

$$(1) \int |x^2-1| dx = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3} - x + C, & x \leq -1 \\ x - \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{4}{3} + C, & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \frac{x^3}{3} - x + \frac{8}{3} + C, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$(2) \int \sin x \sin 2x dx = \frac{2}{3} \sin^3 x + C$$

$$(3) \int \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{x}{x^2+1} + \arctan x \right) + C$$

$$\text{例} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x^2+1)^2} = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-u} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x |\sin t| dt}{x} = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

$$(6) y = x \cdot e^{-x+1}.$$

二、设  $f(x)$  为  $\mathbb{R}$  上连续函数，且  $f(x) + x^3 = \int_0^x f(x-t)t dt$ ，  
(10分) 试求出  $f(x)$ 。

解：
$$f(x) + x^3 = \int_0^x f(x-t)t dt$$
$$\stackrel{u=x-t}{=} -\int_x^0 f(u)(x-u) du$$
$$= x \int_0^x f(u) du - \int_0^x f(u)u du \quad \dots \textcircled{1}$$

..... 3分

两边对  $x$  求导，得

$$f'(x) + 3x^2 = \int_0^x f(u) du \quad \dots \textcircled{2}$$

再求导，得

$$f''(x) + 6x = f(x) \quad \dots \dots \dots 6分$$

由二阶常系数方程通解公式，

$$f(x) = 6x + C_1 e^x + C_2 e^{-x}.$$

再由①知  $f(0) = 0$ ，由②知  $f'(0) = 0$ 。

从而  $C_1 + C_2 = 0$

$$6 + C_1 - C_2 = 0$$

解得  $C_1 = -3, C_2 = 3$

由此，  $f(x) = 6x - 3e^x + 3e^{-x}$ 。

..... 10分

三、(12分). 设  $y = f(x)$  为以下初值问题的解:

$$\begin{cases} y'' + 2y' + y = 0 \\ y(0) = 0 \\ y'(0) = 1 \end{cases}$$

求平面区域  $\{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x \geq 0, 0 \leq y \leq f(x)\}$  的面积.

解: 由于  $y'' + 2y' + y = 0$  的特征方程为

$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = (\lambda + 1)^2.$$

知通解为  $y(x) = C_1 e^{-x} + C_2 x e^{-x}$ .

由  $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$  知

$$y(x) = x e^{-x}$$

..... 6分

所求区域面积为:

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} (-x) d e^{-x} \\ &= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx \\ &= -x e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx \\ &= -e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1. \end{aligned}$$

..... 12分

四. (10分). 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^x \cos(t + \frac{1}{x}) dt, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$

求  $f'(0)$ .

解.  $\int_0^x \cos(t + \frac{1}{x}) dt$   
 $= \int_0^x \cos t \cos \frac{1}{x} dt - \int_0^x \sin t \sin \frac{1}{x} dt$   
 $= \int_0^x \cos \frac{1}{x} dt + \int_0^x (\cos t - 1) \cos \frac{1}{x} dt - \int_0^x \sin t \sin \frac{1}{x} dt$   
 令  $\int_0^x \cos \frac{1}{x} dt = I_1$ ,  $\int_0^x (\cos t - 1) \cos \frac{1}{x} dt = I_2$ ,  $\int_0^x \sin t \sin \frac{1}{x} dt = I_3$ .

由洛必达法则,

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{I_2}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (\cos x - 1) \cos \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \dots 2 \text{分}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{I_3}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \sin x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0 \quad \dots 2 \text{分}$$

设  $x > 0$ , 则  $I_1 = \int_0^x \cos \frac{1}{x} dt \stackrel{u = \frac{1}{x}}{=} \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos u}{u^2} du$   
 $= \frac{\sin u}{u^2} \Big|_{\frac{1}{x}}^{+\infty} + 2 \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin u}{u^3} du$   
 $= -x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x} + 2 \int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin u}{u^3} du$

由洛必达法则  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{\frac{1}{x}}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin u}{u^3} du}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$

从而  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{I_1}{x} = 0$

综上知  $f'_+(0) = 0 \quad \dots 9 \text{分}$

由  $f(x)$  为奇函数知  $f'_-(0) = 0$ , 从而

$$f'(0) = 0 \quad \dots 10 \text{分}.$$

五. ~~(12分)~~. (1) <sup>(6分)</sup> 求  $\int_0^\lambda \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t(\lambda-t)}} \quad , \quad \lambda > 0$

(2) <sup>(6分)</sup> 求  $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^\lambda \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t(\lambda-t)(2-t)}} \quad .$

解: (1)  $\int_0^\lambda \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t(\lambda-t)}} \stackrel{t=\lambda x}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} \quad \dots \dots 2' \text{分}$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - (\frac{1}{2} - x)^2}}$$

$$\stackrel{1-2x=\cos\theta}{=} \int_0^\pi d\theta = \pi \quad \dots \dots 6' \text{分}$$

(2)  $\int_0^\lambda \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t(\lambda-t)(2-t)}}$

$$= \int_0^\lambda \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t(\lambda-t)}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-t}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^\lambda \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t(\lambda-t)}} + \int_0^\lambda \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-t}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t(\lambda-t)}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} + \int_0^\lambda \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-t}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t(\lambda-t)}} \quad \dots \dots 2' \text{分}$$

由  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2-t}}$  在  $t=0$  处连续.

$\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 取  $\delta > 0$ , 使  $\forall 0 \leq t < \delta, \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-t}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right| < \varepsilon$ .

