

厦门大学《微积分 I-1》课程期末试卷

试卷类型: (理工类 A 卷) 考试日期 2017.01.11

一、求下列的定积分(每小题6分,共18分):

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

$$\Re \colon \Leftrightarrow t = \sqrt{x} \;, \; \iint_0^4 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 + \sqrt{x}} = \int_0^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}t^2}{1 + t} = \int_0^2 \frac{2t}{1 + t} \mathrm{d}t = \int_0^2 2\mathrm{d}t - \int_0^2 \frac{2}{1 + t} \mathrm{d}t$$
$$= 4 - 2\ln|t + 1||_0^2 = 4 - 2\ln 3$$

2.
$$\int_{-3}^{3} \sqrt{9 - x^2} + x \ln(1 + x^2) dx$$

解法一: 注意到 $x\ln(1+x^2)$ 在[-3, 3] 为奇函数,所以 $\int_{-3}^3 x\ln(1+x^2)dx = 0$,

利用定积分的几何意义,知 $\int_{-3}^{3} \sqrt{9-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2}\pi \cdot 3^2 = \frac{9}{2}\pi$,因此

$$\int_{-3}^{3} \sqrt{9 - x^2} + \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) dx = \frac{9}{2} \pi + 0 = \frac{9}{2} \pi$$

解法二:
$$\int_{-3}^{3} \sqrt{9 - x^2} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3\cos t d(3\sin t) = 9 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = \frac{9}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 + \cos 2t dt$$

$$= \frac{9}{2}\pi + \frac{9}{4}\sin 2t \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{9}{2}\pi$$

$$\int_{-3}^{3} x \ln(1+x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-3}^{3} \ln(1+x^2) d(1+x^2) = \frac{1}{2} (1+x^2) \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_{-3}^{3} - \int_{-3}^{3} (1+x^2) d\ln(1+x^2) = \frac{1}{2} (1+x^2) \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_{-3}^{3} - \int_{-3}^{3} (1+x^2) d\ln(1+x^2) = \frac{1}{2} (1+x^2) \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_{-3}^{3} - \int_{-3}^{3} (1+x^2) d\ln(1+x^2) = \frac{1}{2} (1+x^2) \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_{-3}^{3} - \int_{-3}^{3} (1+x^2) d\ln(1+x^2) = \frac{1}{2} (1+x^2) \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_{-3}^{3} - \int_{-3}^{3} (1+x^2) d\ln(1+x^2) \Big|_{-3}^{3} = 0$$

$$\int_{-3}^{3} \sqrt{9 - x^2} + \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) dx = \frac{9}{2} \pi + 0 = \frac{9}{2} \pi$$

$$3. \quad \int_0^\pi x \sqrt{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x} dx$$

解法一:
$$\int_0^{\pi} x \sqrt{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x \cdot |\cos x| dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x \cdot \cos x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} x \sin x \cdot \cos x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin 2x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} x \sin 2x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{2} x \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} (-\frac{1}{2} x \cos 2x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{3\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

解法二:
$$\int_0^{\pi} x \sqrt{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x \cdot |\cos x| dx$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cdot \cos x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin x \cdot \cos x dx \right)$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin 2x dx \right)$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{8} \left(-\cos 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \cos 2x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \right)$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{8} \cdot (2 + 2) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

- 二、求下列的不定积分(每小题6分,共12分):
- 1. $\int \sec^4 dx$

$$\text{#:} \qquad \int \sec^4 x dx = \int (1 + \tan^2 x) d \tan x = \tan x + \frac{1}{3} \tan^3 x + C$$

$$2. \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 \sqrt{1+x^2}}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int \frac{d(\tan t)}{\tan^2 t \cdot \sec t} = \int \frac{\sec t}{\tan^2 t} dt = \int \frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t} dt = \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 t} d(\sin t)$$
$$= -\frac{1}{\sin t} + C = -\frac{\sqrt{1+x^2}}{x} + C$$

