

微积分 A(1) 第五次习题课参考答案 (第十一周)

一、函数的可积性.

1. 定积分 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx$ 是和式 $\sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \cdot \Delta x_i$ 的极限, 这个定义为定积分的近似计算提供了依据.设定积分 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx$ 存在, 则当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 两个和式: $S_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\frac{i-1}{n})$ 和 $\Sigma_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\frac{2i-1}{2n})$ 都趋向于 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx$. 不过收敛速度有所不同. 研究下面的问题:假设 $f'(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 试证

$$(1) \left| \int_0^1 f(x)dx - S_n \right| \leq \frac{1}{2n} M; \quad (2) \left| \int_0^1 f(x)dx - \Sigma_n \right| \leq \frac{1}{4n} M,$$

其中 $M = \max_{a \leq x \leq b} \{ |f'(x)| \}$.

证明: (1)

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

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} |f'(\xi_k)(x - \frac{k-1}{n})| dx \leq \sum_{k=1}^n M \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} (x - \frac{k-1}{n}) dx = \frac{M}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{M}{2n}.$$

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

$$= \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{k-1}{2n}}^{\frac{k}{2n}} |f'(\xi_k)(x - \frac{2k-1}{2n})| dx$$

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

$$= 2M \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{k-1}{2n}}^{\frac{k}{2n}} \left| x - \frac{2k-1}{2n} \right| dx = 2M \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{8n^2} = \frac{M}{4n}.$$

二、定积分的性质

$$2. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \sqrt{\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right)^2 \cdots \left(1 + \frac{n}{n}\right)^2} \text{ 等于 } [\quad]$$

$$(A) \int_1^2 \ln^2 x dx$$

$$(B) 2 \int_1^2 \ln x dx$$

$$(C) 2 \int_1^2 \ln(1+x) dx$$

$$(D) \int_1^2 \ln^2(1+x) dx$$

解: 【B】类似的题: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{i}{n}$, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\frac{i}{n}}$, 等等.

3. 求解下列变上限积分的问题.

$$(1) \text{ 求 } \int_{2x}^{\ln x} \ln(1+t) dt \text{ 的导数;}$$

$$\text{解: } \frac{1}{x} \ln(1 + \ln x) - 2 \ln(1 + 2x)$$

$$4. \text{ 设 } f, g \in C[0, +\infty), f(x) > 0, g(x) \text{ 单调增加, 则 } \varphi(x) = \frac{\int_0^x f(t)g(t)dt}{\int_0^x f(t)dt} [\quad].$$

(A). 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上单调增加;(B). 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上单调减少;(C). 在 $[0, 1]$ 上单调增加, 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上单调减少;(D). 在 $[0, 1]$ 上单调减少, 在 $[1, +\infty)$ 上单调增加.

解: 由于

$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{f(x)g(x) \int_0^x f(t)dt - f(x) \int_0^x f(t)g(t)dt}{\left[\int_0^x f(t)dt \right]^2} = \frac{f(x) \int_0^x f(t)[g(x) - g(t)]dt}{\left[\int_0^x f(t)dt \right]^2} > 0,$$

所以 $\varphi(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上单调增加, 答案: (A).

$$5. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(1 + \int_0^x \cos t^2 dt \right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

$$(A) e; \quad (B) 1; \quad (C) e^{\frac{1}{2}}; \quad (D) e^{-\frac{1}{2}}.$$

答案: (A)

$$6. \text{ 设 } F(x) = \int_0^x \ln(1+t^8) dt, \text{ 则 } F^{(17)}(0) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

$$(A) -\frac{17!}{2}; \quad (B) \frac{17!}{2}; \quad (C) -\frac{16!}{2}; \quad (D) \frac{16!}{2};$$

答案: (C)

$$7. \text{ 函数 } f(x) = \int_0^{x^2} (t-1)e^{-t} dt \text{ 的极大值点为 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

- (A) $x = -1$; (B) $x = 1$; (C) $x = 0$; (D) $x = e$.

