frac{1}{x_2 - x_1} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(t)dt = \int_0^1 f[x_1 + \lambda(x_2 - x_1)] d\lambda$$

同理, 令 $t = x_2 - \lambda(x_2 - x_1)$, 亦有

$$\frac{1}{x_2 - x_1} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(t)dt = \int_0^1 f[x_2 - \lambda(x_2 - x_1)] d\lambda$$

从而

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{x_2 - x_1} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(t)dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (f[x_1 + \lambda(x_2 - x_1)] + f[x_2 - \lambda(x_2 - x_1)]) d\lambda \end{aligned}$$

注意 $x_1 + \lambda(x_2 - x_1)$ 与 $x_2 - \lambda(x_2 - x_1)$ 关于中点 $\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}$ 对称.

由于 $f(x)$ 是凸函数,

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(f[x_1 + \lambda(x_2 - x_1)] + f[x_2 - \lambda(x_2 - x_1)] \right) \geq f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right)$$

故由(2)得

$$\frac{1}{x_2 - x_1} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(t)dt \geq f\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2}{2}\right)$$

另外, 由 (1), 应用 $f(x)$ 的凸性,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{x_2 - x_1} \int_{x_1}^{x_2} f(t)dt &= \int_0^1 f[\lambda x_2 + (1 - \lambda)x_1] d\lambda \\ &\leq \int_0^1 [\lambda f(x_2) + (1 - \lambda)f(x_1)] d\lambda \\ &= f(x_2) \cdot \frac{\lambda^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 + f(x_1) \cdot \left[-\frac{(1 - \lambda)^2}{2} \right] \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{f(x_1) + f(x_2)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

9. 拆分以及对称的感知

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

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx \geq \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_a^b f'(x) dx \right| = \frac{1}{2} (f(b) - f(a)) = 0, \text{ 行不通, 又存在任取的 } x, \text{ 我们不妨令 } |f(t_0)| = \max\{|f(x)|\},$$

$$\text{拆分: } \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^{t_0} |f'(x)| dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{t_0}^b |f'(x)| dx \geq \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_a^{t_0} f'(x) dx \right| + \frac{1}{2} \left| \int_{t_0}^b f'(x) dx \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} |f(t_0) - f(a)| + \frac{1}{2} |f(b) - f(t_0)| = |f(t_0)|$$

再来看一道题:

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \geq 0$$

求证: $\phi\left(\sum_{i=1}^N p_i x_i\right) \leq \sum_{i=1}^N p_i \phi(x_i)$

其中 $p_i \geq 0, \sum_{i=1}^N p_i = 1$, 且 $x_i \in I, (i = 1, \dots, N)$

证明: 令 $A = \sum_{i=1}^N p_i x_i$, 显然 $A \in I$. 取 $S = \sum_{i=1}^N p_i \phi(x_i) - \phi(A)$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N p_i [\phi(x_i) - \phi(A)]$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N p_i \int_A^{x_i} \phi'(x) dx$$

若 $A \leq x_i$, 因为 $\phi'(x)$ 在区间 I 是递增的, 可以得到 $\int_A^{x_i} \phi'(x) dx \geq \phi'(A)(x_i - A)$, 同样可以证明 $A > x_i$ 的情形前式也是成立的。那

$$\begin{aligned} S &\geq \sum_{i=1}^N p_i \phi'(A)(x_i - A) \\ &= \phi'(A) \left[\sum_{i=1}^N p_i (x_i - A) \right] \\ &= \phi'(A)(A - A) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

证毕。

再来看一道题目:

$$\text{eg. } f(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 连续可微, 求证}$$

$$\forall t \in [a, b], \quad |f(t)| \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| + \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx$$

$$\text{证明: } \exists \xi \in [a, b] \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| = (b-a)|f(\xi)|$$

$$\text{再将 } \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx \text{ 拆分为 } \int_a^\xi \int_\xi^t \int_t^b \quad (\text{不妨 } t \geq \xi)$$

它很好的体现了阶的感觉, 函数, 原函数和导函数跨了三层。

$$\begin{aligned} \because \exists \xi \in [a, b] \quad \text{s.t.} \quad \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| &= (b-a)|f(\xi)|, \text{ 设 } |f(t_0)| = \max\{|f(t)|\} \\ \therefore \frac{1}{b-a} \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| + \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx &= (b-a)|f(\xi)| + \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx \\ &= (b-a)|f(\xi)| + \int_a^\xi |f'(x)| dx + \int_\xi^{t_0} |f'(x)| dx + \int_{t_0}^b |f'(x)| dx \\ &\geq (b-a)|f(\xi)| + \int_\xi^{t_0} |f'(x)| dx \\ &\geq (b-a)|f(\xi)| + \left| \int_\xi^{t_0} f'(x) dx \right| \\ &= (b-a)|f(\xi)| + (b-a)|f(t_0) - f(\xi)| \\ &\geq (b-a)|f(t_0)| \end{aligned}$$

11.多重积分化简:

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

12.x与三角函数的乘积:

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

13.周期函数的积分:

设函数 $f(x)$ 在 \mathbb{R} 上连续,以 T 为周期,证明:

(1) 函数

$$F(x) = \frac{x}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt - \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

也是以 T 为周期的周期函数。

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= \frac{x}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt - \int_0^x f(t) dt \\ F(x+T) &= \frac{x+T}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt - \int_0^{x+T} f(t) dt = \frac{x}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt - \int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_0^T f(t) dt - \int_0^T f(t) dt \\ &= F(x). \end{aligned}$$

(2) 证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt \\ \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{F(x)}{x} &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt \\ \text{又显然 } F(x) \text{ 有界, 所以 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{F(x)}{x} &= \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T f(t) dt - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt = 0 \end{aligned}$$

14.旋转体面积:

设 $y = f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b] (a > 0)$ 上连续且不取负值, 试用微元法推导: 由曲线 $y = f(x)$, 直线 $x = a, x = b$ 及 x 轴围成的平面图形绕 y 轴旋转所成立体的体积为

$$V = 2\pi \int_a^b x f(x) dx$$

注: 可以作减法, 也可以视为一层一层的圆柱面的沿着半径的累积。