



第五章 定积分

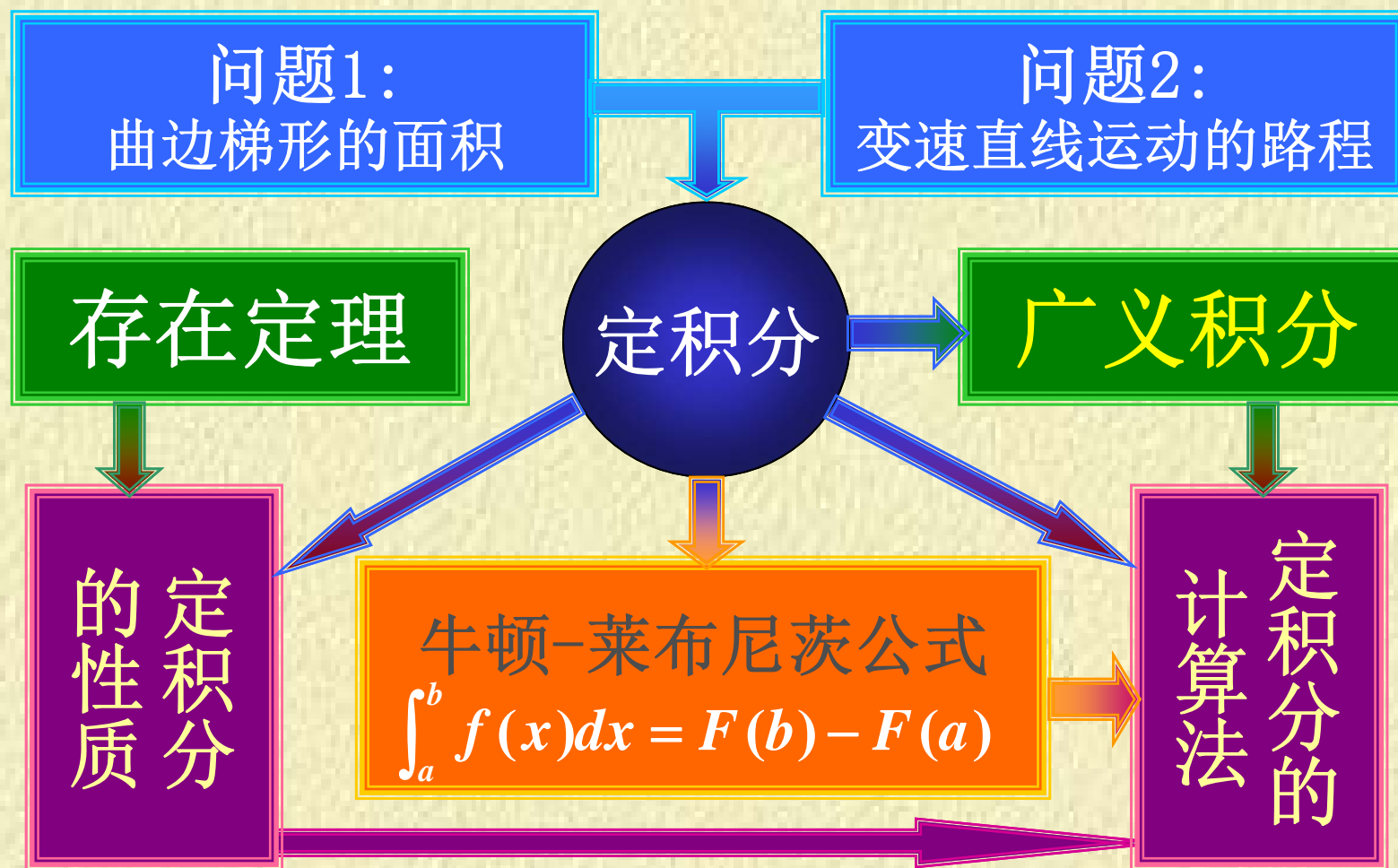
习题课

一、主要内容框图

二、典型例题



一、主要内容框图





二、典型例题

例1. 求 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n e^x}{1+e^x} dx$.

解: 因为 $x \in [0, 1]$ 时, $0 \leq \frac{x^n e^x}{1+e^x} \leq x^n$, 所以

$$0 \leq \int_0^1 \frac{x^n e^x}{1+e^x} dx \leq \int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1}$$

利用夹逼准则得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n e^x}{1+e^x} dx = 0$



例2. 求 $I = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{n+1} + \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \Lambda + \frac{\sin \frac{n\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{n}} \right]$

解: 将数列适当放大和缩小, 以简化成积分和:

$$\frac{n}{n+1} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{k\pi}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} < \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{\sin \frac{k\pi}{n}}{n + \frac{1}{k}} < \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{k\pi}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

已知 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \sin \frac{k\pi}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx = \frac{2}{\pi}, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1$

利用夹逼准则可知 $I = \frac{2}{\pi}$.



