

第五章定积分

习题五

5. 1

1. 写出下列定积分的定义式.

$$(1) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} ;$$

解 $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1+\zeta_i^2} \Delta x_i$

其中 $\lambda = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{\Delta x_i\}$.

$$(2) \int_0^\pi \sin x dx ;$$

解 $\int_0^\pi \sin x dx = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \zeta_i \Delta x_i$

其中 $\lambda = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{\Delta x_i\}$.

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

$$(1) \int_1^3 f(x)dx ;$$

解 $\int_1^3 f(x)dx = \int_{-1}^3 f(x)dx - \int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx = 4 - 6 = -2$

$$(2) \int_{-1}^3 \frac{1}{5}[4f(x)+3g(x)]dx .$$

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

3. 说明下列各对积分中哪一个的值较大.

$$(1) \int_0^1 x^2 dx \text{ 还是 } \int_0^1 x^3 dx ?$$

解 在区间 $[0,1]$ 上, $x^2 \geq x^3$, 且 x^2 不恒等于 x^3 , 所以

$$\int_0^1 x^2 dx > \int_0^1 x^3 dx$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 x dx \text{ 还是 } \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx ?$$

解 在区间 $[0, 1]$ 上, $\ln(1+x) \leq x$, 且 $\ln(1+x)$ 不恒等于 x , 所以

$$\int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx < \int_0^1 x dx$$

(3) $\int_0^\pi \sin x dx$ 还是 $\int_\pi^{2\pi} \sin x dx$?

解 在区间 $[\pi, 2\pi]$ 上, $\sin x \leq 0$, 且 $\sin x$ 不恒等于 0, 所以

$$\int_\pi^{2\pi} \sin x dx < 0$$

于是

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin x dx = \int_0^\pi \sin x dx + \int_\pi^{2\pi} \sin x dx < \int_0^\pi \sin x dx + 0 = \int_0^\pi \sin x dx$$

4. 设 $f(x)$ 连续, 且极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)$ 存在, 试证: $\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \int_h^{h+a} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = 0$.

证 由积分中值定理得

$$\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \int_h^{h+a} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx = \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi} [(h+a) - h] = a \lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi} = a \times 0 = 0$$

其中 ξ 介于 h 和 $h+a$ 之间, 当 $h \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $\xi \rightarrow +\infty$, 从而 $\lim_{h \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{f(\xi)}{\xi} = 0$.

5. 设 $f(x)$ 在闭区间 $[0, 1]$ 上可导, 且满足条件 $f(1) = \int_0^1 xf(x) dx$, 试证: 存在

$\xi \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0$.

证 由积分中值定理, 存在 $\eta \in \left[0, \frac{1}{2}\right]$, 使得

$$f(1) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} xf(x) dx = 2\eta f(\eta) \left(\frac{1}{2} - 0 \right) = \eta f(\eta)$$

令 $F(x) = xf(x)$, 则 $F(x)$ 在闭区间 $[\eta, 1]$ 上连续, 在开区间 $(\eta, 1)$ 内可导, 且

$$F(\eta) = \eta f(\eta) = f(1) = F(1)$$

由罗尔定理, 存在 $\xi \in (\eta, 1) \subset (0, 1)$, 使得

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

得证.

5.2

1. 计算下列导数.

$$(1) \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^0 \sqrt{1+t^4} dt ;$$

$$\text{解 } \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^0 \sqrt{1+t^4} dt = \frac{d}{dx} \left(- \int_0^x \sqrt{1+t^4} dt \right) = - \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sqrt{1+t^4} dt = -\sqrt{1+x^4}$$

$$(2) \frac{d}{dx} \int_{\sin x}^{\cos x} \cos(\pi t^2) dt .$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dx} \int_{\sin x}^{\cos x} \sqrt{1+t^4} dt &= \cos(\pi \cos^2 x) \cdot (-\sin x) - \cos(\pi \sin^2 x) \cdot \cos x \\ &= -\sin x \cdot \cos(\pi \cos^2 x) - \cos x \cos(\pi \sin^2 x) \end{aligned}$$

$$2. \text{求由参数方程} \begin{cases} x = \int_0^{t^2} u \ln u du \\ y = \int_{t^2}^1 u^2 \ln u du \end{cases} \text{所确定的函数对 } x \text{ 的导数 } \frac{dy}{dx} .$$

