

(1) $x = -t$ とおくと $dx = -dt$ と $\frac{x}{t} \Big|_0^a = \frac{0 \cdots a}{t \Big|_0^a = -a}$ となる

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-a}^a \frac{f(x)}{1+e^{-x}} dx &= \int_0^a \frac{f(x)}{1+e^{-x}} dx + \int_{-a}^0 \frac{f(x)}{1+e^{-x}} dx \\
 &= \int_0^a \frac{f(x)}{1+e^{-x}} dx + \int_a^0 \frac{f(-t)}{1+e^t} (-dt) \\
 &= \int_0^a \frac{f(x)}{1+e^{-x}} dx - \int_a^0 \frac{f(-t)}{1+e^t} dt \\
 &= \int_0^a \frac{f(x)}{1+e^{-x}} dx + \int_0^a \frac{f(t)}{1+e^t} dt \quad (\because f(t) = f(-t) \text{ である}) \\
 &= \int_0^a \frac{e^x f(x)}{e^x(1+e^{-x})} dx + \int_0^a \frac{f(x)}{1+e^x} dx \\
 &= \int_0^a \frac{e^x f(x)}{1+e^x} dx + \int_0^a \frac{f(x)}{1+e^x} dx \\
 &= \int_0^a \frac{(1+e^x)f(x)}{1+e^x} dx \\
 &= \int_0^a f(x) dx \\
 \therefore \int_{-a}^a \frac{f(x)}{1+e^{-x}} dx &= \int_0^a f(x) dx \text{ となる.}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) (1) を利用すると

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \sin x}{1+e^{-x}} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x (-\cos x)' dx \\
 &= [-x \cos x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx \\
 &= 0 + [\sin x]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
 &= \boxed{1}
 \end{aligned}$$