

高等数学期末模拟题(一)答案



一. 单选题(每小题3分, 共15分)

1. 若
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{ax^3 + bx^2 + c}{x^2 + 2} = 1(其中a,b,c为常数),则(B).$$

A.
$$a = 0, b \in R$$
 B. $a = 0, b = 1$ C. $a \in R, b = 1$ D $a \in R, b \in R$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{ax^3 + bx^2 + c}{x^2 + 2} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{ax + b + \frac{c}{x^2}}{1 + \frac{2}{x^2}} = 1$$

 $\Leftrightarrow a=0,b=1,c\in R.$

2. 若函数f(x)与g(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 皆可导,且有f(x) < g(x),则必有(C)



A.
$$f(-x) > g(-x)$$

B
$$f'(x) < g'(x)$$

C.
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) < \lim_{x \to x_0} g(x)$$
 D. $\int_0^x f(t) dt < \int_0^x g(t) dt$

$$D. \int_0^x f(t)dt < \int_0^x g(t)dt$$

由
$$f(x) < g(x) \Rightarrow f(x_0) < g(x_0)$$

$$\overline{m}f(x_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0} f(x), g(x_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0} g(x)$$

则
$$\lim_{x \to x_0} f(x) < \lim_{x \to x_0} g(x)$$



3. 函数f(x)的一个原函数是 $(x-2)e^x$,则f'(x+1)=(C)

A.
$$xe^{x}$$
 B. xe^{x+1} C. $(x+1)e^{x+1}$ D. $(x+1)e^{x}$

$$f(x) = ((x-2)e^x)' = (x-1)e^x$$

$$f'(x) = ((x-1)e^x)' = xe^x$$

$$f'(x+1) = (x+1)e^{x+1}$$

4. 下列广义积分中发散的是(D)



$$A. \int_{0}^{1} \ln x dx \quad B. \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^{2} x} dx \quad C. \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx \quad D. \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{x \cos x}$$

解法1
$$\int_0^1 \ln x dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \int_{0+\varepsilon}^1 \ln x dx = (x \ln x - x) \Big|_{0+\varepsilon}^1 = -1$$

$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^{2} x} dx = -\frac{1}{\ln x} \Big|_{2}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = -e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1$$

4. 下列广义积分中发散的是(D)



A.
$$\int_{0}^{1} \ln x dx$$
 B. $\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^{2} x} dx$ C. $\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx$ D. $\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{x \cos x}$

解法2
$$\frac{1}{x\cos x} > \frac{1}{x} > 0, x \in (0,1]$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$$
发散,则 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{x \cos x} dx$ 发散

$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{dx}{x \cos x} = \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{dx}{x \cos x} + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{x \cos x}$$
 \(\bar{\text{th}} \)

5. 设
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin\frac{1}{t}, t \neq 0 \\ 0, t = 0 \end{cases}$$
, $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$, 则 $F(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处(D)



A. 不连续 B. 连续不可导 C. 可导且 $F'(0) \neq 0$ D. 可导且F'(0) = 0

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

$$\left| \frac{1}{x} \int_{0}^{x^{2}} f(t)dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{x} \int_{0}^{x^{2}} |f(t)| dt \leq \frac{1}{x} \cdot x^{2} \implies \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{x} \int_{0}^{x^{2}} f(t)dt = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \int_{x^{2}}^{x} f(t)dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_{x^{2}}^{x} \sin \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_{x^{2}}^{x} t^{2} d \cos \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{x} (t^{2} \cos \frac{1}{t} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{x} - \int_{x^{2}}^{x} 2t \cos \frac{1}{t} dt)$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{x} (t^{2} \cos \frac{1}{t} \Big|_{x^{2}}^{x}) = 0 \quad \left| \frac{1}{x} \int_{x^{2}}^{x} 2t \cos \frac{1}{t} dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{x} \int_{x^{2}}^{x} 2t dt \implies \lim_{x \to 0^{+}} \frac{1}{x} \int_{x^{2}}^{x} f(t) dt = 0$$

则 $F'_{+}(0) = 0$ 同理可证 $F'_{-}(0) = 0$ 故F'(0) = 0.

二. 填空题(每小题3分, 共15分)

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1. 已知函数
$$y = f(x)$$
由参数方程

则曲线
$$y = f(x)$$
在 $t = 2$ 处的切线方程为_____

$$t=2, x=\frac{2}{5}, y=\frac{4}{5}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2t}{1-t^2}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx}\big|_{t=2} = \frac{4}{-3}$$

 $x = \frac{1}{1+t^2}$ 确定

切线方程为
$$y - \frac{4}{5} = -\frac{4}{3}(x - \frac{2}{5})$$

2. 设[x]表示不超过x的最大整数,则定积分 $\int_0^{2018} (x-[x])dx = \frac{1}{2018}$.

$$\iiint_0^{2018} (x - [x]) dx = 2018 \int_0^1 (x - [x]) dx = 2018 \int_0^1 x dx = 1009$$

- 3. 已知 $y_1 = e^{3x} xe^{2x}$, $y_2 = e^x xe^{2x}$, $y_3 = -xe^{2x}$ 是某二阶非齐次线性微分方程的3个解, 则该微分方程的通解是____.
- $\frac{\mathbf{p}}{\mathbf{p}}$ $y_1 y_3 = e^{3x}$, $y_2 y_3 = e^x$ 是该二阶非齐次线性微分方程对应的齐次的2个线性无关的解

则该微分方程的通解是 $C_1e^{3x} + C_2e^x - xe^{2x}(C_1, C_2$ 为任取常数).

