

2021 年期末试题解析

彭康学导团

1 选择题

1.1 D.

令 $\varphi(x) = \sqrt{x^2+1}$, $f(x) = \sqrt{x^2+2}$, $g(x) = \sqrt{x^2+3}$, 则 $\varphi(x) < f(x) < g(x)$, 且

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} (g(x) - \varphi(x)) = 0$$

但 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} f(x)$ 不存在.

1.2 C.

令 $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt - \ln x$, 则 $f'(x) = \frac{\sin x - 1}{x} \leq 0$. 即 f 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上单调递减. 又

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left[\int_1^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt - \ln x \right] = +\infty, f(1) = 0$$

故在 $(0, 1)$ 上 $f(x) > 0$.

1.3 A.

设 $h(x) = \frac{f(x)}{g(x)}$, 则

$$h'(x) = \frac{f'(x)g(x) - f(x)g'(x)}{g^2(x)} < 0$$

故 $h(x)$ 在 (a, b) 上单调递减, 有 $h(b) < h(x) < h(a)$, 即

$$\frac{f(b)}{g(b)} < \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} < \frac{f(a)}{g(a)}$$

于是 $f(x)g(a) < f(a)g(x)$.

1.4 B.

因为

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0)$$

又 $g(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处无定义, 故 $x=0$ 是 $g(x)$ 的可去间断点.

1.5 C.

因为

$$\int_0^x x f'(x) dx = \int_0^x x df(x) = \textcolor{red}{x f(x)} \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x \textcolor{blue}{f(x)} dx$$

其中红色部分代表矩形 $OBAC$ 的面积, 蓝色部分代表曲边梯形 $OBAD$ 的面积. 故原式代表曲边三角形 ACD 的面积.

2 填空题

2.1 e^{x+1} .

因为

$$\begin{aligned}f(x+1) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x+2}{n-2}\right)^n \\&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{x+2}{n-2}\right)^{\frac{n-2}{x+2} \cdot (x+2) \cdot \frac{n}{n-2}} \\&= e^{x+2}\end{aligned}$$

于是 $f(x) = e^{x+1}$.

2.2 $\frac{5}{2}$.

因为

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & x > 2 \\ a + \frac{3}{2}, & x = 2 \\ ax - 1, & x < 2 \end{cases}$$

故 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 2$ 处连续 $\Leftrightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} f(x) = f(2) \Leftrightarrow a = \frac{5}{2}$.

2.3 3.

因为

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^\pi f''(x) \sin x \, dx &= \int_0^\pi \sin x \, df'(x) \\&= f'(x) \sin x \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi f'(x) \, d \sin x \\&= - \int_0^\pi f'(x) \cos x \, dx = -f(x) \cos x \Big|_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi f(x) \, d \cos x \\&= f(\pi) + f(0) - \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x \, dx\end{aligned}$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^\pi [f(x) + f''(x)] \sin x \, dx &= \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x \, dx + \int_0^\pi f''(x) \sin x \, dx \\&= \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x \, dx + f(\pi) + f(0) - \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x \, dx \\&= f(\pi) + f(0)\end{aligned}$$

故 $f(\pi) + f(0) = 5, f(0) = 3$.

2.4 $4x(e^{-x^4} + 6).$

$$\lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x+\alpha) - f(x-\alpha)}{\alpha} = \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} f'(x+\alpha) + f'(x-\alpha) = 2f'(x) = 4x(e^{-x^4} + 6)$$

2.5 $\frac{1}{p+1}.$

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \cdots + n^p}{n^{p+1}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^p \\ &= \int_0^1 x^p dx = \frac{1}{p+1} x^{p+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{p+1} \end{aligned}$$

3 计算题

3.1 对原式泰勒展开, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^x \sin x - x - x^2}{(e^x - 1) \sin^2 x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(1 + x + \frac{x^2}{2}\right) \left(x - \frac{x^3}{6}\right) - x - x^2 + o(x^3)}{x} \\ &= \frac{x + x^2 + \frac{x^3}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6} - x - x^2 + o(x^3)}{x} \\ &= \frac{\frac{x^3}{3} + o(x^3)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

3.2 容易发现 $f(x)$ 的定义域为 \mathbb{R} , 且在 $x \neq 0$ 时 $f(x)$ 可导, 故只需考虑分段点处的情况.

