

高等数学

单元自测(四)

一、填空（每小题4分，共20分）

1. $\frac{1}{1+\sin x}$ 的全体原函数为 $\tan x - \sec x + C$

提示: $\int \frac{1}{1+\sin x} dx$

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

2.若 $\int R(\sin^2 x, \cos^2 x) dx = \int R\left(\frac{u^2}{1+u^2}, \frac{1}{1+u^2}\right) \frac{1}{1+u^2} du$

则 $u = \underline{\quad \text{tg} x \quad}$

$$3. \int x f''(x) dx = \underline{xf'(x) - \int f'(x) dx = xf'(x) - f(x) + C}$$

4. 设 $f(x)$ 有原函数 $x \ln x$, 则 $\int x f'(x) dx = \underline{x + c}$

提示: $f'(x) = (x \ln x)' = \ln x + 1$

$$\int x f'(x) dx = \int x df(x) = x f(x) - \int f(x) dx = x + c$$

5. 设 $f'(e^x) = x + 1$, 且 $f(1) = 0$, 则 $f(x) = \underline{x \ln x}$

提示: $f'(x) = \ln x + 1$

$$f(x) = \int (\ln x + 1) dx = x \ln x + c$$

$$f(1) = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0$$

二、写出下列函数的凑微分形式（10分）

$$\text{例. } \int f(ax+b)dx = \frac{1}{a} \int f(ax+b)d(ax+b)$$

$$1. \int f(ax^n+b)x^{n-1}dx = \frac{1}{an} \int f(ax^n+b)d(ax^n+b)$$

$$2. \int f(a^x + b) a^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln a} \int f(a^x + b) d(a^x + b)$$

$$3. \int f[\ln \varphi(x)] \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\varphi(x)} dx = \underline{\int f[\ln \varphi(x)] d(\ln \varphi(x))}$$

$$4. \int f(a \tan x + b) \sec^2 x dx = \frac{1}{a} \int f(atgx + b) d(atgx + b)$$

$$5. \int f\left(\arctan \frac{x}{a}\right) \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2} dx =$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \int f\left(\arctan \frac{x}{a}\right) d\left(\arctg \frac{x}{a}\right)$$

三. 计算不定积分 (50分)

1. $\int \frac{1}{x^4 - 1} dx$

解: 原式 $= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(x^2 + 1) - (x^2 - 1)}{x^4 - 1} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int \frac{1}{x^2 - 1} dx - \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + 1} \right]$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+1} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \arctg x + C$$

$$2. \int (\sin^5 x + \cos^2 x) dx$$

解:
$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin^5 x dx &= -\int (1 - \cos^2 x)^2 d \cos x \\ &= -\int (1 - 2\cos^2 x + \cos^4 x) d \cos x \\ &= -\cos x + \frac{2}{3}\cos^3 x - \frac{1}{5}\cos^5 x + C_1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \cos^2 x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 + \cos 2x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + C_2\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{原式} = -\cos x + \frac{2}{3}\cos^3 x - \frac{1}{5}\cos^5 x + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{4}\sin 2x + C_2$$

$$3. \int x^2 \sqrt{1+8x^3} dx$$

解：原式 $= \frac{1}{3} \int \sqrt{1+(2x)^3} dx^3$

$$= \frac{1}{24} \int (1+8x^3)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(1+8x^3)$$

$$= \frac{1}{24} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (1+8x^3)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{36} (1+8x^3)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

$$4. \int \frac{x dx}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 5}$$

解：原式 = $\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx^2}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 5} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dt}{t^2 + 2t + 5}$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(t+1)}{(t+1)^2 + 4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{t+1}{2} + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x^2 + 1}{2} + C$$

$$5. \int \sin^2 \sqrt{x} dx$$

解: 设 $t = \sqrt{x}$ 则 $x = t^2$ $dx = 2t dt$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int 2t \sin^2 t dt \\ &= \int 2t \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} \right) dt = \int (t - t \cos 2t) dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} t^2 - \left[\frac{t \sin 2t}{2} - \int \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t dt \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} t^2 - \frac{t \sin 2t}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2t + C \\ &= \frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2} \sin 2\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{4} \cos 2\sqrt{x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \int \frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} dx$$

解：原式 $= -e^{-x} \ln(1+e^x) + \int \frac{e^x \cdot e^{-x}}{1+e^x} dx$

$$= -\frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} + \int \frac{1+e^x - e^x}{1+e^x} dx$$

$$= -\frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x + x} + x - \ln(1+e^x) + C$$

$$7. \int \frac{(x^2 + 1) \arcsin x}{x^2 \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$

解: 设 $x = \sin t$

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{(\sin^2 t + 1) t \cos t}{\sin^2 t \cos t} dt$$

$$= \int (t + t \csc^2 t) dt = \frac{1}{2} t^2 - \int t d(\cot t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t^2 - t \cot t + \int \cot t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} t^2 - t \cot t + \ln(\sin t) + C$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\arcsin x)^2 - \arcsin x \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}{x} + \ln|x| + C$$

$$8. \int \cos \ln x dx$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = x \cos x \ln x + \int \frac{x \sin \ln x}{x} dx$$

$$= x \cos \ln x + \int \sin \ln x dx$$

$$= x \cos \ln x + x \sin x \ln x - \int \frac{x \cos \ln x}{x} dx$$

$$\therefore \int \cos \ln x dx$$

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

$$9. \int e^{\sin x} \cdot \frac{x \cos^3 x - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

