

1. 求极限  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{n+1} + \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{n}} \right)$

类似:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left( \sin \frac{1}{n} + 2\sin \frac{2}{n} + \dots + n\sin \frac{n}{n} \right)$

2. 设  $f(x)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  连续,  $f(1)=3$ , 且对所有  $x, y \in (0, +\infty)$  满足  $\int_1^{xy} f(x) dx = y \int_1^x f(x) dx + x \int_1^y f(x) dx$ , 求  $f(x)$ .

3. 对于  $x > 0$ , 证明  $f(x) = \int_0^x (t-t^2) \sin^{2n} t dt$  ( $n$  为自然数) 的最大值不超过  $\frac{1}{(2n+2)(2n+3)}$ .

类似: 证明  $\int_0^x (1-t) \ln(1+nt) dt$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上最大值不超过  $\frac{1}{6}$ .

4. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上连续, 证明  $\int_0^1 \left[ \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} f(t) dt \right] dx = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x}-x^2) f(x) dx$

5. 设  $D$  是由圆弧  $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$  与  $y = 1 - \sqrt{2x-x^2}$  围成的区域. 求  $D$  绕  $x$  轴旋转一周得到旋转体的体积和表面积.

6. 证明  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{x(\pi-2x)} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x(\pi-2x)} dx$ , 并求  $I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{x(\pi-2x)} dx$

7. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续且单调增加, 证  $\int_a^b x f(x) dx \geq \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

8. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上有二阶连续导数, 且  $f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = 0$

证: 存在  $\xi \in [a, b]$ , 使  $f''(\xi) = \frac{24}{(b-a)^3} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

9. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上导数存在, 且当  $0 < x < 1$  时,  $0 < f'(x) < 1$ ,  $f(0) = 0$

证明  $\left[ \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right]^2 > \int_0^1 [f(x)]^3 dx$

1. 解: 由于  $\frac{\sin \frac{2i\pi}{n}}{n+1} < \frac{\sin \frac{2i\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} < \frac{\sin \frac{2i\pi}{n}}{n}$  ( $i=2, 3, \dots, n$ )

$$\text{故 } \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{2i\pi}{n} < \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\sin \frac{2i\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} < \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{2i\pi}{n}$$

$$\text{而 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{2i\pi}{n} = \int_0^1 \sin 2\pi x dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \cos 2\pi x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi} \quad (\text{此处注意不是 } \pi \int_0^1 \sin x)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{2i\pi}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{2i\pi}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{2i\pi}{n} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\text{由夹逼定理可得, } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\sin \frac{2i\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}{n+1} + \frac{\sin \frac{4\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{\sin \frac{2n\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} \right) = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

2. 解: 将  $y$  看成常量, 等式两边同时对  $x$  求导, 可得

$$y f'(xy) = y f'(x) + \int_1^y f(x) dx \quad x, y \text{ 相对独立, 可对 } x, y \text{ 求导}$$

$$\text{令 } x=1, \text{ 可得 } y f'(y) = y f'(1) + \int_1^y f(x) dx = 3y + \int_1^y f(x) dx$$

$$\text{即 } \int_1^y f(x) dx = y f'(y) - 3y \quad \text{由于 } f(x) \text{ 连续, 故 } \int_1^y f(x) dx \text{ 可导, 则 } f(x) \text{ 可导}$$

$$\text{两边对 } y \text{ 求导, 可得 } f(y) = f'(y) + y f'(y) - 3 \quad \text{即 } y f'(y) = 3$$

$$\text{两边积分可得 } f(y) = 3 \ln y + C \quad \text{令 } y=1, \text{ 得 } f(1) = C = 3$$

$$\text{故 } f(x) = 3(\ln x + 1).$$

3. 证明: 即证  $\max_{0 < x < +\infty} f(x) = f(1) \leq \frac{1}{(2n+2)(2n+3)}$  故找出最值, 进行比较

