

一. 填空

1. $\int_0^2 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx =$ _____。(填 $\frac{\pi}{2}$)

解 法一 由定积分的几何意义, 该积分可看成曲线 $y = 2x - x^2$, 即半圆周曲线 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1, y \geq 0$, 和直线 $x = 0, x = 2$ 以及 x 轴围成的曲边梯形面积, 由于该曲边梯形面积为 $\frac{\pi}{2}$, 故 $\int_0^2 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 。

法二

$$\int_0^2 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx = \int_0^2 \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} dx \quad \underline{u = x-1} \quad \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-u^2} du \quad \underline{u = \sin t, t \in [-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}]} \\ \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \cdot \cos t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \left(t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \bigg|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

2. (1) 若 $f(x) = \int_x^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt$, 则 $f'(x) =$ _____;

(2) 若 $f(x) = \int_0^x x f(t) dt$, 则 $f'(x) =$ _____。

解 (1) $f'(x) = \left(\int_x^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt \right)' = \left(\int_x^a e^{-t^2} dt + \int_a^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt \right)' = \left(-\int_a^x e^{-t^2} dt \right)' + \left(\int_a^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt \right)' \\ = -e^{-x^2} + e^{-x^4} \cdot (x^2)' = 2xe^{-x^4} - e^{-x^2}$

(2) 由于被积函数中 x 不是积分变量, 故可提到积分号为外, 得 $f(x) = x \int_0^x f(t) dt$, 于是

$$f'(x) = \left(x \int_0^x f(t) dt \right)' = \int_0^x f(t) dt + x \left(\int_0^x f(t) dt \right)' = \int_0^x f(t) dt + x f(x)。$$

3. 对连续函数 $f(x)$, 若 $f(x) = x + 3 \int_0^1 f(t) dt$, 则函数 $f(x) =$ _____。

解 因为连续函数 $f(x)$ 必可积, 故 $\int_0^1 f(t) dt$ 是常数, 在 $f(x) = x + 3 \int_0^1 f(t) dt$ 两边对 x 定积

分得, $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x dx + \int_0^1 \left(3 \int_0^1 f(t) dt \right) dx$, 而常数 $3 \int_0^1 f(t) dt$ 可以提到积分号外, 得

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x dx + 3 \int_0^1 f(t) dt \int_0^1 1 dx = x + 3 \int_0^1 f(t) dt, \text{ 于是 } \int_0^1 f(t) dt = -\frac{1}{4}, \text{ 得到}$$

$$f(x) = x - \frac{3}{4}。$$

4. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx =$ _____。

解 由定积分的积分中值定理知, $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx = \frac{\xi^n}{\sqrt{1+\xi}} \left(\frac{1}{2} - 0 \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\xi^n}{\sqrt{1+\xi}}, \xi \in [0, \frac{1}{2}]$, 于

$$\text{是 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\xi^n}{\sqrt{1+\xi}} = 0.$$

二. 选择题

1. 设 $f(x) = \int_0^{\sin x} t^2 dt$, $g(x) = x^3 + x^4$, 则当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $f(x)$ 是 $g(x)$ 的 (B)

A. 等价无穷小 B. 同阶但非等价的无穷小 C. 高阶无穷小 D. 低阶无穷小

$$\text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} t^2 dt}{x^3 + x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x \cdot \cos x}{3x^2 + 4x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2 \cos x}{3x^2 + 4x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{3x^2 + 4x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3 + 4x} = \frac{1}{3}, \text{ 按无穷小阶的比较定义知, 选 B.}$$

三. 计算 (写出计算过程)

1. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x < 0, \\ e^{x+1}, & x \geq 0 \end{cases}$, 求 $\int_0^2 f(x-1) dx$

$$\text{解 } \int_0^2 f(x-1) dx \xrightarrow{t=x-1} \int_{-1}^1 f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^0 t^2 dt + \int_0^1 e^{t+1} dt = \frac{t^3}{3} \Big|_{-1}^0 + e^{t+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + e^2 - e$$

2. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} x \sin x dx$

$$\text{解 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} x \sin x dx = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} x d(\cos x) = - \left(x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cos x dx \right) = - \left(\frac{\pi}{6} - \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \right)$$

$$= - \frac{\pi}{6} + \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - 0 \right) = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

3. 求由参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = \int_0^t \sin u^2 du \\ y = \int_0^t \cos u^2 du \end{cases}$ 确定的函数 $y = y(x)$ 的导数 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

$$\text{解 } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{(\int_0^t \cos u^2 du)'}{(\int_0^t \sin u^2 du)'} = \frac{\cos t^2}{\sin t^2} = \cot t^2.$$

4. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t^2 dt}{x^2}$

解 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $\frac{\int_0^x \sin t^2 dt}{x^2}$ 是 $\frac{0}{0}$ 型极限. 运用洛必达法则得

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t^2 dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\int_0^x \sin t^2 dt)'}{(x^2)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{2x} = 0.$$

四. 证明题

1. 证明 对常数 $a > 0$, 有 $\int_0^a x^3 f(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} xf(x) dx$.

证 即证 $\int_0^a x^3 f(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} tf(t) dt$.

令 $x^2 = t$, 因为 $0 \leq x \leq a$, 所以 $x = \sqrt{t}$, $dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} dt$, 于是

$$\int_0^a x^3 f(x^2) dx = \int_0^{a^2} t^{\frac{3}{2}} f(t) \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} tf(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} xf(x) dx, \text{ 得证.}$$