

一. 简答题 (每题 5 分, 共 50 分)

$$\begin{aligned}
 1. \quad & \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx. \\
 &= \int (x)' \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx \\
 &= x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int x \left( \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \right)' dx \\
 &= x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \\
 &= x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \quad & \text{求 } \int x^5 (2-5x^3)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx. \\
 & \text{令 } t = (2-5x^3) \Rightarrow x^3 = \frac{2-t}{5} \Rightarrow dx^3 = -\frac{1}{5} dt \\
 & \int x^5 (2-5x^3)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \int x^3 (2-5x^3)^{\frac{2}{3}} dx^3 \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \int \left( \frac{2-t}{5} \right) \cdot t^{\frac{2}{3}} \left( -\frac{1}{5} \right) dt = -\frac{1}{75} \int t^{\frac{2}{3}} (2-t) dt = -\frac{2}{125} t^{\frac{5}{3}} + \frac{1}{200} t^{\frac{8}{3}} + c \\
 &= -\frac{6+25x^3}{1000} (2-5x^3)^{\frac{5}{3}} + c
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \quad & \text{求 } \int \frac{\cos^5 x}{\sin^4 x} dx. \\
 I &= \int \frac{(1-\sin^2 x)^2}{\sin^4 x} d \sin x \stackrel{\sin x=u}{=} \int \frac{1-2u^2+u^4}{u^4} du = \int (u^{-4} - 2u^{-2} + 1) du \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} u^{-3} + 2u^{-1} + u + C = -\frac{1}{3 \sin^3 x} + \frac{2}{\sin x} + \sin x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \quad & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right). \\
 &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left( \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{n}{n}} \right) = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$5. \quad \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (x^2 + \tan^{2011} x) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x^2 dx = \frac{\pi^3}{96}$$

6. 设  $F(x) = \int_{\cos x}^{\sin x} \ln(t+1)dt$ , 求  $F'(x)$ 。

$$F'(x) = \ln(\sin x + 1) \cos x + \ln(\cos x + 1) \sin x$$

7. 求曲线  $y = \int_0^x \sqrt{\sin t} dt$ ,  $x \in (0, \pi)$  的弧长。

$$s = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \int_0^\pi \sqrt{1 + \sin x} dx = 4$$

8. 研究正项级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{2^{n^2}}$  的敛散性。

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\frac{((n+1)!)^2}{2^{(n+1)^2}}}{\frac{(n!)^2}{2^{n^2}}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{2^{2n+1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(x+1)^2}{2^{2x+1}} = 0 < 1$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(n!)^2}{2^{n^2}} \text{ 收敛}$$

9. 研究正项级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cos^2 \frac{n\pi}{3}}{2^n}$  的敛散性。

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n \cos^2 \frac{n\pi}{3}}{2^n}} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n}{2^n}} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cos^2 \frac{n\pi}{3}}{2^n} \text{ 收敛}$$

10. 利用 Taylor 展式研究正项级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( n \ln \frac{2n+1}{2n-1} - 1 \right)$  的敛散性。

$$\begin{aligned} n \ln \frac{2n+1}{2n-1} - 1 &= n \ln \left( 1 + \frac{2}{2n-1} \right) - 1 \\ &= n \left( \frac{2}{2n-1} - \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{2}{2n-1} \right)^2 + \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{2}{2n-1} \right)^3 + o \left( \frac{1}{n^3} \right) \right) - 1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2n-1} - \frac{n}{2} \left( \frac{1}{2n-1} \right)^2 + \frac{n}{3} \left( \frac{2}{2n-1} \right)^3 + o \left( \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \\ &= -\frac{1}{(2n-1)^2} + \frac{n}{3} \left( \frac{2}{2n-1} \right)^3 + o \left( \frac{1}{n^2} \right) \end{aligned} \quad \therefore \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left( n \ln \frac{2n+1}{2n-1} - 1 \right) \text{ 收敛}$$

二 设  $f(x)$  满足  $\int_0^1 f(tx)dt = f(x) + x \sin x$ ,  $f(0) = 0$ , 且有一阶导数, 求  $f'(x)$  ( $x \neq 0$ )。