$$\text{法1: } f'(x) = (x-x^2) \sin^{2n} x = \begin{cases} > 0, & 0 < x < 1 \\ = 0, & x = 1 \\ \leq 0, & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{得 } f(x) \text{ 最大值为 } \max_{0 < x < +\infty} f(x) = f(1) = \int_0^1 (t-t^2) \sin^{2n} t dt$$

$$\text{当 } 0 < t < 1 < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时, } t-t^2 > 0 \text{ 且 } 0 < \sin t < t, \quad 0 < (t-t^2) \sin^{2n} t < (t-t^2) t^{2n}$$

$$\text{从而 } \max_{0 < x < +\infty} f(x) = f(1) = \int_0^1 (t-t^2) \sin^{2n} t dt < \int_0^1 (t-t^2) t^{2n} dt = \frac{1}{(2n+2)(2n+3)}$$

法2.  $f(x) = \int_0^x (t-t^2) \sin^{2n} t dt = \int_0^1 (t-t^2) \sin^{2n} t dt + \int_1^x (t-t^2) \sin^{2n} t dt$

由于当  $t \geq 1$  时,  $t-t^2 \leq 0$ , 故  $\int_1^x (t-t^2) \sin^{2n} t dt \leq 0$

故  $f(x) \leq \int_0^1 (t-t^2) \sin^{2n} t dt \leq \int_0^1 (t-t^2) t^{2n} dt = \frac{1}{(2n+2)(2n+3)}$

类似: 找出  $f(x)$  最大值点  $x_0$ , 当  $t \geq 0$  时,  $\ln(1+nt) \leq nt$ .

4. 证:  $\int_0^1 [\int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} f(t) dt] dx = x \int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} f(t) dt \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x d[\int_{x^2}^{\sqrt{x}} f(t) dt]$

$= 0 - \int_0^1 x [f(\sqrt{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - f(x^2) \cdot 2x] dx$

$= \int_0^1 2x^2 f(x^2) dx - \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} f(\sqrt{x}) dx$  分别换元

$\int_0^1 2x^2 f(x^2) dx \stackrel{x^2=u}{=} \int_0^1 2u f(u) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{u}} du$        $\int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} f(\sqrt{x}) dx \stackrel{\sqrt{x}=t}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{t}{2} f(t) \cdot 2t dt$

故上式  $= \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) f(x) dx$  分部积分

5. 解: 设  $D$  绕  $x$  轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积为  $V$ , 表面积为  $S$ ,

则  $V = \frac{2}{3}\pi - \int_0^1 \pi [1 - \sqrt{2x-x^2}]^2 dx$

$= \frac{2}{3}\pi - \pi \int_0^1 (1 + 2x - x^2 - 2\sqrt{2x-x^2}) dx$

$= -\pi + \pi \int_0^1 2\sqrt{2x-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi^2}{2} - \pi$

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

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

$= 2\pi \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x-x^2}} dx = 2\pi \arcsin(x-1) \Big|_0^1 = \pi^2$

另解:  $D$  的面积为  $2 \times (\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$ , 开尔心为  $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$ , 故  $D$  绕  $x$  轴

旋转一周所得旋转体的体积为  $(\frac{\pi}{2} - 1) \cdot 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{2} - \pi$

6. 证: 令  $x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$ , 则  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{x(\pi-2x)} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin^2 t}{(\frac{\pi}{2}-t)2t} (-dt) = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\sin^2 t}{(2t-\pi)t} dt$

所以  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{x(\pi-2x)} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x(\pi-2x)} dx$

从而  $I = \frac{1}{2} \left[ \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{x(\pi-2x)} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x(\pi-2x)} dx \right]$

$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1}{x(\pi-2x)} dx = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{\pi-2x} \right) dx$

$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left. \ln \frac{x}{\pi-2x} \right|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\ln 2}{\pi}$

