

定积分的定义——分割  $\pi$ , 点集  $\xi_i$ , Riemann和与Riemann可积  $\epsilon$ - $\delta$ 语言

分割  $\pi: x_0 = a < x_1 < x_2 < \dots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$ ,  $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$ , 点集  $\xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$

Riemann和  $\epsilon(f, \pi, \xi) = \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$ ,  $|\pi| = \max\{\Delta x_i\}$

$\lim_{|\pi| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$  存在且与  $\xi_i$  对其无影响  $\Rightarrow$  可积

or we can say:

$\exists I \in \mathbb{R}, \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0$ , 当  $|\pi| < \delta$  时,  $\forall \xi_i$  与  $\xi_i'$ ,  $|\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - I| < \epsilon \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx = I$

## 7.2 可积的条件

Thm 1. 可积函数  $\Rightarrow$  有界

反证, 若无界, 则分割里总有区间无界,  $\Rightarrow$  构造一个点集, 使 Riemann和无限.

Darboux 大(L)和与 Darboux小(S)和  $\bar{S}(f, \pi)$  与  $\underline{S}(f, \pi)$

$M_i = \sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x)$ ,  $m_i = \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x)$

$\bar{S}(f, \pi) = \sum_{i=1}^n M_i \Delta x_i$ ,  $\underline{S}(f, \pi) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \Delta x_i$

Lemma 1.  $\pi$  为加细为  $\pi^*$ , 则  $\underline{S}(f, \pi^*) \leq \underline{S}(f, \pi) \leq \bar{S}(f, \pi) \leq \bar{S}(f, \pi^*)$

$\frac{[x_{i-1}, x_i]}{M_i} \rightarrow \frac{[x_{i-1}, x_i]}{M_i^*}, \frac{[x_i, x_{i+1}]}{M_i^*}$   $M_i^*, M_i \in M_i$

Lemma 2:  $\forall \pi_1, \pi_2, \underline{S}(f, \pi_1) \leq \bar{S}(f, \pi_2)$  Obviously

$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \sup \underline{S}(f, \pi)$ ,  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \inf \bar{S}(f, \pi)$  单调+有界

Thm 2.  $[a, b]$  上有界函数  $f$ , 可积  $\Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists$  分割  $\pi: \bar{S}(f, \pi) - \underline{S}(f, \pi) < \epsilon$

Significant!

$\Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists$  分割  $\pi: \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \Delta x_i < \epsilon$  (obviously)  
(其中  $w_i = \sup_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x) - \inf_{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]} f(x)$ , 振幅)

" $\Rightarrow$ "  $f \in R[a, b]$ , 则  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists$  分割  $\pi: |\bar{S}(f, \pi) - I| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ ,  $|\underline{S}(f, \pi) - I| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$   
 $\rightarrow \bar{S}(f, \pi) - \underline{S}(f, \pi) < |\bar{S}(f, \pi) - I| + |\underline{S}(f, \pi) - I| < \epsilon$

" $\Leftarrow$ "  $\forall \epsilon > 0, \exists$  分割  $\pi: \bar{S}(f, \pi) - \underline{S}(f, \pi) < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ , 亦即  $\sum w_i \Delta x_i < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$

即有  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx$ , 设其为  $I$

取  $\delta = \min\{x_1 - x_0, x_2 - x_1, \dots, x_n - x_{n-1}\} / 2(M - m) / \epsilon$  其中  $M = \sup_{x \in [a, b]} f(x)$ ,  $m = \inf_{x \in [a, b]} f(x)$

于是, 当  $|\pi| < \delta$  时, 令  $\Delta_i = \{x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i] \mid f(x) > M - \frac{\epsilon}{4}\}$  有限段

$|\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i - I| < \bar{S}(f, \pi) - \underline{S}(f, \pi) = \sum_{i \in \Delta} w_i \Delta x_i + \sum_{i \notin \Delta} w_i \Delta x_i < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$

因为  $\underline{S}(f, \pi) < \sum_{i \in \Delta} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i \leq (M - \frac{\epsilon}{4}) \delta < \sum_{i \notin \Delta} w_i \Delta x_i < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$

Thm 3.  $[a, b]$  上有界函数  $f$ , 可积  $\Leftrightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \pi, \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x_i < \epsilon$  where  $\Delta_i = \{x \mid w_i > \epsilon\}$

①  $f \in R[a, b] \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x_i < \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \Delta x_i < \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \Delta x_i < \epsilon$

