班 年级

学号

姓名

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2019~2020 学年第一学期第二次月考试卷参考答案 《高等数学 2A》(共 3 页)

(考试时间: 2019年12月6日 13:30-15:00)

- 一、计算题(每小题10分,共40分)
- 1. 计算不定积分 $\int \frac{3x+2}{x^2-2x+6} dx$.

解:
$$\int \frac{3x+2}{x^2-2x+6} dx = \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{(2x-2)dx}{x^2-2x+6} + 5 \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2+5}$$
$$= \frac{3}{2} \ln(x^2-2x+6) + \sqrt{5} \arctan \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{5}} + C.$$

2. 计算不定积分 $\int \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2} dx$.

$$\mathfrak{M}: \int \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^2} dx = -\int \ln(1+x) d\frac{1}{x}$$

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

$$= -\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} + \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1}\right) dx$$

$$= -\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} + \ln\left|\frac{x}{x+1}\right| + C.$$

3. 计算定积分
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} f(x-1) dx$$
, 其中 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1-x^2} \arcsin x, -\frac{1}{2} \le x \le \frac{1}{2}, \\ x, & x > \frac{1}{2}. \end{cases}$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} f(x-1) dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{1} f(t) dt$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-t^2} \arcsin t \, dt + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} t \, dt \quad \left(\sqrt{1-t^2} \arcsin t \, \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)\right) \, dt$$

$$= 0 + \frac{1}{2} t^2 \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} = \frac{3}{8}.$$

4. 设函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sin 2(e^x - 1)}{\int_0^x \sqrt{1 + t^3} dt}, & x > 0, \\ 1, & x = 0, \text{ 讨论 } f(x) \oplus (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 上的连续性.} \\ \frac{\sin x}{x}, & x < 0, \end{cases}$$

解:
$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{\sin 2(e^{x} - 1)}{\int_{0}^{x} \sqrt{1 + t^{3}} dt} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{2(e^{x} - 1)}{\int_{0}^{x} \sqrt{1 + t^{3}} dt} = \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{2x}{\int_{0}^{x} \sqrt{1 + t^{3}} dt}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + x^{3}}} = 2 \neq f(0),$$

故f(x)在x=0处不连续.

当x > 0或x < 0时, f(x)为初等函数,

故f(x)在 $(-\infty,0)$, $(0,+\infty)$ 上连续.

二、计算与解答题(每小题10分,共40分)

1. 计算反常积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{x-1}}$.

解: $\lim_{x\to 1^+} \frac{1}{r\sqrt{r-1}} = \infty$, 所以x=1为瑕点(奇点).

$$I = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x-1}} = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x-1}} + \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x-1}}$$
$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \int_{1+\varepsilon}^{2} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x-1}} + \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x-1}}$$

$$\Rightarrow t = \sqrt{x-1}$$
,

$$I = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \int_{\varepsilon}^{1} \frac{2}{t^{2} + 1} dt + \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{1}^{b} \frac{2}{t^{2} + 1} dt$$
$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} 2 \arctan t \Big|_{\varepsilon}^{1} + \lim_{b \to +\infty} 2 \arctan t \Big|_{1}^{b} = \pi.$$

2. 设F(x)是 $f(x) = e^x \left(\sqrt{\sin x} + \frac{\cos x}{2\sqrt{\sin x}} \right)$ 的原函数,且 $F\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,求F(x).

$$\Re \colon F(x) = \int e^x \left(\sqrt{\sin x} + \frac{\cos x}{2\sqrt{\sin x}} \right) dx$$

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

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

$$= e^x \sqrt{\sin x} + C.$$

曲
$$F\left(\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$
,得 $C = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\left(1 - e^{\frac{\pi}{6}}\right)$.

所以
$$F(x) = e^x \sqrt{\sin x} + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \left(1 - e^{\frac{\pi}{6}}\right)$$
.

3. 计算心形线 $\rho = a(1 + \cos \theta), a > 0$ 的全长.