解： 原式 $= \int e^{\sin x} x \cos x dx - \int e^{\sin x} \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$

$$\because \int x e^{\sin x} \cos x dx = \int x e^{\sin x} d \sin x$$

$$= \int x d e^{\sin x}$$

$$= x e^{\sin x} - \int e^{\sin x} dx$$

$$- \int e^{\sin x} \frac{\sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = - \int e^{\sin x} d \frac{1}{\cos x} = \frac{-e^{\sin x}}{\cos x} + \int e^{\sin x} dx$$

$$\therefore \text{原式} = x e^{\sin x} - e^{\sin x} \sec x + C$$

$$10. \int \max \{1, x^2\} dx$$

解: $\because \max \{1, x^2\} dx = \begin{cases} 1 & |x| \leq 1 \\ x^2 & |x| > 1 \end{cases}$

$$\therefore F(x) = \int \max \{1, x^2\} dx = \begin{cases} x + C_1 & |x| \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C_2 & x > 1 \\ \frac{1}{3}x^3 + C_3 & x < -1 \end{cases}$$

$F(x)$ 连续 $F(1^+) = F(1) = F(1^-)$

$$F(-1^+) = F(-1) = F(-1^-)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{3} + C_2 = 1 + C_1 \Rightarrow C_2 = \frac{2}{3} + C_1 \quad C_3 = C_1 - \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\therefore F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{2}{3} + c & x < -1 \\ x + c & |x| \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{2}{3} + c & x > 1 \end{cases}$$

四、（8分）设 $I_n = \int x^\alpha \ln^n x dx$ （其中 n 为自然数， α 为大于0的常数），证明：

$$I = \frac{1}{\alpha+1} x^{\alpha+1} \ln^n x - \frac{n}{\alpha+1} I_{n-1}, \text{ 并计算 } \int x^5 \ln^3 x dx$$

证：

$$\begin{aligned} I_n &= \frac{1}{\alpha+1} \int \ln^n x dx^{\alpha+1} \\ &= \frac{1}{\alpha+1} x^{\alpha+1} \ln^n x - \frac{n}{\alpha+1} \int \frac{x^{\alpha+1} \ln^{n-1} x}{x} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{\alpha+1} x^{\alpha+1} \ln^n x - \frac{n}{\alpha+1} \int x^\alpha \ln^{n-1} x dx \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha+1} x^{\alpha+1} \ln^n x - \frac{n}{\alpha+1} I_{n-1}$$

$$I_0 = \int x^\alpha dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\alpha+1} x^{\alpha+1} + C$$

$\alpha = 5, n = 3$ 时

$$I_3 = \frac{x^6}{6} \left(\ln^3 x - \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x + \frac{1}{6} \ln x - \frac{1}{36} \right) + C$$

五、解下列各题（12分）

1. 一物体由静止开始作直线运动，在 t 秒末的速度是 $3t^2(m/s)$ ，问

(1) 在3秒时物体离开出发点的距离是多少？

(2) 需要多少时间走完343m？

解：(1) $\because v(t) = 3t^2$

$$\therefore s(t) = \int 3t^2 dt = t^3 + C$$

由 $s(0) = 0, c = 0$

$$s(t) = t^3 \quad s(3) = 27$$

(2) $\because t^3 = 343$

$$\therefore t = 7 \text{秒}$$

2. 函数 $y = f(x)$ 的导函数 $y' = f'(x)$ 的图象是一条二次抛物线，开口向着 y 轴的正向，且与 x 轴交于 $x = 0$ 和 $x = 2$ ，若 $f(x)$ 的极大值为 4，极小值为 0，求 $f(x)$

解：设 $f'(x) = ax(x - 2)$ ($a > 0$)

$$\begin{aligned} f(x) &= \int f'(x) dx \\ &= \int (ax^2 - 2ax) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3}ax^3 - ax^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

$$f(0) = C, f(2) = -\frac{4}{3}a + C$$

$$\because f'(0)=0, f'(2)=0$$

$$\text{且 } f''(x)=2ax-2a, f''(0)<-2a<0.$$

$$\therefore f(0)=4.$$

$$\text{即 } C=4$$

$$f''(2)=2a>0$$

$$\therefore f(2)=0 \Rightarrow -\frac{4}{3}a+4=0 \Rightarrow a=3$$

$$\therefore f(x)=x^3-3x^2+4$$

六、（附加题10分）设 $f(x)$ 的原函数 $F(x) > 0$ 且 $F(0) = 0$ ，当 $x \geq 0$ 时有 $f(x)F(x) = \sin^2 2x$ 求 $f(x)$

解： $\int f(x)F(x)dx = \frac{1}{2}F^2(x) + C_1$

$$\int \sin^2 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \cos 4x) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}\sin 4x + C_2$$

$$\therefore F^2(x) = 2\left(\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}\sin 4x\right) + C = x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 4x + C$$

$$\because F(0) = 0 \quad \therefore C = 0$$

$$\because F(x) > 0$$

$$\therefore F(x) = \sqrt{x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 4x}$$

$$\therefore f(x) = F'(x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x - \frac{1}{4}\sin 4x}} (1 - \cos 4x)$$

$$= \frac{1 - \cos 4x}{\sqrt{4x - \sin 4x}}$$