三、(8分)求反常积分
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x(x+1)}} dx$$
。

解法一:
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x(x+1)}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t(t^3+1)} dt^3 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{3t}{t^3+1} dt$$

$$\therefore \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t}{t^3 + 1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t}{t^3 + 1} + \frac{1}{t^3 + 1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t + 1}{t^3 + 1} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^2 - t + 1} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(t - \frac{1}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2} d(t - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{2t - 1}{\sqrt{3}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

因此,
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x(x+1)}} dx = 3 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t}{t^3 + 1} dt = \pi$$

解法二:
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{x}(x+1)} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t(t^{3}+1)} dt^{3} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{3t}{t^{3}+1} dt$$
$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{3t}{t^{3}+1} dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} -\frac{1}{t+1} + \frac{t+1}{t^{2}-t+1} dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} -\frac{1}{t+1} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{2t-1}{t^{2}-t+1} + \frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{t^{2}-t+1} dt$$
$$= \left(\ln \frac{t^{2}-t+1}{(t+1)^{2}} + \frac{3}{2} \arctan \frac{2t-1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)\Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = \pi$$

四、(8分)设函数 f(x) 在区间[$0,\pi$]上连续,且满足:

$$f(x) = e^x + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx , \quad \text{id} x f(x) .$$

解: $\Rightarrow a = \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx$,则 $f(x) = e^x + a$,因此

 $a = \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx f(x) = \int_0^{\pi} e^x \sin x dx + \int_0^{\pi} a \sin x dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2}e^{x}(\sin x - \cos x)|_{0}^{\pi} - a\cos x|_{0}^{\pi} = \frac{1}{2}(e^{\pi} + 1) + 2a$$

解得
$$a = -\frac{1}{2}(e^{\pi} + 1)$$
,因此, $f(x) = e^{x} - \frac{1}{2}(e^{\pi} + 1)$ 。

五、计算下列极限: (每小题 6 分, 共 12 分)

1.
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \ln(1+\frac{k}{n})$$

$$\text{#F: } \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \ln(1 + \frac{k}{n}) = \int_{0}^{1} \ln(1 + x) dx = x \ln(1 + x) \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} x d \ln(1 + x)$$

$$= \ln 2 - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x} dx = \ln 2 - \int_0^1 1 - \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln 2 - 1 + \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 = 2 \ln 2 - 1$$

2.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt)^2}{\int_0^x (x-t) \cos t^2 dt}$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt\right)^2}{\int_0^x (x - t) \cos t^2 dt} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \cdot e^{x^2}}{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt + x \cos x^2 - x \cos x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \cdot e^{x^2}}{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2e^{x^2}}{\cos x^2} = 2$$

六、(9分)求微分方程 $x \ln x dy + (y - \ln x) dx = 0$ 的通解。

解: 原微分方程整理为 $y' + \frac{1}{x \ln x} y = \frac{1}{x}$, 因此其通解为

$$y = e^{-\int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx} (C + \int \frac{1}{x} e^{-\int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx} dx) = \frac{1}{\ln x} (C + \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx) = \frac{1}{\ln x} [C + \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^{2}] = \frac{1}{2} \ln x + \frac{C}{\ln x}$$

七、(10分)求微分方程 $y'' - y = 2(e^x + \cos x)$ 满足初始条件 y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 2 的特解。

解: 原微分方程的特征方程为 $r^2-1=0$,解得特征根 $r_1=-1, r_2=-1$,因此可令微分方程的一个特解为 $y^*=axe^x+b\cos x+c\sin x$,代入原微分方程求得 a=1,b=-1,c=0。故微分方程的特解为 $y=xe^x-\cos x+C_1e^{-x}+C_2e^x$ 。又 y(0)=0,y'(0)=2,从而

 $y(0) = -1 + C_1 + C_2 = 0$, $y'(0) = 1 - C_1 + C_2 = 2$, 解得 $C_1 = 0$, $C_2 = 1$, 因此满足初始条件微分 方程的特解为 $y = xe^x - \cos x + e^x$ 。

