习题 4.8(P274)

1. 已知
$$f'(2+\cos x) = \tan^2 x + \sin^2 x$$
, 求 $f(x)$ 的表达式

解法 1:
$$f'(2+\cos x)d(2+\cos x) = [\tan^2 x + \sin^2 x]d(\cos x)$$

$$bigli \int f'(2+\cos x)d(2+\cos x) = \int [\tan^2 x + \sin^2 x]d(\cos x)$$

$$\int f'(2+\cos x)d(2+\cos x) = f(2+\cos x) + C_1$$

$$\int [\tan^2 x + \sin^2 x] d(\cos x) = \int [\frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - 1 + 1 - \cos^2 x] d(\cos x) = -\frac{1}{\cos x} - \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + C_2$$

$$f(2+\cos x) = -\frac{1}{\cos x} - \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} + C$$

解法 2 (换元法): 令 $u = 2 + \cos x$,则 $\cos x = u - 2$,所以

$$f'(u) = f'(2 + \cos x) = \tan^2 x + \sin^2 x = \sec^2 x - 1 + 1 - \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} - \cos^2 x$$

$$=\frac{1}{(u-2)^2}-(u-2)^2$$

两边对
$$u$$
积分, $\int f'(u)du = \int \frac{1}{(u-2)^2} - (u-2)^2 du$

$$\text{MI} \qquad f(u) = -\frac{1}{u-2} - \frac{(u-2)^3}{3} + C \; , \; \; \text{MI} \; f(x) = \frac{1}{2-x} - \frac{(x-2)^3}{3} + C$$

2. 利用定积分计算下列极限:

(1)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \sqrt{1+\frac{n}{n}} \right)$$

解:设 $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}$,将区间[0,1] n等分,则每个分点坐标为 $x_i = \frac{i}{n}$,每个小区间的

长度
$$\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n}$$
 $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$,取 $\xi_i = x_i$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}(\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}}+\sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}}+\cdots+\sqrt{1+\frac{n}{n}})=\lim_{n\to\infty}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\sqrt{1+\frac{i}{n}}\cdot\frac{1}{n}=\lim_{\lambda\to 0}\sum_{i=1}^{n}f(\xi_{i})\Delta x_{i}$$

$$= \int_0^1 f(x)dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x}d(1+x) = \frac{2}{3}(1+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3}(2\sqrt{2}-1)$$

(2)
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2-1^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2-2^2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2-n^2}}\right)$$

解: 设 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$,将区间[0,1]n等分,则每个分点坐标为 $x_i = \frac{i}{n}$,每个小区间

的长度
$$\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n}$$
 $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$,取 $\xi_i = x_i$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2-1^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2-2^2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2-n^2}}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - (\frac{1}{n})^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - (\frac{2}{n})^2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - (\frac{n}{n})^2}} \right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - (\frac{i}{n})^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{\lambda \to 0} \sum_{i=1}^{n} f(\xi_i) \cdot \Delta x_i = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

3.求下列定积分

(1)
$$\int_{-2}^{2} (|x| + x)e^{-|x|} dx$$

解:因为函数 $|x|e^{-|x|}$ 为偶函数,函数 $xe^{-|x|}$ 为奇函数,故

$$\int_{-2}^{2} (|x| + x)e^{-|x|} dx = 2\int_{0}^{2} xe^{-x} dx = 2\int_{0}^{2} xd(-e^{-x}) = 2[-xe^{-x} - e^{-x}]_{0}^{2} = 2[1 - \frac{3}{e^{2}}]$$

$$(2)\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan x) dx$$

解法 1:
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan x) dx = \frac{u = \frac{\pi}{4} - x}{1 + \tan u} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\frac{1-\tan u}{1+\tan u}) du = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\frac{2}{1+\tan u}) du$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln 2 du - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1 + \tan u) du = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1 + \tan x) dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$$

解法 2:

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\frac{\cos x + \sin x}{\cos x}) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos x + \sin x) dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln\cos x dx$$

$$\overline{m} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos x + \sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln[\sqrt{2}\cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - x)] dx$$

$$\frac{u = \frac{\pi}{4} - x}{-\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{0} [\ln \sqrt{2} + \ln \cos u] du = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \cos x dx$$

