知识点

1. **定积分定义** f(x)在[a,b]上可积 $\Leftrightarrow \int_a^b f(x)dx$ 等于确定常数A

当 $\lambda = \max(\Delta x_1, \dots, \Delta x_n) \to 0$ 时,积分和极限 $\lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$ 均存在,且都等于确定常数 A 这里 $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$ 。

注 (1) 当 f(x)在[a,b]上可积时,为计算 $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 的值,可取 [a,b]上特殊分点 $x_0 = a < x_1 < \dots < x_{i-1} < x_i < \dots < x_n = b$, [x_{i-1}, x_i]上特殊介点 ξ_i , 比如取[a,b]上 n等分点 $x_0 = a < x_1 < \dots < x_{i-1} < x_i = a + \frac{i(b-a)}{n} < \dots < x_n = b$, [x_{i-1}, x_i]上右端点

$$x_{i} = a + \frac{i(b-a)}{n}$$
 为介点 ξ_{i} , $i = 0,1,\dots,n$, 此时, $\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n} f(a + \frac{i(b-a)}{n}) \frac{1}{n}$ 。

(2) 由此定义, $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 只由[a,b]及f确定,而与积分变量用啥字母表示无关,故 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(t)dt$

2. 可积条件

当f(x)为[a,b]上的连续函数或间断点为有限个的有界函数时,f(x)在[a,b]上可积或 $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 等于确定常数,此时 $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 为正常积分

3. $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 的几何意义,在[a, b]上

当 $f(x) \ge 0$ 时, $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 表示 x 轴上方曲边梯形的面积;当 $f(x) \le 0$ 时, $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 表示 x 轴下方曲边梯形的面积的负值;当f(x)有正有负时, $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 表示 x 轴上方曲边梯形的面积和与下方曲边梯形面积和的差。

4. **估值定理** 设在[a, b]上f(x)有最大、最小值 M, m,则

$$m(b-a) \le \int_a^b f(x)dx \le M(b-a)$$

5. 积分中值定理

设在[a,b]上f(x)连续,则至少存在一点 $\xi \in [a,b]$,使得 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = f(\xi)(b-a)$

称
$$\frac{\int_a^b f(x)dx}{b-a}$$
 为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上的平均值。

6. 积分不等式性质

设在[a,b]上f(x), g(x)连续且 $f(x) \ge g(x)$,但f(x)不恒等于g(x),则 $\int_a^b f(x)dx > \int_a^b g(x)dx$ 特别地

(1) 在[
$$a$$
, b]上 $f(x)$, $g(x)$ 连续且 $f(x) > g(x)$,则 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx > \int_{a}^{b} g(x)dx$

(2) 在[
$$a$$
, b]上 $f(x)$ 连续且 $f(x) > 0$,则 $\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx > 0$

7. 积分上限函数

对[a,b]上的连续函数f(x)可定义积分上限函数 $\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt, x \in [a,b]$

性质

$$\Phi(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt \triangle [a,b] \triangle \exists \Phi'(x) = f(x)$$
更一般地,
$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_{a}^{\varphi(x)} f(t)dt \right) = f[\varphi(x)] \varphi'(x)$$

8. 牛-莱公式

对[a,b]上的连续函数f(x)有 $\int_a^b f(t)dt = F(b) - F(a)$,这里F为f的原函数

9. 定积分的换元法

就是不定积分的第一第二换元法,注意换元的同时积分上下限跟着变动,

10. 定积分的分部积分法

就是不定积分的分部积分法,注意换元的同时积分上下限跟着变动

11. 运用定积分的换元法和积分值与积分变量用啥字母表示无关证明积分等式

即要证
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^d h(x)dx$$
,只需

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{c}^{d} f(g(t))g'(t)dt = \int_{c}^{d} h(t)dt = \int_{c}^{d} h(x)dx,$$

如要证
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx$$
,只需

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - t))(-dt) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx,$$

要证
$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$
,只需

$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - t) f(\sin(\pi - t)) (-dt) = \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin t) dt - \int_0^{\pi} t f(\sin t) dt$$
$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx - \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx$$

12.记住

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \frac{n-3}{n-2} \frac{n-5}{n-4} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \frac{2}{3} I_1, n \text{ if } \frac{\pi}{3} \frac{\pi}{3} \frac{\pi}{3} I_2, n \text{ if } \frac{\pi}{3} \frac{\pi}{3$$

其中
$$I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = 1$$
, $I_0 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^0 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$

13.记住
$$\int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = \begin{cases} 0, & f(x)$$
为奇函数, $2\int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx, & f(x)$ 为偶函数

14. 非正常积分(或反常积分)

称
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)dx$$
, $\int_{-\infty}^{b} f(x)dx$, $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ 为无穷限非正常积分,

若 $\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = \infty$,则称 $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 为无界函数非正常积分或瑕积分,点a称为瑕点若 $\lim_{x\to b^-} f(x) = \infty$,则称 $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 为无界函数非正常积分或瑕积分,点b称为瑕点若对 a < c < b.