解

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\left(\int_{t^2}^1 u^2 \ln u du \right)'}{\left(\int_0^{t^2} u \ln u du \right)'} = \frac{-\left(t^2\right)^2 \ln t^2 \cdot (2t)}{t^2 \ln t^2 \cdot (2t)} = -t^2$$

$$3. \text{求} \int_0^y e^{t^2} dt + \int_0^x \cos t dt = 0 \text{ 由所确定的隐函数对 } x \text{ 的导数 } \frac{dy}{dx} .$$

解 方程关于 x 求导得

$$e^{y^2} \frac{dy}{dx} + \cos x = 0$$

解得

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = e^{-y^2} \cos x$$

$$4. \text{设 } f(x) \text{ 连续, 且} \int_0^x f(t) dt = x^2(1+x), \text{ 求 } f(x) .$$

解 方程关于 x 求导得

$$f(x) = 2x + 3x^2$$

5. 求下列极限.

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt}{x} ;$$

$$\text{解 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x^2}{1} = 1$$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sqrt{\tan t} dt}{\int_0^{\tan x} \sqrt{\sin t} dt};$$

解

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{\sin x} \sqrt{\tan t} dt}{\int_0^{\tan x} \sqrt{\sin t} dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{\tan \sin x} \cdot \cos x}{\sqrt{\sin \tan x} \cdot \sec^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{\tan \sin x}}{\sqrt{\sin \tan x}} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \cos^3 x = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot 1 = 1$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\int_a^x f(t) dt}{x - a}. \text{ 其中 } f(x) \text{ 连续.}$$

解

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 \int_a^x f(t) dt}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^2 \int_a^x f(t) dt}{x - a} = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{\int_a^x f(t) dt}{x - a} = a^2 \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{f(x)}{1} = a^2 f(a)$$

6. 计算下列定积分.

$$(1) \int_0^3 2x dx;$$

$$\text{解 } \int_0^3 2x dx = x^2 \Big|_0^3 = 9 - 0 = 9$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx;$$

$$\text{解 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 1 - 0 = 1$$

$$(3) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}};$$

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \arcsin \frac{1}{2} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

$$(4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 \theta d\theta;$$

$$\text{解 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 \theta - 1) d\theta = (\tan \theta - \theta) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(5) \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x+x^3};$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} &= \int_1^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right) dx = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx - \int_1^2 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \ln|x| \Big|_1^2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_1^2 = \ln 2 - 0 - \frac{1}{2} (\ln 5 - \ln 2) = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{8}{5} \end{aligned}$$

$$(6) \int_0^1 x|x-a| dx \quad (a > 0);$$

解 当 $a \geq 1$ 时，有

$$\int_0^1 x|x-a| dx = \int_0^1 x(a-x) dx = \int_0^1 x(ax-x^2) dx = \left(\frac{ax^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{a}{2} - \frac{1}{3}$$

当 $0 < a < 1$ 时，有

$$\int_0^1 x|x-a| dx = \int_0^a x(a-x) dx + \int_a^1 x(x-a) dx = \left(\frac{ax^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \Big|_0^a + \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{ax^2}{2} \right) \Big|_a^1 = \frac{a^3}{3} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(7) \int_0^2 f(x) dx, \text{ 其中 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x+1, & x \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2, & x > 1 \end{cases}.$$

解

$$\int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (x+1) dx + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2}x^2 dx = \left(\frac{x^2}{2} + x \right) \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{6}x^3 \Big|_1^2 = \left(\frac{3}{2} - 0 \right) + \frac{1}{6}(8-1) = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$7. \text{ 设 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin x, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 0, & x < 0 \text{ 或 } x > \pi \end{cases}, \text{ 求 } \Phi(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt \text{ 在区间 } (-\infty, +\infty) \text{ 内的表达式.}$$

