

第十二周习题课

一. 不定积分

$$1. \int \frac{x}{\sin^2 x} dx = -x \cot x + \int \cot x dx = -x \cot x + \ln |\sin x| + C$$

$$2. \int x \tan^2 x dx = \int x(\sec^2 x - 1) dx = x \tan x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 - \int \tan x dx \\ = x \tan x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + \ln |\cos x| + C$$

$$3. \int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = -2 \int \arcsin x d\sqrt{1-x} = -2\sqrt{1-x} \arcsin x + 2 \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x}} \\ = -2\sqrt{1-x} \arcsin x + 4\sqrt{1+x} + C$$

$$4. \int \cos(\ln x) dx = x \cos(\ln x) + \int x \sin(\ln x) \frac{1}{x} dx \\ = x[\cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x)] - \int \cos(\ln x) dx,$$

所以

$$\int \cos(\ln x) dx = \frac{1}{2} x[\cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x)] + C$$

解法二: 令 $\ln x = t$, 则 $\int \cos(\ln x) dx = \int e^t \cos t dt = \dots$

$$5. \int (\arcsin x)^2 dx = x(\arcsin x)^2 - 2 \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \arcsin x dx \\ = x(\arcsin x)^2 + 2 \int \arcsin x d\sqrt{1-x^2} \\ = x(\arcsin x)^2 + 2\sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x - 2x + C$$

$$6. \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx = x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \\ = x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2} + C$$

$$7. \text{求} \int \frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx$$

解: 记 $\sqrt{1+e^x} = t, x = \ln(t^2 - 1), dx = \frac{2t}{t^2 - 1} dt,$

$$\int \frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{1+e^x}} dx = 2 \int \ln(t^2 - 1) dt = 2 \left[t \ln(t^2 - 1) + \ln \left| \frac{t+1}{t-1} \right| - 2t \right] + C \\ = 2x\sqrt{1+e^x} - 4\sqrt{1+e^x} + 2 \ln \frac{\sqrt{1+e^x} + 1}{\sqrt{1+e^x} - 1} + C$$

8. 求 $\int \frac{dx}{\sin 2x + 2\sin x}$

解: $\int \frac{dx}{\sin 2x + 2\sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x(1 + \cos x)}$

记 $\cos x = t$, $\int \frac{dx}{\sin 2x + 2\sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{\sin x(1 + \cos x)} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{(1-t^2)(1+t)}$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int \left[\frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1+t} - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(1+t)^2} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1-t} \right] dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{8} \ln|1+t| + \frac{1}{4} \frac{1}{1+t} + \frac{1}{8} \ln|1-t| + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4(1+\cos x)} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{1-\cos x}{1+\cos x} \right| + C$$

9. $\int |x-1| dx \quad x \in R$

解: 当 $x \geq 1$ 时, $\int |x-1| dx = \int (x-1) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} - x + C_1$

当 $x < 1$ 时, $\int |x-1| dx = -\int (x-1) dx = -\frac{x^2}{2} + x + C_2$

$\int |x-1| dx$ 在 $x=1$ 连续, $C_1 = 1 + C_2$, 故

$$\int |x-1| dx = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} - x + C + 1, & x \geq 1 \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + x + C, & x < 1 \end{cases}$$

10. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (1 - \cos 2x) dx$ 。由

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos 2x dx = e^x \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin 2x dx = -e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1 + 2e^x \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos 2x dx,$$

得到 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos 2x dx = -\frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 1}{5}$, 所以

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} (e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1) + \frac{e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 1}{10} = \frac{3e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2}{5}。$$

$$11. \int_1^e \sin(\ln x) dx = x \sin(\ln x) \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e \cos(\ln x) dx$$

$$= e(\sin 1 - \cos 1) + 1 - \int_1^e \sin(\ln x) dx,$$

所以 $\int_1^e \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{e}{2}(\sin 1 - \cos 1) + \frac{1}{2}.$