 $\lim_{x\to c} f(x) = \infty$,则称 $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 为无界函数非正常积分或瑕积分,点c称为瑕点 瑕点一般在函数无意义的点去找!

牛-莱公式

设 F(x)为 f(x)的原函数,则

(1)
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{x \to +\infty} F(x) - F(a), \quad \int_{-\infty}^{b} f(x)dx = F(b) - \lim_{x \to -\infty} F(x),$$
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{x \to +\infty} F(x) - \lim_{x \to -\infty} F(x)$$

(2) 当 a 为瑕点时,
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = F(b) - \lim_{x \to a^{+}} F(a)$$
, 当 b 为瑕点时, $\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \lim_{x \to b^{-}} F(x) - F(a)$, 当 c 为瑕点时(a

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{a}^{c} f(x)dx + \int_{c}^{b} f(x)dx = \lim_{x \to c^{-}} F(x) - F(a) + F(b) - \lim_{x \to c^{+}} F(x), \quad \text{if } \pm \text{if$$

诸式中,当极限存在,即为确定常数时,称相应非正常积分**收敛**,否则**发散** 在理解收敛发散定义时,注意到

(1)
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx = \int_{-\infty}^{a} f(x)dx + \int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)dx$$
, a为实数,故
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x)dx$$
收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \int_{a}^{a} f(x)dx$ 和 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)dx$ 均收敛

故
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx$$
收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \int_a^c f(x)dx$ 与 $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 都收敛,

15.记住
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{p}} dx = \begin{cases} \psi \otimes, \exists p > 1, \\ \xi \otimes 1, \exists p \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

16.记住

(一) 直线x = a, x = b, (a < b), 上边界曲线 $y = f_1(x)$, 下边界曲线 $y = f_2(x)$ 围成的平面图形

(1) 其面积
$$A = \int_{a}^{b} [f_1(x) - f_2(x)] dx$$

- (2) 绕x轴旋转一周得到的旋转体体积 $V_x = \int_a^b \pi [f_1^2(x) f_2^2(x)] dx$
- (二) 直线y = c, y = d, (c < d), 右边界曲线 $x = \varphi_1(y)$, 左边界曲线 $x = \varphi_2(y)$ 围成的平面图形 (1)其面积 $A = \int_c^d [\varphi_1(y) \varphi_2(y)] dy$
- (2) 绕y轴旋转一周得到的旋转体体积 $V_y = \int_c^d \pi [\varphi_1^2(y) \varphi_2^2(y)] dy$
- (三)射线 $\theta = \alpha, \theta = \beta, (\alpha < \beta)$, 边界曲线 $\rho = \rho(\theta)$ 围成的平面图形面积 $A = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \frac{1}{2} (\rho(\theta))^2 d\theta$ 17.一立体的平行截面 $\perp x$ 轴,且过x轴上一点x的平行截面面积为 $A(x), x \in [a, b]$,

则该立体体积 $V = \int_a^b A(x)dx$

18.弧:
$$x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), t \in [\alpha, \beta]$$
的长度 $S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{(\varphi'(t))^2 + (\psi'(t))^2} dt$

弧:
$$y = f(x), x \in [a,b]$$
的长度 $S = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx$

弧:
$$\rho = \rho(\theta), \theta \in [\alpha, \beta]$$
的长度 $S = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{(\rho'(\theta))^2 + (\rho(\theta))^2} d\theta$

P71 二

3.选 C. 解析:
$$I = \int_{1}^{\frac{s}{t}} f(tx) dx = \frac{1}{t} \int_{1}^{\frac{s}{t}} f(tx) d(tx) = \frac{1}{t} \int_{t}^{s} f(u) du$$
, 结合知识点1可知.

