

# Calculus IA Exercises - 定积分

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硝基苯

## 1

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$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx$$

$$\int_0^1 \arcsin \sqrt{x} d(\arcsin \sqrt{x})$$

## 2

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$$\int_3^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x-1)^4 \sqrt{x^2-2x}}$$

$$\text{配方法 } \sqrt{x^2-2x} = \sqrt{(x-1)^2-1}$$

令  $\sec t = x - 1$  则

$$\text{原式} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec t \tan t}{\sec^4 t \tan t} dt$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 t dt$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 t) d(\sin t)$$

$$= \left( \sin t - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 t \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

## 3

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$$\text{求 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{(n+1) \cdots (n+n)}}{n}$$

对数化积为和

原式

$$\begin{aligned} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{n}{n}\right)} \\ &= \exp \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[ \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + \cdots + \ln\left(1 + \frac{n}{n}\right) \right] \\ &= \exp \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx \\ &= \exp \left[ x \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x} dx \right] \\ &= \exp \left[ \ln 2 - \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x}\right) dx \right] \\ &= \exp \left\{ \ln 2 - [x - \ln(1+x)] \Big|_0^1 \right\} \\ &= \exp(\ln 4 - 1) \\ &= \frac{4}{e} \end{aligned}$$

## 4

$$\text{求证 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 |\ln x| \cdot [\ln(1+x)]^n dx = 0$$

放缩, 夹挤

$$0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ 时, } 0 \leq \ln(1+x) \leq x$$

$$\text{有 } 0 \leq |\ln x| \cdot [\ln(1+x)]^n \leq |\ln x| \cdot x^n$$

由洛必达法则知  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x^n |\ln x| = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} nx^n$

即 0 不是瑕点

$$\begin{aligned}
& \therefore \int_0^1 |\ln x| [\ln(1+x)]^n dx \\
& \leq \int_0^1 |\ln x| x^n dx \\
& = - \int_0^1 x^n \ln x dx \\
& = -\frac{1}{n+1} \left[ x^{n+1} \ln x \Big|_{0^+}^1 - \int_0^1 x^{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right]
\end{aligned}$$

## 5

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已知  $\int_0^\pi f(x) dx = 0$ ,  $\int_0^\pi f(x) \cos x dx = 0$ , 求证  $\exists \xi_1, \xi_2 \in (0, \pi)$ ,  $f(\xi_1) = f(\xi_2) = 0$

$$\text{设 } F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

$$\text{则 } F(0) = 0, F(\pi) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\therefore 0 &= \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos x dx \\
&= \int_0^\pi \cos x dF(x) \\
&= F(x) \cos x \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi F(x) d \cos x \\
&= \int_0^\pi F(x) \sin x dx
\end{aligned}$$

$$\because \sin x > 0, x \in (0, \pi)$$

$$\therefore \exists \eta \in (0, \pi), F(\eta) = 0$$

由罗尔定理知:

$$\exists \xi_1 \in (0, \eta) \subset (0, \pi), f(\xi_1) = 0$$

$$\exists \xi_2 \in (\eta, \pi) \subset (0, \pi), f(\xi_2) = 0$$

# 6

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)(1+x^\alpha)} \quad (0 < \alpha < 1)$$

化简思路：加分点

$$\int_{-a}^a \rightarrow \int_{-a}^0 + \int_0^a$$

$$\int_a^b \rightarrow \int_a^{(a+b)/2} + \int_{(a+b)/2}^b$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{a}}^a \rightarrow \int_{\frac{1}{a}}^1 + \int_1^a$$

然后换元统一积分限，合并

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)(1+x^\alpha)} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)(1+x^\alpha)}$$

$$\text{令 } x = t^{-1}, dx = -t^{-2} dt$$

$$\text{有 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)(1+x^\alpha)}$$

$$= \int_1^0 \frac{-t^{-2} dt}{(1+t^{-2})(1+t^{-\alpha})}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{x^\alpha dx}{(x^2+1)(x^\alpha+1)}$$

$$\text{故原式} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

# 7

求  $f(x) = \int_x^{x+\pi/2} |\sin t| dt$  的最大值和最小值

$$\text{考虑 } f(x+\pi) = \int_{x+\pi}^{x+\pi+3\pi/2} |\sin t| dt \stackrel{u=t-\pi}{=} \int_x^{x+\pi/2} |\sin u| du = f(x)$$

即  $f(x)$  周期为  $\pi$  , 在  $[0, \pi]$  上讨论  $f(x)$

$$f'(x) = \left| \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right| - |\sin x| = |\cos x| - \sin x$$

$$\text{令 } f'(x) = 0, \text{ 则 } x_1 = \frac{\pi}{4}, x_2 = \frac{3\pi}{4}$$

$$\text{即 } f(0) = 1, f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \sqrt{2}, f\left(\frac{3\pi}{4}\right) = 2 - \sqrt{2}, f(\pi) = 1$$

故最大值为  $\sqrt{2}$ , 最小值为  $2 - \sqrt{2}$

## 8

已知  $f(x) \in C^2[-a, a]$ ,  $f(0) = 0$ , 求证  $\exists \eta \in [-a, a]$ ,  $a^3 f''(\eta) = 3 \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx$

泰勒公式联系函数值和高阶导数值

泰勒展开得  $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}x^2$  ( $\xi$  介于  $0, x$  之间)

$$\therefore \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^a \left[ f'(0)x + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2}x^2 \right] dx$$

