

浙江大学 2014-15 秋冬学期《微积分 I》期末考试参考答案

课程号: 061B0170, 开课院系: 数学系

考试形式: 闭卷, 允许带 笔 入场

考试日期: 2015 年 1 月 24 日, 考试时间: 120 分钟.

考生姓名: _____ 学号: _____ 所属院系: _____

题序	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13-14	总分
得分								
评卷人								

【注】: 第 1~9 题, 每题均为 6 分; 第 10~13 题, 每题均为 10 分; 第 14 题 6 分.

1. 设 $f(x) = (x-1)(x^2-2)(x^3-3)(x^{100}-100)$, 求: $f'(1)$.

【方法一】: $f'(1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{f(x) - f(1)}{x - 1} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} (x^2 - 2)(x^3 - 3)(x^{100} - 100) = -99!$

【方法二】: $f(x) = (x-1)[(x^2-2)(x^3-3)(x^{100}-100)]$,

则: $f'(x) = (x^2-2)(x^3-3)(x^{100}-100) + (x-1)[(x^2-2)(x^3-3)(x^{100}-100)]'$

故, $f'(1) = (-1)(-2)(-3)(-100) = -99!$

2. 设函数 $y = y(x)$ 是由参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = t^3 + 3t + 1 \\ y = t^3 - 3t + 2 \end{cases}$ 所确定, 求: 曲线 $y = y(x)$ 的

凸凹区间(用参数 t 的区间表示, 并且也用 x 的区间能表示); 并计算拐点坐标(用点 (x, y) 表示).

$$(1) \frac{dx}{dt} = 3t^2 + 3, \frac{dy}{dt} = 3t^2 - 3, \text{ 则: } \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{t^2 - 1}{t^2 + 1}.$$

$$(2) \text{ 令 } \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{dy'}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{4t}{(t^2 + 1)^3} = 0, \text{ 则: } t = 0.$$

当 $t < 0$, 即 $x < 1$ 时, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} < 0$; 当 $t > 0$, 即 $x > 1$ 时, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} > 0$;

因此, $y = y(x)$ 的凸区间为 $(-\infty, 1)$; 凹区间为 $(1, +\infty)$, 拐点为 $(1, 2)$.

3. 设函数 $y = y(x)$ 是由方程 $x^2 = \int_0^y e^{-t^2} dt$ 确定, 求: 曲线 $y = y(x)$ 上 $x = 0$ 处的

曲率半径.

(1) 当 $x = 0$ 时, $\int_0^y e^{-t^2} dt = 0$, 而 $e^{-t^2} > 0$, 且为连续函数, 则: $y = 0$.

(2) 等式两边同时对 x 求导: $2x = e^{-(y-x)^2} \cdot (y' - 1)$.

则: $y' = 2xe^{(y-x)^2} + 1$, 且 $y'(0) = 1$.

(3) 在 (2) 两边再对 x 求导, 则: $2 = -2e^{-(y-x)^2} (y' - 1)^2 + e^{-(y-x)^2} \cdot y''$.

因此, $y''(0) = 2$.

(4) 曲线 $y = y(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处的曲率 $r = \frac{|y''|}{[1 + (y')^2]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.

故, 曲线 $y = y(x)$ 在点 $x = 0$ 处的曲率半径 $R = \frac{1}{r} = \sqrt{2}$.

4. 求极限: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin^2 x} \right)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【方法一】: } I &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{\tan^2 x} \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(\tan x + x)(\tan x - x)}{x^4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x + x}{x} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - x}{x^3} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sec^2 x - 1}{3x^2} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{x^2} = \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【方法二】: } I &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x - x^2 \cos^2 x}{x^2 \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x - x^2 \cos^2 x}{x^4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x - 2x \cos^2 x + x^2 \cdot 2 \cos x \sin x}{4x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + x^2) \sin 2x - 2x \cos^2 x}{4x^3} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \sin 2x + 2(1 + x^2) \cos 2x - 2 \cos^2 x + 2x \sin 2x}{12x^2} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \sin 2x + 8x \cos 2x + 4x \cos 2x - 4(1 + x^2) \sin 2x + 4 \sin 2x}{24x} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{4 \sin 2x}{24x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x}{2} + 0 + 0 = \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【方法三】: } I &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin^2 x - x^2 \cos^2 x}{x^2 \sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[x - \frac{x^3}{6} + o(x^3)]^2 - x^2 [1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + o(x^2)]^2}{x^4} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^4 + o(x^4)] - x^2 [1 - x^2 + o(x^2)]}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{3}x^4 + o(x^4)}{x^4} = \frac{2}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