解 当 $x < 0$ 时，有

$$\Phi(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x 0 dt = 0$$

当 $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ 时，有

$$\Phi(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x \frac{1}{2} \sin t dt = -\frac{1}{2} \cos t \Big|_0^x = \frac{1 - \cos x}{2}$$

当 $x > \pi$ 时，有

$$\Phi(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{2} \sin t dt + \int_\pi^x 0 dt = -\frac{1}{2} \cos x \Big|_0^\pi + 0 = 1$$

于是

$$\Phi(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x < 0 \\ \frac{1 - \cos x}{2}, & 0 \leq x \leq \pi \\ 1, & x > \pi \end{cases}$$

8. 利用定积分的定义计算下列极限.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}} (\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \dots + \sqrt{n});$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n\sqrt{n}} (\sqrt{1} + \sqrt{2} + \dots + \sqrt{n}) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \sqrt{\frac{n}{n}} \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{i}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\sin a + \sin \left(a + \frac{b}{n} \right) + \dots + \sin \left(a + \frac{(n-1)b}{n} \right) \right] (b \neq 0).$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\sin a + \sin \left(a + \frac{b}{n} \right) + \dots + \sin \left(a + \frac{(n-1)b}{n} \right) \right] &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sin \left(a + \frac{i}{n} b \right) \cdot \frac{1}{n} \\ &= \int_0^1 \sin(a+bx) dx = -\frac{1}{a} \cos(a+bx) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{a} [\cos a - \cos(a+b)] \end{aligned}$$

9. 设 $f(x)$ 在闭区间 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 且 $f(x) = 3x - \sqrt{1-x^2} \cdot \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx$, 求 $f(x)$.

解 令 $A = \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx$, 则 $f(x) = 3x - A\sqrt{1-x^2}$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^1 [3x - A\sqrt{1-x^2}]^2 dx = \int_0^1 [9x^2 - 6Ax\sqrt{1-x^2} + A^2(1-x^2)] dx \\ &= \left[3x^3 + 2A(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + A^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^3}{3} \right) \right] \Big|_0^1 = \left(3 + \frac{2}{3}A^2 \right) - 2A = 3 - 2A + \frac{2}{3}A^2 \end{aligned}$$

即 $2A^2 - 9A + 9 = 0$, 解得 $A = 3$ 或 $A = \frac{3}{2}$, 故

$$f(x) = 3x - 3\sqrt{1-x^2} \text{ 或 } f(x) = 3x - \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

5.3

1. 计算下列定积分.

$$(1) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{5-4x}} dx;$$

解 令 $t = \sqrt{5-4x}$, 则 $x = \frac{5-t^2}{4}$, $dx = -\frac{t}{2} dt$, 所以

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{5-4x}} dx = \int_3^1 \frac{\frac{5-t^2}{4}}{t} \cdot \left(-\frac{t}{2} \right) dt = \frac{1}{8} \int_3^1 (5-t^2) dt = \frac{1}{8} \left(5t - \frac{t^3}{3} \right) \Big|_1^3 = \frac{1}{8} \left(6 - \frac{14}{3} \right) = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx ;$$

解 令 $t = \sqrt{e^x - 1}$, 则 $x = \ln(1 + t^2)$, $dx = \frac{2t}{1+t^2} dt$, 所以

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int_0^1 t \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2} dt = 2 \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}\right) dt = 2(t - \arctan t) \Big|_0^1 = 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}$$

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

解 令 $x = \sin t$, 则 $dx = \cos t dt$, 所以

$$\int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x^2} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t} \cdot \cos t dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{\sin^2 t} - 1 \right) dt = (-\cot t - t) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = -\frac{\pi}{2} + 1 + \frac{\pi}{4} = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(4) \int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{1+x^2}} .$$

解 令 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, 则 $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$, 所以

$$\int_1^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int_1^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2} dt}{\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2 \sqrt{1+\left(\frac{1}{t}\right)^2}} = \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^1 \frac{t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}} dt = \sqrt{1+t^2} \Big|_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^1 = \sqrt{2} - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}$$