若使 f 在 $x = 0$ 处可导, 则 f 在 $x = 0$ 处连续, 有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = f(0)$. 又

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \sin x + 2ae^x = 2a \quad (1)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 9 \arctan x + 2b(x-1)^3 = -2b \quad (2)$$

由 (1), (2) 可得 $a = -b$.

因为 f 在 $x = 0$ 处可导, 有 $f'_-(0) = f'_+(0)$, 又

$$f'_-(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \frac{\sin x + 2ae^x - 2a}{x} = 2a + 1 \quad (3)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f'_+(0) &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{9 \arctan x + 2b(x-1)^3 + 2b}{x} \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{9 \arctan x + 2b \cdot x \cdot [(x-1)^2 - (x-1) + 1]}{x} \quad (4) \\
 &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} 9 + 2b \cdot (x^2 - 3x + 3) = 9 + 6b
 \end{aligned}$$

即 $2a + 1 = 9 + 6b$, 解得 $a = 1, b = -1$.

3.3 因为 $f'(x) = 1 - \frac{2}{1+x^2}$, 解得驻点为 $x = \pm 1$. 又 $f''(x) = \frac{4x}{(1+x^2)^2}$, 拐点为 $x = 0$.

故

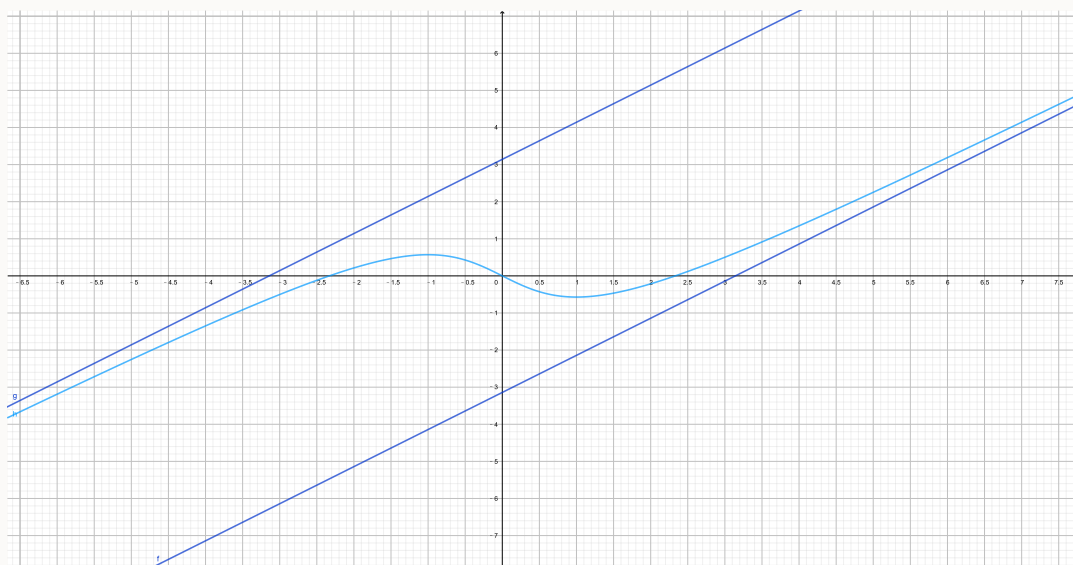
x	$(-\infty, -1)$	-1	$(-1, 0)$	0	$(0, 1)$	1	$(1, +\infty)$
f'	+	0	-	-	-	0	+
f''	-	-	-	0	+	+	+
f	↑下凹	极大	↓下凹	拐点	↓上凹	极小	↑上凹

f 的单增区间为 $(-\infty, -1) \cup (1, +\infty)$, 单减区间为 $(-1, 1)$.

$$f_{\max} = f(-1) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1, f_{\min} = f(1) = 1 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

f 的图像在 $(-\infty, 0)$ 下凹, 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上凹, $(0, 0)$ 是拐点.