例3. 已知 $f(x)$ 在 $x > 0$ 处连续, $f(1) = 3$, 且由方程

$$\int_1^{xy} f(t) dt = x \int_1^y f(t) dt + y \int_1^x f(t) dt$$

确定 y 是 x 的函数, 求 $f(x)$.

解: 方程两端对 x 求导, 得

$$f(xy) \cdot (y + xy') = \int_1^y f(t) dt + x \cdot f(y) \cdot y' + y' \int_1^x f(t) dt + y \cdot f(x)$$

令 $x = 1$, 得 $f(y)y = \int_1^y f(t) dt + yf(1)$

再对 y 求导, 得 $f'(y) = \frac{1}{y} f(1) = \frac{3}{y} \implies f(y) = 3 \ln y + C$

令 $y = 1$, 得 $C = 3$, 故 $f(x) = 3 \ln x + 3$



例4. 设函数 $f(x)$ 连续, 且 $\int_0^x tf(2x-t)dt = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x^2$

已知 $f(1) = 1$, 求 $\int_1^2 f(x)dx$ 的值.

解: 令 $u = 2x - t$, 则

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

$$\frac{x}{1+x^4} = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x tf(2x-t)dt$$

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

$$= 2 \int_x^{2x} f(u)du - xf(x)$$

$$\int_1^2 f(x)dx = \frac{3}{4}$$



例5. 求 $\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{1 - e^{-2x}} dx$.

解一: 令 $e^{-x} = \sin t$, 则 $x = -\ln \sin t$, $dx = -\frac{\cos t}{\sin t} dt$,

$$\text{原式} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos t \left(-\frac{\cos t}{\sin t} \right) dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1 - \sin^2 t}{\sin t} dt$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\csc t - \sin t) dt$$

$$= \left[\ln |\csc t - \cot t| + \cos t \right] \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \ln(2 + \sqrt{3}) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



例5. 求 $\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{1 - e^{-2x}} dx$.

解二: 令 $t = \sqrt{1 - e^{-2x}}$, 则 $x = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1 - t^2)$, $dx = \frac{t}{1 - t^2} dt$,

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}} \frac{t^2}{1 - t^2} dt = -\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}} \left(\frac{1}{t^2 - 1} + 1 \right) dt$$

$$= \left[-\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| - t \right]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}}$$

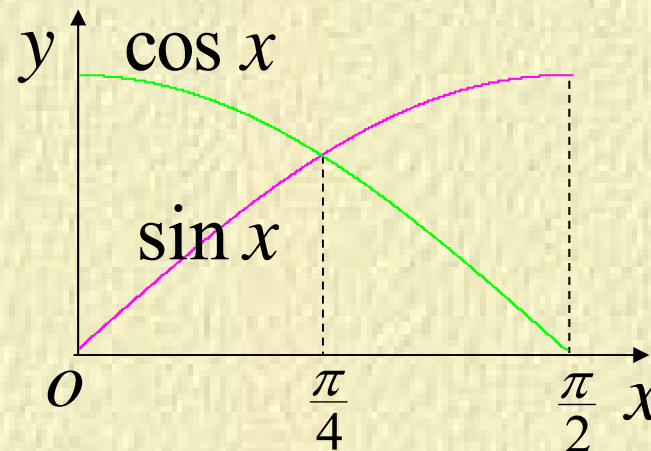
$$= \ln(2 + \sqrt{3}) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$



例6. 求 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx$.

解: $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(\sin x - \cos x)^2} dx$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x - \cos x| dx$$



$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx$$

$$= [\sin x + \cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + [-\cos x - \sin x]_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$



例7. 求 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1 + \tan x) dx$.

提示: 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则有

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a + b - x) dx$$

解: $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln[1 + \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - x)] dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln[1 + \frac{\tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan x}{1 + \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \tan x}] dx$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \frac{2}{1 + \tan x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - I$$

$$I = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$$



例8. 选择一个常数 c , 使

$$\int_a^b (x+c) \cos^{99}(x+c) dx = 0$$

解: 令 $t = x + c$, 则

$$\int_a^b (x+c) \cos^{99}(x+c) dx = \int_{a+c}^{b+c} t \cos^{99} t dt$$

因为被积函数为奇函数, 故选择 c 使

$$a+c = -(b+c)$$

即
$$c = -\frac{a+b}{2}$$

可使原式为 0 .



