小测验 4 定积分和空间解析几何

$$-、求极限 \lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{\int_1^x \left[t^2\left(e^{\frac{1}{t}}-1\right)-t\right]dt}{x^2 \ln\left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)}. (6')$$

解: 原式=
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_{1}^{x} \left[t^{2}\left(e^{\frac{1}{t}}-1\right)-t\right]dt}{x^{2}\cdot\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_{1}^{x} \left[t^{2}\left(e^{\frac{1}{t}}-1\right)-t\right]dt}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[x^{2}\left(e^{\frac{1}{x}}-1\right)-x\right],$$

令

$$\frac{1}{r} = t$$
,

则

原式 =
$$\lim_{t\to 0+} \frac{e^t - 1 - t}{t^2} = \lim_{t\to 0+} \frac{e^t - 1}{2t} = \lim_{t\to 0+} \frac{e^t}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$$
.

二、求广义积分
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)(1+x^\alpha)} (\alpha \ge 0). \tag{6'}$$

解:令

$$\frac{1}{x}=t,$$

则

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^{2})(1+x^{\alpha})} = \int_{+\infty}^{0} \frac{-\frac{1}{t^{2}}dt}{\left(1+\frac{1}{t^{2}}\right)\left(1+\frac{1}{t^{\alpha}}\right)} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{\alpha}}{(1+t^{2})(1+t^{\alpha})}dt$$
$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{\alpha}+1-1}{(1+t^{2})(1+t^{\alpha})}dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+t^{2}}dt - \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{(1+t^{2})(1+t^{\alpha})}dt$$

所以,

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)(1+x^{\alpha})} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arctant}|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

三、求定积分
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} ln(sinx) dx.$$
 (6')

解: 令
$$x = 2t$$
,则 $dx = 2dt$. 当 $x = 0$ 时, $t = 0$; $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$. 则

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) \, dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\sin 2t) \, dt = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(2\sin t \cos t) \, dt$$

$$= 2 \left[\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln 2dt + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\sin t) \, dt + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos t) \, dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + 2 \left(\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\sin t) dt + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos t) dt \right)$$

对 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} ln(cost) dt$,令 $u = \frac{\pi}{2} - t$,则

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos t) dt = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln\left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - u\right)\right) du = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin u) du = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin t) dt.$$

所以,

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) \, dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 + 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(\sin x) \, dx,$$

故

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} ln(sinx) dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} ln2.$$

- 四、1. 计算星形线 $x = a\cos^3 t, y = a\sin^3 t (a > 0)$ 的全长;(6')
 - 2. 把该星形线所围成的图形绕x轴旋转,计算所得到的旋转体的体积.(6')

解:1)由对称性,只需计算星形线位于第一象限部分的弧长,用参数式弧长公式,这里x=0对应 $t=\frac{\pi}{2}$,x=a对应t=0,所求弧长为

$$s = 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{[x'(t)]^{2} + [y'(t)]^{2}} dt$$

$$= 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{[3a\cos^{2}t(-sint)]^{2} + [3a\sin^{2}t(cost)]^{2}} dt$$

$$= 12a \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} sintcostdt = 12a \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} sintd(sint) = 6asin^{2}t \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 6a.$$

2) 由对称性,只需计算星形线位于第一象限的部分绕x轴旋转的体积再两倍即可。这时 x=0对应 $t=\frac{\pi}{2},\;x=a$ 对应t=0.所以所求体积为

$$V = 2 \int_{0}^{a} \pi y^{2} dx = 2\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} a^{2} \sin^{6} t \cdot 3a \cos^{2} t (-\sin t) dt = 6\pi a^{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{7} t (1 - \sin^{2} t) dt$$

$$= 6\pi a^{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^{7} t - \sin^{9} t) dt = 6\pi a^{3} \left(\frac{6 \times 4 \times 2}{7 \times 5 \times 3 \times 1} - \frac{8 \times 6 \times 4 \times 2}{9 \times 7 \times 5 \times 3 \times 1} \right)$$

$$= \frac{32}{105} \pi a^{3}.$$

五、求直线 $l:\frac{x-1}{1}=\frac{y}{1}=\frac{z-1}{-1}$ 在平面 $\pi:x-y+2z-1=0$ 上的投影直线 l_0 的方程,并求 l_0 绕y轴旋转一周所成曲面的方程。(10')

解:

1) 将直线l改为一般式

$$\begin{cases} x - y - 1 = 0, \\ y + z - 1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

则过し的平面束方程为

$$x - y - 1 + \lambda(y + z - 1) = 0$$
, $\mathbb{I}(x + (\lambda - 1)y + \lambda z - (1 + \lambda)) = 0$.

因为它与平面 π 垂直,所以得 $1-(\lambda-1)+2\lambda=0$,解得 $\lambda=-2$.回代到平面束方程中得到经过直线l且垂直于平面 π 的平面方程为x-3y-2z+1=0.于是 l_0 的方程为

$$l_0: \begin{cases} x - y + 2z - 1 = 0, \\ x - 3y - 2z + 1 = 0. \end{cases}$$

2) 将 l_0 化为 $\begin{cases} x = 2y, \\ z = -\frac{1}{2}(y-1). \end{cases}$ 于是 l_0 绕y轴旋转一周所成曲面的方程为

$$x^2 + z^2 = 4y^2 + \frac{1}{4}(y-1)^2$$

即 $4x^2 - 17y^2 + 4z^2 + 2y - 1 = 0$.