1.
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x \cos^4 x + 1) dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$\text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \text{ } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi}(x\cos^4x+1)dx=\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}x\cos^4xdx+\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}1dx=0+2\pi=2\pi \text{ } .$$

2. 对正常数
$$a$$
, $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx =$ ______.

解 原式=
$$\frac{1}{-a}\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax}d(-ax) = \frac{1}{-a}e^{-ax}\Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{-a}\left(\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{1}{e^{ax}}-e^0\right) = \frac{1}{a}$$
.

$$3. \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x^3} dx = \underline{\qquad}.$$

$$\text{ \mathbb{H} } \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x^3} dx = -\frac{1}{3} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^3} d(-x^3) = \frac{-1}{3} e^{-x^3} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{-1}{3} \left(\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{e^{x^3}} - e^0 \right) = \frac{1}{3} .$$

4.
$$\int_0^{2\pi} |\cos x| dx =$$
_____.

$$\text{ for } \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos x| dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} (-\cos x) dx + \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \cos x dx$$

$$= \sin x \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \sin x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} + \sin x \Big|_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} = (1-0) - (-1-1) + [0-(-1)] = 4.$$

5. 设函数
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} + x^2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$
,则 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx =$ ______.

解 因为 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx$ 为常数,故在 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} + x^2 \int_0^1 f(x)dx$ 两边对 x 从 0 到 1 积分得,

$$\int_0^1 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx + \int_0^1 \left[x^2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx \right] dx = \ln\left|1+x\right| \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 f(x) dx \int_0^1 x^2 dx ,$$

$$= \ln 2 + \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 f(x) dx , \quad \text{iff } \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{3}{2} \ln 2 .$$

6.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\cos x}^{1} e^{-t^2} dt}{x^2} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

解 因为 $x \to 0$ 时, $\cos x \to 1$,从而 $\int_{\cos x}^{1} e^{-t^{2}} dt \to 0$,故 $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\cos x}^{1} e^{-t^{2}} dt}{x^{2}}$ 是 $\frac{0}{0}$ 型极限。注意

到
$$\frac{d}{dx}(\int_1^{\cos x}e^{-t^2}dt)=e^{-\cos^2 x}\cdot(\cos x)'=-\sin xe^{-\cos^2 x}$$
,于是由洛必达法则得

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{\cos x}^{1} e^{-t^{2}} dt}{x^{2}} = -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_{1}^{\cos x} e^{-t^{2}} dt}{x^{2}} = -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-\sin x e^{-\cos^{2} x}}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{-\cos^{2} x} \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x}{2x} = e^{-1} \cdot \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2e}.$$

解 令 t = x - 2,则 dx = dt,

$$\int_{1}^{4} f(x-2)dx = \int_{-1}^{2} f(t)dt = \int_{-1}^{0} t dt + \int_{0}^{2} t e^{-t^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{2} t^{2} \Big|_{-1}^{0} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} e^{-t^{2}} d(-t^{2})$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (0-1) - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{2} = -\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} (e^{-4} - e^{0}) = -\frac{1}{2e^{4}}$$

8. 计算
$$\int_{1}^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+\ln x}}.$$

$$\Re \int_{1}^{e^{2}} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+\ln x}} = \int_{1}^{e^{2}} \frac{d\ln|x|}{\sqrt{1+\ln x}} = \int_{1}^{e^{2}} \frac{d\ln x}{\sqrt{1+\ln x}} = \int_{1}^{e^{2}} \frac{d(1+\ln x)}{\sqrt{1+\ln x}} = 2\int_{1}^{e^{2}} \frac{d(1+\ln x)}{2\sqrt{1+\ln x}} = 2\int_{1}^{e^{2}} \frac{d(1+$$

9. 计算
$$\int_0^4 \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{1 + x\sqrt{x}}.$$

$$\iint_{0}^{4} \frac{\sqrt{x} dx}{1 + x\sqrt{x}} \frac{t = \sqrt{x}}{1 + t^{2} \cdot t} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{t \cdot 2t dt}{1 + t^{2} \cdot t} = 2 \int_{0}^{2} \frac{t^{2} dt}{1 + t^{3}} = \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{dt^{3}}{1 + t^{3}} = \frac{2}{3} \int_{0}^{2} \frac{d$$

10. 求函数 $f(x) = \int_{-1}^{x} (1-2t)dt$ 的极值及 f(x) 在[-1,2]上的最值.

解 由函数 $f(x) = \int_{-1}^{x} (1-2t)dt$ 得 $f(x) = (t-t^2)\Big|_{-1}^{x} = x-x^2-(-1-1)=2+x-x^2$,于是 f'(x) = 1-2x, f''(x) = -2,驻点 $x = \frac{1}{2}$; 因为 $f''(\frac{1}{2}) = -2 < 0$, 故根据极值判定 的第二充分条件知, f(x) 有极大值 $f(\frac{1}{2}) = 2 + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} = \frac{9}{4}$ 。 又 f(-1) = 0, $f(2) = 2 + 2 - 2^2 = 0$, 故函数最大值为 $\frac{9}{4}$,最小值为 0。

11. 设函数 f(x) 满足 $\int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt = xe^{-x}$,求 f(x) 的极值.

解 由于积分变量是 t ,故相对于 t , x 可看成常数。于是 $\int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt = \int_0^x [xf(t)-tf(t)]dt = \int_0^x xf(t)dt - \int_0^x tf(t)dt = x\int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x tf(t)dt = x \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x tf(t)dt = x \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x tf(t)dt = x \int_0^x f(t)dt + x \int_0^x f(t)dt + x \int_0^x f(t)dt + x \int_0^x f(t)dt = x \int_0^x f(t)dt = x \int_0^x f(t)dt + x \int_0^x f(t)dt + x \int_0^x f(t)dt = x \int_0^x f(t)dt = x \int_0^x f(t)dt = x \int_0^x f(t)dt + x \int_0^x f(t)dt = x \int_0^x f(t)dt = x \int_0^x f(t)dt = x \int_0^x f(t)dt + x \int_0^x f(t)dt = x \int_0^x f(t$

12. 设函数 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续,在 (a,b) 内可导,且 $f'(x) \le 0$, $F(x) = \frac{1}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t) dt .$ 证明在(a,b) 内有 $F'(x) \le 0$.

$$\text{if } (1) \ F'(x) = \frac{f(x)(x-a) - \int_a^x f(t)dt}{(x-a)^2} \ .$$

(2) 由积分中值定理,得 $\int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt = f(\xi)(x-a)$, $\xi \in [a,x]$,再由拉格朗日中值定理得, $F'(x) = \frac{f(x)(x-a) - f(\xi)(x-a)}{(x-a)^2} = \frac{f(x) - f(\xi)}{x-a} = \frac{f'(\eta)(x-\xi)}{x-a} \le 0$,这里 $\eta \in (\xi,x) \subseteq (a,x) \subseteq (a,b)$ 。

13. 设函数 f(x) 在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1) 内可导,且 $f(0) = 3\int_{\frac{2}{3}}^{1} f(x)dx$,证明至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0,1)$,使得 $f'(\xi) = 0$ 。

证 由积分中值定理知,存在 $\eta \in [\frac{2}{3},1]$,使得 $f(0)=3f(\eta)(1-\frac{2}{3})=f(\eta)$,再由罗尔定理知,至少存在一点 $\xi \in (0,\eta) \subseteq (0,1)$,使得 $f'(\xi)=0$ 。