12. 求 $\int_0^1 e^{2\sqrt{x+1}} dx$

解: 令 $t = \sqrt{x+1}$, 则 $x = t^2 - 1$, 于是

$$\int_0^1 e^{2\sqrt{x+1}} dx = 2 \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} e^{2t} t dt = te^{2t} \Big|_1^{\sqrt{2}} - \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} e^{2t} dt = e^{2\sqrt{2}}(\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2}) - \frac{1}{2}e^2.$$

$$13. \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} = - \int_0^1 \frac{de^{-x}}{\sqrt{1+e^{-2x}}} = -\ln(e^{-x} + \sqrt{1+e^{-2x}}) \Big|_0^1 = \ln \frac{e(1+\sqrt{2})}{1+\sqrt{1+e^2}}$$

$$= \ln(\sqrt{1+e^2} - 1) + \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) - 1.$$

$$14. \int_0^1 x^n \ln^m x dx = \frac{1}{n+1} x^{n+1} \ln^m x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{m}{n+1} \int_0^1 x^n \ln^{m-1} x dx$$

$$= -\frac{m}{n+1} \int_0^1 x^n \ln^{m-1} x dx = \dots = (-1)^m \frac{m!}{(n+1)^m} \int_0^1 x^n dx = (-1)^m \frac{m!}{(n+1)^{m+1}}.$$

15. 设 $(0, +\infty)$ 上的连续函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $f(x) = \ln x - \int_1^e f(x) dx$, 求 $\int_1^e f(x) dx$.

解 记 $\int_1^e f(x) dx = a$, 则 $f(x) = \ln x - a$, 于是

$$a = \int_1^e f(x) dx = \int_1^e \ln x dx - a(e-1),$$

所以

$$a = \frac{1}{e} \int_1^e \ln x dx = \frac{1}{e} (x \ln x - x) \Big|_1^e = \frac{1}{e}.$$

16. 设 $f(x) + \sin^4 x = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(2x) dx$, 求 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx$

解: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} f(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} I$, 则 $f(x) + \sin^4 x = \frac{1}{2} I$, 积分:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} [f(x) + \sin^4 x] dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} I dx = \frac{\pi}{4} I$$

$$I + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx = \frac{\pi}{4} I$$

$$\text{而 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx = \frac{3\pi}{16}, \text{ 故 } I = \frac{3\pi}{4(\pi-4)}.$$

17. 求 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin(x-t)^2 dt$

解: $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin(x-t)^2 dt = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin u^2 du = \sin x^2.$

18. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上可导, $f(0) = 0$, 其反函数为 $g(x)$, 若

$$\int_x^{x+f(x)} g(t-x) dt = x^2 \ln(1+x), \text{ 求 } f(x).$$

解: 记 $u = t - x$, $\int_x^{x+f(x)} g(t-x) dt = \int_0^{f(x)} g(u) du = x^2 \ln(1+x)$, 对 x 求导,

$$g(f(x)) f'(x) = x f'(x) = 2x \ln(1+x) + \frac{x^2}{1+x}$$

且 $f(0) = 0$. $f'(x) = 2 \ln(1+x) + \frac{x}{1+x}$,

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \left(2 \ln(1+x) + \frac{x}{1+x} \right) dx = 2x \ln(1+x) - x + \ln(1+x).$$

19. 设 $f(x)$ 满足 $\int_0^x f(t-x) dt = -\frac{x^2}{2} + e^{-x}$, 求 $f(x)$ 的极值与渐近线。

解: 记 $t-x = u$, $\int_0^x f(t-x) dt = \int_{-x}^0 f(u) du = -\frac{x^2}{2} + e^{-x}$, $f(-x) = -x - e^{-x}$,

$f(x) = x - e^x$, 极大值为 $f(0) = 1$, 渐近线为 $y = x$ 。

20. 设 $F(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 且当 $x \geq 0$ 时有 $F(x)f(x) = \frac{xe^x}{2(1+x)^2}$, 已知