解:
$$ds = \sqrt{\rho^2(\theta) + {\rho'}^2(\theta)} d\theta = a\sqrt{(1 + \cos\theta)^2 + (-\sin\theta)^2} d\theta$$
$$= a\sqrt{2(1 + \cos\theta)} d\theta = 2a \left|\cos\frac{\theta}{2}\right| d\theta,$$

由对称性, 弧长

$$s = 2s_{\perp} = 4a \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = 8a \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \Big|_0^{\pi} = 8a.$$

4. 设函数 f(x) 在 [1, e] 上连续,且 $f(x) = \ln x - x \cdot \int_1^e \frac{f(t)}{t} dt$,求 f(x) 的表达式.

解: 设
$$a = \int_1^e \frac{f(t)}{t} dt$$
, 于是 $f(x) = \ln x - ax$,

$$\frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{\ln x}{x} - a$$
, 在区间[1,e]上积分,得

$$a = \int_{1}^{e} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \int_{1}^{e} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx - \int_{1}^{e} a dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln^{2} x \Big|_{1}^{e} - a(e-1) = \frac{1}{2} - a(e-1),$$

解得
$$a = \frac{1}{2e}$$
,

所以
$$f(x) = \ln x - \frac{1}{2e}x$$
.

三、解答与证明题(共20分,第1题15分,第2题5分)

- 1. 设*D*是由上半圆 $y = \sqrt{8-x^2}$ 与抛物线 $y = \frac{1}{2}x^2$ 所围成的平面图形.
- (1) 求D的面积S;
- (2) 求D绕y轴旋转一周而得到的旋转体的体积 V_v .

解: (1)由
$$\begin{cases} y = \sqrt{8 - x^2}, \\ y = \frac{1}{2}x^2 \end{cases}$$
 得到交点(-2,2), (2,2).

$$S = \int_{-2}^{2} \left(\sqrt{8 - x^2} - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{8 - x^2} dx - \int_{0}^{2} x^2 dx$$

$$x = \sqrt{8} \sin t,$$

$$\int_0^2 \sqrt{8 - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 8 \cos^2 t \, \mathrm{d}t = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1 + \cos 2t) \, \mathrm{d}t = \pi + 2 \sin 2t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \pi + 2,$$

所以 D 的面积 $S = 2(\pi + 2) - \frac{8}{3} = 2\pi + \frac{4}{3}$.

(2) D绕y轴旋转而得的旋转体体积

$$V_{y} = \pi \int_{0}^{2} 2y \, dy + \pi \int_{2}^{\sqrt{8}} (8 - y^{2}) \, dy$$

$$= 4\pi + 8\pi (\sqrt{8} - 2) - \frac{1}{3}\pi (8\sqrt{8} - 8)$$

$$= 4\pi + \frac{32\sqrt{2} - 40}{3}\pi$$

$$= \frac{32\sqrt{2} - 28}{3}\pi.$$

2. 设函数 f(x) 在[0,1]上具有连续的导数,且 f(0) = f(1) = 0.

证明:
$$\left| \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right| \leq \frac{1}{4} \max_{x \in [0,1]} \left\{ \left| f'(x) \right| \right\}.$$

证明:由题意,|f'(x)|在[0,1]上连续,设|f'(x)|在[0,1]上的最大值为M.

由拉格朗日中值公式, $\forall x \in (0,1)$, 有

$$f(x) = f(x) - f(0) = f'(\xi)x, \quad 0 < \xi < x,$$

$$f(x) = f(x) - f(1) = f'(\eta)(1-x), x < \eta < 1,$$

| 于是 $|f(x)| = |f'(\xi)x| \le Mx$, 且 $|f(x)| = |f'(\eta)(1-x)| \le M(1-x)$,

因此

$$\left| \int_{0}^{1} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \le \int_{0}^{1} |f(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} |f(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} |f(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$\le M \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} x \, \mathrm{d}x + M \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} (1 - x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= M \left(\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \right) = \frac{M}{4}.$$