(10 分)

$$y = tx$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(y)dy = f(x) + x \sin x$$

$$\int_0^x f(y)dy = xf(x) + x^2 \sin x$$

$$f(x) = f(x) + xf'(x) + 2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x \quad (x \neq 0)$$

$$f'(x) = -2 \sin x - x \cos x$$

三 设  $y = ax^2 + bx + c$  过原点, 当  $0 \leq x \leq 1, y \geq 0$  时, 又与  $x$  轴,  $x=1$  所围成的面积  $\frac{1}{3}$ , 试确定  $a, b, c$  使此图形绕  $x$  轴旋转而成的立体体积最小, 并求出此体积大小。(15 分)

$$S = \int_0^1 (ax^2 + bx)dx = \frac{a}{3} + \frac{b}{2} = \frac{1}{3} \Rightarrow 2a + 3b = 2$$

$$V = \int_0^1 \pi (ax^2 + bx)^2 dx = \left( \frac{1}{5}a^2 + \frac{1}{2}ab + \frac{1}{3}b^2 \right) \pi = \left( \frac{4}{27} + \frac{1}{27}a + \frac{2}{135}a^2 \right) \pi$$

$$\frac{dV}{da} = \left( \frac{1}{27} + \frac{4}{135}a \right) \pi = 0 \Rightarrow a = -\frac{5}{4}, \text{ 而 } \frac{d^2V}{da^2} = \frac{4}{135} > 0$$

因此在  $a = -\frac{5}{4}$ ,  $V$  最小,  $b = \frac{3}{2}$ 。

四 研究级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{3n} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$  的绝对收敛或条件收敛性。(10 分)

由 Leibniz 判别法, 可知  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{3n}$  收敛,

而  $(1 + \frac{1}{n})^n \rightarrow e$  是单调有界的,

所以由 Abel 判别法,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{3n} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$  收敛.

再考虑级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(-1)^n \frac{1}{n} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$ ,

因为  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{3n} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n}{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{e}{3}$ , 所以由比较判别法知  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$  发散.

故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n} (1 + \frac{1}{n})^n$  条件收敛.

五 设  $a_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx$ , (1) 求  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (a_n + a_{n+2})$  的值; (2) 证明  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^\lambda}$  ( $\lambda > 0$ ) 收敛。(15 分)

解: (1)  $a_n + a_{n+2} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x (1 + \tan^2 x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x d(\tan x) = \frac{1}{n+1}$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} (a_n + a_{n+2}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{n+1} = 1$$

$$(2) a_n < a_n + a_{n+2} = \frac{1}{n+1}, \quad \frac{a_n}{n^\lambda} < \frac{1}{n^\lambda (n+1)}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{a_n}{n^\lambda} \quad (\lambda > 0) \text{ 收敛}$$

六 附加题 (10 分)

证明:

$$1) \int_0^1 \left| x - \frac{1}{2} \right|^n dx = \frac{1}{2^n(n+1)}, \quad n \text{ 为自然数};$$

2) 设  $f(x)$  在  $[0, 1]$  上连续, 且满足  $\int_0^1 x^n f(x) dx = 1, \quad \int_0^1 x^k f(x) dx = 0 \quad k = 0, 1, \dots, n-1$ , 则有

$$\max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f(x)| \geq 2^n(n+1)。$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int_0^1 \left| x - \frac{1}{2} \right|^n dx &= \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( \frac{1}{2} - x \right)^n dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \right)^n dx \\ &= -\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^0 t^n dt + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} t^n dt = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} t^n dt = \frac{1}{2^n(n+1)} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \text{ 由已知条件可知 } \int_0^1 \left( x - \frac{1}{2} \right)^n f(x) dx = 1$$

由积分中值定理,  $\exists \xi \in [0, 1]$ , 使得

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

$$\text{再由 (1) 得 } 1 \leq |f(\xi)| \int_0^1 \left| x - \frac{1}{2} \right|^n dx = \frac{|f(\xi)|}{2^n(n+1)}$$

$$\text{则 } \max_{0 \leq x \leq 1} |f(x)| \geq |f(\xi)| \geq 2^n(n+1)$$