例9. 设 $f(x) = \int_0^x e^{-y^2+2y} dy$, 求 $\int_0^1 (x-1)^2 f(x) dx$.

解:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^1 (x-1)^2 f(x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (x-1)^3 f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (x-1)^3 f'(x) dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 (x-1)^3 e^{-x^2+2x} dx \quad (\text{令 } u = (x-1)^2) \\ &= -\frac{1}{6} \int_0^1 (x-1)^2 e^{-(x-1)^2+1} d(x-1)^2 \\ &= \frac{e}{6} \int_0^1 u e^{-u} du = -\frac{e}{6} (u+1) e^{-u} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6} (e-2) \end{aligned}$$



例10. 证明恒等式

$$\int_0^{\sin^2 x} \arcsin \sqrt{t} \, dt + \int_0^{\cos^2 x} \arccos \sqrt{t} \, dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \quad (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2})$$

证: 令 $f(x) = \int_0^{\sin^2 x} \arcsin \sqrt{t} \, dt + \int_0^{\cos^2 x} \arccos \sqrt{t} \, dt$

则 $f'(x) = 2x \sin x \cos x - 2x \sin x \cos x = 0$

因此 $f(x) = C \quad (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2})$, 又

$$f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arcsin \sqrt{t} \, dt + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \arccos \sqrt{t} \, dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} (\arcsin \sqrt{t} + \arccos \sqrt{t}) \, dt = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\pi}{2} \, dt = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

故所证等式成立.



例11. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上是单调递减的连续函数,

试证明对于任何 $q \in [0,1]$ 都有不等式

$$\int_0^q f(x) dx \geq q \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

证一: 显然 $q=0, q=1$ 时结论成立. 当 $0 < q < 1$ 时,

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^q f(x) dx - q \int_0^1 f(x) dx \\ &= (1-q) \int_0^q f(x) dx - q \int_q^1 f(x) dx \quad (\text{用积分中值定理}) \\ &= (1-q) \cdot q \cdot f(\xi_1) - q \cdot (1-q) \cdot f(\xi_2) \quad \begin{array}{l} \xi_1 \in [0, q] \\ \xi_2 \in [q, 1] \end{array} \\ &= q(1-q)[f(\xi_1) - f(\xi_2)] \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

故所给不等式成立.



例11. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上是单调递减的连续函数,

试证明对于任何 $q \in [0,1]$ 都有不等式

$$\int_0^q f(x) dx \geq q \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

证二: 显然 $q=0, q=1$ 时结论成立. 当 $0 < q < 1$ 时,

$$\text{令 } F(q) = \frac{1}{q} \int_0^q f(x) dx,$$

$$\text{则 } F'(q) = \frac{f(q)q - \int_0^q f(x) dx}{q^2} \leq \frac{f(q)q - \int_0^q f(q) dx}{q^2} = 0$$

所以 $F(q) \geq F(1)$, 故所给不等式成立.



例12. 设 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$, 且 $f(x) > 0$, 试证:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \geq (b-a)^2 \quad \text{①}$$

证一: 设 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt \int_a^x \frac{dt}{f(t)} - (x-a)^2$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } F'(x) &= f(x) \int_a^x \frac{dt}{f(t)} + \frac{1}{f(x)} \int_a^x f(t) dt - 2(x-a) \\ &= \int_a^x \left[\frac{f(x)}{f(t)} + \frac{f(t)}{f(x)} - 2 \right] dt = \int_a^x \frac{[f(x) - f(t)]^2}{f(x)f(t)} dt \\ &\geq 0 \quad x > a, f(x) > 0 \end{aligned}$$

故 $F(x)$ 单调不减, $\therefore F(b) \geq F(a) = 0$, 即①成立.



例12. 设 $f(x) \in C[a, b]$, 且 $f(x) > 0$, 试证:

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \geq (b-a)^2 \quad \text{①}$$

证二: 令 $F(t) = \int_a^b \left[t\sqrt{f(x)} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}} \right]^2 dx$

则
$$F(t) = t^2 \int_a^b f(x) dx + 2t(b-a) + \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$$

显然二次函数 $F(t) \geq 0$, 所以其判别式不大于0,

即得
$$\Delta = 4(b-a)^2 - 4 \int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \leq 0$$

于是①成立.



作业 (总习题五)

P264 2. (1), (3)

4.

5. (1)

7.

9.