第四章 一元函数积分学测试题

满分: 100 分 时间: 120 分钟

一、选择题(每题 3 分, 共 15 分)

1. 设 $I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x dx$, $I_2 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{x} dx$, $I_3 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x dx$, 则 I_1 , I_2 , I_3 的关系是_____.

(A) $I_1 > I_2 > I_3$ (B) $I_1 > I_3 > I_2$ (C) $I_3 > I_1 > I_2$ (D) $I_2 > I_1 > I_3$

2.极限 $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{(\int_0^x e^{u^2} du)^2}{\int_0^x e^{2u^2} du} =$ ______.

(A) 1 (B) -1 (C) 0 (D) $\frac{1}{2}$

3. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2-x}, & x \le 0 \\ \sin x, & x > 0 \end{cases}$, 见 $\int_0^2 f(x-1) dx = \underline{\qquad}$.

(A) $1 + \cos 1 - \ln 2 + \ln 3$

(B)
$$1 - \cos 1 + \ln 2 - \ln 3$$

(C) 0

(D)
$$1 - \cos 1 - \ln 2 + \ln 3$$

4. 设 f(x) 连续,则 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x t f(x^2 - t^2) dt = ____.$

(A) $f(x^2)$. (B) $f(x^2)$. (C) $xf(x^2)$ (D) 0

5.已知 $f(x) = x^2 - x \int_0^2 f(x) dx + 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$, 则f(x) =_____.

(A) $x^2 + \frac{4}{3}x - \frac{2}{3}$ (B) $x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}$ (C) $x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x + 1$ (D) x^2

二、填空题(每题3分,共15分)

1. 不定积分 $\int \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx = _____.$

2. $\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x - \sin^3 x} dx =$ _____.

3. $\int_{-1}^{1} (|x| + x)e^{-|x|} dx = \underline{\qquad}.$

4. 已知 $\int_0^{\ln a} e^x \sqrt{3 - 2e^x} dx = \frac{1}{3}$, 则 a 的值为_____.

5. 设f(x)在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内具有连续的二阶导数,且f(0) = 2, f(2) = 4, f'(2) = 6, 则 $\int_{0}^{1} x f''(2x) dx = _____.$

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三、计算、证明题(第1题10分, 2-11题每题6分, 共70分)

1.计算不定积分:

(1)
$$\int \frac{1+\ln x}{(x\ln x)^2} dx$$
; (2) $\int \frac{x+1}{x(1+xe^x)} dx$; (3) $\int \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos^3 x}{1+\cos^2 x} dx$;

$$(4) \int \frac{x^2 \arctan x}{1 + x^2} dx; \qquad (5) \int \frac{\arctan e^x}{e^x} dx.$$

2.计算不定积分:(1)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{10} x - \cos^{10} x}{4 - \sin x - \cos x} dx$$
; (2) $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^x \sin^4 x}{1 + e^x} dx$

3.求
$$c$$
 的值,使 $\lim_{x\to\infty} (\frac{x+c}{x-c})^x = \int_{-\infty}^c t e^{2t} dt$.

4.设函数
$$g(x)$$
 连续,且 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (x-t)^2 g(t) dt$,求 $f'(x)$.

5.设
$$f(x) \in C$$
 ($-\infty$, $+\infty$),且 $F(x) = \int_0^x (2t - x) f(t) dt$ 试证: 若 $f(x)$ 是偶函数,则 $F(x)$ 也是偶函数.

