

1. 已知 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为 $(1+\sin x)\ln x$ ，求 $\int xf''(x)dx$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \int xf''(x)dx &= xf'(x) - \int f(x)dx = x((1+\sin x)\ln x)' - (1+\sin x)\ln x + c \\ &= x\left(\cos x \ln x + \frac{1+\sin x}{x}\right) - (1+\sin x)\ln x + c\end{aligned}$$

2. 设 $f(\sin^2 x) = \frac{x}{\sin x}$ ，求 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x)dx$

解: 令 $x = \sin^2 t, t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2})$,

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x)dx &= -\int \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} f(\sin^2 t) 2\sin t \cos t dt \\ &= \int \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} \cdot \frac{t}{\sin t} 2\sin t \cos t dt \\ &= 2 \int t \sin t dt = 2(-t \cos t + \int \cos t dt) \\ &= 2(-t \cos t + \sin t) + c \\ &= 2(-\sqrt{1-x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}) + c\end{aligned}$$

3. 已知 $\frac{\sin x}{x}$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数，求 $\int x^3 f'(x)dx$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: } \int x^3 f'(x)dx &= x^3 f(x) - 3 \int x^2 f(x)dx = x^3 \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)' - 3 \int x^2 \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)' dx \\ &= x^3 \left(\frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}\right) - 3 \int x^2 \left(\frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}\right) dx \\ &= x^2 \cos x - x \sin x - 3 \int (x \cos x - \sin x) dx \\ &= x^2 \cos x - x \sin x - 3 \int x \cos x dx + 3 \int \sin x dx \\ &= x^2 \cos x - 4x \sin x - 6 \cos x + c\end{aligned}$$

4. 已知 $f(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}$, 求 $\int \left[\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} + \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} \right] dx$

解: $f'(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \left[\frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} + \frac{f(x)}{f'(x)} \right] dx &= \int \left[\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} + \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} \right] dx = \int \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}} dx + \int \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{e^x + e^{-x}} d(e^x + e^{-x}) + \int \frac{1}{e^x - e^{-x}} d(e^x - e^{-x}) \\ &= \ln(e^x + e^{-x}) + \ln|e^x - e^{-x}| + c = \ln|e^{2x} - e^{-2x}| + c \end{aligned}$$

5. 设 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数 $F(x) = \ln^2(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$, 求 $\int x f'(x) dx$

解: $\int x f'(x) dx = x f(x) - \int f(x) dx = x F'(x) - F(x) + c$

6. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2 - 1^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2 - 2^2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2 - n^2}} \right)$

解: $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2 - 1^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2 - 2^2}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2 - n^2}} \right)$
 $= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} dx$

因为 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 所以在 $[0,1]$ 上可积. 现在对

$[0,1]$ n 等分, $[0, \frac{1}{n}]$, $[\frac{1}{n}, \frac{2}{n}]$, \dots , $[\frac{n-1}{n}, \frac{n}{n}]$, $x_0 = 0$, $x_1 = \frac{1}{n}$, \dots , $x_n = \frac{n}{n}$

$\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n}$, $\xi_i = \frac{i}{n}$ ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$), 则

$$\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^2}}$$

$$7. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^5 + 2^5 + \cdots + n^5}{n^6} = (\quad) .$$

A. 0 .

B. $\frac{1}{6}$.

C. $\frac{1}{5}$.

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^5 + 2^5 + \cdots + n^5}{n^6} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n} \right)^5 = \int_0^1 x^5 dx = \frac{1}{6}$$

$$8. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right)$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \frac{i}{n}} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln 2$$

$$9. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \cdots f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right)} \quad , \quad f(x) > 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \cdots f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right)} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \cdots f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

$$= e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln \left(f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \cdots f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \right)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln \left(f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \cdots f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right) \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right) = \int_0^1 \ln f(x) dx$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{f\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \cdot f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) \cdots f\left(\frac{n}{n}\right)} = e^{\int_0^1 \ln f(x) dx}$$

$$10. \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{\frac{n!}{n^n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{n} \cdots \frac{n}{n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln \left(\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{n} \cdots \frac{n}{n} \right)}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln \left(\frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{2}{n} \cdots \frac{n}{n} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln \left(\frac{i}{n} \right) = \int_0^1 \ln x dx = -1$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = e^{-1}$$

11. 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上非负、连续, 且不恒为零, 则 $\int_a^b f(x)dx > 0$.

证明: 由已知, 至少存在 $x_0 \in [a, b]$, 使 $f(x_0) > 0$

若 $x_0 \in (a, b)$, 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0) > 0$, 由保号性知, 存在 $\delta > 0$,

$x \in [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta]$, 使 $f(x) > 0$, 于是由积分中值定理有

$$\int_{x_0 - \delta}^{x_0 + \delta} f(x)dx = f(\xi)2\delta > 0, \quad \xi \in [x_0 - \delta, x_0 + \delta]$$

所以

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^{x_0 - \delta} f(x)dx + \int_{x_0 - \delta}^{x_0 + \delta} f(x)dx + \int_{x_0 + \delta}^b f(x)dx > 0$$

若 $x_0 = a$, 即 $f(a) > 0$

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow a^+} f(x) = f(a) > 0$, 由保号性知, 存在 $\delta > 0$, $x \in [a, a + \delta]$,

使 $f(x) > 0$, 于是由积分中值定理有

$$\int_a^{a + \delta} f(x)dx = f(\xi)\delta > 0, \quad \xi \in [a, a + \delta]$$

所以

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^{a + \delta} f(x)dx + \int_{a + \delta}^b f(x)dx > 0$$

若 $x_0 = b$, 即 $f(b) > 0$ 可类似证明.

12. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2 + 1^2} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 2^2} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 3^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n^2} \right)$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{n}{n^2 + 1^2} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 2^2} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 3^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n^2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{i}{n} \right)^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}$$