$f'(0)x$  为奇函数

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^a f''(\xi)x^2 dx$$

$f''(\xi)$  是  $x$  的函数, 不能直接提出

思路: 提出最值

$$\therefore f''(x) \in C[-a, a]$$

$$\therefore \exists m \leq M \text{ 使得 } m \leq f''(x) \leq M, x \in [-a, a]$$

$$\therefore \frac{a^3}{3}m \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^a f''(\xi)x^2 dx \leq \frac{a^3}{3}M$$

$$\text{即 } m \leq \frac{3}{a^3} \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx \leq M$$

$\frac{3}{a^3} \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx$  为介于  $m, M$  之间的常数

由介值定理知

$$\exists \eta \in [-a, a], f''(\eta) = \frac{3}{a^3} \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx$$

## 9

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已知  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上可导,  $f(a) = f(b) = 0$ , 求证  $|f(x)| \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx$

(1) 若  $f(x) \equiv 0$ , 显然成立

(2) 若  $f(x) \not\equiv 0$ , 则

$\exists c \in (a, b), |f(c)| = \max |f(x)|$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx &= \int_a^c |f'(x)| dx + \int_c^b |f'(x)| dx \\ &\geq \left| \int_a^c f'(x) dx \right| + \left| \int_c^b f'(x) dx \right| \\ &= 2|f(c)| \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx \geq |f(c)| \geq |f(x)|$$

## 10

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已知  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续且单调增加, 求证  $(a+b) \int_a^b f(x) dx < 2 \int_a^b x f(x) dx$

构造函数, 分析单调性

$$\text{设 } F(x) = (a+x) \int_a^x f(t) dt - 2 \int_a^x t f(t) dt$$

显然  $F(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 在  $(a, b)$  内有

$$F'(x) = \dots = \int_a^x f(t) dt - (x-a)f(x)$$

$(x-a) = \int_a^x dt$ ,  $f(x)$  对于积分是常数

$$= \int_a^x [f(t) - f(x)] dt < 0$$

$$\therefore F(b) < F(a) = 0$$

即证

## 11

已知  $f(x)$  连续,  $\int_0^x tf(2x-t)dt = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x^2$ ,  $f(1) = 1$ , 求  $\int_1^2 f(x)dx$

令  $u = 2x - t$ , 则  $du = -dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_0^x tf(2x-t)dt &= \int_{2x}^x (2x-u)f(u)(-du) \\ &= 2x \int_x^{2x} f(u)du - \int_x^{2x} uf(u)du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \arctan x^2 \end{aligned}$$

求导得

目的: 消去  $\int_x^{2x} uf(u)du$ , 使能解出  $\int_x^{2x} f(u)du$

$$2 \int_x^{2x} f(u)du + 2x[f(2x) \cdot 2 - f(x)] - [2xf(2x) \cdot 2 - xf(x)] = \frac{x}{1+x^4}$$

$$\text{即 } \int_x^{2x} f(u)du = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \frac{x}{1+x^4} + xf(x) \right]$$

代入  $x = 1$ , 解得 原式 =  $3/4$

## 12

设  $f(x)$  连续, 且  $f(0) \neq 0$ , 求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt}{x \int_0^x f(x-t)dt}$

综合所学

变限积分化简

$$\int_0^x f(x-t)dt \stackrel{u=x-t}{=} \int_x^0 f(u)(-du) = \int_0^x f(u)du$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x \int_0^x f(t) dt}$$

洛必达法则

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt + x f(x) - x f(x)}{\int_0^x f(t) dt + x f(x)}$$

积分中值公式

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\xi_1) \cdot x}{f(\xi_2) \cdot x + x f(x)} \quad \xi_1, \xi_2 \text{ 介于 } 0, x \text{ 之间}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\xi_1)}{f(\xi_2) + f(x)}$$

$$= \frac{f(0)}{f(0) + f(0)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}$$

## 13

设  $f(x)$  为  $[0, 1]$  上一非负连续函数

(1) 求证存在  $0 < c < 1$  使得  $[0, c]$  上以  $f(c)$  为高的矩形面积等于  $[c, 1]$  上以  $y = f(x)$  为曲边的曲边梯形的面积

(2) 又设  $f(x)$  在  $(0, 1)$  内可导, 且  $f'(x) > -2f(x)/x$ , 求证 (1) 中的  $c$  是唯一的

实质: 方程求根问题

导数无关 -> 零点存在定理

导数相关 -> 罗尔定理

(1)

要证  $cf(c) = \int_c^1 f(x) dx$

只需证方程  $\int_1^c f(t) dt + cf(c) = 0$  有根

观察知: 原函数是两个函数乘积的形式, 应用罗尔定理

设  $F(x) = x \int_1^x f(t) dt$

则  $F(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上连续, 在  $(0, 1)$  内可导, 且  $F(0) = F(1) = 0$



由罗尔定理知

$$\exists c \in (0, 1), F'(c) = \int_1^c f(t)dt + cf(c) = 0$$

$$\implies cf(c) = \int_c^1 f(x)dx \quad \text{即证}$$

(2)

$$\because F'(x) = \int_1^x f(t)dt + xf(x)$$

$$\therefore F''(x) = f(x) + f(x) + xf'(x) > 0 \quad (\text{题目条件})$$

故  $F'(x)$  单调增加, 方程  $F'(x) = 0$  的根  $c$  是唯一的