所以原式=
$$\frac{\pi}{8}\ln 2$$

解法 3: 利用等式
$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan x) dx = x \ln(1+\tan x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x \sec^2 x}{1+\tan x} dx$$

$$\frac{x = \frac{t}{4}}{4} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{t \sec^2 \frac{t}{4}}{1 + \tan \frac{t}{4}} d(\frac{t}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{8} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sec^2 \frac{t}{4}}{1 + \tan \frac{t}{4}} d(\frac{t}{4})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{8} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{1 + \tan \frac{t}{4}} d(1 + \tan \frac{t}{4}) = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{8} \ln(1 + \tan \frac{t}{4}) \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2 = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2$$

4. 己知
$$f(2) = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $f'(2) = 0$, $\int_0^2 f(x) dx = 1$, 求 $\int_0^2 x^2 f''(x) dx$

$$\mathfrak{M}: \int_0^2 x^2 df'(x) = x^2 f'(x) \Big|_0^2 - 2 \int_0^2 x f'(x) dx = -2 \int_0^2 x df(x)$$

$$= -2[xf(x)|_0^2 - \int_0^2 f(x)dx] = -2[1-1] = 0$$

5. 设
$$F(x) = \int_0^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt$$
,求

(1) F(x) 的极值; (2) 曲线 y = F(x) 的拐点的横坐标;

(3)
$$\int_{-2}^{3} x^2 F'(x) dx$$

解:
$$F'(x) = 2xe^{-x^4}$$
 (1) 令 $F'(x) = 0$,得驻点 $x = 0$,由于 $x < 0$ 时, $F'(x) < 0$, $x > 0$

时,
$$F'(x) > 0$$
, 故 $x = 0$ 为极小值点, 极小值 $F(0) = 0$.

(2) 令
$$F''(x) = 2e^{-x^4}[1-4x^4] = 0$$
, 得 $x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, 在所求点两侧 $F''(x)$ 变号, (或由教

材 P178 习题 3.4 第 18 题的结果,
$$F'''(x) = -40x^3e^{-x^4}$$
, $F'''(\pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}) \neq 0$),因而曲线

$$y = F(x)$$
的拐点的横坐标为 $x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

(3)
$$\int_{-2}^{3} x^{2} F'(x) dx = 2 \int_{-2}^{3} x^{3} e^{-x^{4}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^{3} e^{-x^{4}} d(-x^{4})$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^{4}} \Big|_{-2}^{3} = \frac{1}{2} [e^{-16} - e^{-81}]$$

6.
$$f(x) = \int_0^x \left[\int_1^{\sin t} \sqrt{1 + u^4} du \right] dt$$
, $\% f''(x)$

$$\mathbb{H}: f'(x) = \int_{1}^{\sin x} \sqrt{1 + u^4} du, \quad f''(x) = \cos x \sqrt{1 + \sin^4 x}$$

$$\Re \colon \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2x}{x+1} dx \frac{2x=t}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{t+2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d(-\cos t)}{t+2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{-\cos t}{t+2} \right]_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos t}{(t+2)^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{\pi+2} + \frac{1}{2} - A \right]$$

8. 设
$$f(x)$$
 在 $[-\pi \pi]$ 上连续, $f(x) = \frac{x}{1 + \cos^2 x} + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx$, 求 $f(x)$

解: 设
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx = A$$
,则有 $f(x) \sin x = \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} + A \sin x$

两端积分:
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} A \sin x dx$$
 ,利用被积函数的奇

偶性得:
$$A = 2\int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx \frac{$$
利用结论或变量 $}{$ 代换 $x = \pi - t$ $}\pi \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$

$$= -\pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d(\cos x)}{1 + \cos^2 x} = -\pi \arctan(\cos x) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

(注: 题中所用结论为 $\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$)

9. 设
$$f(x) = \int_0^{a-x} e^{y(2a-y)} dy$$
, 计算 $I = \int_0^a f(x) dx$

解: 因为
$$f'(x) = -e^{(a^2-x^2)}$$
, $f(a) = 0$, 所以

$$I = \int_0^a f(x) dx = x f(x) \Big|_0^a - \int_0^a x f'(x) dx = \int_0^a x e^{(a^2 - x^2)} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^a e^{(a^2 - x^2)} d(a^2 - x^2) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{(a^2 - x^2)} \Big|_0^a = \frac{1}{2} (e^{a^2} - 1)$$

10. 设
$$f'(x)$$
在区间 $[0,a]$ 上连续, $f(a)=0$,证明 $\left|\int_0^a f(x)dx\right| \leq \frac{Ma^2}{2}$

