

第5章 定积分的恒等式和不等式证明

一、定积分的恒等式证明

1. 证明 $\int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^n dx = \int_0^1 (1-x)^m x^n dx$, 并计算 $\int_0^1 x^2 (1-x)^7 dx$.

证 令 $x=1-t$, 即 $t=1-x$, 于是

$$\int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^n dx = -\int_1^0 (1-t)^m t^n dt = \int_0^1 (1-t)^m t^n dt$$

所以 $\int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^n dx = \int_0^1 (1-x)^m x^n dx$.

$$\int_0^1 x^2 (1-x)^7 dx = \int_0^1 x^7 (1-x)^2 dx = \int_0^1 (x^7 - 2x^8 + x^9) dx$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{8} x^8 - \frac{2}{9} x^9 + \frac{1}{10} x^{10} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{360}.$$

2. 设 $f(x)$ 是以 l 为周期的连续函数, 证明: 对任意实数 a , 有 $\int_a^{a+l} f(x) dx = \int_0^l f(x) dx$.

证 因为 $\int_a^{a+l} f(x) dx = \int_a^0 f(x) dx + \int_0^l f(x) dx + \int_l^{a+l} f(x) dx$

对上述等式右端的第三个积分, 令 $x-l=t$, 则

$$\int_l^{a+l} f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(t+l) dt = \int_0^a f(t) dt.$$

故 $\int_a^{a+l} f(x) dx = \int_0^l f(x) dx$

3. 设 $f(x)$ 为连续函数, 证明: $\int_0^R x^3 f(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{R^2} xf(x) dx$.

证 设 $x=\sqrt{t}$, 则

$$\int_0^R x^3 f(x) dx = \int_0^{R^2} t^{\frac{3}{2}} f(t) \frac{dt}{2\sqrt{t}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{R^2} tf(t) dt,$$

故 $\int_0^R x^3 f(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{R^2} xf(x) dx$.

4. 试证: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx$, 并由此计算 $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{x(\pi-2x)} dx$.

证 令 $a+b-x=t$

$$\text{右} = \int_b^a f(t)(-dt) = \int_a^b f(x) dx = \text{左}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3} - x \right)}{\left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3} - x \right) \left[\pi - 2 \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + \frac{\pi}{3} - x \right) \right]} dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x(\pi-2x)} dx \\
&= \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{dx}{x(\pi-2x)} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{x(\pi-2x)} dx \\
\text{原式} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{dx}{x(\pi-2x)} \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{\pi-2x} \right) dx \\
&= \frac{1}{2\pi} \ln \frac{x}{\pi-2x} \bigg|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \\
&= \frac{\ln 2}{\pi}.
\end{aligned}$$

5. 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[1, a^2]$ ($a > 1$) 上连续, 证明: $\int_1^a x^3 f(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{a^2} xf(x) dx$.

证 因为 $\int_1^a x^3 f(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^a x^2 f(x^2) d(x^2)$, 令 $t = x^2$, 则 $f(t)$ 在 $[1, a^2]$ 上连续, 所以 $f(t)$ 在 $[1, a^2]$ 上可积, 于是

$$\int_1^a x^3 f(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^a x^2 f(x^2) d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{a^2} tf(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{a^2} xf(x) dx.$$

6. 设 $f(x)$ 为连续函数, 证明: $\int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt = \int_0^x \left(\int_0^t f(u)du \right) dt$.

证 因为 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt = \int_0^x f(t)dt + xf(x) - xf(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$,

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left[\int_0^x \left(\int_0^t f(u)du \right) dt \right] = \int_0^x f(u)du = \int_0^x f(t)dt,$$

所以

$$\int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt = \int_0^x \left(\int_0^t f(u)du \right) dt + c \quad (c \text{ 为常数})$$

在上述等式中取 $x=0$, 得到 $c=0$, 故所证等式成立.

二、定积分的不等式证明

★★1. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且严格单调增加, 证明:

$$(a+b) \int_a^b f(x) dx < 2 \int_a^b xf(x) dx$$

知识点: 积分上限函数, 函数的单调性

思路: 把结果转化成积分上限函数, 结果中的大小比较利用函数的单调性来求证

证: 做辅助函数 $F(x) = (a+x) \int_a^x f(t) dt - 2 \int_a^x tf(t) dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } F'(x) &= \int_a^x f(t) dt + (a+x)f(x) - 2xf(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt + (a-x)f(x) \\ &= \int_a^x f(t) dt - \int_a^x f(x) dt = \int_a^x [f(t) - f(x)] dt \end{aligned}$$

又因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上严格单调增加且连续,

$$\text{而 } t < x, \Rightarrow f(t) < f(x) \Rightarrow F'(x) = \int_a^x [f(t) - f(x)] dt < 0$$

所以 $F(x)$ 是严格减少, 且 $F(a) = 0$, $F(b) < F(a) = 0$.

$$\text{即 } (a+b) \int_a^b f(x) dx < 2 \int_a^b xf(x) dx$$

★★★2. 设 $f(x) \geq 0$ 与 $f''(x) \leq 0$ 对 $x \in [a, b]$ 成立, 试证

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

知识点: 泰勒公式, 定积分的性质

解: 将 $f(x)$ 在 $t \in [a, b]$ 处展成一阶泰勒公式,

$$f(x) = f(t) + f'(t)(x-t) + \frac{1}{2!} f''(\xi)(x-t)^2, \xi \in (x, t)$$

因为 $f''(x) \leq 0$, 所以 $f''(\xi) \leq 0$, 于是: $f(x) \leq f(t) + f'(t)(x-t)$

两边在 $[a, b]$ 上对 t 积分, 得: $(b-a)f(x) \leq \int_a^b f(t) dt + \int_a^b f'(t)(x-t) dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{即 } (b-a)f(x) &\leq \int_a^b f(t) dt + f(t)(x-t) \Big|_a^b + \int_a^b f(t) dt \\ &= 2 \int_a^b f(t) dt + (x-b)f(b) - (x-a)f(a) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{得 } 2 \int_a^b f(t) dt \geq (b-a)f(x) + (b-x)f(b) + (x-a)f(a)$$