5. 设 $f(x) = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1} + (a-1)x^n + 1}{x^{2n} - ax^n + 1}$ 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 内连续, 求: 常数 a 的值.

$$\text{由于 } f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 & (0 < x < 1) \\ \frac{1+a}{2-a} & (x=1) \\ x & (x>1) \end{cases}, \text{ 而 } f(x) \text{ 在 } (0, +\infty) \text{ 内连续,}$$

$$\text{则: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x) = f(1); \text{ 又 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} f(x) = 1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} f(x),$$

$$\text{故, } f(1) = \frac{1+a}{2-a} = 1 \Rightarrow a = \frac{1}{2}.$$

6. 求曲线 $y = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{x}{1-e^x}$ 的所有渐近线的方程.

$$(1) \text{ 由于 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{1-e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x}{-x} = -1, \text{ 故, } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} y = \infty; \text{ 故, } x=0 \text{ 为其渐近线.}$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} y = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{1-e^x} = 0, \text{ 故, } y=0 \text{ 为其渐近线.}$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{y}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} + \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{1-e^x} = 1,$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} (y-x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{x} + \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{xe^x}{1-e^x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} xe^x \stackrel{x=-u}{=} \lim_{u \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{-u}{e^u} = 0.$$

因此, 该曲线的斜渐近线为: $y=x$.

综上所述, 曲线的所有渐近线为: $x=0$, $y=0$ 和 $y=x$.

7. 求定积分: $\int_{-2}^2 (x-1)^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$.

$$\text{【方法一】: } I = \int_{-2}^2 (x^2 + 1 - 2x) \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^2 (x^2 + 1) \sqrt{4-x^2} dx \quad (\text{令 } x = 2 \sin u)$$

$$= 8 \int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} (4 \sin^2 u + 1) \cos^2 u du = 8 \int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} (1 + 3 \sin^2 u - 4 \sin^4 u) du$$

$$= 8 \cdot \left(\frac{p}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{p}{2} - 4 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{p}{2} \right) = 4p.$$

$$\text{【方法二】: } I = \int_{-2}^2 (x^2 + 1 - 2x) \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^2 (x^2 + 1) \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$$

$$= 2 \int_0^2 (5 - (4-x^2)) \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = 10 \int_0^2 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx - 2 \int_0^2 (4-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dx \quad (\text{令 } x = 2 \sin u)$$

$$= 10 \cdot \frac{p}{4} \times 2^2 - 2 \cdot 2^4 \int_0^{\frac{p}{2}} \cos^4 u du = 10p - 32 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{p}{2} = 4p.$$

8. 计算反常积分: $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^3} dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【方法一】: } I &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \arctan x d \frac{1}{x^2} = -\frac{\arctan x}{2x^2} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx \\ &= \frac{p}{8} + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{x} - \arctan x \right) \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

【方法二】: 令 $\arctan x = u$, 则: $x = \tan u$, $dx = \sec^2 u du$.

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int_{\frac{p}{4}}^{\frac{p}{2}} u \csc^2 u \cot u du = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{p}{4}}^{\frac{p}{2}} u d(\cot^2 u) = -\frac{1}{2} (u \cot^2 u) \Big|_{\frac{p}{4}}^{\frac{p}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{p}{4}}^{\frac{p}{2}} (\csc^2 u - 1) du \\ &= \frac{p}{8} + \frac{1}{2} (-\cot u - u) \Big|_{\frac{p}{4}}^{\frac{p}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}. \end{aligned}$$

9. 设常数 $a > 0$, $a_n = \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \sqrt{a+x^n} dx$, 讨论级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ 是条件收敛, 绝对收敛

还是发散? 并给出论证过程.

$$(1) a_n = \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \sqrt{a+x^n} dx \leq \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \sqrt{a+1} dx = \frac{\sqrt{a+1}}{n}, \quad a_n > \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \sqrt{a} dx = \frac{\sqrt{a}}{n}.$$

$$\text{因此, } \frac{\sqrt{a}}{n} < a_n < \frac{\sqrt{a+1}}{n}; \quad \text{故, } \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} a_n = 0.$$

$$(2) a_{n+1} = \int_0^{\frac{1}{n+1}} \sqrt{a+x^n} dx < \int_0^{\frac{1}{n}} \sqrt{a+x^n} dx = a_n, \quad \text{则: } \{a_n\} \text{ 单调递减.}$$

根据 *Leibniz* 判别法, 交错级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ 收敛.

$$(3) \text{ 又 } a_n > \frac{\sqrt{a}}{n}, \text{ 而 } \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} \text{ 发散, 故, 级数 } \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} a_n \text{ 发散.}$$

从而级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} (-1)^n a_n$ 条件收敛.

