

平巧讲: 平 = 换之积分法 (即变量替换法)

(一) 微分学复习:

(1). 设  $x_1 = \sin x_0 > 0$ ,  $x_{n+1} = \sin x_n$  ( $n \geq 1$ ), 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n}{3}} x_n = 1$ .

(2). 设  $a < b$ , 比较  $a^b$  与  $b^a$  的大小.

(3). 证明:  $3 \arccos x - \arccos(3x - 4x^3) \equiv \pi$ ,  $x \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$ .

证(1): (i)  $x_1 = \sin x_0 \in (0, \pi/2)$ ,  $x_2 = \sin x_1 \in (0, \pi/2)$ ,  $\dots$ ,  $x_{n+1} = \sin x_n \leq x_n$   
 $n=1, 2, 3, \dots \Rightarrow \sin x_n \leq \sqrt{x_n}$  且  $x_n > 0$ . 故  $\sin x_n \leq \sqrt{x_n}$ . 设  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = A$ .

则有  $A = \sin A \Leftrightarrow A = 0$ . 故  $x_n \sqrt{0} \rightarrow 0$  ( $n \rightarrow \infty$ )  $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_n}} \rightarrow +\infty$  (证)

(2) 令  $a_n = n$ ,  $b_n = \frac{1}{x_n^2}$  则  $b_n \rightarrow +\infty$  (证). 且  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n - a_{n-1}}{b_n - b_{n-1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n - (n-1)}{\frac{1}{x_n^2} - \frac{1}{x_{n-1}^2}}$   
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n^2 x_{n-1}^2}{x_n^2 x_{n-1}^2 - x_{n-1}^2 x_n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x_n x_{n-1})^2}{x_n^2 x_{n-1}^2 - x_{n-1}^2 x_n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n^4}{x_n^2 - (x_{n-1}^2 - \frac{1}{3} x_{n-1}^4 + o(x_{n-1}^4))}$   
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n^4}{x_n^2 - (x_{n-1}^2 - \frac{1}{3} x_{n-1}^4 + o(x_{n-1}^4))} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{x_n^4}{\frac{1}{3} x_{n-1}^4 + o(x_{n-1}^4)} = 3$

Stolz 引理,  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_n}{b_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\frac{1}{x_n^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n x_n^2 = 3 \Rightarrow$

$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{n} x_n = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n}{3}} x_n = 1$ .

证(2).  $\because a^b = e^{b \ln a}$ ,  $b^a = e^{a \ln b}$ ,  $\therefore$  比较  $b \ln a$  与  $a \ln b$  (1)

即可. 由  $b \ln a < a \ln b \Rightarrow \frac{\ln a}{a} < \frac{\ln b}{b}$ . 可以想到.

设  $f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$ ,  $x \in (0, +\infty)$ . 则  $f'(x) = \frac{\frac{1}{x} \cdot x - \ln x}{x^2} = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$

(1) 当  $0 < x < e$  时,  $f'(x) > 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \in (0, e)$  中严格增. 当  $0 < a < b < e$  时,

$$\frac{\ln a}{a} < \frac{\ln b}{b} \Rightarrow a^b < b^a. \text{ 如 } 0 < 1.5 < 2.4 < e \Rightarrow 1.5^{2.4} < 2.4^{1.5}.$$

(2) 当  $x > e$  时,  $f'(x) < 0 \Rightarrow f(x) \in (e, +\infty)$  中严格减. 当  $a < b$  且  $a > e$  时,

$$f(b) < f(a) \Rightarrow \frac{\ln b}{b} < \frac{\ln a}{a} \Rightarrow a^b > b^a, \text{ 如 } e < 3 < 4, \text{ 且}$$

$$3^4 > 4^3. \text{ 又如 } e < 99 < 100, \text{ 且 } 99^{100} > 100^{99}.$$

(3) 当  $a < e < b$  时. 情况不是, 如  $0 < 2 < e < 4$ , 有  $2^4 = 4^2$

$$\text{又如 } 0 < 2 < e < 3, \text{ 有 } 2^3 < 3^2. \text{ 若 } 0 < 2 < e < 5 \text{ 时, } 2^5 > 5^2.$$