4.因为在 $[0,\frac{\pi}{4}]$, $\sin x \le x \le \tan x$, 但不恒等, 由知识点6知,

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx$$

5.选 D 解析:

设
$$f(x) = \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{1+x}}, 0 \le x \le 1, f'(x) = \frac{4x^3\sqrt{1+x} - x^4}{1+x} = \frac{2x^3(1+x) - x^4}{2(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{2x^3 + x^4}{2(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad 在[0,1] \bot f(x)$$
的驻点为 $x = 0$,无不可导点, $f(0) = 0$, $f(1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$,

故 $m = f_{\min} = 0, M = f_{\max} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$,由知识点4知, $m(1-0) \le I = \int_0^1 f(x) dx \le M(1-0)$,

从而
$$0 \le I = \int_0^1 f(x) dx \le \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

P72.三

$$1. \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{x = \sin t} \int_{0}^{x = \cos t dt} t dt = \frac{1}{2} I_{0} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

2. 因为在[3,4], $\ln x < \ln^2 x$, 由知识点6知, $\int_3^4 \ln x dx < \int_3^4 \ln^2 x dx$

四 设
$$f(x) = e^{x^2 - x}, 0 \le x \le 2, f'(x) = e^{x^2 - x}(2x - 1)$$

在[0,2]上f(x)的驻点为x=0.5,无不可导点, $f(0)=e^0$, $f(0.5)=e^{-0.25}$, $f(2)=e^2$ 故 $m=f_{\min}=e^{-0.25}$, $M=f_{\max}=e^2$,由知识点4知, $m(1-0)\leq\int_0^2 f(x)dx\leq M(1-0)$,

从而 -
$$2e^{-0.25} \le \int_2^0 e^{x^2 - x} dx \le -2e^2$$

五. 因f(x)在[n,n+p]连续,由积分中值定理 至少存在一点 $\xi \in [n,n+p]$,使得

$$\int_{n}^{n+p} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\sin \xi}{\xi} (n+p-n) = p \frac{\sin \xi}{\xi}, \text{ 注意到 } n \to +\infty \text{ if } \xi \to +\infty, \text{ } \beta$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_n^{n+p} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \lim_{\xi\to\infty} p \frac{\sin \xi}{\xi} = p \lim_{\xi\to+\infty} \frac{\sin \xi}{\xi} = 0$$

P73.—

3. \times 。因 $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^2}$ 为瑕积分,瑕点为x = 0,故按瑕积分计算: $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^2} = \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{dx}{x^2} + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^2}$ 因 $\int_{-1}^{0} \frac{dx}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_{-1}^{0} = -(\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{-1}) = +\infty$,故 $\int_{-1}^{0} \frac{dx}{x^2}$ 发散,由知识点14知 $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^2}$ 发散 4. \checkmark 。因 $\int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt$ 为f(x)的一个原函数,故 $\int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt + C$ 为f(x)的全体原函数,

 \equiv 1

1.选*D*,在 $\int_{1}^{x^{3}} f(t)dt = \int_{1}^{x} \phi(t)dt$ 两边同时对x求导,由知识点7得, $f(x^{3})3x^{2} = \phi(x)$

2.选D, 在 $f(x) = \int_0^x (x+t) \sin t dt$ 中, t是积分变量, x相对于t不变, 故

 $f(x) = x \int_0^x \sin t dt + \int_0^x t \sin t dt$, 在等式两边同时对x求导,由知识点7得,

$$f'(x) = \int_0^x \sin t dt + x \sin x + x \sin x$$
, $\exists \mathcal{E} f'(\pi) = \int_0^\pi \sin t dt = -\cos t \Big|_0^\pi = 2$

三

2. 由罗比达法则及知识点7和无穷小替换得

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \ln(1-t)dt}{x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1-x^2)2x}{4x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-x^2}{2x^2} = -0.5$$

$$3.\int_{0}^{2} \sqrt{(x-1)^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{2} |x-1| dx = \int_{0}^{1} (1-x) dx + \int_{1}^{2} (x-1) dx = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{2} - 2 - (\frac{1}{2} - 1) = 1$$

4.由知识点7得, $\phi'(x) = 1 - 2x$,在[0,1] $\phi(x)$ 的驻点为x = 0.5,因为 $\phi(0) = 0$,

$$\phi(0.5) = \int_0^{0.5} (1 - 2t) dt = t - t^2 \Big|_0^{0.5} = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} - 0 = \frac{1}{4}, \phi(1) = \int_0^1 (1 - 2t) dt = t - t^2 \Big|_0^1 = 0$$

故
$$\phi_{\max}(x) = \frac{1}{4}$$
.

