

## 高等数学期末考试模拟题(二)答案

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#### 一. 填空题(每小题3分,共15分)

1. 极限 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left( \frac{3}{x} \sin x + \frac{2x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 - 1} \right) = \underline{2}$$
.

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{3}{x} \sin x + \frac{2x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 - 1} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{3}{x} \sin x + \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2x^2 + x + 1}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$= 0 + \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2 + \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2}}{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}} = 2.$$



2. 极限 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2-1}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2-2^2}} + \dots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2-n^2}} \right) = \frac{\frac{\pi}{6}}{6}$$
.

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

$$= \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - \left(\frac{k}{-}\right)^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \lim_{d \to 0} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\xi_{k}) \cdot \Delta x_{k}, \quad \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} f(x) \in R[0,1] \text{ for } \Rightarrow \int_{0}^{1} f(x)dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\frac{k}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\frac{k}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\frac{k}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\frac{k}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\frac{k}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\frac{k}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\frac{k}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\frac{k}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\frac{k}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\frac{k}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\frac{k}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\frac{k}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} f(\frac{k}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{\infty} f(x)dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{$$



3. 设函数
$$f(x) = (x^2 + x + 2)\sin x$$
, 则  $f^{(10)}(0) = 10$ 

$$f^{(10)}(x) = (x^2 + x + 2)\sin^{(10)} x + 10(x^2 + x + 2)'\sin^{(9)} x$$

$$+45(x^2 + x + 2)''\sin^{(8)} x$$

$$= (x^2 + x + 2)(-\sin x) + 10(2x + 1)\cos x + 90\sin x$$

$$f^{(10)}(0) = 10.$$



4. 当 $x \to 0$ 时,两个函数 $f(x) = \int_0^{\sin x} \sin^2 t dt, g(x) = x^k (e^x - 1),$ 

是同阶无穷小量,则k = 2.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sin^2 t dt}{x^k (e^x - 1)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sin^2 t dt}{x^{k+1}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin(\sin x)^2 \cdot \cos x}{(k+1)x^k}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{(k+1)x^k} = c \neq 0 \qquad \Leftrightarrow k = 2.$$

5. 曲线
$$y = x + \frac{1}{e^x - 1}$$
的渐近线有\_\_\_\_条.

#### 渐近线



1. 铅直渐近线 (垂直于 x 轴的渐近线)

如果 
$$\lim_{x\to x_0} f(x) = \pm \infty$$
 或  $\lim_{x\to x_0^{\pm}} f(x) = \pm \infty$ ,则  $x = x_0$  是  $y = f(x)$ 的一条铅直渐近线.

2. 水平渐近线 (平行于 x 轴的渐近线)

如果 
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = b$$
 或  $\lim_{x \to \infty} f(x) = b$ ,则  $y = b$  是  $y = f(x)$ 的一条水平渐近线.

3. 斜渐近线

如果 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} [f(x)-(ax+b)]=0$$
 或  $\lim_{x\to+\infty} [f(x)-(ax+b)]=0$ 

(a,b) 为常数),那么 y = ax + b 就是 y = f(x) 的一条斜渐近线.

斜渐近线求法: 
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} = a$$
,  $b = \lim_{x\to\infty} [f(x) - ax]$ 

5. 曲线
$$y = x + \frac{1}{\rho^x - 1}$$
的渐近线有 3 条.



因为
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(x + \frac{1}{e^x - 1}\right) = \infty$$
,所以 $x = 0$ 为垂直渐近线;

$$a = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( \frac{x + \frac{1}{e^x - 1}}{x} \right) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left( 1 + \frac{\frac{1}{e^x - 1}}{x} \right) = 1$$

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}\frac{1}{e^x-1}=0$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{1}{e^x - 1} = -1$$

$$b_1 = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left( x + \frac{1}{e^x - 1} - x \right) = 0, \quad \text{figure } y = x \text{ parallel } x \text{ figure } y \text{ figure } y$$

$$b_2 = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left( x + \frac{1}{e^x - 1} - x \right) = -1, \quad \text{figure } y = x - 1$$
 \text{high signal}.

#### 二. 计算题(每小题6分, 共48分)



$$1. 求极限 \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^x - \sin x - \cos x}{\ln(1+x^2)}.$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - \sin x - \cos x}{\ln(1 + x^2)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - \sin x - \cos x}{x^2}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{e^x-\cos x+\sin x}{2x}$$

$$=\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{e^x+\sin x+\cos x}{2}$$



2. 
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1 + x^2, x \le 0 \\ e^{-2x}, x > 0 \end{cases}$$
, 计算 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} f(x-1) dx$ .

