- 一、计算题(每题8分,共16分)
 - 1. 求不定积分 $\int \frac{xe^x}{(x+1)^2} dx$.

$$\Re : \int \frac{x \, e^{x}}{(x+1^{2})} \, dx = \int \frac{(x+1-1)e^{x}}{x+1} \, dx = \int \frac{e^{x}}{x+1} \, dx + \int \frac{e^{x}}{x+1} \, dx + \int e^{x} \, d\left(\frac{1}{x+1}\right)$$

$$= \int \frac{e^{x}}{x+1} \, dx + \int \frac{e^{x}}{x+1} - \int \frac{e^{x}}{(x+1)} \, dx$$

$$= \frac{e^{x}}{x+1} + C.$$

2. 求定积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sin^2 x + 3\cos^2 x} dx$.

解:
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sin^2 x + 3\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 x + 3} \sec^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\tan^2 x + 3} d(\tan x)$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{u^2 + 3} du = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}/3} \frac{1}{1 + t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \arctan t \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{18}$$

备注: 如果用万能代换,化为 $2\int_0^{\tan\frac{\pi}{8}} \frac{1+u^2}{3u^4-2u^2+3} du$ 再计算,计算量比较大。

- 二、计算题(每题8分,共16分)
 - 1. 计算广义积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx$.

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t}{(1+\tan^2 t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sec^2 t \, dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{t \cdot \sec^2 t}{\sec^3 t} \, dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cdot \cos t \, dt$$
$$= \left(t \cdot \sin t + \cos t\right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1.$$

2. 求方程 $y' + y \tan x = \sin 2x (0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2})$ 的通解。

解:记 $P(x) = \tan x$, $Q(x) = \sin 2x$. 于是根据题设可得

$$\int P(x)dx = \int \tan x dx = -\int \frac{1}{\cos x} d\cos x = -\ln \cos x$$

$$\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx = \int \sin 2x e^{-\ln \cos x} dx = \int \frac{\sin 2x}{\cos x} dx = 2\int \sin x dx = -2\cos x + C$$

$$y = e^{-\int P(x)dx} \left[\int Q(x)e^{\int P(x)dx} dx + C \right] = e^{\ln \cos x} \left(-2\cos x + C \right) = -2\cos^2 x + C\cos x.$$

三、计算题(每题 10 分, 共 20 分)

1. 求极限
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_1^x \left(t^2 \left(e^{\frac{1}{t}}-1\right)-t\right) dt}{x}$$
.

解:
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_{1}^{x} \left(t^{2} \left(e^{\frac{1}{t}} - 1 \right) - t \right) dt}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(x^{2} \left(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 \right) - x \right) = \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{e^{u} - 1 - u}{u^{2}}$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{u \to 0} \frac{e^{u} - 1}{u} = \frac{1}{2}$$

2. 利用定积分的定义求极限 $\lim_{n\to+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}+1} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}+\sqrt{k}}$.

$$\Re: \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + 1} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + \sqrt{k}} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n} + n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n} + n} \cdot \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{k}{n}}}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{t}{1 + t} dx = 2 - 2 \ln 2$$

四、(本题12分)考虑广义积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)\sin x}{x^p} dx$,试证明以下结论:

1).
$$p > 1$$
时, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)\sin x}{x^{p}} dx$ 绝对收敛;

2).
$$0 时, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)\sin x}{x^{p}} dx$ 条件收敛。$$

解: (1) 当
$$p > 1$$
时。由于 $\left| \frac{\ln(1+x)\sin x}{x^p} \right| \le \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^p}$,且

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{\frac{p+1}{2}} \cdot \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^p} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^{\frac{p-1}{2}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{1+x}}{\frac{p-1}{2}x^{\frac{p-1}{2}-1}} = \frac{2}{p-1} \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x)x^{\frac{p-1}{2}}} = 0,$$

广义积分
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{p+1}{2}}} dx$$
 收敛,所以 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^{p}} dx$ 收敛,从而 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\ln(1+x)\sin x}{x^{p}} \right| dx$ 也收敛,即 $p > 1$ 时, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)\sin x}{x^{p}} dx$ 绝对收敛。

$$\left($$
例如, $x > e^{\frac{1}{p}} - 1$ 时, $p(1+x)\ln(1+x) > 1 + x > x \right)$,即当 x 充分大时,

$$\frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^p}$$
是x的单减函数,且 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x^p} = \lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{1}{px^{p-1}(1+x)} = 0$. 又

$$\left| \int_{1}^{A} \sin x \, dx \right| \le 2, \ \forall A \in [1, +\infty),$$

由Dirichlet判别法可知 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)\sin x}{x^{p}} dx$ 收敛。另一方面,

$$\left| \frac{\ln(1+x)\sin x}{x^{p}} \right| \ge \ln 2 \cdot \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x^{p}} = \frac{\ln 2}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^{p}} - \frac{\cos 2x}{x^{p}} \right) \ge 0, \ \forall x \ge 1.$$

此时 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{p}} dx$ 发散,由Dirichlet判别法, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{x^{p}} dx$ 收敛,故 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{\ln(1+x)\sin x}{x^{p}} \right| dx$ 发散,所以当 $0 时,<math>\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)\sin x}{x^{p}} dx$ 条件收敛。