5.因 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx$ 为常数,故在 $f(x) = x^2 - \int_0^1 f(x)dx$ 两边对x从0到1定积分并由定积分性质 得

$$\int_{0}^{1} f(x)dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx - \int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx \right) dx = \frac{1}{3} - \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx \int_{0}^{1} 1 dx,$$
解得 $\int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = \frac{1}{6}$

$$2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 1 d(\tan x) - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 1 dx = \tan \frac{\pi}{4} - \tan 0 - \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$3 \cdot \int_{1}^{4} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x} - 1}{\sqrt{x}} \right)^{2} dx = \int_{1}^{4} \frac{x + 1 - 2\sqrt{x}}{x} dx = \int_{1}^{4} (1 + \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{x}}) dx = 3 + 2 \ln 2 - 4(2 - 1) = 2 \ln 2 - 1$$

P75 二

1.选 C. 解析:
$$\int_0^1 x f(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x^2) dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(u) du = \frac{1}{2} (\cos 1 - 1).$$

3.选 B. 解析:
$$F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} t f(t^2) dt = \int_0^x (-u) f(u^2) d(-u) = \int_0^x u f(u^2) du = F(x)$$
.

4. 选 D. 解析: 注意到
$$\frac{\sin x}{1+x^2}\cos^4 x, \sin^3 x, \cos^4 x, x^2 \sin^3 x$$
 分别为奇、奇、偶、奇函数

及奇函数关于原点对称区间上的定积分为 0, 偶函数关于原点对称区间上的定积分等于右半区间上定积分的 2 倍, 故得

$$M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} \cos^4 x dx = 0, N = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\sin^3 x + \cos^4 x\right) dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx > 0,$$

$$P = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 \sin^3 x - \cos^4 x) dx = -2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx < 0$$

$$\equiv 1. \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^3 + 2) \sin^2 x dx = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x dx = 4 \frac{1}{2} I_0 = \pi$$

2.
$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_{a}^{b} f(x+t) dt = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{a}^{b} f(x+t) d(x+t) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_{a+x}^{b+x} f(u) du$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} \left[-\int_{c}^{a+x} f(u) du + \int_{c}^{b+x} f(u) du \right] = -f(a+x)(a+x)' + f(b+x)(b+x)'$$

$$= f(b+x) - f(a+x) \text{ is } \subseteq b \text{ if } E \text{ is } E \text{ is } E \text{ is } E \text{ if } E \text{ is }$$

$$3 \int_{1}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^{2} \sqrt{1+x^{2}}} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sec^{2} t dt}{\tan^{2} t \sec t} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sec t dt}{\tan^{2} t} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\cos t dt}{\sin^{2} t} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin^{2} t}{\sin^{2} t$$

4.
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x - \sin^3 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x} |\cos x| dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x} \cos x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x} \cos x dx = \frac{4}{3}$$

P77 =

$$1.\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}}\sin^{7} 2x dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sin^{7} u du = \frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{7}\frac{4}{5}\frac{2}{3}I_{1} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{6}{7}\frac{4}{5}\frac{2}{3} = \frac{8}{35}$$

$$2.\int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^{8} \frac{x}{2} dx = 2\int_{0}^{\frac{x}{2}} \cos^{8} u du = 2\frac{7}{8} \frac{5}{6} \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{2} I_{0} = 2\frac{7}{8} \frac{5}{6} \frac{3}{4} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{35\pi}{128}$$

二 1.

$$1.\int_{0}^{1} x \arctan x dx = \int_{0}^{1} \arctan x d\frac{x^{2}}{2} = \frac{x^{2}}{2} \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{1} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2}}{1 + x^{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} (1 - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1 + x^{2}} dx)$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$3.\int_{1}^{4} \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\int_{1}^{4} \ln x d\sqrt{x} = 2\ln x \sqrt{x}\Big|_{1}^{4} - 2\int_{1}^{4} \sqrt{x} x^{-1} dx = 8\ln 2 - 2 \cdot 2x^{\frac{1}{2}}\Big|_{1}^{4} = 8\ln 2 - 4$$

$$5.\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{e} |\ln x| dx = \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} (-\ln x) dx + \int_{1}^{e} \ln x dx = -x \ln x \Big|_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} + \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^{1} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} 1 dx + x \ln x \Big|_{1$$

P797 —

1.
$$\times$$
 解析: 因 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{a} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{a}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$

$$\mathbb{H}\int_{-\infty}^{a} \frac{x}{1+x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{a} \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} d(1+x^{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(1+a^{2}) - \lim_{x \to -\infty} \ln(1+x^{2}) \right] = -\infty,$$