答案：C

8. 设曲线 $y = f(x)$ 由 $x(t) = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^t e^{-u} \sin \frac{u}{3} du$, $y(t) = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^t e^{-u} \cos 2u du$ 确定, 则该曲线

$t = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处的法线方程为_____.

$$\text{解: } x'(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(e^t \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^t e^{-u} \sin \frac{u}{3} du \right) = e^t \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^t e^{-u} \sin \frac{u}{3} du + \sin \frac{t}{3}.$$

$$y'(t) = \frac{d}{dt} \left(e^t \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^t e^{-u} \cos 2u du \right) = e^t \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^t e^{-u} \cos 2u du + \cos 2t.$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = -2, \text{ 法线为 } y = \frac{x}{2}.$$

三. 不定积分

$$9. \int \sin^5 x dx = \int (1 - \cos^2 x)^2 \sin x dx = -\int (1 - 2\cos^2 x + \cos^4 x) d \cos x$$

$$= -\cos x + \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 x - \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x + C$$

$$10. \int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = 2 \int \frac{\arctan \sqrt{x}}{1+x} d\sqrt{x} = 2 \int \arctan \sqrt{x} d \arctan \sqrt{x}$$

$$= \arctan^2 \sqrt{x} + C$$

$$11. \int \frac{1 + \ln x}{(x \ln x)^2} dx = \int \frac{d(x \ln x)}{(x \ln x)^2} = -\frac{1}{x \ln x} + C$$

$$12. \int x^2 (x+1)^n dx = \int [(x+1)^{n+2} - 2(x+1)^{n+1} + (x+1)^n] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{n+3} (x+1)^{n+3} - \frac{2}{n+2} (x+1)^{n+2} + \frac{1}{n+1} (x+1)^{n+1} + C$$

$$13. \int x^2 \sqrt[3]{1-x} dx$$

解: 令 $t = \sqrt[3]{1-x}$, 则 $x = 1-t^3$, $dx = -3t^2 dt$, 于是

$$\int x^2 \sqrt[3]{1-x} dx = -3 \int (1-t^3)^2 t^3 dt = -3 \int (t^3 - 2t^6 + t^9) dt$$

$$= -\frac{3}{4} (1-x)^{\frac{4}{3}} + \frac{6}{7} (1-x)^{\frac{7}{3}} - \frac{3}{10} (1-x)^{\frac{10}{3}} + C$$

$$14. \int \frac{x^{15}}{(x^4-1)^3} dx$$

解: 令 $t = x^4 - 1$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{x^{15}}{(x^4-1)^3} dx &= \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{x^{12}}{(x^4-1)^3} dx^4 = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{(t+1)^3}{t^3} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \int \left(1 + \frac{3}{t} + \frac{3}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t^3} \right) dt = \frac{1}{4} t + \frac{3}{4} \ln |t| - \frac{3}{4t} - \frac{1}{8t^2} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x^4 + \frac{3}{4} \ln |x^4-1| - \frac{3}{4(x^4-1)} - \frac{1}{8(x^4-1)^2} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$15. \int x \ln(x-1) dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{x-1} dx = \frac{1}{2} (x^2-1) \ln(x-1) - \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 16. \int x^2 \arctan x dx &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan x - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan x - \frac{1}{6} x^2 + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x dx}{1+x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan x - \frac{1}{6} x^2 + \frac{1}{6} \ln(1+x^2) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 17. \int \cos(\ln x) dx &= x \cos(\ln x) + \int x \sin(\ln x) \frac{1}{x} dx \\ &= x[\cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x)] - \int \cos(\ln x) dx, \end{aligned}$$

所以

$$\int \cos(\ln x) dx = \frac{1}{2} x[\cos(\ln x) + \sin(\ln x)] + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} 18. \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx &= x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \\ &= x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2} + C \end{aligned}$$