②  $\forall \epsilon > 0$ , 取  $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{(M-m)2}$ ,  $\exists \pi, \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x_i < \frac{\epsilon}{M-m}$  where  $\Delta_i = \{x \mid w_i > \epsilon\}$ ,  $M = \sup_{x \in [a, b]} f(x)$

$\sum_{i \in \Delta} w_i \Delta x_i < \delta \sum_{i \in \Delta} w_i < \delta (b-a) + M \sum_{i \notin \Delta} \Delta x_i < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} = \epsilon$

常见可积函数类

1. 区间连续函数

$\Rightarrow$  一致连续  $\Rightarrow \forall \epsilon > 0, \exists \delta > 0, |x-y| < \delta$  时,  $|f(x) - f(y)| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$ .

当  $|\pi| < \delta$  时,  $\sum_{i=1}^n w_i \Delta x_i < \frac{\epsilon}{2} (b-a) = \epsilon$

2. 有限个间断点的有界函数

设间断点为  $x_1, \dots, x_k$ . 取  $\delta = \min\{\frac{\epsilon}{2k}, \frac{1}{2} \min\{x_i - x_{i-1}\}\}$ , 并利用 Thm 3.

3. 区间单调

取  $|\pi| < \frac{\epsilon}{(M-f(a))}$ ,  $w_i = f(x_i) - f(x_{i-1})$ ,  $\sum w_i = f(b) - f(a)$  (单调同埋)

## 7.3 properties

Thm 1.  $\int_a^b (cf+dg)(x) dx = c \int_a^b f(x) dx + d \int_a^b g(x) dx$

Thm 2.  $f, g \in R[a, b]$ , 则  $f, g \in R[a, b]$

我们只需证  $f \in R[a, b] \rightarrow f \cdot f \in R[a, b]$

$|f(x) - f(y)| = |f(x) + f(y)| |f(x) - f(y)| \leq 2M \cdot w(f)$

Thm 3. Darboux Theorem: 若  $f, g \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow$

$\lim_{|\pi| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\eta_i) \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx$

推广: 若  $f, g \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow$

$\lim_{|\pi| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n w_i v_i \Delta x_i = \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx$  (其中  $w_i \in [m(f), M(f)]$ ,  $v_i \in [m(g), M(g)]$ )

$|\sum_{i=1}^n w_i v_i \Delta x_i - \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx| < |\sum_{i=1}^n w_i v_i \Delta x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\eta_i) \Delta x_i| + |\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) g(\eta_i) \Delta x_i - \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx|$   
 $< |\sum_{i=1}^n w_i v_i \Delta x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n w_i g(\eta_i) \Delta x_i| + |\sum_{i=1}^n w_i g(\eta_i) \Delta x_i - \int_a^b w(x) g(x) dx| + \frac{\epsilon}{2}$   
 $< M_f \sum |w_i(v_i - g(\eta_i)) \Delta x_i| + M_g \sum |w_i(g(\eta_i) - g(x)) \Delta x_i| + \frac{\epsilon}{2} < \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2} + \frac{\epsilon}{2}$

Thm 4. (1)  $f \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow \forall [a, \rho] \subset [a, b], f \in R[a, \rho]$

(2)  $f \in R[a, b] \wedge g \in R[b, c] \Rightarrow f \in R[a, c] \wedge \int_a^c f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(x) dx + \int_b^c f(x) dx$  Obviously.

Thm 5.  $f \in R[a, b] \wedge \forall x \in [a, b], f(x) > 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx > 0$

Inference:  $f, g \in R[a, b] \wedge \forall x \in [a, b], f(x) > g(x) \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx > \int_a^b g(x) dx$

注 2 on P.10 \*

$f \in R[a, b] \wedge \forall x \in [a, b], f(x) > 0 \Rightarrow \int_a^b f(x) dx > 0$  Unbelievable.

Thm 6.  $f$  为  $[a, b]$  上非负连续函数,  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0 \rightarrow f \equiv 0$

proof by contradiction. + 非负性

Cauchy-Schwarz inequality:

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

$\int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g(x)^2 dx \geq 0$

Thm 7.  $f \in R[a, b] \rightarrow |f| \in R[a, b]$   $w(|f|) < w(f)$

Thm 8. Integral Mean Value Theorem

$f, g \in R[a, b] \wedge g(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上不变号  $\Rightarrow \exists \xi \in [m, M], \int_a^b f(x) g(x) dx = g(\xi) \int_a^b f(x) dx$

其中  $m, M$  为  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上的上确界与下确界.