$F(0) = 1, F(x) > 0$, 求 $f(x)$

解: $F'(x) = f(x)$,

$$2F(x)F'(x) = \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
2\int F(x)F'(x)dx &= \int \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2} dx \\
&= \int xe^x d\left(\frac{-1}{1+x}\right) = -\frac{xe^x}{1+x} + \int \frac{e^x(1+x)}{1+x} dx \\
&= -\frac{xe^x}{1+x} + e^x + C
\end{aligned}$$

故

$$F^2(x) = \frac{e^x}{1+x} + C$$

$$F(0) = 1, F(x) > 0, C = 0,$$

$$F(x) = \sqrt{\frac{e^x}{1+x}}$$

$$f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{xe^x}{2(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

21. 设函数 $f \in C[a, b]$, $0 < m \leq f(x) \leq M$, 证明

$$(b-a)^2 \leq \int_a^b f(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \leq \frac{(m+M)^2}{4mM} (b-a)^2$$

证明: 用 Schwarz 不等式

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_a^b f(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx &= \int_a^b (\sqrt{f(x)})^2 dx \cdot \int_a^b \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{f(x)}}\right)^2 dx \geq \left(\int_a^b \sqrt{f(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}} dx\right)^2 \\
&= (b-a)^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{[f(x) - m][f(x) - M]}{f(x)} \leq 0$$

故 $f(x) + \frac{mM}{f(x)} \leq m + M$

积分: $\int_a^b f(x)dx + \int_a^b \frac{mM}{f(x)} dx \leq (m+M)(b-a)$ 。

AG 不等式: $\int_a^b f(x)dx + \int_a^b \frac{mM}{f(x)} dx \geq 2\sqrt{mM} \int_a^b f(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$ 。

$$2\sqrt{mM} \int_a^b f(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \leq (m+M)(b-a),$$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \leq \frac{(m+M)^2}{4mM} (b-a)^2$$

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

证明: $f \in C^{(1)}[a, b]$, $f(a) = 0$, $f(x) = \int_a^x f'(t)dt$, $x \in [a, b]$

由 Schwarz 不等式,

$$f^2(x) = \left[\int_a^x f'(t)dt \right]^2 \leq \int_a^x [f'(t)]^2 dt \cdot \int_a^x dt \leq (x-a) \int_a^x [f'(t)]^2 dt$$

积分, $\int_a^b f^2(x)dx \leq \int_a^b (x-a)dx \int_a^x [f'(t)]^2 dt = \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} \int_a^b [f'(t)]^2 dt$ 。

注 1: 上述不等式可以改进为 $\int_a^b f^2(x)dx \leq \frac{1}{2}(b-a)^2 \int_a^b [f'(x)]^2 dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [f'(x)(x-a)]^2 dx$ 。

证明: 记 $F(x) = \frac{1}{2}(x-a)^2 \int_a^x [f'(t)]^2 dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_a^x [f'(t)(t-a)]^2 dt - \int_a^x f^2(t)dt$,

$$F(a) = 0, \quad F'(x) = (x-a) \int_a^x [f'(t)]^2 dt - f^2(x),$$

$$F'(a) = 0, \quad F''(x) = \int_a^x [f'(t)]^2 dt + (x-a)[f'(x)]^2 - 2f(x)f'(x)$$

$$= \int_a^x [f'(t)]^2 dt + \int_a^x [f'(x)]^2 dt - 2 \int_a^x f'(t)f'(x)dt = \int_a^x [f'(x) - f'(t)]^2 dt \geq 0$$

故 $F(x) \geq 0$, 即 $F(b) = \frac{1}{2}(b-a)^2 \int_a^b [f'(t)]^2 dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b [f'(t)(t-a)]^2 dt - \int_a^b f^2(t)dt \geq 0$ 。