2. 证明积分等式.

$$(1) \int_x^1 \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \int_1^x \frac{dt}{1+t^2} \quad (x > 0);$$

证 令 $t = \frac{1}{u}$, 则 $dt = -\frac{1}{u^2} du$, 所以

$$\int_x^1 \frac{dt}{1+t^2} = \int_x^1 \frac{-\frac{1}{u^2} du}{1+\left(\frac{1}{u}\right)^2} = \int_x^1 \frac{du}{1+u^2} = \int_1^x \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$$

$$(2) \int_0^a x^3 f(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} xf(t) dt \quad (a > 0, f(x) \text{连续});$$

$$\text{证 } \int_0^a x^3 f(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} x^2 f(x^2) d(x^2)$$

令 $t = x^2$, 则 $d(x^2) = dt$, 所以

$$\int_0^a x^3 f(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} tf(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{a^2} xf(x) dx$$

(3) $\int_0^a f(x)dx = \int_0^a f(a-x)dx$ ($f(x)$ 连续), 并求 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$.

证 令 $x = a - t$, 则 $dx = -dt$, 所以

$$\int_0^a f(x)dx = \int_a^0 f(a-t)(-dt) = \int_0^a f(a-t)dt = \int_0^a f(a-x)dx$$

于是

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)}{\sin \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right) + \cos \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - x\right)} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx,$$

故

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sin x + \cos x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} d\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \\ &= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{1}{\sin \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} - \cot \left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln (\sqrt{2} + 1) \end{aligned}$$

3. 若 $f(t)$ 是连续的奇函数, 证明: $\int_0^x f(t)dt$ 是偶函数; 若 $f(t)$ 是连续的偶函数, 证明: $\int_0^x f(t)dt$ 是奇函数.

证 令 $\Phi(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$, 则

$$\Phi(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t)dt$$

令 $t = -u$, 则 $dt = -du$, 所以

$$\Phi(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(-u)(-du) = - \int_0^x f(-t)dt$$

若 $f(-t) = -f(t)$, 则

$$\Phi(-x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt = \Phi(x)$$

即 $\int_0^x f(t)dt$ 是偶函数. 若 $f(-t) = f(t)$, 则

$$\Phi(-x) = - \int_0^x f(t)dt = -\Phi(x)$$

即 $\int_0^x f(t)dt$ 是奇函数.

4. 计算下列定积分.

$$(1) \int_0^1 x \arctan x dx ;$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x \arctan x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \arctan x d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arctan x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 d(\arctan x) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \arctan 1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} (x - \arctan x) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_1^4 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx ;$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^4 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx &= 2 \int_1^4 \ln x d\sqrt{x} = 2\sqrt{x} \ln x \Big|_1^4 - 2 \int_1^4 \sqrt{x} d\ln x \\ &= 8 \ln 2 - 2 \int_1^4 \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = 8 \ln 2 - 4\sqrt{x} \Big|_1^4 = 8 \ln 2 - 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int_0^\pi (x \sin x)^2 dx ;$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi (x \sin x)^2 dx &= \int_0^\pi x^2 \sin^2 x dx = \int_0^\pi x^2 \frac{1-\cos 2x}{2} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^\pi x^2 dx - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^\pi x^2 d\sin 2x = \frac{1}{6} x^3 \Big|_0^\pi - \frac{1}{4} \left[x^2 \sin 2x \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi \sin 2x \cdot 2x dx \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi^3}{6} - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^\pi x d\cos 2x = \frac{\pi^3}{6} - \frac{1}{4} \left[x \cos 2x \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi \cos 2x dx \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi^3}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x \Big|_0^\pi = \frac{\pi^3}{6} - \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx ;$$

解

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x d(e^{2x}) = \frac{1}{2} \left[e^{2x} \cos x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} (-\sin x) dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x d(e^{2x}) \\
&= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \left[e^{2x} \sin x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} e^{\pi} - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx
\end{aligned}$$