证 (3): (i) 当  $x = \frac{1}{2}$  时,  $3 \arccos \frac{1}{2} - \arccos(\frac{3}{2} - 4 \times (\frac{1}{2})^3) = 3 \times \frac{\pi}{3} - 0 = \pi$ ,

同理,  $x = -\frac{1}{2}$  时,  $3 \arccos(\frac{1}{2}) - \arccos(\frac{3}{2} + \frac{1}{2}) = 3 \times \frac{\pi}{3} - \pi = \pi$ .

$$\text{(ii) 当 } x \in (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}) \text{ 时, } \therefore (3 \arccos x - \arccos(3x - 4x^3))' =$$

$$\frac{-3}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{3-12x^2}{\sqrt{1-(3x-4x^3)^2}} = 3 \left( \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{(1-2x)(1+2x)}{\sqrt{(1-3x+4x^3)(1+3x-4x^3)}} \right)$$

$$= 3 \left( \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{(1-2x)(1+2x)}{\sqrt{(x+1)(1-2x)^2(1-x)(1+2x)^2}} \right) = 3 \left( \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) = 0.$$

$$\therefore 3 \arccos x - \arccos(3x - 4x^3) \equiv C, \forall x \in (-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}). \quad (2)$$

取  $x=0$ , 则有  $C = 3\arccos 0 - \arccos(3 \cdot 0 - 4 \cdot 0^3) = 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi$ .

综合 (1), (2), 有, 对  $\forall x \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$ ,

$3\arccos x - \arccos(3x - 4x^3) = \pi$ .

注: 第(3)题 若设

$\arccos x = \alpha, \arccos(3x - 4x^3) = \beta$

则  $\cos \alpha = x, \sin \alpha = \sqrt{1-x^2}, \cos \beta = 3x - 4x^3$

$\sin \beta = \sqrt{1-(3x-4x^3)^2}$ . 用初等也可证出.

① 换元积分法 原理: ① 复合函数求导法; ② 反函数求导法.

证: 设  $x = g(t)$  在  $I$  上可微且  $g'(t) \neq 0, \forall t \in I$ , 且

$\int f(g(t))g'(t)dt = G(t) + C$ , 则  $\int f(x)dx = G(g^{-1}(x)) + C$

证: 由  $\int f(g(t))g'(t)dt = G(t) + C \Rightarrow \frac{dG(t)}{dt} = f(g(t))g'(t)$ .

于是,  $\frac{d(G(g^{-1}(x)))}{dx} = \frac{dG(t)}{dt} \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = f(g(t))g'(t) \cdot \frac{1}{g'(t)} = f(g(t)) = f(x)$

即知,  $\int f(x)dx = G(g^{-1}(x)) + C$ .

帮用到三倍角公式:

$\cos 3\theta = 4\cos^3\theta - 3\cos\theta$

$\sin 3\theta = 3\sin\theta - 4\sin^3\theta$

③. 积分不是积分 I ( $a > 0$ , 常数)

1)  $\int x^2(x+3)^{99} dx$ , 2)  $\int \tan x dx$ , 3)  $\int \cot x dx$ , 4)  $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})}$

5)  $\int \sqrt{a^2-x^2} dx$ , 6)  $\int \sec x dx$ , 7)  $\int \csc x dx$ , 8)  $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}}, (|x| > 1)$

解(1), 设  $x+3 = u$ , 则  $x = u-3, dx = du, I_1 = \int (u-3)^2 u^{99} du$   
 $= \int (u^2 - 6u + 9)u^{99} du = \int (u^{101} - 6u^{100} + 9u^{99}) du$

$$= \frac{u^{102}}{102} - \frac{6}{101} u^{101} + 9 \frac{u^{100}}{100} + C \quad \text{再代} \quad \frac{(x+3)^{102}}{102} - \frac{6}{101} (x+3)^{101} + \frac{9}{100} (x+3)^{100} + C$$

$$\text{例 (e): } I_2 = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x} dx = - \int \frac{d(\cos x)}{\cos x} = -\ln|\cos x| + C, \quad (x \neq k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$\text{例 (f): } I_3 = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{\sin x} = \ln|\sin x| + C, \quad (x \neq k\pi)$$

$$\text{例 (g): } \text{令 } \sqrt{x} = t, \text{ 则 } x = t^2, dx = 2t dt, \sqrt{x} = (\sqrt{x}) = t, \sqrt[3]{x} =$$

$$(\sqrt{x})^2 = t^2, I_4 = \int \frac{6t^5 dt}{t^3(1+t^2)} = 6 \int \frac{t^2 dt}{1+t^2} = 6 \int \frac{(t^2+1)-1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= 6 \int dt - 6 \int \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = 6t - 6 \arctan t + C = 6\sqrt{x} - 6 \arctan \sqrt{x} + C$$

