

答案未经验证，如有误请同学指出

第五单元 定积分测试题详细解答

一、填空题

$$1、 \underline{\frac{3}{2}\pi} \quad \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} (1 + \sin^2 x) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} \left(1 + \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}\right) dx = \frac{3}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} \cos 2x dx \\ = \frac{3}{2}\pi - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} = \frac{3}{2}\pi。$$

$$2、 \underline{\frac{2}{3}(5^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2^{\frac{3}{2}})} \quad \int_1^4 \sqrt{1+x} dx = \int_1^4 (1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(1+x) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}+1} (1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^4 = \frac{2}{3}(5^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2^{\frac{3}{2}})。$$

$$3、 \underline{\frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12} + \frac{2}{3}} \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^3 x dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 - \cos^2 x) d \cos x = \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12} + \frac{2}{3}。$$

$$4、 \underline{\frac{\pi^2}{8}} \quad \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_0^1 \arcsin x d(\arcsin x) = \frac{1}{2} (\arcsin x)^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{8}。$$

$$5、 \underline{\frac{2}{3}} \quad \int_0^2 (1-x)^2 dx = \int_0^2 (x^2 - 2x + 1) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + x\right) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$6、 2x \cos x^2 f(\sin x^2) - 3f(3x)$$

$$7、 \underline{\frac{1}{4}} \quad \text{两边求导: } 2xf(x^2-2)=1, \text{ 令 } x=2 \text{ 得 } f(2)=\frac{1}{4}$$

$$8、 \underline{2} \quad \int_1^{e^3} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+\ln x}} = \int_1^{e^3} (1+\ln x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1+\ln x) = 2\sqrt{1+\ln x} \Big|_1^{e^3} = 2$$

$$9、 \underline{\frac{1}{2}\ln 2} \quad \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x^2+1)} = \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^2+1}\right) dx = \left[\ln x - \frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2+1)\right]_1^{+\infty} \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln x - \ln \sqrt{x^2+1}) - 0 + \frac{1}{2}\ln 2 = \frac{1}{2}\ln 2$$

$$10、 \underline{0} \quad \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{2\sin x \cdot (x^4 + 3x^2 + 1)}{1+x^2} + \cos x\right] dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = 2 \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} = 0$$

$$11、 \underline{f(x)+C}, \quad \underline{\frac{1}{2}[f(2b)-f(2a)]}$$

$$\int f'(x) dx = f(x) + C$$

$$\int_a^b f'(2x)dx \xrightarrow{\text{令 } u=2x} \int_{2a}^{2b} f(u) \frac{1}{2} du = \frac{1}{2} f(u) \Big|_{2a}^{2b} = \frac{1}{2} [f(2b) - f(2a)]$$

$$\begin{aligned} 12、\quad & \underline{4(\sqrt{2}-1)} \quad \text{原式} = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{(\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2})^2} dx = \int_0^\pi |\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2}| dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/2} (\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}) dx + \int_{\pi/2}^\pi (\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2}) dx \\ &= 2[(\sin \frac{x}{2} + \cos \frac{x}{2}) \Big|_0^{\pi/2} - (\cos \frac{x}{2} + \sin \frac{x}{2}) \Big|_{\pi/2}^\pi] \\ &= 4(\sqrt{2}-1) \end{aligned}$$

二、选择题

$$1、\text{选 (C)} \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{n}{n}} \right) = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x} = \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2$$

$$2、\text{选 (A)} \quad f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin(t-x) dt = \frac{d}{dx} [-\cos(t-x)]_0^x = -\sin x$$

$$3、\text{选 (C)} \quad \int_{-2}^2 (|x|+x)e^{|x|} dx = \int_{-2}^0 0 dx + \int_0^2 2xe^x dx = 2xe^x \Big|_0^2 - 2e^x \Big|_0^2 = 2e^2 + 2$$

$$4、\text{选 (D)} \quad n \int_0^1 x f''(2x) dx \quad \text{令 } 2x=t \quad \text{得 } n \int_0^{\frac{t}{2}} f''(t) \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt = \frac{n}{4} \int_0^2 t f''(t) dt$$

$$\therefore n=4$$

$$5、\text{选 (B)} \quad \text{两边求导} \quad f'(x) = 2f(x)$$

$$6、\text{选 (D)} \quad \text{因为 } M=0, N=0+2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 x dx > 0, \quad P=0-2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 x dx < 0$$

$$7、\text{选 (B)} \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} \xrightarrow{\frac{0}{0}} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 - \int_0^x \cos(t^2) dt}{x^{10}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2-2\cos x^4}{10x^8} = \frac{\frac{x^8}{2}}{5x^8} = \frac{1}{10}$$

$$8、\text{选 (A)} \quad F'(x) = f(e^{-x})(e^{-x})' - f(x^2)(x^2)' = -e^{-x} f(e^{-x}) - 2xf(x^2)。$$

$$9、\text{选 (B)} \quad \text{因为 } F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt + \int_b^x \frac{1}{f(t)} dt, \quad \text{则有}$$

$$F(a) = \int_b^a \frac{1}{f(t)} dt < 0, \quad F(b) = \int_a^b f(t) dt > 0$$

$$\text{又 } F'(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} > 0. \text{ 可知 } F(x) \text{ 是严格增的, 由介值定理知存在唯一的一个 } \xi,$$