$m \cdot g(x) \leq f(x) g(x) \leq M \cdot g(x)$  ( $g(x) > 0$  时)

Thm 9.  $f(x) \in R[a, b]$ , 令  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ ,  $x \in [a, b]$  变上限积分函数

(1)  $F$  在  $[a, b]$  上满足 Lipschitz 条件

(2)  $f$  在点  $x_0 \in [a, b]$  连续, 则  $F$  在点  $x_0$  可导  $\wedge F'(x_0) = f(x_0)$

(3)  $|F(x) - F(y)| = |\int_y^x f(t) dt| < L|x-y|$   
取分割  $\pi: x, y$  即可



✓  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = 0$  in mobile

✓  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx)^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1$

1. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上有定义, 且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = a$

(i) 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, +\infty)$  上连续, 求证  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_a^x f(t) dt = a$  (\*)

(ii) 设  $f(x)$  在任意区间  $[0, x]$  上都可积, 则(\*)成立

1.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\ln \sqrt[n]{n})$

$\ln \sqrt[n]{n} = \frac{1}{n} \ln n$

取  $\ln u = \int_1^u \frac{1}{t} dt$  所求 =  $\exp(\int_1^e \ln t dt)$

$\int_1^e \ln t dt = t \ln t - \int_1^e 1 dt = e \ln e - 1 = e - 1$

所求 =  $\frac{1}{e}$

2.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^n x e^{-x} dx$

$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x}{e^x} = 0$

3. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上具有二阶导数, 且  $f(a) > 0, f(b) > 0$

证:  $(b-a)f(a) < \int_a^b f(x) dx < (b-a)\frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2} = (b-a)f(\eta)$

易证因  $f(x) > f(a)$

$f(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f(a) + \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}(x-a) > f(x)$

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

4. 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x < 0 \\ \sin x & 0 \leq x < \pi \\ 1 + \cos x & x \geq \pi \end{cases}$ , 且  $\varphi(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$  求  $\varphi(x)$  在  $\mathbb{R}$  内表达式

连续, 分段求积, Easy.

5.  $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{t+1} dt, x > 0$ , 求  $f(x) + f(x^{-1})$

令  $F(x) = f(x) + f(x^{-1})$

$F(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$

$F(x) = \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x + C, C = 0$

6.  $f$  连续

(i)  $\int_a^x u(x)f(u) du = \int_a^x (\int_0^x f(u) du) dx$

(ii)  $\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x t f(x+t) dt$

(iii)  $\frac{1}{x} \int_1^{x^2} f(t) dt$  (易)

(iv)  $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{f(x)} f(t) dt = f(f(x)) \cdot f'(x)$

证  $F(x) = \int_0^x u(x)f(u) du - \int_0^x (\int_0^x f(u) du) dx$

$= x \int_0^x f(u) du - \int_0^x x f(x) dx - \int_0^x (\int_0^x f(u) du) dx$

$\Rightarrow F(x) = \dots = 0$  且  $F'(x) = 0$

(v)  $\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x t f(x+t) dt$

Let  $u = x^2 + t^2, du = 2t dt$

$\int_0^x t f(x+t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{x^2} f(u) du$

1.  $\int_0^x f(x) dx = \int_0^x \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$  求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t dt}{x}$  L'Hospital

8. 记  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt, x \in [a, b]$  求  $F'(x)$ . ( $2f(x)$ )

1.  $f(x)$  具有连续导数,  $\varphi(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$  且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\varphi(x)}{x} = A$ , 求  $\varphi'(x)$ , 并讨论  $\varphi(x)$  在  $x=0$  点的连续性

$\varphi(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt, & x \neq 0 \\ f(0) = 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

$\varphi'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x f(t) dt + \frac{1}{x} f(x), x \neq 0$

$\varphi'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt - 0}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt - x f(0)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{2x} = \frac{A}{2}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \varphi'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^2} = \frac{A}{2}$  连续!

