

5. 设  $f$  在  $[a, b]$  可积,  $\int_a^b f(x) dx > 0$ .

证明: 必有  $[\alpha, \beta] \subset [a, b]$  s.t.  $\forall x \in [\alpha, \beta]$   
 $f(x) > 0$ .

Pr: 反证: 假设结论不对

则对  $[a, b]$  任一分割  $a = x_0 < x_1 < \dots < x_n = b$   
在  $[x_{i-1}, x_i]$  上存在  $\xi_i$  使  $f(\xi_i) \leq 0$ .

$$\underline{S}(T) = \sum_{i=1}^n m_i \Delta x_i \leq 0.$$

$$I = \underline{I} = \sup_T \underline{S}(T) \leq 0. \quad \text{矛盾!}$$

$$7. \quad F(x) = \sin x + 1$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \delta. \quad F(x) = \frac{a_0}{n+1} x^{n+1} + \frac{a_1}{n} x^n + \dots + a_n x$$

$$F(0) = F(1) = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists \xi \text{ s.t. } F'(\xi) = 0.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad f(x) = a_0 x^n + a_1 x^{n-1} + \dots + a_{n-1} x + a_0$$

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

$$= \frac{a_0}{n+1} + \frac{a_1}{n} + \dots + \frac{a_0}{1} = 0$$

$\Rightarrow f(x)$  在  $(0, 1)$  至少有一个零点,

P219

$$10. F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) d\frac{t}{x} \quad x \neq 0 \text{ 时}$$

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

$$\Rightarrow F'(x) = \frac{f(x)x - \int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^2}$$

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

$f$  连续

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{2x} = \frac{f'(0)}{2}$$

$f'(0)$  定义

$$\text{故 } F'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x f(x) - \int_0^x f(t) dt}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{f'(0)}{2}, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

11. (1):  $F$  在  $\mathbb{R} \setminus \{\pm 1\}$  可导  $F'(x) = f(x)$

$x=1$  时

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{F(x) - F(1)}{x-1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} \frac{\int_1^x f(t) dt}{x-1} = 1$$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{F(x) - F(1)}{x-1} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\int_x^1 f(t) dt}{1-x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{\int_x^1 e^{-t^2} dt}{1-x} \\ &\leq e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

故  $F(x)$  在  $x=1$  处不可导

同理  $F(x)$  在  $x=-1$  处不可导.

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

$$f'_+(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x-0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^x \cos \frac{1}{t} dt}{x}$$

12. 设  $f$  处处连续. 证明:

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} \int_a^b (f(x+h) - f(x)) dx = f(b) - f(a)$$

Pr:

13. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续可微.

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \sin \lambda x \, dx = 0.$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| \int_a^b f(x) \sin \lambda x \, dx \right| \\ &= -\frac{1}{\lambda} \int_a^b f(x) \, d \cos \lambda x \\ &= \left| -\frac{1}{\lambda} f(x) \cos \lambda x \Big|_a^b + \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_a^b \cos \lambda x f'(x) \, dx \right| \\ &\leq \frac{1}{\lambda} |f(b) \cos \lambda b - f(a) \cos \lambda a| \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+ \frac{1}{\lambda} \left| \int_a^b \cos \lambda x f'(x) \, dx \right| \\ &\exists M > 0 \quad \text{s.t.} \\ &|f'(x)| \leq M \quad x \in [a, b] \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{原式} \leq \frac{1}{\lambda} M_1 + \frac{1}{\lambda} M_2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{原式} \xrightarrow{\lambda \rightarrow +\infty} 0$$

$$14. \text{ i\u00f1t: } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x |\sin t| dt = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\text{Pr: } \int_0^\pi \sin x dx$$

$$= -\int_0^\pi d\cos x = \cos 0 - \cos \pi = 2.$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x |\sin t| dt - \frac{2}{\pi} \right|$$

$$= \left| \frac{\int_0^{n\pi} |\sin t| dt + \int_{n\pi}^{n\pi+\theta} |\sin t| dt}{n\pi+\theta} - \frac{2}{\pi} \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \frac{2n}{n\pi+\theta} - \frac{2}{\pi} \right| + \frac{\int_{n\pi}^{n\pi+\theta} |\sin t| dt}{n\pi+\theta}$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{x} + \left| \frac{2\theta}{(n\pi+\theta)\pi} \right|$$

$$= \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{\pi x} \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

16. 设  $f$  在  $x=x_0$  处取得最大值  $M$

则对  $\varepsilon > 0$ ,  $\exists \delta > 0$  使

$$f(x) \geq M - \varepsilon \quad \forall x \in (x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta)$$

$$\left( \int_a^b f^n(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\geq \left( \int_{x_0 - \delta}^{x_0 + \delta} f^n(x) dx \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$\geq \left[ (M - \varepsilon)^n \cdot 2\delta \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} = (M - \varepsilon) \cdot (2\delta)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

令  $n \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f^n(x) dx \geq M - \varepsilon$$

由  $\varepsilon$  任意性

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f^n(x) dx = M$$

19. 设  $f$  在  $[0, 1]$  上有连续导数. 证:

对  $\forall a \in [0, 1]$

$$|f(a)| \leq \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx + \int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx$$

Pr.  $f(a) - \int_0^1 f(x) dx$

$$= f(a) - f(\xi)$$

$$= \int_{\xi}^a f'(t) dt$$

$$|f(a)| = \left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_{\xi}^a f'(t) dt \right|$$

$$\leq \int_0^1 |f(x)| dx + \int_0^1 |f'(x)| dx$$

21. 设  $f(x)$  在区间  $[0, 1]$  上连续可微, 且  $|f'(x)| \leq M$ . 证明: 对  $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}_+$ ,

$$\left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n f\left(\frac{k}{n}\right) \right| \leq \frac{M}{2n}$$

Pr: 原式

$$\leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left| \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} f(x) dx - \frac{1}{n} f\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right) \right|$$

$$= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left| \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} [f(x) - f\left(\frac{k+1}{n}\right)] dx \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} M \cdot \int_{\frac{k}{n}}^{\frac{k+1}{n}} \left| x - \frac{k+1}{n} \right| dx$$

$$= M \cdot \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{2n^2} = \frac{M}{2n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left( \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} - 1 \right) = \lambda > 0$$

$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} a_n$  收敛.

Pr:  $\exists N \in \mathbb{N}_+$  s.t.  $n > N$  时

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} > 1 + \frac{\lambda}{2n}$$

$\Rightarrow a_n > a_{n+1}$   $\{a_n\}$  在  $n > N$  时单调

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln \left( 1 + \frac{\lambda}{2n} \right) \text{ 发散}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \ln \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} \text{ 发散}$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln a_n = -\infty$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (-1)^{n+1} a_n = 0.$$