则当  $0 < \lambda < \delta$  时.

$$\left| \int_0^\lambda \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-t}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \right) \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t(\lambda-t)}} \right|$$

$$\leq \varepsilon \cdot \int_0^\lambda \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t(\lambda-t)}} = \varepsilon \cdot \pi.$$

从而由定义知  $\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^\lambda \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t(\lambda-t)(2-t)}} = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}} \quad \dots \dots 6' \text{分}$

六. 求关于  $k$  的函数  $f(k) = \int_{-1}^1 |x^2 - kx - 1| dx$  的最小值.

解: 先证  $f(k)$  在  $k=0$  处达到最小值.

设  $k > 0$ . 我们要证  $f(k) \geq f(0)$ .

$$\text{设 } x^2 - kx - 1 = (x - x_1)(x - x_2), \quad x_1 < x_2$$

由于  $k > 0$ , 知  $x_2 > 1$ ,  $-1 < x_1 < 0$

$$\text{从而 } |x^2 - kx - 1| = \begin{cases} x^2 - kx - 1, & -1 \leq x \leq x_1 \\ kx + 1 - x^2, & x_1 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } \int_{-1}^1 |x^2 - kx - 1| dx &= \int_{-1}^{x_1} (x^2 - kx - 1) dx + \int_{x_1}^0 (kx + 1 - x^2) dx \\ &\quad + \int_0^1 (kx + 1 - x^2) dx \\ &\geq \int_{x_1}^0 (kx + 1 - x^2) dx + \int_0^1 kx dx + \int_0^1 (1 - x^2) dx \\ &= \int_{x_1}^0 kx dx + \int_0^1 kx dx + \int_{x_1}^0 (1 - x^2) dx + \int_0^1 (1 - x^2) dx \\ &= \int_{-x_1}^1 kx dx + \int_{x_1}^0 (1 - x^2) dx + \int_0^1 (1 - x^2) dx \\ &\quad (\text{因为 } \int_{x_1}^0 kx dx + \int_0^{x_1} kx dx = 0) \quad \dots\dots 3 \text{分} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{由于 } \int_{-x_1}^1 kx dx = \int_{-1}^{x_1} -kx dx$$

且在  $[-1, x_1]$  中,  $-kx \geq 1 - x^2$ ,

$$\text{从而 } \int_{-x_1}^1 kx dx \geq \int_{-1}^{x_1} (1 - x^2) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{从而 } \int_{-1}^1 |x^2 - kx - 1| dx &\geq \int_{-1}^{x_1} (1 - x^2) dx + \int_{x_1}^0 (1 - x^2) dx + \int_0^1 (1 - x^2) dx \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 (1 - x^2) dx = \int_{-1}^1 |x^2 - 1| dx = f(0) \end{aligned}$$

同理知  $k < 0$  时也有  $f(k) \geq f(0)$ .  $\dots\dots 6 \text{分}$

(以上  $f(k) \geq f(0)$  的证明若看图说明, 给 3 分).

$$\text{由 } f(0) = \int_{-1}^1 |x^2 - 1| dx = \frac{4}{3} \quad \dots\dots 10 \text{分}$$



七. (1) <sup>(5分)</sup> 设  $f(x)$  为  $[a, b]$  连续函数, 则  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 存在阶梯函数  $\varphi(x)$ , 使  $\int_a^b |f(x) - \varphi(x)| dx < \varepsilon$ .

(2) <sup>(5分)</sup> 设  $f(x)$  为  $[a, b]$  上连续函数, 则  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \sin nx dx = 0$ .

证: (1) 由于有界闭区间上连续函数必一致连续. 知  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ , 存在  $\delta > 0$ , 使得  $\forall x_1, x_2 \in [a, b]$ , 只要  $|x_1 - x_2| \leq \delta$ , 就有  $|f(x_1) - f(x_2)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a}$ .

取  $[a, b]$  的分割  $x_0 = a < x_1 < \dots < x_N = b$ , 使得

$$\max_{1 \leq i \leq N} |x_i - x_{i-1}| \leq \delta,$$

并令  $\lambda_i = f(x_i)$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq N$ .

令阶梯函数  $\varphi(x) = \lambda_i$ , 当  $x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i)$ ,  $\dots$  3分

则易知  ~~$\int_a^b$~~   $|f(x) - \varphi(x)| \leq \frac{\varepsilon}{b-a}$ ,  $\forall x \in [a, b]$   $1 \leq i \leq N$ .

从而  $\int_a^b |f(x) - \varphi(x)| dx < \varepsilon$ .  $\dots$  5分

(2) 设  $\varphi(x) = \lambda_i$ ,  $\forall x \in [x_{i-1}, x_i)$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq N$  为  $[a, b]$  上阶梯函数. 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b \varphi(x) \sin nx dx &= \sum_{i=1}^N \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} \lambda_i \sin nx dx \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \lambda_i \int_{x_{i-1}}^{x_i} \sin nx dx \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\lambda_i}{n} (\cos nx_{i-1} - \cos nx_i) \end{aligned}$$

从而  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b \varphi(x) \sin nx dx = 0$   $\dots$  3分

再由 (1),  $\forall \varepsilon > 0$ . 取阶梯函数  $\varphi(x)$ , 使  $\int_a^b |f(x) - \varphi(x)| dx < \varepsilon$

$$\text{则 } \int_a^b f(x) \sin nx dx = \int_a^b \varphi(x) \sin nx dx + \int_a^b (f(x) - \varphi(x)) \sin nx dx$$

$$\text{从而 } \left| \int_a^b f(x) \sin nx dx - \int_a^b \varphi(x) \sin nx dx \right| \leq \int_a^b |f(x) - \varphi(x)| dx \leq \varepsilon.$$

由此即得.

$\dots$  5分