2. Function  $\exists x-1 - \int_0^x \frac{dx}{1+t^2} = 0$  在区间  $(0,1)$  有唯一实根

$f(x) = -1, f'(x) = 2 - \int_0^x \frac{2t}{1+t^2} > 0$

$f(x) = 3 - \frac{1}{1+x^2} > 0$

3.  $f(x)$  有连续导数, 且  $f(0) = 0, f'(0) \neq 0$ , 求  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^2 \int_0^x f(t) dt}$

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^2 \int_0^x f(t) dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-2x \cdot f(x^2)}{2x \cdot \int_0^x f(t) dt + x^2 f(x)}$

# 广义积分

无穷积分收敛性判别法 (重要)

① Cauchy 收敛准则

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \exists A > a, \forall A', A'' > A, \left| \int_{A'}^{A''} f(x) dx \right| < \varepsilon$$

否定:  $\exists \varepsilon > 0, \forall A > a, \exists A', A'' > A: \left| \int_{A'}^{A''} f(x) dx \right| \geq \varepsilon$

② Heine 归并定理

$$\forall \text{单增数列 } A_n, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = +\infty, \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^{A_n} f(x) dx \text{ 存在.}$$

证否: 按  $A_n$  与  $A'_n$ ,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^{A_n} f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^{A'_n} f(x) dx$

非负函数无穷积分收敛性判别法

①  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$  有上界 (利用  $\int$ ) 单调有界易证

②  $0 \leq f(x) \leq g(x)$  when  $x$  充分大

$$\int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛}$$

$$\int_a^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛} \Rightarrow \int_a^{+\infty} g(x) dx \text{ 收敛}$$

设  $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上单调,  $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛, 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} f(k) = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$   
(书例 12.9 1100 照抄)

①  $f(x)$  在  $[-1, 1]$  上连续, 证  $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\varepsilon f(x)}{\varepsilon^2 + x^2} dx = \pi f(0)$

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x) \cdot \left( \arctan \frac{x}{\varepsilon} \right)' dx$$

=  $\pi f(0)$ .

2.

3.

12.11

1.  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx$   
 $= \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx + \int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx$  令  $x = \frac{1}{t}$ ,  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx = -\int_0^1 \frac{\ln t}{1+t^2} dt$   
 (上式了又积分收敛)

2.  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{x} \sin \frac{1}{x} dx$   
 $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$  条件收敛

3.  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \cos x dx$   
 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\ln \sin x + \ln \cos x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x) dx$   
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin t dt - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$   
 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) dx - \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$   
 所以  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2$

4. 讨论  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^p \cos x}{1+x^2} dx$  只要考虑  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{x^p \sin x}{1+x^2} dx$

①  $p > 1$  时

5. Cauchy 主值  $\frac{1}{x} \cos x$   
 $\int_{-p}^p \frac{1}{x} \cos x dx$ ,  $\int_{-p}^p \frac{dx}{x^2(1+x^2)}$  收敛说明  
 $\frac{x^2 + p^2 - p^2}{(x^2 + p)^2}$

8. 判断:

(1) 若  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上连续,  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛, 则  $\int_{-\infty}^a f(x) dx = \int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$

(2)  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$  不存在, 则  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) dx$  发散  $\times$   $f(x) = \sin(x)$

(3)  $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上无界, 则  $\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx$  发散  $\times$   
 $f(x) = \begin{cases} n, & x \in [n - \frac{1}{2n^2}, n] \\ 0, & x \in (n + \frac{1}{2n^2}, n+1) \end{cases}$

(4) 若  $f(x) > 0$ , 连续,  $\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛, 则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$   $f(x) = \begin{cases} n, & x \in [n - \frac{1}{n^2}, n] \\ 0, & x \in (n + \frac{1}{n^2}, n+1) \end{cases}$  中的“ $\cap$ ”改为“ $\cup$ ”  $\times$

(5) 若  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A$ ,  $\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛,  $A = 0$   $\checkmark$

(6) 若  $\int_0^{\infty} |f(x)| dx$  收敛, 则  $\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛  $\times$   $f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & x \in [n+1, n + \frac{1}{n}] \\ (-2)^n & x \in [n - \frac{1}{n}, n) \end{cases}$

(7) 若  $\int_0^{\infty} |f(x)| dx$  收敛且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$ , 则  $\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛  $\checkmark$

(8) 若  $\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx$  收敛,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} g(x) = 1$ ,  $\int_0^{\infty} f(x)g(x) dx$  收敛  $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$ ,  $g(x) = 1 + f(x)$

$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx$  ( $p > 0$ ) 的敛散性  $\checkmark$  记结论  $\sin x$  与  $\cos x$  奇偶性收敛

12.23

1.  $f \in C[a, b]$ ,  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ ,  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(\xi)(b-a)$

case 1.  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = f(a) \int_a^b dx \Rightarrow \int_a^b (f(x) - f(a)) dx = 0$