4. 极限
$$\lim_{n\to +\infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sin \frac{1}{n} + 2 \sin \frac{2}{n} + 3 \sin \frac{3}{n} + \dots + n \sin \frac{n}{n} \right) = \underline{\qquad}$$

$$\lim_{n\to+\infty}\frac{1}{n^2}\left(\sin\frac{1}{n}+2\sin\frac{2}{n}+3\sin\frac{3}{n}+\cdots+n\sin\frac{n}{n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sin \frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n} \sin \frac{2}{n} + \frac{3}{n} \sin \frac{3}{n} + \dots + \frac{n}{n} \sin \frac{n}{n} \right)$$

$$=\lim_{n\to+\infty}\frac{1}{n}\sum_{k=1}^{n}\frac{k}{n}\sin\frac{k}{n}=\int_{0}^{1}x\sin xdx$$

$$= \int_0^1 x d(-\cos x) = \sin 1 - \cos 1.$$

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



5. 设
$$f(x) = (x-1)\ln(2-x)(x<2)$$
,则 $f(x)$ 的最大值点 $x = _____$

$$f'(x) = \ln(2-x) - \frac{x-1}{2-x}$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow x = 1$$

$$x \in (-\infty,1)$$
时 $f'(x) > 0, x \in (1,2)$ 时 $f'(x) < 0$

x = 1为唯一的极大值点,则为最大值点.

三. 计算题(每小题5分, 共15分)



1. 计算积分
$$\int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x + 9\cos^2 x} dx.$$

$$\iint \frac{1}{\sin^2 x + 9\cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\sec^2 x}{\tan^2 x + 9} dx$$

$$= \int \frac{1}{\tan^2 x + 9} d(\tan x)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}\arctan\left(\frac{\tan x}{3}\right) + C$$

2. 计算积分
$$\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$
, 其中 $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln(t+1)}{t} dt$.



$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} f(x) d\sqrt{x}$$

$$= \left(2\sqrt{x} f(x)\right) \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} \cdot 2\sqrt{x} dx$$

$$= -2 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = -4 \int_{0}^{1} \ln(x+1) d\sqrt{x}$$

$$= \left(-4\sqrt{x} \ln(x+1)\right) \Big|_{0}^{1} + 4 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x+1} dx$$

$$= -4 \ln 2 + 8 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{t^{2}}{t^{2}+1} dt$$

$$= 8 - 2\pi - 4 \ln 2$$

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



$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{xe^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{xe^x}{(1+e^x)^2} dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} xd \frac{1}{1+e^x}$$

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

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

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

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

四.解答题(8分)



求微分方程
$$\frac{dy}{dx} + \frac{1}{3}y + \frac{1}{3}(x-3)y^4 = 0$$
的通解.

$$y' + \frac{1}{3}y = -\frac{1}{3}(x-3)y^4$$
 $y^{-4}y' + \frac{1}{3}y^{-3} = -\frac{1}{3}(x-3)$

$$(y^{-3})' - y^{-3} = x - 3$$

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

$$= Ce^x - x + 2$$



五. 解答题(10分)求微分方程组
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -5 \\ 6 & 4 & -9 \\ 5 & 3 & -7 \end{pmatrix} x$$
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_1, r_2, \dots, r_n ,它们对应的特征值分别为量 $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n$ (未必互不相同),则常系数齐次线性微分方程通解为 $x(t) = C_1 r_1 e^{\lambda_1 t} + C_2 r_2 e^{\lambda_2 t}, + \dots + C_n r_n e^{\lambda_n t}$. 其中 C_1, \dots, 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 λ_i 是矩阵A的 k_i 重特征值,则方程组必存在 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 $_0$ 是齐次线性方程组 $-\lambda_i E)^{k_i} r = 0$ 的非零解

且齐次线性方程组 $-\lambda_i E$) $^{k_i} r = 0$ 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

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



五. 解答题(10分)求微分方程组 $\frac{dx}{dt} = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -5 \\ 6 & 4 & -9 \\ 5 & 3 & -7 \end{pmatrix} x$ 的通解.

$$\mathbb{E}\left[\frac{dx}{dt} = \right]$$

$$x$$
的通解.

$$|\mathbf{A} - \lambda E| = \begin{vmatrix} 4 - \lambda & 2 & -5 \\ 6 & 4 - \lambda & -9 \\ 5 & 3 & -7 - \lambda \end{vmatrix} = -\lambda^{2} (\lambda - 1) \quad \lambda_{1} = \lambda_{2} = 0 \ \lambda_{3} = 1$$

