



1. 设  $a < b$ . 问  $a, b$  取什么值时, 积分  $\int_a^b (x - x^2) dx$  取得最大值?

1. 由定积分几何意义.  $b=1, a=0$ .  
最大.

2. 设  $\int_{-1}^1 3f(x) dx = 18, \int_{-1}^3 f(x) dx = 4, \int_{-1}^3 g(x) dx = 3$ . 求

(1)  $\int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx$ ;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } \int_{-1}^1 3f(x) dx &= 18 \\ \Rightarrow \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx &= 6 \end{aligned}$$

(2)  $\int_{-1}^3 f(x) dx$ ;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{由 } \int_{-1}^3 f(x) dx &= \int_{-1}^1 f(x) dx + \int_1^3 f(x) dx \\ &= 6 + (-2) = 4 \end{aligned}$$

(3)  $\int_3^{-1} g(x) dx$ ;

$$\text{由 } \int_3^{-1} g(x) dx = -3$$

(4)  $\int_{-1}^3 \frac{1}{5} [4f(x) + 3g(x)] dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{4}{5} \times 6 + \frac{3}{5} \times 3 \\ &= 5 \end{aligned}$$

3. 根据定积分的性质, 说明下列各对积分哪一个的值较大:

①  $\int_0^1 x^2 dx$  还是  $\int_0^1 x^3 dx$ ?

②  $\int_1^2 x^2 dx$  还是  $\int_1^2 x^3 dx$ ?

③  $\int_1^2 \ln x dx$  还是  $\int_1^2 (\ln x)^2 dx$ ?

④  $\int_0^1 x dx$  还是  $\int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx$ ?

⑤  $\int_0^1 e^x dx$  还是  $\int_0^1 (1+x) dx$ ?

比较大小就可以

在  $(0,1)$   $\ln(1+x) > x$

在  $(0,1)$   $e^x > 1+x$

4. (88-3) 等式  $\int_0^a f(x) dx = -\int_0^a f(a-x) dx$  对任何实数  $a$  都成立. (X)

88错了. 更正:  $f(x) = x$  就不成立.

5. (90-2) 下列两个积分的大小关系是:

$$\int_{-2}^{-1} e^{-x^3} dx > \int_{-2}^{-1} e^{x^3} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{在 } (-2, -1) \text{ 中 } e^{-x^3} &> 1 \\ e^{x^3} &< 1 \end{aligned}$$

6. (94-1;2) 设  $M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} \cos^4 x dx$ ,  $N = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^3 x + \cos^4 x) dx$ ,

$P = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 \sin^3 x - \cos^4 x) dx$ , 则有

(A)  $N < P < M$ . (B)  $M < P < N$ .

(C)  $N < M < P$ . (D)  $P < M < N$ .

奇偶性:  $M = 0$

$N = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx > 0$

$P = -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx < 0$

7. (89-1;2) 设  $f(x)$  是连续函数, 且  $f(x) = x + 2 \int_0^1 f(t) dt$ , 则  $f(x) = \underline{x-1}$ .

7. 积分中值定理:  $f(x) = x + 2f(\xi)$ ,  $\xi \in (0, 1)$ .  $2f(\frac{1}{3}) = 1 + 4f(\frac{1}{3})$   
 $\int_0^1 x + 2f(\xi) dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 + 2f(\xi)x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} + 2f(\frac{1}{3})$   $f(\frac{1}{3}) = -\frac{1}{2} \checkmark$

8. (02-2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[ \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{2\pi}{n}} + \cdots + \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{n\pi}{n}} \right] = \underline{\frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi}}$ .

8.  $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1 + \cos \pi x} dx$  令  $\pi x = t$ .

$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos t} dt$

$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{2 \cos^2 \frac{t}{2}} dt = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{t}{2} dt$

6. (94-1;2) 设  $M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} \cos^4 x dx$ ,  $N = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^3 x + \cos^4 x) dx$ ,

$P = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 \sin^3 x - \cos^4 x) dx$ , 则有

(A)  $N < P < M$ .      (B)  $M < P < N$ .

(C)  $N < M < P$ .      (D)  $P < M < N$ .

7. (89-1;2) 设  $f(x)$  是连续函数, 且  $f(x) = x + 2 \int_0^1 f(t) dt$ , 则  $f(x) =$ \_\_\_\_\_.

8. (02-2)  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[ \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{\pi}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{2\pi}{n}} + \cdots + \sqrt{1 + \cos \frac{n\pi}{n}} \right] =$ \_\_\_\_\_.