

第五章定积分练习题解答 (25 分钟)

1. 计算 $\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin^3 x - \sin^5 x} dx$. (2005 秋)

解 由于 $\sqrt{\sin^3 x - \sin^5 x} = \sqrt{\sin^3 x(1 - \sin^2 x)} = \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x \cdot |\cos x|$, 在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上,

$|\cos x| = \cos x$; 在 $\left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$ 上, $|\cos x| = -\cos x$, 所以

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin^3 x - \sin^5 x} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x \cos x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x (-\cos x) dx \\&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x d(\sin x) - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x d(\sin x) \\&= \left[\frac{2}{5} \sin^{\frac{5}{2}} x \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \left[\frac{2}{5} \sin^{\frac{5}{2}} x \right]_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \\&= \frac{2}{5} - \left(-\frac{2}{5} \right) = \frac{4}{5}.\end{aligned}$$

2. 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} t \sin \frac{1}{t} dt}{x^2}$ (2004 秋)

解 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} t \sin \frac{1}{t} dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x^3 \sin \frac{1}{x^2}}{2x} = 0$

3. 证明 $\frac{1}{2} \leq \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \leq \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$. (2006 秋)

证 令 $f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$

$$f'(x) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2} = \frac{\cos x(x - \tan x)}{x^2} < 0 \quad \therefore f(x) \text{ 单调递减}.$$

$$\therefore \frac{2}{\pi} = f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \leq f(x) \leq f\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx \leq \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx \leq \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}.$$

4. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[-a, a]$ 上具有二阶连续导数 ($a > 0$), 且 $f(0) = 0$,

(1). 写出 $f(x)$ 的带有拉格朗日余项的一阶麦克劳林公式;

(2). 证明至少存在一点 $\eta \in [-a, a]$ 使 $a^3 f''(\eta) = 3 \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx$. (2006 秋)

证 (1) $f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}x^2 = f'(0)x + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}x^2$, ξ 在 0 与 x 之间

$$(2) \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_{-a}^a f'(0)x dx + \int_{-a}^a \frac{f''(\xi)}{2} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-a}^a f''(\xi) x^2 dx$$

$\therefore f''(x)$ 连续, \therefore 在 $[-a, a]$ 上存在 $m = \min f''(x), M = \max f''(x)$

\therefore 有 $mx^2 \leq f''(\xi)x^2 \leq Mx^2$, 那么

$$\therefore \text{有 } m \int_{-a}^a x^2 dx \leq \int_{-a}^a f''(\xi) x^2 dx \leq M \int_{-a}^a x^2 dx$$

$$\text{即 } \therefore \text{有 } m \leq \frac{3}{2a^3} \int_{-a}^a f''(\xi) x^2 dx \leq M$$

$$\text{所以 } \exists \eta \in [-a, a] \text{ 使得 } f''(\eta) = \frac{3}{2a^3} \int_{-a}^a f''(\xi) x^2 dx = \frac{3}{a^3} \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx$$

$$\text{即 } a^3 f''(\eta) = 3 \int_{-a}^a f(x) dx.$$