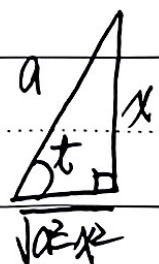
$$\text{例 (h): } \text{令 } x = a \sin t, t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}) \text{ 则 } \sin t = \frac{x}{a} \Rightarrow t = \arcsin \frac{x}{a}$$

$$I_5 = \int \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx = \int \sqrt{a^2 - a^2 \sin^2 t} d(a \sin t) = (a \cos t)(a \cos t dt) - \int a^2 \sin^2 t dt$$

$$= a^2 \int \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} dt = a^2 (\frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t) + C = a^2 (\frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \sin t \cos t) + C$$

$$\text{再代} \quad a^2 (\frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{x}{a} \frac{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}{a}) + C$$

$$= \frac{a^2}{2} \arcsin \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C$$



$$I_6 = \int \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \int \frac{\cos x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{(1-\sin x)(1+\sin x)} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{1-\sin x} + \frac{1}{1+\sin x} \right) d(\sin x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{1-\sin x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(\sin x)}{1+\sin x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sin x}{1-\sin x} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(1+\sin x)^2}{\cos^2 x} \right| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{1+\sin x}{\cos x} \right| + C = \ln |\sec x + \tan x| + C = \int \sec x dx$$

(4)

同理可得,  $I_7 = \int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \ln|\csc x - \cot x| + C.$

解法(10): 设  $x = \frac{1}{t} > 1$ .  $\therefore dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$ ,  $I_8 = \int \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2} dt}{\frac{1}{t} \sqrt{\frac{1}{t^2} - 1}}$

$= -\int \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = -\arcsin t + C = -\arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C. (x > 1)$

(20) 设  $x < -1$ . 令  $u = -x$  则  $u = -x > 1$  且  $dx = -du$

$I_8 = \int \frac{-du}{(u)\sqrt{u^2-1}} = \int \frac{du}{u\sqrt{u^2-1}} = -\arcsin \frac{1}{u} + C$   
 $= -\arcsin \frac{1}{-x} + C = \arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C$

综合(10), (20)  $I_8 = \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \begin{cases} -\arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C, & x > 1 \\ \arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C, & x < -1 \end{cases}$

解法(11): 设  $x = \sec t, t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$ , 则  $x > 1$ ,  $dx = \sec t \tan t dt$ .

$\sqrt{x^2-1} = \sqrt{\tan^2 t} = \tan t$ ,  $I_8 = \int \frac{\sec t \tan t dt}{\sec t \tan t} = \int 1 dt = t =$

$\arcsin x + C, (x > 1)$ ,

(20) 设  $x = \sec t, t \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi)$ , 则  $x < -1$ , 则

$I_8 = \int \frac{\sec t \tan t}{\sec t (-\tan t)} dt = -\int dt = -t + C = -\arcsin x + C, (x < -1)$ .

故  $I_8 = \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \begin{cases} \arcsin x + C & (x > 1) \\ -\arcsin x + C & (x < -1) \end{cases}$

例(12): 例(12): 3(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), (11), (12); 7(1), (4), (12), (3).

## 五 微分学复习题:

(1) 设  $f(x) \in C[a, +\infty)$ , 当  $x > a$  时,  $f'(x) \geq k > 0$  ( $k$  为常数). 证明:

若  $f(a) < 0$ , 则方程  $f(x) = 0$  在  $(a, +\infty)$  中有唯一实根.

