

厦门大学《微积分 I-1》期末试题·答案

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1. (5分) 若函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} (e^{t^2} - 1) dt}{x^2}, & x \neq 0 \\ 0, & x = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$f'(0) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\Delta x) - f(0)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^{(\Delta x)^2} (e^{t^2} - 1) dt}{(\Delta x)^3}$$
$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{(e^{(\Delta x)^4} - 1) \cdot 2\Delta x}{3(\Delta x)^2} = \frac{2}{3} \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{(\Delta x)^4}{\Delta x} = 0$$

2. (5 分) 设
$$\int xf(x)dx = \arcsin x + C$$
, 求 $\int \frac{dx}{f(x)}$.

解 对 $\int xf(x)dx = \arcsin x + C$ 两边求导,得 $xf(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$,即 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}$.

故
$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{f(x)} = \int x\sqrt{1-x^2}\,\mathrm{d}x = -\frac{1}{2}\int \sqrt{1-x^2}\,\mathrm{d}(1-x^2) = -\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{(1-x^2)^3} + C.$$

解 当
$$x < 0$$
 时, $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x 0 dt = 0$;

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0 \le x \le 1 \text{ fb}, \quad F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x t dt = \frac{1}{2} x^2;$$

$$\stackrel{\underline{\text{M}}}{=} 1 \le x \le 2 \, \text{FT}, \quad F(x) = \int_0^1 f(t) dt + \int_1^x f(t) dt = \int_0^1 t dt + \int_1^x (2 - t) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + (2t - \frac{1}{2}t^2) \Big|_1^x = \frac{1}{2} + (2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2) - \frac{3}{2} = 2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1;$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=}$$
 x ≥ 2 Ft, $F(x) = \int_0^1 t dt + \int_1^2 (2-t) dt + \int_2^x 0 dt = \frac{1}{2} + (2t - \frac{1}{2}t^2) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{2} + 2 - \frac{3}{2} = 1$.

于是,
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & x \le 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}x^2, & 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 2x - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - 1, & 1 \le x \le 2 \\ 1, & x \ge 2. \end{cases}$$

4. (10 分) 设
$$I_n = \int \tan^n x dx$$
, 求证: $I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x - I_{n-2}$, 并求 $I_5 = \int \tan^5 x dx$. 证明: 当 $n \ge 2$ 时, $I_n + I_{n-2} = \int \tan^n x dx + \int \tan^{n-2} x dx = \int \tan^{n-2} x \sec^2 x dx = \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x + C$,故 $I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x - I_{n-2}$. 于是, $I_5 = \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x - I_3 = \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x - (\frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x - I_1)$ $= \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x - \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x + \int \tan x dx$ $= \frac{1}{4} \tan^4 x - \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 x - \ln|\cos x| + C$.

5. 计算下面的积分(每小题 5分, 共 4 题 20分)

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

(2)
$$\int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{x dx}{1 + \cos 2x}$$
;

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

(4)
$$\int_{1}^{2} \left[\frac{1}{x \ln^{2} x} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2}} \right] dx$$
.

$$\mathbf{P} (1) \int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}} dx = 2 \int_{1}^{4} \frac{1}{1+x} d\sqrt{x} = 2 \arctan \sqrt{x} \Big|_{1}^{4} = 2 \arctan 2 - \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$(2) \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{x dx}{1 + \cos 2x} = \int_0^{\pi/4} x \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi/4} x d \tan x = x \tan x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + \ln \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2.$$
 (答案有误,应除以二)

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

$$(4) \int_{1}^{2} \left[\frac{1}{x \ln^{2} x} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^{2}} \right] dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \left[-\frac{1}{\ln x} + \frac{1}{x-1} \right]_{1+\varepsilon}^{2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\ln 2} + 1 - \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \left[-\frac{1}{\ln(1+\varepsilon)} + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right] = -\frac{1}{\ln 2} + 1 - \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln(1+\varepsilon) - \varepsilon}{\varepsilon \ln(1+\varepsilon)}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\ln 2} + 1 - \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{\ln(1+\varepsilon) - \varepsilon}{\varepsilon^{2}} = -\frac{1}{\ln 2} + 1 - \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \frac{-\frac{\varepsilon}{1+\varepsilon}}{2\varepsilon} = -\frac{1}{\ln 2} + \frac{3}{2}.$$

6. (10 分)设f(u)是连续函数,求 $F(x)=\int_{\sin x}^{x^2} x f(te^x) dt$ 关于x的导数。

解 令
$$u = t e^{x}$$
,则 $F(x) = \int_{\sin x \cdot e^{x}}^{x^{2}e^{x}} xf(u)e^{-x}du = xe^{-x}\int_{\sin x \cdot e^{x}}^{x^{2}e^{x}} f(u)du$,于是,
$$F'(x) = (1-x)e^{-x}\int_{\sin x \cdot e^{x}}^{x^{2}e^{x}} f(u)du + xe^{-x} \cdot [(x^{2}+2x)e^{x}f(x^{2}e^{x}) - (\cos x + \sin x)e^{x}f(e^{x}\sin x)]$$

$$= (1-x)e^{-x}\int_{\sin x \cdot e^{x}}^{x^{2}e^{x}} f(u)du + (x^{3}+2x^{2})f(x^{2}e^{x}) - x(\cos x + \sin x)f(e^{x}\sin x)$$