八、 $(10 \, f)$ 有一向上凹的光滑曲线<mark>在原点与 x 轴相切,</mark>且该曲线在任一点(x,y)处的曲率为 e^{-y} , 求该曲线的方程 $\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 。

解: 令该曲线方程为 $y = y(x), -\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$,则由题意得 y'' > 0, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0且

$$\frac{|y''|}{(\sqrt{1+(y')^2})^3} = e^{-y}, \quad \text{因此问题转化为求解微分方程 $\frac{y''}{(\sqrt{1+(y')^2})^3} = e^{-y}, y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 0.$$$

$$P(y) = y',$$
则 $\frac{P}{(\sqrt{1+P^2})^3} \frac{dP}{dy} = e^{-y},$ 整理得 $\frac{P}{(\sqrt{1+P^2})^3} dP = e^{-y} dy$,两边不定积分,

$$\int \frac{P}{(\sqrt{1+P^2})^3} dP = \int e^{-y} dy \text{ , } \text{ 从 而 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+P^2}} = e^{-y} + C_1 \text{ , } \text{ 又 } P(0) = 0 \text{ , } \text{ 得 } C_1 = 0, \text{ 故 有}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+P^2}} = e^{-y}$$
 , 求得 $y' = \pm \sqrt{e^{2y}-1}$, 整理得 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{e^{2y}-1}} dy = \pm dx$, 两边不定积分得,

$$-\int \frac{\mathrm{d} e^{-y}}{\sqrt{1-(e^{-y})^2}} = \pm \int \mathrm{d} x \; , \; \; \text{\mathbb{M} \vec{n} - arcsin e^{-y} } = \pm x + C_2 \; , \; \; \mathbb{Z} \; y(0) = 0 \; , \; \; \text{\mathbb{Q} } C_2 = -\frac{\pi}{2} \; , \; \; \text{\mathbb{M} \vec{n} }$$

$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$
 - $\arcsin e^{-y} = \pm x$,因此,该曲线方程为 $y = \ln \sec x$, $\frac{\pi}{2} < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 。

九、(8 分)设函数 f(x) 在区间 $[0,+\infty)$ 上连续且单调增加,试证:对于任何的 b>a>0,有 $b\int_0^b f(x)\mathrm{d}x-a\int_0^a f(x)\mathrm{d}x<2\int_a^b xf(x)\mathrm{d}x$ 。

证明: 令 $F(x) = 2\int_a^x tf(t)dt - x\int_0^x f(t)dt + a\int_0^a f(t)dt, x \in [a,b]$,则 F(x) 在 [a,b] 上可导,且对于任意的 $x \in (a,b]$,有 $F'(x) = 2xf(x) - \int_0^x f(t)dt - xf(x) = xf(x) - \int_0^x f(t)dt$

积分中值定理
=
$$xf(x) - xf(\xi)$$
 $(0 < \xi < x) = x[f(x) - f(\xi)] > 0$

从而F(x)在[a,b]上单调增加,因此F(b) > F(a) = 0,得证。

十、 $(5\, \beta)$ 设非负函数 f(x) 在区间 [0,a] (a>0) 上连续,且对任意给定的 $x\in [0,a]$,均 $f(x)\leq \int_0^x f(t) dt \text{ , 试证: } f(x)\equiv 0\text{ , } \forall x\in [0,a]\text{ .}$

证明: 令 $F(x) = e^{-x} \int_0^x f(t) dt, x \in [0, a]$,则 F(x) 在 [0, a] 上可导, $F(x) \ge 0$,且对于任意的 $x \in [0, a]$,有 $F'(x) = e^{-x} [f(x) - \int_0^x f(t) dt] \le 0$,从而 F(x) 在 [0, a] 上不增,因此 $F(x) \le F(0) = 0$,故 $F(x) \equiv 0, x \in [0, a]$,即有 $\int_0^x f(t) dt \equiv 0, x \in [0, a]$,求导得 $f(x) \equiv 0$, $x \in [0, a]$ 。