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} f(x-1)dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{1} f(t)dt = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{0} f(t)dt + \int_{0}^{1} f(t)dt$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{0} (1+t^2)dt + \int_{0}^{1} e^{-2t}dt$$

$$= (t + \frac{1}{3}t^2)\Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^0 - \frac{1}{2}e^{-2t}\Big|_0^1$$

$$=\frac{25}{24}-\frac{1}{2}e^{-2}.$$



# 3. 设曲线L的参数方程为方程 $\begin{cases} x = t^2 - t \\ te^y + y + 1 = 0 \end{cases}$

求该曲线在t=0处的切线方程.

$$t = 0, x = 0, y = -1$$

$$e^{y}+te^{y}\frac{dy}{dt}+\frac{dy}{dt}=0, \qquad \frac{dy}{dt}=-\frac{e^{y}}{te^{y}+1}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = -\frac{e^{y}}{(2t-1)(te^{y}+1)}$$

$$\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{t=0} = \frac{1}{e}$$

切线方程为
$$y+1=\frac{1}{e}x$$
.

4. 设函数f(x)连续, 且满足 $\int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt = x(x-2)e^x + 2x$ .



求:(1)f(x)的表达式;

(2) f(x)的单调区间与极值.

解 (1) 两边求导得:  $\int_0^x f(t)dt = (x^2 - 2)e^x + 2$ 

$$f(x) = (x^2 + 2x - 2)e^x$$

$$(2) f'(x) = x(x+4)e^x$$
  $x_1 = -4, x_2 = 0$ 

f(x)的单增区间为 $(-\infty, -4) \cup (0, +\infty)$  单减区间为[-4, 0]

$$f(x)$$
的极大值 $f(-4) = 6e^{-4}$ , 极小值 $f(0) = -2$ .

# 5. 计算反常积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{xe^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} dx$ .



$$\iint_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{xe^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{xe^{x}}{(1+e^{x})^{2}} dx = -\int_{0}^{+\infty} xd \frac{1}{1+e^{x}}$$

$$= -\frac{x}{1+e^{x}}\Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+e^{x}} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1+e^{x}-e^{x}}{1+e^{x}} dx$$

$$= (x - \ln(1 + e^x))|_0^{+\infty} = \ln 2 + \lim_{x \to +\infty} (x - \ln(1 + e^x))$$

$$= \ln 2 + \lim_{x \to +\infty} \ln \frac{e^x}{1 + e^x}$$

$$= \ln 2 + \lim_{x \to +\infty} \ln \frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} = \ln 2.$$

#### 6. 求微分方程 $y'' + 2y' + y = e^{-x} + x$ 的通解.



$$\lambda^2 + 2\lambda + 1 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$$

设微分方程
$$y'' + 2y' + y = e^{-x}$$
特解为 $y_1^* = ax^2e^{-x}$ 

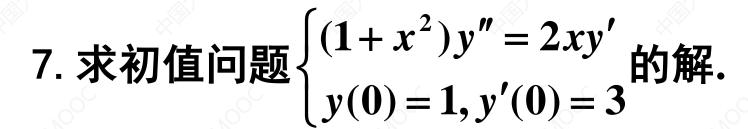
设微分方程
$$y'' + 2y' + y = x$$
特解为 $y_2^* = bx + c$ 

微分方程
$$y'' + 2y' + = e^{-x} + x$$
的通解为

$$y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 x e^{-x} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-x} + x - 2.$$

解得
$$a=\frac{1}{2}$$

解得
$$b = 1, c = -2$$





$$\Rightarrow y' = p(x), \text{Ill } y'' = p' \Rightarrow (1+x^2)p' = 2xp$$

$$\frac{dp}{p} = \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx \qquad \text{III} p = c_1 (1+x^2) \qquad \text{thy}'(0) = 3 \Rightarrow c_1 = 3$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 3(1+x^2)$$
  $y = 3x + x^3 + c_2$ 



8. 求微分方程组
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} x$$
的通解.