当
$$\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = 0$$
时 由于 $r(A) = 2$

需要解
$$A^2x=0$$

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

础解系为
$$r_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, s_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\dot{c}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$r_1 = Ar_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -5 \\ 6 & 4 & -9 \\ 5 & 3 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \quad \text{AT} \quad r_0 = \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad r_1 = Ar_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 4 & 2 & -5 \\ 6 & 4 & -9 \\ 5 & 3 & -7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 3 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 6 \\ 4 \end{pmatrix} \qquad \xi_1(t) = e^{0t}(r_0 + tr_1) = \begin{pmatrix} -1 + 2t \\ 3 + 6t \\ 4t \end{pmatrix}$$

对
$$s_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

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

当
$$\lambda_3 = 1$$
时,解 $(A - E)x = 0$

$$r = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \xi_1$$

当
$$\lambda_3 = 1$$
时,解 $(A - E)x = 0$ $r = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\xi_3(t) = re^t = e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$

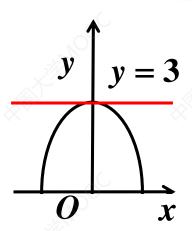
$$x(t) = C_1 \xi_1(t) + C_2 \xi_2(t) + C_3 \xi_3(t) = C_1 \begin{pmatrix} -1 + 2t \\ 3 + 6t \\ 4t \end{pmatrix} + C_2 \begin{pmatrix} 1 - t \\ -3t \\ 1 - 2t \end{pmatrix} + C_3 e^t \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

其中 C_1, C_2, C_3 为任取常数.

六. 应用题 (10分) 求曲线 $y = 3(1-x^2)$ 与x轴围成封闭图形绕直线 $y = 3(1-x^2)$

旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.

$$V = \int_{-1}^{1} 9\pi (1 - x^4) dx = \frac{72\pi}{5}.$$



八. 证明题 (9分).设f'(x)是连续函数, $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)f'(2a-t)dt$,



证明: $F(2a)-2F(a)=f^2(a)-f(0)f(2a)$

证明
$$F(2a) - 2F(a) = \int_0^{2a} f(t)f'(2a-t)dt - 2\int_0^a f(t)f'(2a-t)dt$$

$$= \int_a^{2a} f(t)f'(2a-t)dt - \int_0^a f(t)f'(2a-t)dt$$

$$\int_a^{2a} f(t)f'(2a-t)dt = -\int_a^{2a} f(t)d\left(f(2a-t)\right)$$

$$= -f(t)f(2a-t)|_a^{2a} + \int_a^{2a} f(2a-t)f'(t)dt$$

$$= f^2(a) - f(0)f(2a) - \int_a^0 f(t)f'(2a-t)dt$$

$$= f^2(a) - f(0)f(2a) + \int_0^a f(t)f'(2a-t)dt$$

$$F(2a) - 2F(a) = f^2(a) - f(0)f(2a).$$

九. 证明题 (9分).设函数f(x)在闭区间[0,1]上具有连续的导数, 且f(0) = f(1) = 0



证明:(1)
$$\forall t \in R, \int_0^1 x f(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (x^2 - t) f'(x) dx;$$

$$(2) \left(\int_0^1 x f(x) dx \right)^2 \le \frac{1}{45} \int_0^1 (f'(x))^2 dx,$$

等号当且仅当 $f(x) = A(x^3 - x)$ 时成立,其中A为常数.

iff
$$(1)\int_0^1 xf(x)dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 f(x)d(x^2 - t)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - t)f(x)|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 (x^2 - t)f'(x)dx;$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 (x^2 - t)f'(x)dx$$

$$= -2\int_0^1 xf(x)dx$$

$$= -2\int_0^1 xf(x)dx$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - t) f'(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (x^{2} - t) df(x)$$

$$= (x^{2} - t) f(x) \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} 2x f(x) dx$$

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

九. 证明题 (9分).设函数f(x)在闭区间[0,1]上具有连续的导数, 且f(0) = f(1) = 0



证明:(1)
$$\forall t \in R, \int_0^1 x f(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (x^2 - t) f'(x) dx;$$

$$(2) \left(\int_0^1 x f(x) dx \right)^2 \le \frac{1}{45} \int_0^1 (f'(x))^2 dx,$$

等号当且仅当
$$f(x) = A(x^3 - x)$$
时成立,其中A为常数.
证明 $(2) \left(\int_0^1 x f(x) dx \right)^2 = \frac{1}{4} \left(\int_0^1 (x^2 - t) f'(x) dx \right)^2 \le \frac{1}{4} \int_0^1 (x^2 - t)^2 dx \int_0^1 \left(f'(x) \right)^2 dx$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(t^2 - \frac{2}{3} t + \frac{1}{5} \right) \int_0^1 \left(f'(x) \right)^2 dx$$

由于当
$$t = \frac{1}{3}$$
时 $t^2 - \frac{2}{3}t + \frac{1}{5} = (t - \frac{1}{3})^2 + \frac{4}{45}$ 取得最小值,所以 $\left(\int_0^1 x f(x) dx\right)^2 \le \frac{1}{45} \int_0^1 \left(f'(x)\right)^2 dx$

当且仅当
$$f_a(x) = k(x)dx$$
) $= k(x)dx$) $= k(x)dx$ $= k(x)$