6.
$$\forall s > 0$$
, $R_n = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-sx} x^n dx \ (n = 1, 2, \cdots).$

7.求最小的实数
$$C$$
,使得满足 $\int_0^1 |f(x)| dx = 1$ 的连续的函数 $f(x)$ 都有
$$\int_0^1 f(\sqrt{x}) dx \le C.$$
 (泰山学堂学生做)

- 8. 在抛物线 $y = x^2 (0 \le x \le 1)$ 上找一点P ,使经过P的水平直线与抛物线和直线x = 0 ,x = 1围成的区域的面积最小.
- 9. 设可微函数f(x)在x > 0上有定义,其反函数为g(x)且满足 $\int_{-1}^{f(x)} g(t) dt = \frac{1}{3} (x^{\frac{3}{2}} 8), 试求 f(x).$
- 10. 设 D_1 是由抛物线 $y = 2x^2$ 和直线x = a , x = 2及y = 0所围成的平面区域; D_2 是由抛物线 $y = 2x^2$ 及直线y = 0 , x = a所围成的平面区域,其中0 < a < 2
- (1) 试求 D_1 绕x轴旋转而成的旋转体体积 V_1 ; D_2 绕y轴旋转而成的旋转体体积 V_2 ;
- (2) 问当a为何值时, $V_1 + V_2$ 取得最大值? 试求此最大值.
- 11. 设 $f:[0,1] \to [-a,b]$ 连续,且 $\int_0^1 f^2(x) dx = ab$,证明:

$$0 \le \frac{\int_0^1 f(x)dx}{b-a} \le \frac{1}{4} \left(\frac{a+b}{a-b}\right)^2.$$
 (泰山学堂学生做)

四、附加题 (每题4分,共20分)

- 1. 求不定积分 $\int \frac{\arcsin\sqrt{x} + \ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx$.
- 2. 设 $f(\ln x) = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$, 计算 $\int f(x) dx$.
- 3. 计算不定积分 $\int \ln(1+\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}})dx \quad (x>0)$
- **4.** 求圆 $x^2 + (y-5)^2 = 16$ 绕 x 轴旋转所得旋转体的体积.
- 5. 设 $f(x) = \ln x \int_1^e f(x) dx$, 证明: $\int_1^e f(x) dx = \frac{1}{e}$.

答案: 第四章 一元函数积分学测试题

一、选择题(每题3分,共15分)

1.D 2.C 3.D 4.C 5.B 详解:

1.解 (D) 因为当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4} (<1)$ 时, $\sqrt{x} > x > \sin x$,

所以 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{x} dx > \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} x dx > \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x dx$, 即 $I_2 > I_1 > I_3$.

2. 解 (C) 原式 = $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2e^{x^2} \int_0^x e^{u^2} du}{e^{2x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2\int_0^x e^{u^2} du}{e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{2e^{x^2}}{2xe^{x^2}} = 0.$

3. 解 (D) 设 x-1=t,则

$$\int_{0}^{2} f(x-1) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{1}{2-x} dx + \int_{0}^{1} \sin x dx$$
$$= -\ln(2-x) \Big|_{-1}^{0} - \cos x \Big|_{0}^{1} = -(\ln 2 - \ln 3) - \cos 1 + 1 = 1 - \cos 1 - \ln 2 + \ln 3.$$

4. $\Re (C)$ $\Leftrightarrow x^2 - t^2 = u, \iiint_0^x t f(x^2 - t^2) dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{x^2}^0 f(u) du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{x^2} f(u) du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x f(u) du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x f(u) du = x f(x^2).$

5. \Re (B) $i \exists \int_0^2 f(x) dx = a$, $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = b$, $\iint f(x) = x^2 - ax + 2b$,

分别代入前两式得 $\int_0^2 (x^2 - ax + 2b) dx = a, \int_0^1 (x^2 - ax + 2b) dx = b$

积分得 $\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}ax^2 + 2bx\right)\Big|_0^2 = a$

 $\mathbb{R} \quad 3a - 4b = \frac{8}{3} \tag{1}$

 $\left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}ax^2 + 2bx\right)\Big|_0^1 = b,$

曲 ①、② 两式得 $a = \frac{4}{3}$, $b = \frac{1}{3}$, 故 $f(x) = x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}$.

