思考下列运算是否正确?如不正确指出原因:

(1) 不正确,注意被积函数大于零,可知定积分也应大于零,故运算是错误的.

错误的原因在于引进的变换 $t = \frac{1}{x}$ 在[-1,1] 上不连

续,故不满足换元法的前提条件.

使用倒代换时注意区间是否包含x=0

思考下列运算是否正确?如不正确指出原因:

(2) 
$$\Rightarrow u = \ln x, \text{ [I]} \quad \int_{2}^{3} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \int_{2}^{3} \frac{d \ln x}{\ln x} = \int_{2}^{3} \frac{du}{u} = \ln |u| \Big|_{2}^{3} = \ln \frac{3}{2}.$$

(3) 不正确, 错在换元后没有改变积分限.正确的是

$$\int_{2}^{3} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \int_{2}^{3} \frac{d \ln x}{\ln x}$$

$$= \int_{\ln 2}^{\ln 3} \frac{du}{u} = \ln |u| \frac{\ln 3}{\ln 2} = \ln |\ln 3| - \ln |\ln 2|.$$

注意:"换元则换限,不换元则不换限"

求
$$\int_{-2}^{2} \min(1, x^2) dx$$
;

解
$$\min(1, x^2) = \begin{cases} 1 & |x| > 1 \\ x^2 & |x| \le 1 \end{cases}$$

原式 = 
$$\int_{-2}^{-1} 1 dx + \int_{-1}^{1} x^2 dx + \int_{1}^{2} 1 dx = \frac{8}{3}$$

11. 设函数 f(x) 在闭区间 [a, b] 上连续,在开区间 (a, b) 内可导,且  $f'(x) \le 0$ ,而函数  $F(x) = \frac{1}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t)dt, \quad \text{则在}(a, b) \, \text{内必有}(\ ). \ (3分)$ 

**A**. 
$$F(x) = 0$$

**C**. 
$$F'(x) \ge 0$$

**B**. 
$$F'(x) \le 0$$

$$\mathbf{D}$$
.  $F'(x)$  在  $(a, b)$  内符号不确定

$$F'(x) = \frac{f(x)(x-a) - \int_{a}^{x} f(t) dt}{(x-a)^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{f(x)(x-a) - f(\xi)(x-a)}{(x-a)^{2}} \quad (a \le \xi \le x)$$

$$= \frac{f(x) - f(\xi)}{x-a} = \frac{f'(\eta)(x-\xi)}{x-a} \quad (\xi < \eta < x)$$

$$\le 0. \quad (f'(\eta) \le 0, x-\xi \ge 0, x-a > 0.)$$

15. 下列结论正确的是(). (3分)

$$\mathbf{A.} \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin^2 x dx > \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \left| \sin x \right| dx$$

$$\mathbf{B.} \int_{-e}^{0} \left(\frac{1}{e}\right)^{x} dx > \int_{-e}^{0} e^{x} dx$$

**C**. 若 [a, b]
$$\supset$$
[c, d],则 $\int_a^b f(x)dx \ge \int_c^d f(x)dx$ 

**D**. 设 
$$f(x)$$
 在 [-1, 1] 连续,则  $\int_{-1}^{1} |f(x)| dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} |f(x)| dx$ 

3. 广义积分 
$$\int_{-2}^{2} \frac{dx}{(1+x)^2} = ()$$
. (3分)

**A**. 
$$-\frac{4}{3}$$
 **B**.  $\frac{4}{3}$ 

**B**. 
$$\frac{4}{3}$$

C. 
$$-\frac{2}{3}$$

原式 = 
$$\int_{-1}^{3} \frac{1}{t^2} dt = \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{1}{t^2} dt + \int_{0}^{3} \frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

$$p \ge 1$$
时,反常积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^p} dx$  发散

D

设
$$f(x) = x^2 - x \int_0^1 f(x) dx + 2 \int_0^2 f(x) dx$$
, 求 $f(x)$ .