#### 常系数线性齐次微分方程组的求解方法

常系数线性齐次微分方程组, $\frac{dx(t)}{dt} = Ax(t)$ 

#### (1) 系数矩阵 A 有n线性无关特征向量的情形

定理 设n阶矩阵A有n线性无关的特征向量, $r_2$ ,…, $r_n$ ,它们对应的特征值分别为量 $\lambda_1$ , $\lambda_2$ ,…, $\lambda_n$ (未必互不相同,则常系数齐次线性微分程通解为 $x(t) = C_1 r_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + C_2 r_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}$ ,+…+ $C_n r_n e^{\lambda_n t}$ . 其中 $C_1$ ,…, $C_n$ 为任取常数



#### (2) 系数矩阵 A 没有n线性无关特征向量的情形

#### 定理

设 $\lambda_i$ 是矩阵A的 $k_i$ 重特征值,则方程组婚在 $k_i$ 个形式为

$$x(t) = e^{\lambda_i t} \left( r_0 + \frac{t}{1!} r_1 + \frac{t^2}{2!} r_2 + \dots + \frac{t^{k_i - 1}}{(k_i - 1)!} r_{k_i - 1} \right)$$
的线性无关的特解

其中 $r_0$ 是齐次线性方程组 $A-\lambda_i E$ ) $^{k_i}r=0$ 的非零解

且齐次线性方程组 $A-\lambda_i E$ ) $^{k_i}r=0$ 必有 $k_i$ 个线性无关的解对每个 $r_0$ 相应的 $r_1,r_2,\cdots,r_{k_i-1}$ 由下列关系式逐次确定

$$r_1 = (A - \lambda_i E)r_0, r_2 = (A - \lambda_i E)r_1, \dots, r_{k_i-1} = (A - \lambda_i E)r_{k_i-2}.$$



8. 求微分方程组
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & -4 \end{pmatrix} x$$
的通解.

$$|A - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} -1 - \lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 - \lambda & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & -4 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda(\lambda + 3)^{2}$$

$$\lambda_1=0, \qquad \lambda_2=\lambda_3=-3$$
 当 $\lambda_1=0$ 时,解  $Ax=0 \qquad r=\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \xi_1(t)=re^{0t}=\begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

当
$$\lambda_2 = \lambda_3 = -3$$
时由于 $r(A+3E) = 2$ 



$$(A+3E)^{2} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 & 4 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$
 基础解系为  $r_{0} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, s_{0} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ 

基础解系为 
$$r_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, s_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xi_{2}(t) = e^{-3t} (r_{0} + tr_{1}) = e^{-3t} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 2 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} = e^{-3t} \begin{pmatrix} -1 - t \\ 1 + 2t \\ -t \end{pmatrix}$$



对 
$$s_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
  $s_1 = (A+3E)s_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix}$ 

$$\xi_{3}(t) = e^{-3t} (s_{0} + ts_{1}) = e^{-3t} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + t \begin{pmatrix} -2 \\ 4 \\ -2 \end{pmatrix} = e^{-3t} \begin{pmatrix} -1 - 2t \\ 4t \\ 1 - 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

$$x(t) = C_1 \xi_1(t) + C_2 \xi_2(t) + C_3 \xi_3(t) = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} 4 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} + C_2 e^{-3t} \begin{pmatrix} -1 - t \\ 1 + 2t \\ -t \end{pmatrix} + C_3 e^{-3t} \begin{pmatrix} -1 - 2t \\ 4t \\ 1 - 2t \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 $C_1, C_2, C_3$ 为任取常数

#### 三. (9分)设函数f(x)在[0,1]连续,在(0,1)内大于0,并且满足



 $xf'(x) = f(x) - 3x^2$ ,曲线y = f(x)与直线x = 1, y = 0所围图形D的面积为2,求(1)函数f(x);(2)D绕x轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.

**A** (1) 
$$xf'(x) = f(x) - 3x^2 \Rightarrow f'(x) - \frac{1}{x}f(x) = -3x$$

$$f(x) = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} \left( \int -3x e^{\int -\frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right) = x \left( -3x + C \right)$$

$$\int_0^1 x(-3x+C)dx = -1 + \frac{C}{2} = 2 \qquad C = 6 \qquad f(x) = 6x - 3x^2$$

(2) 
$$V_x = \pi \int_0^1 (6x - 3x^2)^2 dx = \frac{24\pi}{5}$$
.