注 2: 若本题的条件改为 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$, 则有 $\int_a^b f^2(x)dx \leq \frac{1}{8}(b-a)^2 \int_a^b [f'(x)]^2 dx$ 。

证明: $\int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f^2(x)dx \leq \frac{1}{8}(b-a)^2 \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} [f'(x)]^2 dx$ 。在区间 $\left[\frac{a+b}{2}, b \right]$ 上, 用类似的方法可得:

$$\int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b f^2(x)dx \leq \frac{1}{8}(b-a)^2 \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b [f'(x)]^2 dx, \quad \text{故}$$

$$\int_a^b f^2(x)dx \leq \frac{1}{8}(b-a)^2 \int_a^b [f'(x)]^2 dx。$$

23. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 证明: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx$

证明: 令 $t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$, 则

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

24. 设函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (x-t)^2 g(t) dt$, 其中函数 $g(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续, 且 $g(1) = 5$,

$\int_0^1 g(t) dt = 2$, 证明 $f'(x) = x \int_0^x g(t) dt - \int_0^x t g(t) dt$, 并计算 $f''(1)$ 和 $f'''(1)$ 。

证明:

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (x^2 - 2xt + t^2) g(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \int_0^x g(t) dt - x \int_0^x t g(t) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x t^2 g(t) dt,$$

等式两边求导, 得到

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= x \int_0^x g(t) dt + \frac{1}{2} x^2 g(x) - \left(\int_0^x t g(t) dt + x^2 g(x) \right) + \frac{1}{2} x^2 g(x) \\ &= x \int_0^x g(t) dt - \int_0^x t g(t) dt. \end{aligned}$$

再求导, 得到 $f''(x) = \int_0^x g(t) dt$, $f'''(x) = g(x)$, 所以

$$f''(1) = 2, \quad f'''(1) = 5.$$

25. (积分中值定理的应用) 设 $f'(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续。证明

$$\max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)| \leq \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| + \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx.$$

证 由于 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 可设

$$|f(\xi)| = \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)|, \xi \in [a, b], \quad |f(\eta)| = \min_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)|, \eta \in [a, b].$$

于是

$$\max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)| - \min_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)| = |f(\xi)| - |f(\eta)| \leq |f(\xi) - f(\eta)| = \left| \int_{\eta}^{\xi} f'(x) dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx.$$

另一方面, 由积分中值定理, $\exists \zeta \in [a, b]$, 使 $f(\zeta) = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$, 于是

$$\min_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)| \leq |f(\zeta)| = \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right|.$$

所以

$$\max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)| = \min_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)| + (\max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)| - \min_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)|) \leq \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| + \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx.$$

26. 求证: $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{n^2}^{n^2+n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} dx = 1$

证明: $\int_{n^2}^{n^2+n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\xi_n}} e^{-\frac{1}{\xi_n}} (n^2+n-n^2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\xi_n}} e^{-\frac{1}{\xi_n}} n, \xi_n \in [n^2, n^2+n]$

当 $x > 2$ 时, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} e^{-\frac{1}{x}}$ 为单调减函数, 故 $\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} e^{-\frac{1}{n^2+n}} \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\xi_n}} e^{-\frac{1}{\xi_n}} n \leq \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2}} e^{-\frac{1}{n^2}},$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{n^2}^{n^2+n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} dx = 1$

27. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续, 证明

$$\int_0^x f(u)(x-u) du = \int_0^x \left\{ \int_0^u f(x) dx \right\} du.$$

证 利用分部积分法,

$$\int_0^x \left\{ \int_0^u f(x) dx \right\} du = \left(u \int_0^u f(x) dx \right) \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x u f(u) du = \int_0^x f(u)(x-u) du.$$

注: 本题也可令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(u)(x-u) du - \int_0^x \left\{ \int_0^u f(x) dx \right\} du$, 证明 $F'(x) \equiv 0$.

$\int_0^u f(x) dx$ 为变上限积分, 其导数简单, 用分部积分法正好。