由于 $f(x) \geq 0, f(a) \geq 0, f(b) \geq 0, x-a > 0, b-x > 0$,

$$\text{所以 } 2 \int_a^b f(t) dt \geq (b-a)f(x)$$

$$\text{即 } f(x) \leq \frac{2}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

★★★3.(2022 数一 20.数二 21) (12 分)

设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 有二阶连续导数, 证明: $f''(x) \geq 0$ 的充要条件为对不同实数

$$a, b, f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

(法一) 不妨设 $b > a$. 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上, 使用 $f(x)$ 在点 $\frac{a+b}{2}$ 处的二阶泰勒公式.

$$f(x) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2, \quad (1)$$

其中 ξ 介于 x 与 $\frac{a+b}{2}$ 之间.

将(1)式代入 $\int_a^b f(x) dx$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b f(x) dx &= \int_a^b \left[f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 \right] dx \\ &= f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)(b-a) - f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi) \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx. \end{aligned}$$

注意到

$$\int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx = \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_a^b - \frac{(a+b)(b-a)}{2} = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} - \frac{b^2 - a^2}{2} = 0,$$

故

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)(b-a) + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi) \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx.$$

结合 $f''(x) \geq 0$ 可得 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \geq f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)(b-a)$, 即 $f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$.

证明: “ $\Rightarrow$ ” 令 $F(x) = (x-a)f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) - \int_a^x f(t)dt$, 则 $F(a) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x) &= f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2}(x-a)f'\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) - f(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(x-a)f'\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) + f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) - f(x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(x-a)f'\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) - f'(\xi)\frac{1}{2}(x-a) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(x-a)\left[f'\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) - f'(\xi)\right] \end{aligned}$$

由于 $f''(x) \geq 0$, 所以 $f'(x)$ 单增, 从而 $f'\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) < f'(\xi)$, 故 $F'(x) < 0$, $F(x)$ 单调递减.

$x > a, F(x) < 0$, 则 $F(b) < 0$, 及 $f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx$.

“ $\Leftarrow$ ” $\forall x_0 \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 取 $a = x_0 - h, b = x_0 + h$, 其中 $h > 0$, 则

$$f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \Leftrightarrow \frac{\int_{x_0-h}^{x_0+h} f(x) dx - 2f(x_0)h}{2h} \geq 0,$$

从而

$$\frac{\int_{x_0-h}^{x_0+h} f(x) dx - 2f(x_0)h}{2h^3} \geq 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{x_0-h}^{x_0+h} f(x) dx - 2f(x_0)h}{2h^3} &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x_0+h) + f(x_0-h) - 2f(x_0)}{6h^2} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x_0+h) - f'(x_0-h)}{12h} \\ &= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{f''(x_0+h) + f''(x_0-h)}{12} \\ &= \frac{1}{6} f''(x_0), \end{aligned}$$

同时由极限的保号性知 $f''(x_0) \geq 0$.

★★4. 设 $f(x)$ 、 $g(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上均连续, 证明:

$$(1) \left[\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right]^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) dx;$$

证明 因为 $[f(x) - \lambda g(x)]^2 \geq 0$, 所以 $\lambda^2 g^2(x) - 2\lambda f(x)g(x) + f^2(x) \geq 0$, 从而

$$\lambda^2 \int_a^b g^2(x) dx - 2\lambda \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx + \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \geq 0.$$

上式的左端可视为关于 λ 的二次三项式, 因为此二次三项式大于等于 0, 所以其判别式小于等于 0, 即

$$4 \left[\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right]^2 - 4 \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) dx \leq 0,$$

$$\text{亦即 } \left[\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right]^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) dx.$$

$$(2). \text{ 设 } f(x) \text{ 在区间 } [a, b] \text{ 上连续, 且 } f(x) > 0. \text{ 证明 } \int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \geq (b-a)^2.$$

证明 已知有不等式 $\left[\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right]^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) dx$, 在此不等式中, 取 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}}$,

$g(x) = \sqrt{f(x)}$, 则有

$$\int_a^b [\sqrt{f(x)}]^2 \cdot dx \cdot \int_a^b \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}} \right]^2 dx \geq \left[\int_a^b \sqrt{f(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}} dx \right]^2,$$

$$\text{即 } \int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \geq (b-a)^2.$$

$$(3) \left(\int_a^b [f(x) + g(x)]^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left(\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$\text{证明 } \int_a^b [f(x) + g(x)]^2 dx = \int_a^b f^2(x) dx + \int_a^b g^2(x) dx + 2 \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx$$

$$\leq \int_a^b f^2(x) dx + \int_a^b g^2(x) dx + 2 \left[\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$\text{又 } \int_a^b f^2(x) dx + \int_a^b g^2(x) dx + 2 \left[\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \left(\left[\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left[\int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \right)^2,$$

$$\text{所以 } \left(\int_a^b [f(x) + g(x)]^2 dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left(\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$