解法 1: 由于f'(x)在区间[0,a]上连续,由闭区间上连续函数的最值定理,必存在M,

使得在区间[0,a]上, $|f'(x)| \leq M$,所以

$$\left| \int_0^a f(x) dx \right| = \left| x f(x) \right|_0^a - \int_0^a x f'(x) dx$$

$$= \left| \int_0^a x f'(x) dx \right| \le \left| \int_0^a x |f'(x)| dx \right| \le M \left| \int_0^a x dx \right| = \frac{Ma^2}{2}$$

解法 2: 由于 f'(x) 在区间 [0,a] 上连续,由闭区间上连续函数的最值定理,必存在 M ,

使得在区间[0,a]上, $|f'(x)| \le M$ 。由于f'(x)在区间[0,a]上连续,利用中值定理或泰

勒公式,
$$\exists \xi \in (a,b)$$
, 使得 $f(x) = f(a) + f'(\xi)(x-a) = f'(\xi)(x-a)$,

所以
$$\left| \int_0^a f(x) dx \right| = \left| \int_0^a f'(\xi)(x-a) dx \right| \le M \int_0^a |x-a| dx = \frac{M}{2} a^2$$

11. 设
$$f(x)$$
在区间 $[a,b]$ 上连续,且 $f(x) > 0$,证明:
$$\int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \ge (b-a)^2$$

解法 1: 设
$$f(t) = \int_a^t f(x)dx \cdot \int_a^t \frac{1}{f(x)} dx - (t-a)^2$$
 $t \in [a,b]$

$$\iiint f'(t) = f(t) \int_{a}^{t} \frac{1}{f(x)} dx + \frac{1}{f(t)} \int_{a}^{t} f(x) dx - 2(t-a)$$

$$= \int_{a}^{t} \frac{f(t)}{f(x)} dx + \int_{a}^{t} \frac{f(x)}{f(t)} dx - \int_{a}^{t} 2dx = \int_{a}^{t} \left(\frac{f(t)}{f(x)} - 2 + \frac{f(x)}{f(t)}\right) dx$$

$$=\int_a^t \left(\sqrt{\frac{f(t)}{f(x)}} - \sqrt{\frac{f(x)}{f(t)}}\right)^2 dx > 0, \quad \text{即 } f(t) \, 在区间[a,b] 上单调增加,故 $f(b) \geq f(a)$$$

所以
$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{dx}{f(x)} \ge (b-a)^2$$

解法 2: 利用柯西 一施瓦兹不等式 $\left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx\right)^2 \le \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x)dx$ (见教材 P271 例 8)

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx \cdot \int_{a}^{b} \frac{dx}{f(x)} = \int_{a}^{b} \left(\sqrt{f(x)}\right)^{2} dx \cdot \int_{a}^{b} \frac{dx}{\left(\sqrt{f(x)}\right)^{2}} \ge \left(\int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{f(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}} dx\right)^{2} = (b-a)^{2}$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x) dx \cdot \int_{a}^{b} \frac{dx}{f(x)} = \int_{a}^{b} \left(\sqrt{f(x)} \right)^{2} dx \cdot \int_{a}^{b} \frac{dx}{\left(\sqrt{f(x)} \right)^{2}} \ge \left(\int_{a}^{b} \sqrt{f(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}} dx \right)^{2} = (b - a)^{2}$$

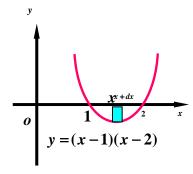
12. 曲线 y = (x-1)(x-2) 和 x 轴围成一平面图形,求此图形绕 y 轴旋转一周所成旋转体的体积.

解: 曲线
$$y = (x-1)(x-2)$$
 与

x轴的交点为(1,0), (2,0),

选x为积分变量,则体积微元

$$= -2\pi x(x-1)(x-2)dx$$



$$V_{y} = \int_{1}^{2} -2\pi x(x-1)(x-2)dx = \int_{1}^{2} 2\pi (3x^{2} - x^{3} - 2x)dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

13. 求由曲线 $y = 3 - |x^2 - 1|$ 与 x 轴所围成的平面图形绕直线 y = 3 旋转一周所得的旋转体的体积V.