四. (9分) 已知
$$f(x) = \int_{x}^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t| dt$$



- (1) 证明f(x)是以 $\pi$ 为周期的函数;
- (2)求f(x)的值域;

$$(3)$$
求由 $y = f(x), x = 0, x = \pi, y = 0$ 围成图形的面积.

解

(1) 对于任意的 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ ,

$$f(x+\pi) = \int_{x+\pi}^{x+\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t| \, dt \ \, \underline{\frac{\diamondsuit t = \pi + u}{\int_{x}^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}}}} \int_{x}^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin u| \, du = f(x).$$

$$(2) \ \, \forall \mathbf{T} \mathbf{E} \mathbf{\tilde{E}} x \in [0,\pi] \quad f'(x) = \left| \sin \left( x + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right| - \left| \sin x \right| = \left| \cos x \right| - \left| \sin x \right|$$

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x - \sin x, 0 \le x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -\cos x - \sin x, \frac{\pi}{2} \le x \le \pi \end{cases} \quad \mathbf{\hat{Q}} f'(x) = \mathbf{0} \mathbf{\tilde{G}} x = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3\pi}{4}.$$

$$f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t| \, dt = \sqrt{2} \quad f(\frac{3\pi}{4}) = \int_{\frac{3\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t| \, dt = 2 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$f(\pi) = f(\mathbf{0}) = \mathbf{1} \qquad \text{所以函数} f(x) \mathbf{\hat{M}} \mathbf{\hat{G}} \mathbf{\hat{M}} [2 - \sqrt{2}, \sqrt{2}].$$

四. (9分) 已知
$$f(x) = \int_{x}^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin t| dt$$



- (1) 证明f(x)是以 $\pi$ 为周期的函数;
- (2)求f(x)的值域;
- (3)求由 $y = f(x), x = 0, x = \pi, y = 0$ 围成图形的面积.

$$f'(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x - \sin x, 0 \le x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ -\cos x - \sin x, \frac{\pi}{2} \le x \le \pi \end{cases}$$

五. (6分)设函数 f(x) 在 [0,2] 上具有二阶连续导数,且 f(1)



证明:存在
$$\xi \in [0,2]$$
,使 $f''(\xi) = 3 \int_0^2 f(x) dx$ .

证明 
$$f(x) = f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{f''(\eta)}{2}(x-1)^2$$
  $\eta$ 介于 $x$ 与1之间 
$$= f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{f''(\eta)}{2}(x-1)^2$$

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

$$= \int_0^2 \frac{f''(\eta)}{2} (x-1)^2 dx = \frac{f''(\xi)}{2} \int_0^2 (x-1)^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} f''(\xi) \quad \xi \in [0,2]$$

存在
$$\xi \in [0,2]$$
,使 $f''(\xi) = 3\int_0^2 f(x)dx$ .

### 六. (5分)(1)设n是正整数, 计算 $\int_0^{n\pi} x |\sin x| dx$ ;



## (2)证明对任意正实数p,函数极限 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x t |\sin t|^p dt$ 存在.

证明 
$$(1)\int_0^{n\pi} x |\sin x| dx = \int_{n\pi}^0 (n\pi - t) |\sin(n\pi - t)| (-dt)$$

$$= \int_0^{n\pi} n\pi \left| \sin t \right| dt - \int_0^{n\pi} t \left| \sin t \right| dt$$

$$\int_0^{n\pi} x |\sin x| dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{n\pi} n\pi |\sin t| dt = \frac{n\pi}{2} \int_0^{n\pi} |\sin t| dt$$

$$= \frac{n\pi}{2} \cdot n \int_0^{\pi} |\sin t| \, dt = \frac{n^2 \pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt = n^2 \pi.$$

### 六. (5分)(1)设n是正整数, 计算 $\int_0^{n\pi} x |\sin x| dx$ ;



(2)证明对任意正实数p,函数极限  $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x t |\sin t|^p dt$ 存在.

证明
$$(1)I_{k} = \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} x |\sin x| dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} (t+k\pi) \sin t dt \qquad \diamondsuit x = k\pi + t$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin t dt + k\pi \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin t dt = (-t \cos t + \sin t)|_{0}^{\pi} + 2k\pi$$

$$= (2k+1)\pi$$

$$\int_0^{n\pi} x \left| \sin x \right| dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} I_k = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (2k+1)\pi = n^2 \pi.$$

函数极限  $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x t^2 \sin \theta d\theta = B$  。函数极限  $\lim_{x\to +\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x t^2 \sin t d\theta = B$ .