解得

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x dx = \frac{1}{5} (e^{\pi} - 2)$$

$$(5) \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e |\ln x| dx .$$

解

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e |\ln x| dx &= \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 -\ln x dx + \int_1^e \ln x dx = -x \ln x \Big|_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 + \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx + x \ln x \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{e} + \left(1 - \frac{1}{e} \right) + e - (e - 1) = 2 - \frac{2}{e}
\end{aligned}$$

5. 计算下列定积分.

$$(1) \int_{-5}^5 \frac{x^3 \sin^2 x}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 1} dx ;$$

$$\text{解 } \int_{-5}^5 \frac{x^3 \sin^2 x}{x^4 + 2x^2 + 1} dx = 0$$

$$(2) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+x}{1+\cos x} dx ;$$

解

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+x}{1+\cos x} dx &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+\cos x} + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x}{1+\cos x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{1+\cos x} + 0 \\
&= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} d\left(\frac{x}{2}\right) = 2 \tan \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2 \tan \frac{\pi}{4} - 0 = 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int_{-2}^3 (|x| + x) e^{|x|} dx ;$$

解

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{-2}^3 (|x| + x) e^{|x|} dx &= \int_{-2}^3 |x| e^{|x|} dx + \int_{-2}^3 x e^{|x|} dx \\
&= \int_{-2}^2 |x| e^{|x|} dx + \int_2^3 x e^x dx + \int_{-2}^2 x e^{|x|} dx + \int_2^3 x e^x dx = 2 \int_0^2 x e^x dx + 2 \int_2^3 x e^x dx = 2 \int_0^3 x e^x dx \\
&= 2 \int_0^3 x de^x = 2 \left[x e^x \Big|_0^3 - \int_0^3 e^x dx \right] = 6e^3 - 2e^x \Big|_0^3 = 6e^3 - 2(e^3 - 1) = 4e^3 + 2
\end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int_{100}^{100+2\pi} \sin^4 x dx.$$

解

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{100}^{100+2\pi} \sin^4 x dx &= \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^4 x dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^4 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^4 x dx \\
&= 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx = 4 \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4}
\end{aligned}$$

5.4

1. 判定下列反常积分的收敛性，如果收敛，计算反常积分的值。

$$(1) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4};$$

$$\text{解 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^4} = -\frac{1}{3x^3} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{3x^3} \right) + \frac{1}{3} = 0 + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$(2) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 2x + 2};$$

解

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2 + 1} d(x+1) = \arctan(x+1) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \\
&= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan(x+1) - \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan(x+1) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \pi
\end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx;$$

$$\text{解 } \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} d(1-x^2) = -\sqrt{1-x^2} \Big|_0^{1^-} = 1$$

$$(4) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-x)^2}.$$

$$\text{解 } \int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} dx = -\int_0^1 \frac{1}{(1-x)^2} d(1-x) = \frac{1}{1-x} \Big|_0^{1^-} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{1-x} - 1 = +\infty$$

所以反常积分发散。

3. 计算反常积分 $\int_0^1 \ln x dx$.

解

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 \ln x dx &= x \ln x \Big|_{0^+}^1 - \int_0^1 x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = 0 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x - x \Big|_0^1 \\ &= -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} - 1 = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{x}{\frac{1}{x^2}} - 1 = 0 - 1 = -1\end{aligned}$$

总习题五

1. 设 $I = \int_0^1 \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$, 则估计 I 值的大致范围为 ()

(A) $0 \leq I \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{10}$

(B) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10} \leq I \leq \frac{1}{5}$

(C) $\frac{1}{5} < I < 1$

(D) $I \geq 1$

解 在区间 $[0,1]$ 上, 有

$$\frac{x^4}{\sqrt{2}} \leq \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{1+x}} \leq x^4$$

由定积分性质得

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{2}} dx \leq \int_0^1 \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx \leq \int_0^1 x^4 dx$$

于是

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{10} \leq \int_0^1 \frac{x^4}{\sqrt{1+x}} dx \leq \frac{1}{5}$$

故选 (B) .

