

STEP 2018, P3, Q8 - Solution (2 pages; 28/5/19)

(i) Let $y = x^{-1}$, so that $dy = -x^{-2}dx = -y^2dx$,

$$\text{and } \frac{f(x^{-1})}{1+x} dx = \frac{f(y)(-\frac{dy}{y^2})}{1+\frac{1}{y}} = \frac{-f(y)dy}{y(y+1)}$$

And when $x = 0$, $y = \infty$ (strictly speaking, I is an improper integral and we should consider an upper limit of $y = a$, and investigate $a \rightarrow \infty$, but we are allowed to ignore issues of convergence).

And when $x = 1$, $y = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{So } I &= \int_0^1 \frac{f(x^{-1})}{1+x} dx = \int_\infty^1 \frac{-f(y)dy}{y(y+1)} = \int_1^\infty \frac{f(y)dy}{y(y+1)} \\ &= \int_1^2 \frac{f(y)dy}{y(y+1)} + \int_2^3 \frac{f(y)dy}{y(y+1)} + \dots = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \int_n^{n+1} \frac{f(y)dy}{y(1+y)} \end{aligned}$$

$$I = \sum_{n=1}^\infty \left\{ \int_n^{n+1} \frac{f(y)}{y} dy - \int_n^{n+1} \frac{f(y)}{1+y} dy \right\}$$

Let $y = 1 + u$ in the 1st integral.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Then } I &= \sum_{n=1}^\infty \left\{ \int_{n-1}^n \frac{f(u)}{1+u} du - \int_n^{n+1} \frac{f(y)}{1+y} dy \right\}, \text{ as } f(1+u) = f(u) \\ &= \int_0^\infty \frac{f(x)}{1+x} dx - \int_1^\infty \frac{f(x)}{1+x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{1+x} dx \end{aligned}$$

(ii) Let $f(x) = \{x\}$, so that $f(x+1) = f(x)$

$$\text{and from (i): } \int_0^1 \frac{\{x^{-1}\}}{1+x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\{x\}}{1+x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x} dx,$$

as $\{x\} = x$ for $x \in [0,1)$

$$\text{And } \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x+1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{1+x} dx = [x - \ln(1+x)]_0^1$$

$$= (1 - \ln 2) - (0 - 0) = 1 - \ln 2$$

Let $f(x) = \{2x\}$, so that $f(x + 1) = \{2x + 2\} = \{2x\} = f(x)$

$$\text{Then from (i): } \int_0^1 \frac{\{2x^{-1}\}}{1+x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\{2x\}}{1+x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{0.5} \frac{\{2x\}}{1+x} dx + \int_{0.5}^1 \frac{\{2x\}}{1+x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{0.5} \frac{2x}{1+x} dx + \int_{0.5}^1 \frac{2x-1}{1+x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{2x}{1+x} dx - \int_{0.5}^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x} dx - [\ln(1+x)]_{0.5}^1$$

$$= 2(1 - \ln 2) - (\ln 2 - \ln(\frac{3}{2})), \text{ from the previous part}$$

$$= 2 - 3\ln 2 + (\ln 3 - \ln 2) = 2 + \ln 3 - 4\ln 2$$