证: (1)  $f(x) \in [a, x] \subset [a, +\infty)$  中满足 Lagrange 中值定理,  $\Rightarrow$

$$\exists \xi \in (a, x) \text{ 使 } f(x) - f(a) = f'(\xi)(x-a) \geq k(x-a) \Rightarrow$$

$$f(x) \geq f(a) + k(x-a) \xrightarrow{x \rightarrow +\infty} +\infty \Rightarrow \exists b > a, \text{ 使 } f(b) > 0.$$

在  $[a, b]$  上对  $f(x)$  应用零点定理 ( $\because f \in C[a, b]$  且  $f(a)f(b) < 0$ ) 知

$\exists x_0 \in (a, b) \subset (a, +\infty)$  使  $f(x_0) = 0$ , 即  $f(x) = 0$  在  $(a, +\infty)$  中至少有一

实根  $x_0$ ;

(2) 由  $f'(x) > 0, \forall x \in (a, +\infty)$  知,  $f(x) \in (a, +\infty)$  中严格增,  $\Rightarrow f(x)$

与  $x$  轴至多有一个交点. 即方程  $f(x) = 0 \in (a, +\infty)$  中至多有一个

实根. 故由 (1), (2) 知: 方程  $f(x) = 0 \in (a, +\infty)$  中有唯一实根  $x_0$ .

(注: 若改为  $x > a$  时  $f'(x) > 0$  则 (结论) 不成立. 如  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, x \in (1, +\infty), f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0$

(2) 利用函数的凹凸性证明平均值不等式.  $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n > 0, f(1) = 1, f(x) = \frac{1}{x} \in (1, +\infty)$

$$\left(\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}\right)^{-1} \leq \frac{1}{\frac{1}{x_1} \frac{1}{x_2} \dots \frac{1}{x_n}} \leq \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \leq \sqrt[n]{\frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}{n}} \quad \text{中无实根}$$

$\forall x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in (0, +\infty)$ . 对号成立, 且仅当  $x_1 = x_2 = \dots = x_n$  (6)

例: 取  $f(x) = \ln x, x \in (0, +\infty)$ , 则  $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}, f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} < 0$

凹函数,  $\forall x \in (0, +\infty) \therefore f(x) = \ln x \in (0, +\infty)$  且  $\square$ , 对  $\forall \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots$

$\lambda_i \in (0, +\infty), \forall \alpha < \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n < 1$  且  $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_n = 1$ , 则  $\square$ :

$f(\lambda_1 x_1 + \lambda_2 x_2 + \dots + \lambda_n x_n) \geq \lambda_1 f(x_1) + \lambda_2 f(x_2) + \dots + \lambda_n f(x_n)$  凹函数.

特别地, 当  $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = \dots = \lambda_n = \frac{1}{n}$  时, 也成立.  $f(\frac{1}{n}x_1 + \frac{1}{n}x_2 + \dots + \frac{1}{n}x_n) \geq \frac{1}{n}f(x_1) +$

$$\frac{1}{n}f(x_2) + \dots + \frac{1}{n}f(x_n) \Rightarrow \ln \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \geq \frac{1}{n}(\ln x_1 + \ln x_2 + \dots + \ln x_n) = \ln \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n} \leq \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}, \text{ 对 } x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n \in (0, +\infty). \therefore \square$$

$$\sqrt[n]{x_1^t x_2^t \dots x_n^t} \leq \frac{x_1^t + x_2^t + \dots + x_n^t}{n} \iff \left(\frac{x_1^t + x_2^t + \dots + x_n^t}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{t}} \leq \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n}$$

$$\text{且对 } \left(\frac{x_1^t + x_2^t + \dots + x_n^t}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{t}} \leq \sqrt[n]{x_1 x_2 \dots x_n} \leq \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n}$$

另外, 由 Cauchy 不等式:  $(x_1 \cdot 1 + x_2 \cdot 1 + \dots + x_n \cdot 1)^2 \leq (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2)(1^2 + \dots + 1^2)$

$$+ 1^2) \leq (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2)n \Rightarrow \frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \leq \sqrt{\frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}{n}} \Rightarrow$$

$$\frac{x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n}{n} \leq \sqrt{\frac{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2}{n}} \triangleq \text{RMS (root mean square), pp}$$

$$\bar{H} \leq \bar{G} \leq \bar{A} \leq \text{RMS}$$