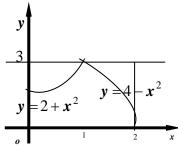
解: 曲线
$$y = 3 - |x^2 - 1|$$
 关于 y 轴对

称(只画出第一象限的图形),与x轴的

交点坐标为(-2,0)、(2,0),设以

$$x = 0$$
, $y = 3$, $x = 2$, $y = 0$

成的平面图形为A, A 绕 y = 3 所得



的旋转体的体积记为 V_A ,为使 y=3成为坐标轴,做坐标平移 $\begin{cases} X=x \\ Y=y-3 \end{cases}$

则曲线在新坐标系中的方程为 $Y = -|X^2 - 1|$,它的图像与X轴(直线y = 3)的交点为 (-1,0)、(1,0),且关于Y轴对称,选X为积分变量,利用对称性,则

$$V_X = 2[V_A - \pi \int_0^2 Y^2 dX] = 2[\pi \cdot 3^2 \cdot 2 - \pi \int_0^2 (X^2 - 1)^2 dX] = 2\pi [18 - \frac{46}{15}] = \frac{448}{15}\pi$$

14. 在椭圆 $x^2 + \frac{y^2}{4} = 1$ 绕其长轴旋转所成的椭球体上,沿其长轴方向穿心打一圆孔,使剩

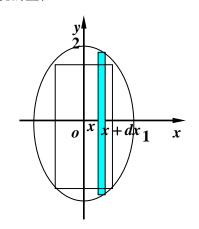
解: 设圆孔的直径为 **2r** ,由方程 知 **y** 轴是椭圆的长轴,所求旋转 体可视为由 **x** 轴正向上的图形绕 **y** 轴所得,选取 **x** 为积分变量,

如图,在[x,x+dx]上的体积微元

$$dV_{y} = 2\pi x \cdot 2|y|dx$$

$$= 2\pi x \cdot 2\sqrt{4 - 4x^{2}}dx$$

$$= 8\pi x \sqrt{1 - x^{2}}dx$$



$$V_{\text{Mix}} = \int_0^1 8\pi x \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx = -\frac{8}{3}\pi (1 - x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \bigg|_0^1 = \frac{8}{3}\pi$$

下部分的体积恰好等于椭球体体积的一半, 求该圆孔的直径.

$$V_{\Re} = \int_{r}^{1} 8\pi x \sqrt{1 - x^{2}} dx = -\frac{8}{3}\pi (1 - x^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}} \bigg|_{r}^{1} = \frac{8}{3}\pi (1 - r^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

由题意
$$V_{
emp} = \frac{1}{2}V_{
empt}$$
 得 $\frac{8}{3}\pi(1-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{8}{3}\pi$,解得 $r = \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}}$

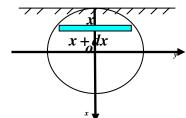
故圆孔的直径
$$2r = 2\sqrt{1-\frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4}}}$$

15. 半径为R的球沉入水中,球的上部与水面相切,球的密度与水相同,现将球从水中取出,需做多少功?

解:如图选取坐标系,图中的圆为球体

的截面,其方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = R^2$,小

区间[x,x+dx]上球体薄片的体积微



元为 $dV = \pi y^2 dx = \pi (R^2 - x^2) dx$,将球从水中取出时,

此薄片在水中经过的距离

为R+x,在空气中经过的距离为2R-(R+x)=R-x,因为球的密度与水相同,在水中重力与浮力大小相等,方向相反,所以小薄片在水中移动时作功为零.在空气中 $dW=(R-x)\rho g\pi(R^2-x^2)dx$

$$W = \int_{-R}^{R} (R - x) \rho g \pi (R^2 - x^2) dx = 2 \rho g \pi R \int_{0}^{R} (R^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{4}{3} \rho g \pi R^4$$

16. 容器上部为圆柱形,高为4m,下半部为半球形,半径为2m,容器盛水到圆柱的一半,该容器埋在地下,容器口离地面3m,求将其中的水全部吸上地面所做的功.