- 7. (10 分)设 g(x) 为正值连续函数,令 $f(x) = \int_{-a}^{a} |x-t| g(t) dt$, $(a \ge 0)$,判别曲线 y = f(x) 的图形在[-a,a]上的凹凸性。
- $\Re f(x) = \int_{-a}^{x} (x-t)g(t)dt + \int_{x}^{a} (t-x)g(t)dt$ $= x \int_{-a}^{x} g(t)dt - \int_{-a}^{x} tg(t)dt + \int_{x}^{a} tg(t)dt - x \int_{x}^{a} g(t)dt,$
- 则 $f'(x) = \int_{-a}^{x} g(t)dt + xg(x) xg(x) \int_{x}^{a} g(t)dt + xg(x) = \int_{-a}^{x} g(t)dt + \int_{a}^{x} g(t)dt$ f''(x) = 2g(x) > 0. 所以,曲线 y = f(x)在 [-a,a] 上是凹的.
- 8. (10分) 证明当 $x \ge 0$ 时,有 $1 + x \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) > \sqrt{1 + x^2}$.

证明 设
$$f(x) = 1 + x \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) - \sqrt{1 + x^2}$$
, 则

$$f'(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} - \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) > 0,$$

于是, 当x > 0时, f(x) > f(0) = 0, 即

$$1 + x \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) > \sqrt{1 + x^2}.$$

9. (10 分) 曲线 $y = \frac{1}{x} + \ln(1 + e^x)$ 的渐近线有几条?请给出您的结论。

解
$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} y = \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \ln(1 + e^x) \right] = 0$$
,所以, $y = 0$ 是曲线 $y = \frac{1}{x} + \ln(1 + e^x)$ 的水平渐近线;

 $\lim_{x\to 0} y = \lim_{x\to 0} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \ln(1+e^x) \right] = \infty$, th x = 0 为曲线 $y = \frac{1}{x} + \ln(1+e^x)$ 的铅直渐近线。

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

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

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} (y - x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \ln(1 + e^x) - x \right] = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \ln \frac{1 + e^x}{e^x} = 0.$$

所以,曲线 $y = \frac{1}{x} + \ln(1 + e^x)$ 的渐近线有三条,分别是 y = 0 , x = 0 , y = x .

10. (10 分)设在[1,+∞)上处处有 $f''(x) \le 0$,且 f(1) = 2, f'(1) = -3,证明在 (1,+∞)内方程 f(x) = 0 仅有一个实根。

解 当 x > 1 时,

$$f(x) = f(1) + f'(1)(x-1) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!}(x-1)^2 \le 2 - 3(x-1) = 5 - 3x$$
, $\xi_1 \in (1,x)$.

因此, $f(2) \le 5 - 6 = -1 < 0$,因此,由连续函数的介值定理知, f(x) = 0在(1,2)内至少存在一个实根.

又在 $[1,+\infty)$ 上处处有 $f''(x) \le 0$,所以,f'(x)在 $[1,+\infty)$ 单调减少,于是当x > 1时,f'(x) < f'(1) = -3 < 0.

即 f(x) 在 $(1,+\infty)$ 上单调减少. 因此,方程 f(x)=0 在 $(1,+\infty)$ 内至多一个实根. 故在 $(1,+\infty)$ 内方程 f(x)=0 仅有一个实根.

11. 附加题(10分)

设函数 f(x), g(x)在 [a,b] 上连续。证明:存在一点 $\xi \in (a,b)$,使得

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

证: 令 $F(t) = \int_{a}^{t} g(x) dx \cdot \int_{b}^{t} f(x) dx$, $t \in [a,b]$, 由题设条件知 F(t) 在 [a,b] 上连续,在 (a,b) 内可导,又 $F(a) = \int_{a}^{a} g(x) dx \cdot \int_{b}^{a} f(x) dx = 0$, $F(b) = \int_{a}^{b} g(x) dx \cdot \int_{b}^{b} f(x) dx = 0$ 所以 F(t) 在 [a,b] 上满足罗尔定理,故至少存在一点 $\xi \in (a,b)$,使得 $F'(\xi) = 0$, $F'(\xi) = f(\xi) \int_{a}^{\xi} g(x) dx + g(\xi) \int_{b}^{\xi} f(x) dx = 0$,即 $f(\xi) \int_{a}^{\xi} g(x) dx = g(\xi) \int_{\xi}^{\xi} f(x) dx$ 证毕.