2. 设 $f(x)$ 可导, 且 $f(0)=0$, $F(x)=\int_0^x t^{n-1} f(x^n - t^n) dt$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x)}{x^{2n}}$.

解 令 $u = x^n - t^n$, 则 $du = -nt^{n-1}dt$, $t^{n-1}dt = -\frac{1}{n}du$, 所以

$$F(x) = \int_{x^n}^0 f(u) \left(-\frac{1}{n} du \right) = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{x^n} f(u) du$$

于是

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x)}{x^{2n}} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{n} \int_0^{x^n} f(u) du}{x^{2n}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{n} f(x^n) \cdot nx^{n-1}}{2nx^{2n-1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2n} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^n)}{x^n} = \frac{1}{2n} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^n) - f(0)}{x^n} = \frac{1}{2n} f'(0) \end{aligned}$$

3. 求极限.

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{(2n)!}{n! n^n} \right]^{\frac{1}{n}};$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{(2n)!}{n! n^n} \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} \right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{n}{n} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{n} \left[\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) + \ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} \right) + \cdots + \ln \left(1 + \frac{n}{n} \right) \right]} \\ &= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) + \ln \left(1 + \frac{2}{n} \right) + \cdots + \ln \left(1 + \frac{n}{n} \right) \right]} = e^{\int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx} = e^{2 \ln 2 - 1} = e^{\ln \frac{4}{e}} = \frac{4}{e} \end{aligned}$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx &= x \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln 2 - \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx \\ &= \ln 2 - [x - \ln(1+x)] \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2 - (1 - \ln 2) = 2 \ln 2 - 1 \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{n+1} + \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \cdots + \frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{1}}{n+\frac{1}{n}} \right].$$

解 因为

$$\frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{i\pi}{n} < \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\sin \frac{i\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{i}} < \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{i\pi}{n}$$

而

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{i\pi}{n} = \int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx = -\frac{1}{n} \cos \pi x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{i\pi}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{n+1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sin \frac{i\pi}{n} = \int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

由两边夹挤定理知

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{\sin \frac{\pi}{n}}{n+1} + \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi}{n}}{n+\frac{1}{2}} + \cdots + \frac{\sin \pi}{n+\frac{1}{n}} \right] = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

4. 计算下列积分.

$$(1) \int_{-2}^2 \max\{1, x^2\} dx ;$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-2}^2 \max\{1, x^2\} dx &= 2 \int_0^2 \max\{1, x^2\} dx = 2 \left[\int_0^1 1 dx + \int_1^2 x^2 dx \right] \\ &= 2 \left[x \Big|_0^1 + \frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_1^2 \right] = 2 \left[(1-0) + \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \right) \right] = 6 \frac{2}{3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{e^{x+1} + e^{3-x}} ;$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{e^{2x+1} + e^{3-x}} &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{x-3}}{e^{2x-2} + 1} dx = e^{-2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1 + (e^{x-1})^2} de^{x-1} \\ &= e^{-2} \arctan e^{x-1} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = e^{-2} \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan e^{x-1} - \arctan e^{-1} \right] = e^{-2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan e^{-1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$(3) \int_0^\pi x^2 |\cos x| dx ;$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi x^2 |\cos x| dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 \cos x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi x^2 \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^2 d \sin x - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi x^2 d \sin x \\ &= x^2 \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cdot 2x dx - \left[x^2 \sin x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \sin x \cdot 2x dx \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{4} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2x d \cos x + \frac{\pi^2}{4} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi 2x d \cos x \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{2} + \left[2x \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx \right] - \left[2x \cos x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi - 2 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \cos x dx \right] \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{2} - 2 \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2\pi + 2 \sin x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi = \frac{\pi^2}{2} + 2\pi - 4 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int_0^a \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \quad (a > 0) ;$$

解 令 $x = a \sin t$, 则 $dx = a \cos t dt$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{a \cos t dt}{a \sin t + a \cos t} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dt = \frac{\pi}{4} \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x^2 - x|}}.$$

解

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x^2 - x|}} &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} + \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-x}} \\ &= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} d\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) \\ &= \arcsin \frac{x - \frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1^-} + \ln \left| x - \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2} \right|_{1^+}^{\frac{3}{2}} \\ &= \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 \right) + \left[\ln \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) - \ln \frac{1}{2} \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} + \ln(2 + \sqrt{3}) \end{aligned}$$

4. (积分第一中值定理) 设 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续, $g(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续且不变号, 证明: 至少存在一点 $\xi \in [a, b]$, 使得 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x)dx$.