即
$$\int_{-\infty}^{a} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$
发散, 从而由知识点14得 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$ 发散

2. × 解析: 因

从而由知识点14得 $\int_0^4 \frac{dx}{(x-3)^2}$ 发散

1.选 B,

解析: A. 因
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \ln x = -\infty$$
, 故 $\int_0^1 \ln x dx$ 为瑕积分,瑕点为 $x=0$

B. 因
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{\sin x}{x} = 1$$
, 而在(0,1]上 $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ 连续故有界,从而在[0,1]上 $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ 是

只有一个间断点x = 0的有界函数,由可积条件知 $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x} dx$ 为正常积分

D. 因
$$\lim_{x\to 2} \frac{1}{x-2} = \infty$$
,故 $\int_{1}^{3} \frac{dx}{x-2}$ 为瑕积分,瑕点为 $x = 2$

2. 解析: A. 因
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}} dx = -2x^{-\frac{1}{2}}\Big|_{1}^{+\infty} = -2(\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} - 1) = 2$$
, 故 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}} dx$ 收敛

B. 因
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = -(\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{1}{e}) = \frac{1}{e}$$
,故 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx$ 收敛

D. 因
$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_0^1 = -(1 - \lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{1}{x}) = +\infty$$
,故 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2} dx$ 发散

C.

因
$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = -2\int_0^1 \frac{1}{2\sqrt{1-x}} dx$$
 $(1-x) = -2\sqrt{1-x}\Big|_0^1 = -2(\lim_{x\to 1^-} \sqrt{1-x} - 1) = 2$,故 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$ 坟敛

3. 选 A 解析: 因

$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x (\ln x)^{p}} dx = \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{d(\ln x)}{(\ln x)^{p}} \stackrel{u=\ln x}{=} \int_{\ln 2}^{+\infty} \frac{du}{u^{p}},$$
由知识点15得,当 $p > 1$ 时, $\int_{\ln 2}^{+\infty} \frac{du}{u^{p}} dx$ 收敛,故

$$p>1$$
时, $\int_{2}^{+\infty}\frac{1}{x(\ln x)^{p}}dx$ 收敛。

5. 因
$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{(3x-1)^2} dx$$
为瑕积分,瑕点为 $x = \frac{1}{3}$,按瑕积分计算:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{(3x-1)^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(3x-1)^2} + \int_1^1 \frac{dx}{(3x-1)^2}$$

故
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{3}} \frac{1}{(3x-1)^2} dx$$
发散,由知识点14得 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{(3x-1)^2} dx$ 发散

P81.2.选 B 解析: 设

$$F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt + \int_{b}^{x} \frac{1}{f(t)}dt, \quad \text{MF}'(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \ge 2\sqrt{f(x)\frac{1}{f(x)}} = 2 > 0,$$

故F(x)在[a,b]单增。

又
$$F(x)$$
在 $[a,b]$ 连续,且 $F(a) = -\int_a^b \frac{dt}{f(t)} < 0, F(b) = \int_a^b f(t)dt > 0,$

故由零点定理得F(x) = 0在(a,b)内至少有一根,综上得

得F(x) = 0在(a,b) 内只有一根

3.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sin^2 dt}{x^3 + x^4} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(\sin x)^2 \cos x}{3x^2 + 4x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \cos x \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(\sin x)^2}{3x^2 + 4x^3}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{3 + 4x} = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \text{故}x \to 0 \text{时}, \quad f(x), g(x) \text{为同阶无穷小不是等价无穷小}$$

4. 选*A*,解析:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\cos(t^2)^2 \cdot 2t}{1 + \tan^2 t}$$
, 故 $\frac{dy}{dx}\Big|_{t=0} = \frac{\cos(t^2)^2 \cdot 2t}{1 + \tan^2 t}\Big|_{t=0} = 0$

$$\equiv 1. \int_0^1 \sqrt{2x - x^2} \, dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - (x - 1)^2} \, d(x - 1) = \int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{1 - u^2} \, du = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \cos t \cos t \, dt$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} \cos^2 y(-dy) = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 y dy = \frac{1}{2} I_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

2. 由知识点
$$13得 \int_{-1}^{1} (x + \sqrt{1 - x^2})^2 dx = \int_{-1}^{1} [x^2 + (1 - x^2) + 2x\sqrt{1 - x^2}] dx$$
$$= \int_{-1}^{1} [x^2 + (1 - x^2)] dx = \int_{-1}^{1} 1 dx = 2$$