解 设
$$\int_0^1 f(x)dx = a$$
,  $\int_0^2 f(x)dx = b$ ,  $f(x) = x^2 - ax + 2b$ ,

上式两边分别从[0,1]和[0,2]做积分

得
$$a = \int_0^1 (x^2 - ax + 2b) dx = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{a}{2} + 2b$$
 (1)

$$b = \int_0^2 (x^2 - ax + 2b) dx = \frac{8}{3} - 2a + 4b \quad (2)$$

联立(1)(2)得 
$$a = \frac{26}{3}, b = -\frac{44}{9}$$

故
$$f(x) = x^2 - \frac{26}{3}x - \frac{88}{9}$$

## 定积分等式的证明

求
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+\tan x}$$
;

$$\Re \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+\tan x}; \qquad \qquad \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{1+\tan x} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx \qquad = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt$$

$$2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

原式 = 
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

再如,求定积分 $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos^4 x}{\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x} dx$ .

解题思路

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos^4 x}{\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^4 x}{\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\cos^4 x}{\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^4 x}{\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^4 x}{\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x} dx$$
$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x}{\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x} dx$$
$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x}{\cos^4 x + \sin^4 x} dx$$

$$f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt, \, \Re f(x) + f(\frac{1}{x}) \quad (x > 0).$$

$$\Re f(\frac{1}{x}) = \int_{1}^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{\ln u}{u(1+u)} du \quad (\diamondsuit u = \frac{1}{t})$$

$$f(x)+f(\frac{1}{x}) = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt + \int_{1}^{x} \frac{\ln t}{t(1+t)} dt$$

$$= \int_1^x \left[ \frac{\ln t}{1+t} + \frac{\ln t}{t} - \frac{\ln t}{1+t} \right] dt = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{t} dt$$

$$=\frac{1}{2}\ln^2 x.$$

求
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx$$
.

原式 = 
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[ \ln(\cos t + \sin t) - \ln\cos t \right] dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \left[ \ln \cos(t - \frac{\pi}{4}) + \ln \sqrt{2} - \ln \cos t \right] dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \cos u \, du + \frac{\pi}{4} \ln \sqrt{2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \cos t \, dt \, \left( u = \frac{\pi}{4} - t \right)$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{8}\ln 2$$

已知f(x)在[0,1]连续,证明:存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$ ,使得 $\int_0^{\xi} f(t)dt = (1-\xi)f(\xi)$ 

证明: 令
$$G(x) = x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

$$G(x) 在 [0,1] 上 满足罗尔定理的条件$$
存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$ ,使得 $G'(\xi) = 0$ ,
$$\mathbb{P} \int_0^\xi f(t) dt + \xi f(\xi) - f(\xi) = 0$$

$$\mathbb{P} \int_0^\xi f(t) dt = (1-\xi) f(\xi)$$

设f(x)在[a,b]上连续且单调增加,证明:  $\int_a^b x f(x) dx \ge \frac{a+b}{2} \int_a^b f(x) dx$ .

设f(x)在[a,b]上具有二阶导数,且f''(x) > 0,证明:  $\int_a^b f(t)dt \ge (b-a)f(\frac{a+b}{2}).$ 

设
$$f(x)$$
在 $x = 0$ 处存在二阶导数,且  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x + xf(x)}{x^3} = 0$ , 求 $f(0), f'(0), f''(0)$ .

解 
$$\sin x \Omega f(x)$$
在 $x = 0$ 处的麦克劳林公式为

$$\sin x = x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o_1(x^3)$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2}f''(0)x^2 + o_2(x^2)$$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x + xf(x)}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + o_1(x^3) + f(0)x + f'(0)x^2 + \frac{1}{2}f''(0)x^3 + xo_2(x^2)}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(1+f(0))x + f'(0)x^2 + (\frac{1}{2}f''(0) - \frac{1}{6})x^3 + o(x^3)}{x^3}$$