7. 证明: 利用变上限积分函数, 单调性

令  $F(x) = \int_a^x t f(t) dt - \frac{a+x}{2} \int_a^x f(t) dt, x \in [a, b], f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  连续

故  $F'(x) = x f(x) - \frac{1}{2} \int_a^x f(t) dt - \frac{a+x}{2} f(x)$

$= \frac{x-a}{2} f(x) - \frac{1}{2} \int_a^x f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_a^x [f(x) - f(t)] dt$

又因  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  单调递增, 故  $F'(x) \geq 0$ , 即  $F(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上单调递增

又  $F(a) = 0, F(b) \geq F(a)$ , 即  $\int_a^b x f(x) dx \geq \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx$

法2: 利用定积分的性质和单调性

由于  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上单调递增, 故  $(x - \frac{a+b}{2}) [f(x) - f(\frac{a+b}{2})] \geq 0$

从而  $\int_a^b (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) [f(x) - f(\frac{a+b}{2})] dx \geq 0$

又  $\int_a^b (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) dx = 0$ , 从而  $\int_a^b (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) f(\frac{a+b}{2}) dx = 0$

于是  $\int_a^b (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) f(x) dx \geq 0$ , 即证.

法3: 利用积分中值定理

$\int_a^b (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) f(x) dx = \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) f(x) dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) f(x) dx$

$$= f(\xi_1) \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) dx + f(\xi_2) \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) dx$$

$$\text{其中 } a < \xi_1 < \frac{a+b}{2} < \xi_2 < b$$

由于  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上单调递增,  $\xi_1 > \xi_2$ , 故  $f(\xi_1) \geq f(\xi_2)$

$$\text{而 } \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) dx = \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) dx = \frac{1}{8}(b-a)^2$$

$$\text{故 } \int_a^b (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) f(x) dx = \frac{1}{8} [f(\xi_1) - f(\xi_2)] (b-a)^2 \geq 0 \text{ 得证}$$

8. 证:  $f(x) = f(\frac{a+b}{2}) + f'(\frac{a+b}{2})(x - \frac{a+b}{2}) + \frac{1}{2} f''(\eta)(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2$

$$\text{从而 } \int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(\frac{a+b}{2}) (x - \frac{a+b}{2}) dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f''(\eta) (x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 dx$$

$$= f(\frac{a+b}{2}) (x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 \Big|_a^b + \frac{1}{2} \int_a^b f''(\eta) (x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 dx$$

记  $f''(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上的最大值和最小值分别为  $M$  和  $m$ , 则

$$m(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 \leq f''(\eta)(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 \leq M(x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2$$

$$\text{所以 } m \leq \frac{\int_a^b f''(\eta) (x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 dx}{\int_a^b (x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 dx} = \frac{\int_a^b f''(\eta) (x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 dx}{\frac{1}{12}(b-a)^3} \leq M$$

$$\text{故存在 } \xi \in (a, b), \text{ 使得 } f''(\xi) = \frac{\int_a^b f''(\eta) (x - \frac{a+b}{2})^2 dx}{\frac{1}{12}(b-a)^3} \text{ 得证}$$

注意, 此题不能错误利用积分中值定理.

9. 证: 令  $F(x) = [\int_0^x f(t) dt]^2 - \int_0^x [f(t)]^3 dt$ , 则  $F(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上可导, 且

$$F'(x) = 2f(x) \int_0^x f(t) dt - [f(x)]^3 = f(x) [2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - f^2(x)]$$

$$\text{记 } g(x) = 2 \int_0^x f(t) dt - f^2(x), \text{ 则 } g(x) = 2f(x) - 2f(x)f'(x) = 2f(x)[1 - f'(x)] > 0$$

且  $g(0) = 0$ , 故  $g(x) > g(0) = 0 (x > 0)$ , 从而  $F'(x) > 0$   $f(x) > 0, f(x)$  单增

又  $F(0) = 0$ , 故  $F(x) > 0 (x > 0)$ . 特别地有  $F(1) > 0$ , 即证