渐近线: $x \rightarrow +\infty$ 方向为 $y = x - \pi$, $x \rightarrow -\infty$ 方向为 $y = x + \pi$.



3.4-1 令 $\sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x}}$, 则 $\frac{1}{1+x} = 1-t^2$, $dx = d\left(\frac{1}{1-t^2}\right)$. 于是

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \arcsin t d\left(\frac{1}{1-t^2}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{1-t^2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{1}{1-t^2} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} = \frac{4\pi}{3} - I_1\end{aligned}$$

其中 $I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{1}{1-t^2} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$, 令 $t = \sin u$, 有

$$I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{du}{\cos^2 u} = \tan u \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \sqrt{3}$$

故答案为 $\frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}$.

3.4-2

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx &= \int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} d(1+x) \\ &= (1+x) \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} \Big|_0^3 - \int_0^3 (1+x) \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx \\ &= \frac{4\pi}{3} - \int_0^3 \frac{dx}{2\sqrt{x}} = \frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}\end{aligned}$$

3.5-1 令 $x = \tan t$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} &= \int \frac{\tan^3 t \sec^2 t}{\sec t} dt \\ &= \int \tan^2 t \cdot \tan t \sec t \\ &= \int (\sec^2 t - 1) d \sec t \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \sec^3 t - \sec t + C = \frac{1}{3} (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C\end{aligned}$$

3.5-2

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} d(1+x^2) \\ &= \int x^2 d\sqrt{1+x^2} = \int (\sqrt{1+x^2})^2 d\sqrt{1+x^2} - \int d\sqrt{1+x^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C\end{aligned}$$

3.5-3

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{x^3 dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} d(1+x^2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1+x^2-1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} d(1+x^2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left((1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} - (1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right) d(1+x^2) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

3.6 设被积函数为 $g(x)$, 则 $g(x)$ 有奇点 $x=0, x=2$. 设

$$I = \int_{-1}^3 g(x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 g(x) dx + \int_0^2 g(x) dx + \int_2^3 g(x) dx \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} I_1 + I_2 + I_3$$

又 $f(0-0) = -\infty, f(0+0) = +\infty, f(2-0) = -\infty, f(2+0) = +\infty$, 故

$$I_1 = \arctan f(x) \Big|_{-1}^0 = \arctan(f(0-0)) - \arctan(f(-1)) = -\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$I_2 = \arctan f(x) \Big|_0^2 = \arctan(f(2-0)) - \arctan(f(0+0)) = -\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} = -\pi$$

$$I_3 = \arctan f(x) \Big|_2^3 = \arctan(f(3)) - \arctan(f(2+0)) = \arctan \frac{32}{27} - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

于是 $I = \arctan \frac{32}{27} - 2\pi$.

3.7 由题意有

$$dW = \pi \left(y - \frac{y}{4} \right) g(H-y) dy = \frac{3}{4} \pi g(Hy - y^2) dy$$

故

$$W = \frac{3}{4} \pi g \int_0^H (Hy - y^2) dy = \frac{1}{8} \pi g H^3$$

4

令 $t = \ln(2x-1)$, 则

$$\frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{2}{2x-1}.$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{2}{2x-1} \frac{dy}{dt} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{4}{(2x-1)^2} \frac{dy}{dt} + \frac{4}{(2x-1)^2} \frac{d^2y}{dt^2}$$

代入原式, 化简得

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{dy}{dt} - 2y = \frac{e^t}{2} - \frac{1}{4}$$

因此

$$\lambda^2 + \lambda - 2 = 0 \quad \implies \quad \lambda_1 = -2, \lambda_2 = 1.$$