10. 设 $f(x) = (1 + \sin 2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} (x \neq 0)$, 且 $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处连续. 求: $f(0)$ 及曲线 $y = f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处的切线方程.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (1 + \sin 2x)^{\frac{1}{\sin 2x} \cdot \frac{\sin 2x}{x}} = e^2, \text{ 故, } f(0) = e^2.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) f'(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 + \sin 2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} - e^2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(1 + \sin 2x)}{x}} - e^2}{x} \\ &= e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\frac{\ln(1 + \sin 2x) - 2x}{x}} - 1}{x} = e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(1 + \sin 2x) - 2x}{x^2} = e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2 \cos 2x}{1 + \sin 2x} - 2}{2x} \\ &= e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2(\cos 2x - 1) - 2 \sin 2x}{2x} = e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos 2x - 1}{x} - e^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} = -2e^2. \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \text{ 曲线 } y = f(x) \text{ 在点 } (0, e^2) \text{ 处的切线方程为 } y = -2e^2x + e^2.$$

11. 摆线 L 的参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases} (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi, a > 0)$, 曲线 L 与 x 轴所围成的

区域为 D , 求: D 绕直线 $y = 2a$ 旋转一周所得立体的体积.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【方法一】: } V &= p \cdot (2a)^2 \cdot 2\pi a - p \int_0^{2a} (2a - y)^2 dx \\ &= 8\pi^2 a^3 - p \int_0^{2\pi} a^2 (1 + \cos t)^2 \cdot a(1 - \cos t) dt = 8\pi^2 a^3 - pa^3 \int_0^{2\pi} 4 \cos^4 \frac{t}{2} \cdot 2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2} dt \\ &\stackrel{\frac{t}{2}=u}{=} 8\pi^2 a^3 - 16pa^3 \int_0^{\pi} \cos^4 u (1 - \cos^2 u) du = 8\pi^2 a^3 - 32pa^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 u (1 - \cos^2 u) du \\ &= 8\pi^2 a^3 - 32pa^3 \left(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{p}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{p}{2} \right) = 7\pi^2 a^3. \end{aligned}$$

【方法二】: 利用“柱壳法”(套筒法)及对称性.

$$\begin{aligned} V &= 2 \times 2\pi \int_0^{2a} (pa - x)(2a - y) dy = 4\pi a^3 \int_0^{\pi} (p - t + \sin t)(1 + \cos t) \sin t dt \\ &= 4\pi a^3 \int_0^{\pi} (p \sin t - t \sin t + \sin^2 t - t \sin t \cos t + p \sin t \cos t + \sin^2 t \cos t) dt \\ &= 4\pi a^3 \left(2p - p + \frac{p}{2} + \frac{p}{4} + 0 + 0 \right) = 7\pi^2 a^3. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{【注】: } \bullet \int_0^{\pi} t \sin t dt &= \frac{p}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt = p, \quad \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 t dt = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{p}{2}, \\ \bullet \int_0^{\pi} t \sin t \cos t dt &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} t d(\sin^2 t) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 t dt = -\frac{p}{4}. \end{aligned}$$

12. 求幂级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{4n^2 + 4n + 3}{2n + 1} x^{2n}$ 的收敛半径、收敛域及和函数.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{4(n+1)^2 + 4(n+1) + 3}{2(n+1) + 1} \cdot \frac{2n + 1}{4n^2 + 4n + 3} = 1.$$

故, 级数的收敛半径 $r = 1$; 当 $x = -1$ 或 $x = 1$ 时, 级数的通项不趋向于零, 故, 级数发散; 因此, 该级数的收敛域为: $(-1, 1)$.