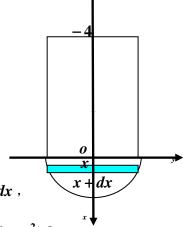
解:如图选取坐标系,图为容器的截面,

半球截面的方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = 4$,设将

圆柱部分吸出所作的功为 W_1 ,将半球

部分吸出所作的功为 W_2 ,则在小区间

[x, x+dx]上薄片的体积微元



$$dW_1 = (7+x)\rho g\pi \cdot 2^2 dx = 4\pi \rho g(7+x) dx \; , \label{eq:W1}$$

 $dW_2 = (7+x)\rho g \pi \cdot y^2 dx = \pi \rho g (7+x)(4-x^2) dx$

所求功
$$W = W_1 + W_2 = \int_{-2}^0 4\pi \rho g (7+x) dx + \int_0^2 \pi \rho g (7+x) (4-x^2) dx$$

$$= 48\pi \rho g + \frac{124}{3}\pi \rho g = \frac{268}{3}\pi \rho g \approx \frac{268}{3} \times 3.14 \times 1000 \times 9.8 \approx 2.75 \times 10^6 \text{ (焦耳)}$$

17.水管的一端与储水器相连,另一端是阀门,已知水管直径为**6cm**,储水器的水面高出水管上部边缘**100cm**,求阀门所受侧压力.

解:如图选取坐标系,图中的圆为阀门

的截面, 其方程为 $x^2 + y^2 = 0.03^2$,

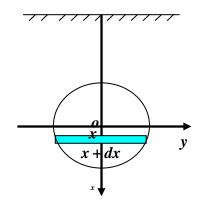
小区间[x,x+dx]上阀门所受侧压力

微元为
$$dF = (1.03 + x)\rho g \cdot 2|y|dx$$

$$= 2\rho g (1.03 + x)\sqrt{0.03^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$F = 2\rho g \int_{-0.03}^{0.03} (1.03 + x)\sqrt{0.03^2 - x^2} dx$$

$$= 4\rho g \int_{0}^{0.03} 1.03\sqrt{0.03^2 - x^2} dx$$



由定积分的几何意义
$$4 \times 1.03 \rho g \cdot \frac{1}{4} \pi \cdot (0.03)^2 = 9.27 \times 10^{-4} \pi \rho g$$

≈
$$9.27 \times 10^{-4} \times 3.14 \times 10^{3} \times 9.8 \approx 28.53$$
 (牛顿)

18.某建筑工程打地基时,需用汽锤将桩打进土层. 汽锤每次击打都将克服土层对桩的阻力而作功. 设土层对桩的阻力的大小与桩被打进地下的深度成正比(比例系数为k, k>0),汽锤第一次击打将桩打进地下am. 根据设计方案,要求汽锤每次击打桩时所作的功与前一次击打时所作的功之比为常数r(0 < r < 1). 问

- (1) 汽锤击打桩3次后,可将桩打进地下多深?
- (2)若击打次数不限,汽锤至多能将桩打进地下多深? (注: m 表示长度单位米)

 \mathbf{M} : 设: (1) 第 \mathbf{n} 次击打后,桩被打进地下总深度为 $\mathbf{X}_{\mathbf{n}}$,汽锤第 \mathbf{n} 次所作的功为

 \boldsymbol{w}_{n} $(n=1,2,\cdots)$,由题设,当桩被打进地下深度为 \boldsymbol{x} 时,土层对桩的阻力为 \boldsymbol{kx} ,

故 $w_1 = \int_0^{x_1} kx dx = \frac{1}{2} kx_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} ka^2$, 由题设,汽锤每次击打所作的功与前一次击

打时所作的功之比为常数 r , 故 $w_2 = rw_1$, $w_3 = rw_2 = r^2w_1 \Rightarrow w_n = r^{n-1}w_1$

则前 \boldsymbol{n} 次击打所作功总和为 $\boldsymbol{w}_1 + \boldsymbol{w}_2 + \cdots + \boldsymbol{w}_n = \boldsymbol{w}_1 + r\boldsymbol{w}_1 + \cdots + r^{n-1}\boldsymbol{w}_1$

$$= \frac{1-r^{n}}{1-r} w_{1} = \frac{1-r^{n}}{1-r} \cdot \frac{1}{2} ka^{2}$$

$$\sum w_1 + w_2 + \dots + w_n = \int_0^{x_n} kx dx = \frac{1}{2} kx_n^2$$

从而有
$$\frac{1-r^n}{1-r} \cdot \frac{1}{2} k a^2 = \frac{1}{2} k x_n^2$$
,则 $x_n = \sqrt{\frac{1-r^n}{1-r}} \cdot a$,

即汽锤击打桩 3 次后,可将桩打进地下 $\sqrt{1+r+r^2}\cdot a$ 米.

(2)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - r^n}{1 - r}} \cdot a = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1 - r}},$$

即击打次数不限,汽锤至多能将桩打进地下 $\frac{a}{\sqrt{1-r}}$ 米.