使 $F(\xi) = 0$ 。

10、选 (A) 首先通过积分换元, 把被积函数中的参变量 x “解脱” 出来:

$$\int_0^x t f(x^2 - t^2) dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^x f(x^2 - t^2) d(x^2 - t^2) \stackrel{x^2 - t^2 = u}{=} -\frac{1}{2} \int_{x^2}^0 f(u) du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{x^2} f(u) du$$

由此, 原式 $= \frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^2} f(u) du = x f(x^2)$ 。

11、选 (A) 设 $\int_0^1 f(t) dt = a$, 则有恒等式 $f(x) = x + 2 \int_0^1 f(t) dt$ 。为求常数 a , 两边取由 0

到 1 的积分得 $a = \int_0^1 x dx + 2a$, 解得 $a = -\int_0^1 x dx = -\frac{1}{2}$ 。由此, $f(x) = x - 1$ 。

12、选 (A) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x^2}{1} = 1$

三、计算解答

1、计算下列各题

(1) 解: $\int_0^2 x^3 \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx$ 令 $x = 2 \sin t$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 8 \sin^3 t \cdot 2 \cos t \cdot 2 \cos t dt &= 32 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 x - 1) \cos^2 t dt \cos t \\ &= 32 \left(\frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x - \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{64}{15} \end{aligned}$$

(2) 解: $\int_{-1}^4 x \sqrt{|x|} dx = \int_{-1}^1 x \sqrt{|x|} dx + \int_1^4 x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_1^4 = \frac{62}{5}$

(3) 解: $\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = -\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \arcsin x d\sqrt{1 - x^2} = -\sqrt{1 - x^2} \arcsin x \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} + x \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$= 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi$$

(4) 解: $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x + \cos^2 x)^2 dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 + 2x \cos^2 x + \cos^4 x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 + \cos^4 x) dx$

$$= \frac{2}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx = \frac{\pi^3}{12} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + 2 \cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) dx$$
$$= \frac{\pi^3}{12} + \frac{1}{2} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{4} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^3}{12} + \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

$$(5) \text{ 解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin^2 t dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}。$$

$$(6) \text{ 解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \ln(1+t) dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{2(1+x)} = \frac{1}{2}。$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2、\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 12} \frac{\int_{12}^x [\int_t^{12} t f(u) du] dt}{(12-x)^3} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 12} \frac{x \int_x^{12} f(u) du}{-3(12-x)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 12} \frac{x \int_{12}^x f(u) du}{3(12-x)^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 12} \frac{\int_{12}^x f(u) du + x f(x)}{-6(12-x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 12} \frac{f(x) + f(x) + x f'(x)}{6} \\ &= \frac{12 \times 997}{6} = 1994 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3、\text{解: } \because f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) &= \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt \quad \underline{\underline{t = \frac{1}{u}}} \quad \int_1^x \frac{\ln \frac{1}{u}}{1 + \frac{1}{u}} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{u^2}\right) du \\ &= \int_1^x \frac{\ln u}{u^2 + u} du = \int_1^x \frac{\ln u}{u(u+1)} du = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{t(t+1)} dt \\ \therefore f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) &= \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt + \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{t(t+1)} dt = \int_1^x \left[\frac{\ln t}{1+t} + \frac{\ln t}{t(t+1)} \right] dt \\ &= \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 t \Big|_1^x = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x \end{aligned}$$

$$4、\text{解: } \because \int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 - \cos 2x} dx = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{2 \sin^2 x} dx = \sqrt{2} \int_0^\pi \sin x dx = -\sqrt{2} \cos x \Big|_0^\pi = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\text{令 } f(x) = \ln x - \frac{x}{e} + 2\sqrt{2} \quad \text{则} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e} = \frac{e-x}{ex}$$

$$\text{令 } f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow \text{驻点 } x = e$$

在 $(0, e)$ 内, $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 单调增加. 在 $(e, +\infty)$ 内 $f'(x) < 0$, $f(x)$ 单调减少

$$\text{又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\ln x - \frac{x}{e} \right) = -\infty \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\ln x - \frac{x}{e} \right) = -\infty$$

$$\text{而 } f(e) = 2\sqrt{2} > 0$$

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $(0, e)$ 内有且仅有一个零点, 在 $(e, +\infty)$ 内有且仅有一个零点

即 方程 $\ln x = \frac{x}{e} - \int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 - \cos 2x} dx$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内有且仅有两个不同实根

$$5、\text{解: 证: } \left| \int_0^a f(x) dx \right| = \left| \int_0^a [f(0) + f'(\xi)x] dx \right| \text{ 其中 } \xi \in (0, x)$$

$$= |\int_0^a f'(\xi)x dx| = |\frac{x^2}{2} f'(\xi)|_0^a| = \frac{a^2}{2} |f'(\xi)| \leq \frac{Ma^2}{2}$$

6、解： $\because h(x) = x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x t f(t) dt$

$$\therefore h'(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt + x f(x) - x f(x) = g(x)$$

$$\therefore \int_0^x h'(x) dx = \int_0^x g(x) dx$$

$$\text{即 } h(x)|_0^x = \int_0^x g(u) du \quad \Rightarrow \quad h(x) - h(0) = \int_0^x g(u) du$$

$$\text{而 } h(0) = 0 \quad \therefore h(x) = \int_0^x g(u) du \quad h''(x) = g'(x) = f(x)$$