欲证  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ ,  $f(\xi) = f(a)$

2.  $f \in C[a, b]$ , 且  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$  求证  $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ ,  $f(\xi) = 0$

反证即可, 有  $f(x) > 0$  或  $< 0$  ( $x \in (a, b)$ ), 于是有  $\int_a^b f(x) dx \neq 0$

3. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上可积, 且  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx > 0$ , 求证  $\exists$  区间  $[a, b] \subset [0, 1]$ ,  $f(x) > 0 \forall x \in [a, b]$

反证, 可积——作分割, 取介点, 介点总取值的点  $\checkmark$

4.  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上有连续导数,  $f(0) = f(1) = 1$ , 则  $\int_0^1 (f'(x))^2 dx \geq 1$

$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1$  + Cauchy

Teacher:  $\int_0^1 (f'(x)-1)^2 dx > 0$

5.  $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 1, \int_0^1 x f(x) dx = 0, \int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx = 0$  且  $f > 0$ , 能否存在?

$(\int_0^1 x f(x) dx)^2 - \int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx \int_0^1 f(x) dx$  (柯西不等式)

Teacher:  $\int_0^1 f(x)(x-x^2)^2 dx > 0 > 0$  矛盾!

6.  $f(x)$  连续, 在  $-\int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = 0$ , 有  $\int_{-\infty}^x f(t) dt = 0$ , 则  $f(x) \equiv 0$

记  $C = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$ , 令  $\varphi(x) = f(x) - C$ , 则  $\varphi(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  连续, 且  $\int_a^b \varphi(x) dx = 0$

$\int_a^b (f(x)-C)\varphi(x) dx = \int_a^b \varphi^2(x) dx = 0 \Rightarrow \varphi(x) \equiv 0$

7.  $f(x)$  在  $[0, +\infty)$  上有连续导数,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A$

求证:  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^x f(t) dt = Ax$

不妨设  $n < x$

$\int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^n f(t) dt + \int_n^x f(t) dt = \frac{\int_0^n f(t) dt}{n} + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_n^x f(t) dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A$

1.  $f(x) \in C[a, b]$ ,  $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$  且  $\int_a^b x f(x) dx = 0$ , 至少  $\exists 2$  点  $\xi_1, \xi_2 \in (a, b)$ ,  $f(\xi_1) = f(\xi_2) = 0$

$f(\xi_1) = 0, f(\xi_2) = 0$   $\begin{cases} \text{① } \xi_1 = \xi_2 = 0, \text{ 则 } f \text{ 恒正或恒负} \\ \text{② } \xi_1 \neq \xi_2 > 0 \end{cases}$   
 $(\xi_1 - \xi_2) f(\xi_1)$

2.  $f(x)$  在每有限区间上可积, 且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^x f(t) dt = B$

求  $\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx - \int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx$

$\int_0^{\infty} (f(x) - f(x)) dx = \int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx - \int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx = (A-B) \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^x f(t) dt - \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (\int_0^x f(t) dt) = (A-B) \cdot B$

3.  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^2}$  的值为  $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x^2+1)^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^2}$ , 令  $t = \frac{1}{x}$ ,  $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$

$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^2} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^2} + \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^2}$

4.  $f(x) \in D[a, +\infty)$ ,  $\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx$ ,  $\int_a^{\infty} f'(x) dx$  均收敛, 求证  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$

$f(x) = \int_a^x f'(t) dt + f(a)$ ,  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = f(a) + \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^x f'(t) dt$

不妨设  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = A > 0$ , 则  $\exists X, \forall x > X, f(x) > \frac{A}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \int_X^{\infty} f(x) dx \rightarrow +\infty$  矛盾

5.  $\int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx$  的敛散性

$x > 1$  时, 看  $\frac{1}{x^p}$  且  $\rightarrow 0$  条件

6. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[1, +\infty)$  上二阶连续可导, 若  $\forall x \in [1, +\infty)$ ,  $f(x) > 0$  且  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x) = 0$ , 则  $\int_1^{\infty} \frac{1}{f(x)} dx$  收敛

$\frac{f''(x)}{f(x)} \rightarrow \frac{f''(x)}{f(x)} \rightarrow -\infty$

可证

7.  $\int k f(x)$

$$\text{if } \int f(x) dx = A \cdot B \Rightarrow \int k f(x) dx = k \cdot A \cdot B$$

$$\text{if } \int f(x) dx = A \cdot B \Rightarrow \int k f(x) dx = k \cdot A \cdot B$$