所以 
$$f(0) = -1$$
,  $f'(0) = 0$ ,  $f''(0) = \frac{1}{3}$ 

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[ \frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n+1} + \frac{2^{\frac{2}{n}}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{2^{\frac{n}{n}}}{n+\frac{1}{n}} \right].$$

$$\Re x_n = \frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n+1} + \frac{2^{\frac{2}{n}}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \dots + \frac{2^{\frac{n}{n}}}{n+\frac{1}{n}}$$

缩放得

$$\frac{n}{n+1}(2^{\frac{1}{n}}+2^{\frac{2}{n}}+\dots+2^{\frac{n}{n}})\frac{1}{n} \le x_n \le \frac{n}{n+\frac{1}{n}}(2^{\frac{1}{n}}+2^{\frac{2}{n}}+\dots+2^{\frac{n}{n}})\frac{1}{n}$$

由定积分的定义,
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} (2^{\frac{1}{n}} + 2^{\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + 2^{\frac{n}{n}}) \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 2^x dx = \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

由夹逼准则 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

第六章

.过点(1,0)做曲线 $y = \sqrt{x-2}$ 的切线,该切线与上述曲线及x线围成一平面图形A,求A绕x轴旋转一周所成旋转体的体积.

解 设
$$(x_0, y_0)$$
是切点,则切线方程为 $y-y_0=\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0-2}}(x-x_0)$  
$$(1,0)$$
在切线上 $-y_0=\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0-2}}(1-x_0)$  又 $(x_0, y_0)$ 在曲线上, $y_0=\sqrt{x_0-2}$  根据上面两式,解得  $x_0=3$  , $y_0=1$  切线方程为  $y=\frac{x-1}{2}$ 

$$4\pi R V = \pi \int_{1}^{3} \left(\frac{x-1}{2}\right)^{2} dx - \pi \int_{2}^{3} \left(\sqrt{x-2}\right)^{2} dx = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

由圆 $x^2 + (y-5)^2 = 16$ 绕x轴旋转而成的旋转体的体积为V,则V = ().

A.  $120\pi^2$ 

**B**.  $100\pi^2$ 

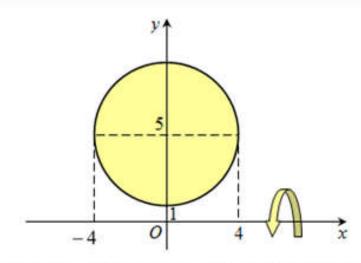
C.  $80\pi^{2}$ 

**D**.  $160\pi^2$ 

参考答案 D

对应考点

旋转体的体积



如图,旋转体是轮胎形,它可看作是上、下两个半圆绕x轴旋转所成两个旋转体体积之差。两半圆的方程为:  $y=5\pm\sqrt{16-x^2},$ 

$$V = \pi \int_{-4}^{4} (5 + \sqrt{16 - x^2})^2 dx - \pi \int_{-4}^{4} (5 - \sqrt{16 - x^2})^2 dx$$

$$= 2\pi \int_{0}^{4} (4 \cdot 5 \cdot \sqrt{16 - x^2}) dx = 40\pi \int_{0}^{4} \sqrt{16 - x^2} dx$$

$$\underline{x = 4 \sin t} \ 160\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \cdot 4 \cos t dt = 320\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2t) dt$$

$$= 320\pi \left( t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 320\pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 160\pi^2.$$

 $x^2 + y^2 \le a^2$  绕 x = -b(b > a > 0) 旋转而成的旋转体的体积().

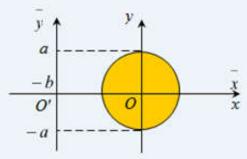
A.  $2\pi a^2 b$ 

B.  $\pi a^2 b$ 

 $C. a^2b$ 

 $\mathbf{D}.\ \frac{1}{2}a^2b$ 

参考答案 A 对应考点 旋转体的体积



如图,作平移变换: x=x+b, y=y,则圆盘 $x^2+y^2 \le b^2$ 变换成

$$(x-b)^2 + y^2 = a^2$$
,

这时右、左半圆的方程为

$$\overline{x} = b \pm \sqrt{a^2 - \overline{y}^2}$$
,

注意对称性,于是所求体积为

$$\begin{split} V_{\hat{y}} &= \pi \int_{-a}^{a} [(b + \sqrt{a^2 - y})^2 - (b - \sqrt{a^2 - y^2})^2] d\hat{y} \\ &= 2\pi \int_{0}^{a} 4b \sqrt{a^2 - y^2} d\hat{y} \quad (\hat{x}) = a \sin u) \\ &= 8\pi b \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \cos u \cdot (-a \cos u) du = 2\pi^2 a^2 b \,. \end{split}$$