齐次通解:

$$\tilde{y} = c_1 e^{-2t} + c_2$$

$$e^t \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{dy}{dt} - 2y = \frac{e^t}{2},$$

设特解为 $y_1^* = Ate^t$, 解得

$$y_1^* = \frac{t}{6} e^t \frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + \frac{dy}{dt} - 2y = -\frac{1}{4},$$

易见特解为

$$y_2^* = \frac{1}{8}$$

通解为

$$y = c_1 e^{-2t} + c_2 e^t + \frac{t}{6} e^t + \frac{1}{8} = \frac{c_1}{(2x-1)^2} + c_2(2x-1) + \frac{2x-1}{6} \ln(2x-1) + \frac{1}{8}$$

5

解法一: $|A - \lambda I| = \begin{vmatrix} 2-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2-\lambda & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 3-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = (\lambda-2)^2(3-\lambda) \quad \therefore \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, \lambda_3 = 3$

对 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 2, (A - 2I)^2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, 解 $(A - 2I)^2 x = 0$, 得:

$$\vec{r}_0^{(1)} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{r}_0^{(2)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\vec{r}_1^{(1)} = (A - 2I)\vec{r}_0^{(1)} = 0, \quad \vec{r}_1^{(2)} = (A - 2I)\vec{r}_0^{(2)} = (-1, 0, 0)^T$$

$$\vec{x}_1(t) = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \vec{x}_2(t) = e^{2t} \left(\vec{r}_0^{(2)} + t\vec{r}_1^{(2)} \right) = e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} -t \\ -1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

对 $\lambda_3 = 3$, 解得特征向量为: $\vec{r}_3 = (0, 0, 1)^T$. $\vec{x}_3(t) = e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

齐次方程的基解矩阵为 $X_1(t) = (\vec{x}_1(t), -\vec{x}_2(t), \vec{x}_3(t)) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & te^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & -e^{2t} & e^{3t} \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} X(t) &= X_1(t)X_1^{-1}(0) = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & -e^{2t} & e^{3t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & te^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & -e^{2t} & e^{3t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & te^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{3t} - e^{2t} & e^{3t} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$X(t-\tau)\vec{f}(\tau) = X(t-\tau) \begin{pmatrix} \tau \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2(t-\tau)} & (t-\tau)e^{2(t-\tau)} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2(t-\tau)} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{3(t-\tau)} - e^{2(t-\tau)} & e^{3(t-\tau)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \tau \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} te^{2(t-\tau)} \\ e^{2(t-\tau)} \\ e^{3(t-\tau)} - e^{2(t-\tau)} \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\int_0^t X(t-\tau)\vec{f}(\tau)d\tau = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{t}{2}e^{2t} - \frac{t}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{2t} - \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2}e^{2t} + \frac{1}{3}e^{3t} + \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix}$$

方程组通解为

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{x} &= X(t)\vec{C} + \int_0^t X(t-\tau)\vec{f}(\tau)d\tau = \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & te^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{3t} - e^{2t} & e^{3t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{t}{2}e^{2t} - \frac{t}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{2t} - \frac{1}{2} \\ -\frac{1}{2}e^{2t} + \frac{1}{3}e^{3t} + \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} C_1e^{2t} + (C_2 + \frac{1}{2})te^{2t} - \frac{t}{2} \\ (C_2 + \frac{1}{2})e^{2t} - \frac{1}{2} \\ (C_2 + C_3 + \frac{1}{3})e^{3t} - (C_2 + \frac{1}{2})e^{2t} + \frac{1}{6} \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{其中 } \vec{C} = \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{pmatrix} \text{ 任意.} \end{aligned}$$

解法二:

$$\begin{cases} \dot{x}_1 = 2x_1 + x_2 + t & \cdots (1) \\ \dot{x}_2 = & 2x_2 + 1 & \cdots (2) \\ \dot{x}_3 = & x_2 + 3x_3 & \cdots (3) \end{cases}$$