证 不妨设 $g(x) \geq 0$. 若 $g(x) \equiv 0, x \in [a, b]$, 则对任意 $\xi \in [a, b]$ 都有

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = 0 = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x)dx$$

若 $g(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上不恒等于零, 则 $\int_a^b g(x)dx > 0$, 又因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有最大值 M , 最小值 m , 于是

$$m \leq f(x) \leq M, x \in [a, b]$$

由定积分性质得

$$m \int_a^b g(x)dx \leq \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \leq M \int_a^b g(x)dx$$

所以

$$m \leq \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx} \leq M$$

由介值定理，存在 $\xi \in [a, b]$ ，使得

$$f(\xi) = \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx}$$

即

$$\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x)dx$$

得证.

6. 设 $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上有连续的导数，且 $g(x) \neq 0$ ，证明：存在

$$\xi \in (a, b), \text{ 使得 } \frac{\int_a^b f(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx} = \frac{f(\xi)}{g(\xi)}.$$

证 令 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt, G(x) = \int_a^x g(t)dt$ ，则 $F(x), G(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续，在 (a, b) 内可导，且 $G'(x) = g(x) \neq 0$ ，由柯西中值定理，存在 $\xi \in (a, b)$ ，使得

$$\frac{F(b) - F(a)}{G(b) - G(a)} = \frac{F'(\xi)}{G'(\xi)}$$

所以

$$\frac{\int_a^b f(t)dt - 0}{\int_a^b g(t)dt - 0} = \frac{f(\xi)}{g(\xi)}$$

即

$$\frac{\int_a^b f(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx} = \frac{f(\xi)}{g(\xi)}$$

得证.

7. 设 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上有连续的导数，且 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$ ，证明：

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x)dx \right| \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f'(x)|.$$

证 由题设 $|f'(x)|$ 在区间 $[a,b]$ 上连续，所以 $|f'(x)|$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上有最大值

$$M = \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f'(x)|, \text{ 于是}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| &= \left| \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f(x) dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b f(x) dx \right| = \left| \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} (f(x) - f(a)) dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b (f(x) - f(b)) dx \right| \\ &= \left| \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f'(\xi_1)(x-a) dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b f'(\xi_2)(x-b) dx \right| \leq \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f'(\xi_1)(x-a) dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b f'(\xi_2)(b-x) dx \\ &\leq M \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} (x-a) dx + M \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b (b-x) dx = M \frac{(b-a)^2}{8} + M \frac{(b-a)^2}{8} \\ &= \frac{M}{4} (b-a)^2 = \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f'(x)| \end{aligned}$$

8. 设 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a,b]$ 上可积，证明：函数 $\Phi(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上连续。

证 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上可积，所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上有界，故存在 $M > 0$ 使得

$$|f(x)| \leq M, x \in [a,b]$$

对任意 $x, x + \Delta x \in [a,b]$ ，有

$$\Delta \Phi = \Phi(x + \Delta x) - \Phi(x) = \int_a^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt - \int_a^x f(t) dt = \int_x^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt$$

所以

$$0 \leq |\Delta \Phi| = \left| \int_x^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt \right| \leq \left| \int_x^{x+\Delta x} |f(t)| dt \right| \leq \left| \int_x^{x+\Delta x} M dt \right| = M |\Delta x|$$

而 $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} M |\Delta x| = 0$ ，由两边夹挤定理知， $\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} |\Delta \Phi| = 0$ ，所以

$$\lim_{\Delta x \rightarrow 0} \Delta \Phi \equiv 0$$

即 $\Phi(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上连续。