五、(本题12分)求二阶非齐次线性常微分方程 $y''-2y'+y=e^x\cos x$ 的通解。

解: 特征方程 $r^2 - 2r + 1 = 0$, 特征根 $r_1 = r_2 = 1$. 齐次方程的通解

$$y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^x$$

因为 $\lambda=1+i$ 不是特征根,设非齐次方程特解 $y^*=e^x(A\cos x+B\sin x)$. 于是

$$(y^*)' = e^x[(A+B)\cos x + (B-A)\sin x]$$

$$(y^*)'' = 2e^x (B\cos x - A\sin x)$$

代入方程,可得

$$e^{x} \left(-A\cos x - B\sin x \right) = e^{x}\cos x$$

比较系数,解得 A=-1,B=0. 所以,非齐次方程的通解为 $y=(C_1+C_2x-\cos x)e^x$.

或: 求解辅助方程 $y'' - 2y' + y = e^{(1+i)x}$, 设特解 $y'' = Ae^{(1+i)x}$, 代入方程, 得到

$$A[(1+i)^2 - 2(1+i) + 1]e^{(1+i)x} = e^{(1+i)x}$$

解得 A=-1,特解 $y^{\#}=-e^{(1+i)x}$. 故原方程特解 $y^{*}=-e^{x}\cos x$. 所求方程通解为

$$y = (C_1 + C_2 x - \cos x)e^x$$
.

六、(本题12分)设曲线L是圆弧 $y=1-\sqrt{1-x^2}$, $0 \le x \le 1$.

- 1). 将曲线L绕x轴在空间中旋转一周产生旋转曲面 Σ ,求 Σ 的面积;
- 2). 设D为曲线L、直线x = 1及x轴围成的平面区域,将D绕x轴旋转一周产生旋转体,求该旋转体的体积。

解: 由题设可得 $y = f(x) = 1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}$, $0 \le x \le 1$. 旋转曲面Σ的面积为

$$S = 2\pi \int_0^1 f(x) \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx = 2\pi \int_0^1 \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}\right) \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{1 - x^2}} dx$$
$$= 2\pi \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} - 1\right) dx = \pi^2 - 2\pi$$

旋转体的体积为

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 |f(x)|^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}\right)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 \left(2 - x^2 - 2\sqrt{1 - x^2}\right) dx$$
$$= \pi \left(2x - \frac{1}{3}x^3\right)\Big|_0^1 - 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = \frac{5\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

或: 参数方程 $x = \cos t, y = 1 + \sin t, -\frac{\pi}{2} \le t \le 0$,

$$S = 2\pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} |y(t)| \sqrt{(x'(t))^{2} + (y'(t))^{2}} dt = 2\pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} (1 + \sin t) dt$$
$$= 2\pi (t - \cos t) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} = \pi^{2} - \pi 2$$

$$V = \pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} |y(t)|^{2} |x'(t)| dt = \pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} |1 + \sin t|^{2} |\sin t| dt = \pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} |1 + \sin t|^{2} d\cos t$$

$$= \pi \left[1 - 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} (\cos^2 t + \cos t^2 t \sin t) dt \right]$$

$$= \pi - 2\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt - 2\pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} \cos^2 t \sin t dt$$

$$= \pi - 2\pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{2\pi}{3} \cos^2 t \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} = \frac{5\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi^2}{2}$$

或: L的极坐标为 $r = 2\sin\theta, 0 \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{4}$,则 $x = 2\sin\theta\cos\theta, y = 2\sin\theta\sin\theta$, $S = 2\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} |y(\theta)| \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + r'^2(\theta)} d\theta = 8\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^2\theta d\theta = \pi^2 - 2\pi$

七、(本题12分)设函数f(x)在[-a,a](a>0)上具有二阶连续导函数,且f(0)=0.

- 1). 记 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$,试写出F(x)在x = 0处带Lagrange余项的二阶Taylor公式;
- 2). 证明: 至少存在一点 $\eta \in (-a,a)$, 使得 $3\int_{-a}^{a} f(x) dx = a^{3} f''(\eta)$.
- (1) 解: 由题设可得F'(x) = f(x), F'(0) = f(0) = 0, F''(x) = f'(x), F'''(x) = f''(x),

(2) 证明:由第一问可知,分别存在 $\xi_1 \in (0,a)$ 和 $\xi_2 \in (-a,0)$,使得

$$F(a) = \frac{f'(0)}{2}a^2 + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{6}a^3, \quad F(-a) = \frac{f'(0)}{2}a^2 - \frac{f''(\xi_2)}{6}a^3,$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-a}^{a} f(x)dx = F(a) - F(-a) = \frac{f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)}{6}a^3.$$

由于f''(x)在[-a,a]上连续,由连续函数介值性定理,存在 $\eta \in (-a,a)$,使得

$$f''(\eta) = \frac{f''(\xi_1) + f''(\xi_2)}{2}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \frac{f''(\eta)}{3} a^3 \iff 3 \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = a^3 f''(\eta)$$