18. 心形线 $r=4(1+\cos\theta)$ 与直线 $\theta=0$ , $\theta=\frac{\pi}{2}$ 所围成的平面图形绕极轴旋转而成的旋转体体积V=( ). (3分)

$$\mathbf{A}.\int_0^{\pi/2} \pi 16(1+\cos\theta)^2 d\theta$$

$$\mathbf{B}.\int_0^{\pi/2} \pi 16(1+\cos\theta)^2 \sin^2\theta d\theta$$

$$\mathbf{C}.\int_{\pi/2}^{0} \pi 16(1+\cos\theta)^2 \sin^2\theta d[4(1+\cos\theta)\cos\theta]$$

$$\mathbf{D}.\int_0^{\pi/2} \pi 16(1+\cos\theta)^2 \sin^2\theta d[4(1+\cos\theta)\cos\theta]$$

C

19. 摆线 
$$\begin{cases} x = a(t - \sin t) \\ y = a(1 - \cos t) \end{cases}$$
的一拱与  $x$ 轴所围成的平面图形绕  $x$ 轴旋转而成的旋转体体积

$$V = ()$$
. (3分)

**A.** 
$$\int_0^{2\pi a} \pi a^2 (1 - \cos t)^2 d[a(t - \sin t)]$$

**B**. 
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \pi a^{2} (1 - \cos t)^{2} dt$$

C. 
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi a} \pi a^{2} (1 - \cos t)^{2} dt$$

**D**. 
$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} \pi a^{2} (1 - \cos t)^{2} d[a(t - \sin t)]$$

D

22. 星型线 
$$\begin{cases} x = a\cos^3 t \\ y = a\sin^3 t \end{cases}$$
 的全长 $s = ()$ . (3分)

**A.** 
$$4\int_0^{\pi/2} \sec t \cdot 3a \cos^2 t (-\sin t) dt$$

C. 
$$2\int_0^{\pi} \sec t \cdot 3a \cos^2 t (-\sin t) dt$$

**B**. 
$$2\int_{\pi}^{0} \sec t \cdot 3a \cos^2 t (-\sin t) dt$$

$$\mathbf{D}.\ 4\int_{\pi/2}^{0} \sec t \cdot 3a \cos^2 t (-\sin t) dt$$

D

- 20. 底面由圆 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$ 围成,且垂直于x轴的所有截面都是正方形的立体体积为(). (3分)
  - **A**.  $16\frac{1}{6}$

**B**.  $32\frac{1}{3}$ 

**C**.  $42\frac{2}{3}$ 

**D**.  $85\frac{1}{3}$ 

C

24. 设一质点距原点 x米时,受  $F(x) = x^2 + 2x$ 牛顿力的作用,问质点在 F作用下,从 x=1移动到x=3,力所作的功为(). (3分)

**A**. 
$$8\frac{2}{3}$$
(焦)

**B**. 
$$4\frac{2}{3}$$
(焦)

C. 
$$5\frac{2}{3}$$
(焦)

A. 
$$8\frac{2}{3}$$
(焦) B.  $4\frac{2}{3}$ (焦) C.  $5\frac{2}{3}$ (焦) D.  $16\frac{2}{3}$ (焦)

D

24. 拉弹簧所需的力f与弹簧伸长成正比. 设弹性系数为k, 弹簧由原长9增长到15, 所作的功用积分表示为 $W = \int_a^b ksds$ ,则积分区间[a,b]为(). (3分)

- **A**. [9, 15] **B**. [0, 6] **C**. [-6, 0] **D**. [-3, 3]

В