其中 (2) 式的解为

$$x_2 = e^{\int 2dt} \left[\int e^{-\int 2dt} dt + C_2 \right]$$

代入 (1), 得:

$$\dot{x}_1 - 2x_1 = C_2 e^{2t} - \frac{1}{2} + t, x_1 = e^{2t} \left[\int \left(C_2 e^{2t} - \frac{1}{2} + t \right) e^{-2t} dt + C_1 \right] = C_1 e^{2t} + C_2 t e^{2t} - \frac{t}{2}$$

代入 (3), 得:

$$\dot{x}_3 - 3x_3 = C_2 e^{2t} - \frac{1}{2}, x_3 = e^{3t} \left[\int \left(C_2 e^{2t} - \frac{1}{2} \right) e^{-3t} dt + C_3 \right] = -C_2 e^{2t} + C_3 e^{3t} + \frac{1}{6}$$

故方程组通解为

$$\begin{aligned} \vec{x} &= C_1 e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{2t} \begin{pmatrix} t \\ 1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} + C_3 e^{3t} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -t/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 1/6 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} e^{2t} & t e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & e^{2t} & 0 \\ 0 & -e^{2t} & e^{3t} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} C_1 \\ C_2 \\ C_3 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} -t/2 \\ -1/2 \\ 1/6 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

6

(1) 构造函数 $F(x) = e^{\sin(x)} \mathcal{F}(x)$

$$F'(x) = \cos(x) e^{\sin(x)} \mathcal{F}(x) + e^{\sin(x)} \mathcal{F}'(x) = (\cos(x) \mathcal{F}(x) + \mathcal{F}'(x)) e^{\sin(x)}$$

$\mathcal{F}(x)$ 在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 可导, $e^{\sin(x)}$ 在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 可导, 故 $F(x)$ 在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 可导, $\mathcal{F}(x)$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 连续, $F(x)$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 连续

(2) $F(0) = 1$, $F(\pi) = 3$, $F(2\pi) = 2$, 又由于 $F(x)$ 连续, 因此必有 a, b 满足 $0 < a < \pi < b < 2\pi$ 使得

$$F(a) = F(b)$$

且 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 在 (a, b) 上可导, 故由罗尔定理知, $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$ 使得

$$F'(\xi) = 0$$

即

$$e^{\sin(\xi)} (\mathcal{F}'(\xi) + \mathcal{F}(\xi) \cos(\xi)) = 0$$

而 $e^{\sin(\xi)} \neq 0$ 故在 $(0, 2\pi)$ 上至少有一点 ξ , $\mathcal{F}'(\xi) + \mathcal{F}(\xi) \cos(\xi) = 0$

(1) 由题干条件 $f(-x) + f(x) = A$, 考虑代换 $t = -x$, 有

$$\begin{aligned}\int_{-a}^a f(x)g(x)dx &\stackrel{t=-x}{=} -\int_a^{-a} f(-t)g(-t)dt \\ &= \int_{-a}^a f(-t)g(t)dt, \\ \text{则 } \int_{-a}^a f(x)g(x)dx &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-a}^a f(x)g(x)dx + \int_{-a}^a f(-x)g(x)dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^a [f(x) + f(-x)]g(x)dx \\ &= \frac{A}{2} \int_{-a}^a g(x)dx \stackrel{(\text{偶})}{=} A \int_0^a g(x)dx.\end{aligned}$$

(2) 考虑到反正切函数特殊性, 记 $h(x) = \arctan(e^x)$ 猜想 $h(x) + h(-x) = C$. 下面进行证明:

$$\frac{d}{dx}[h(x) + h(-x)] = \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} + \frac{-e^{-x}}{1+e^{-2x}} = 0$$

即

$$h(x) + h(-x) = C = 2h(0) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

由 (1) 中结论有

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x \cdot \arctan(e^x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi^2}{32}$$

注: 华里士公式 (Wallis) 公式 (书 $P_{2.11}$ 例3.21)

$$I_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!}, & n \text{ 为奇数} \\ \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为偶数} \end{cases}$$