$$(2) \text{ 记 } S(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{4n^2 + 4n + 3}{2n + 1} x^{2n} = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \left((2n + 1) + \frac{2}{2n + 1} \right) x^{2n} \\ = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (2n + 1) x^{2n} + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2n}}{2n + 1}.$$

$$S_1(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} (2n + 1) x^{2n} = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \int_0^x (2n + 1) x^{2n} dx \right)' = \left(\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^{2n+1} \right)' = \left(\frac{x}{1-x^2} \right)' = \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2}.$$

$$S_2(x) = \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n + 1} = S_2(0) + \int_0^x \left(\sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2n+1}}{2n + 1} \right)' dx = \int_0^x \sum_{n=0}^{+\infty} x^{2n} dx = \int_0^x \frac{dx}{1-x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{1-x} \right|.$$

$$\text{因此, } S(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1+x^2}{(1-x^2)^2} + \frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} & (-1 < x < 1 \text{ 且 } x \neq 0) \\ 3 & (x = 0) \end{cases}.$$

13. (1) 设 $0 < x < +\infty$, 证明: $\exists h \in (0, 1)$ 使得 $\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+h}}$.

(2) 对上面所得 h , 求出 h 关于 x 的表达式 $h = h(x)$, 并确定当 $0 < x < +\infty$ 时, 函数 $h = h(x)$ 的值域.

【方法一】:(1) 记 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, 则: $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内连续, 且 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}$.

在区间 $[x, x+1]$ 上应用 *Lagrange* 中值定理, $\exists h \in (0, 1)$ 使得

$$\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+h}}.$$

又当 $x > 0$ 时, $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} > 0$, 故, 上式所得 h 是唯一的; 即 h 为 x 的函数.

(2) 由(1)可得, $h = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})^2 - x$, 且

$$h'(x) = \frac{1}{4}(\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) - 1 \geq 0. \quad (\text{注: Cauchy 不等式})$$

因此, $h(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内单调递增.

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{4} (\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})^2 - x \right) = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h(x) = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + 2(\sqrt{x^2 + x} - x) \right) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

因此, $h(x)$ 的值域为 $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$.

【方法二】: (1) 由 $\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+h}}$ 可得, $h = \frac{1}{4} (\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})^2 - x$.

因此, 对任意 $0 < x < +\infty$ 均存在 h 满足: $\sqrt{x+1} - \sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+h}}$.

(2) 下面证明: $h \in (0, 1)$. 当 $x > 0$ 时, 有

$$h = \frac{1}{4} (\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})^2 - x = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{x(x+1)} - x) > \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$h = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{x(x+1)} - x) < \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x + (x+1)}{2} - x \right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

因此, $\frac{1}{4} < h < \frac{1}{2}$. 【注意】: 由此并不能得出 $h(x)$ 的值域为 $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$.

$$(3) h'(x) = \frac{1}{4} (\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x}) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x+1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \right) - 1 \geq 0. \quad (\text{注: Cauchy不等式})$$

因此, $h(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内单调递增.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} h(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{4} (\sqrt{x+1} + \sqrt{x})^2 - x \right) = \frac{1}{4},$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} h(x) = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + 2(\sqrt{x^2 + x} - x) \right) = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x} + x} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

因此, $h(x)$ 的值域为 $(\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{2})$.

14. 证明: (1) $\int_0^{2p} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx > 0$; (2) 对 $\forall a \in (0, \frac{p}{2})$ 有, $\int_0^{2p} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx > \sin a \ln \frac{p^2 - a^2}{a(2p - a)}$.

$$(1) \int_0^{2p} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \int_0^p \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \int_p^{2p} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \stackrel{x=p+u}{=} \int_0^p \frac{\sin x}{x} dx + \int_0^p \frac{-\sin u}{u+p} du$$

$$= \int_0^p \sin x \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+p} \right) dx = p \int_0^p \frac{\sin x}{x(x+p)} dx > 0.$$

$$(2) \text{ 对 } \forall a \in (0, \frac{p}{2}), \int_0^{2p} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = p \int_0^p \frac{\sin x}{x(x+p)} dx > p \int_a^{p-a} \frac{\sin x}{x(x+p)} dx$$

$$> p \sin a \int_a^{p-a} \frac{dx}{x(x+p)} = \sin a \cdot (\ln x - \ln(x+p)) \Big|_a^{p-a} = \sin a \ln \frac{p^2 - a^2}{a(2p - a)}.$$

【注】: 本题证明的关键在于在计算 $\int_0^p \frac{\sin x}{x(x+p)} dx$ 时, 如何消去被积函数中的 $\sin x$, 而当 $a \in (a, 2p - a)$ 时, $\sin x > \sin a$.