二、填空题(每题3分,共15分)

$$2.\frac{4}{3}$$
 $3.2(-1)^{-2}$ $4.\frac{3}{2}$ $5.\frac{5}{2}$

详解:

1.
$$Matherale I = \int \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{2 + (x - \frac{1}{x})^2} d(x - \frac{1}{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x - \frac{1}{x}) + C.$$

$$\vec{x} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x - \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{(x + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2 + (\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan(\sqrt{2}x - 1) + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \arctan(\sqrt{2}x + 1) + C.$$

2.解 因为
$$\sqrt{\sin x - \sin^3 x} = \sqrt{\sin x \cos^2 x} = |\cos x| \sqrt{\sin x}$$
, 而 $\cos x$ 在积分
 区间[0, π] 上有不同符号,在 $\left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$ 上 $|\cos x| = \cos x$,在 $\left[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi\right]$ 上 $|\cos x| = -\cos x$,故
$$\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x - \sin^3 x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x| \sqrt{\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \sqrt{\sin x} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (-\cos x) \sqrt{\sin x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} d\sin x - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x} d\sin x = \frac{2}{3} \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = \frac{2}{3} (1 - 0) - \frac{2}{3} (0 - 1) = \frac{4}{3}.$$

$$3.\text{MF} \int_{-1}^{1} (|x| + x) e^{-|x|} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} |x| e^{-|x|} dx + \int_{-1}^{1} x e^{-|x|} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} |x| e^{-|x|} dx$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{1} x e^{-x} dx = -2 \int_{0}^{1} x de^{-x} = -2 [x e^{-x}]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} e^{-x} dx = 2(1 - 2e^{-1}).$$

4. 解
$$\int_0^{\ln a} e^x \sqrt{3 - 2e^x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\ln a} \sqrt{3 - 2e^x} d(3 - 2e^x)$$

令 $3 - 2e^x = t$,所以 $\int_0^{\ln a} e^x \sqrt{3 - 2e^x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_1^{3 - 2a} \sqrt{t} dt$
 $= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} t^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^{3 - 2a} = -\frac{1}{3} \cdot [\sqrt{(3 - 2a)^3} - 1],$
由 $\int_0^{\ln a} e^x \sqrt{3 - 2e^x} dx = \frac{1}{3}, \quad \text{故} \quad -\frac{1}{3} \cdot [\sqrt{(3 - 2a)^3} - 1] = \frac{1}{3}.$
即 $\sqrt{(3 - 2a)^3} = 0$,也即 $3 - 2a = 0$,故 $a = \frac{3}{2}$.

$$5.$$
解 令 $2x = u$,则

$$\int_{0}^{1} x f''(2x) dx = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{u}{2} f''(u) \frac{1}{2} du = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{2} u f''(u) du = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{2} u df(u)$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} (uf'(u))_{0}^{2} - \int_{0}^{2} f(u) du = \frac{1}{4} (2f'(2) - f(u))_{0}^{2} = \frac{5}{2}.$$

三、计算、证明题(第1题10分, 2-11题每题6分, 共70分)

1.
$$\Re$$
 (1) $\int \frac{1 + \ln x}{(x \ln x)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x \ln x)^2} d(x \ln x) = -\frac{1}{x \ln x} + C$

$$(2)\int \frac{x+1}{x(1+xe^x)} dx = \int \frac{xe^x + e^x}{xe^x (1+xe^x)} dx = \int \frac{dxe^x}{xe^x (1+xe^x)}$$
$$\underline{u = xe^x} \int \frac{du}{u(1+u)} = \int (\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{1+u}) du = \ln \frac{u}{1+u} + C = \ln \frac{xe^x}{1+xe^x} + C$$

$$(3) \int \frac{\sin x \cdot \cos^3 x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = -\int \frac{(\cos^2 x + 1 - 1)\cos x d\cos x}{1 + \cos^2 x}$$
$$= -\int (\cos x - \frac{\cos x}{1 + \cos^2 x}) d\cos x = -\frac{1}{2} [\cos^2 x - \ln(1 + \cos^2 x)] + C$$

$$(4) \int \frac{x^2 \arctan x}{1+x^2} dx = \int \frac{(1+x^2) \arctan x}{1+x^2} dx - \int \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= x \arctan x - \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx - \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 + C$$

$$= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 + C$$

$$(5) \int \frac{\arctan e^{x}}{e^{x}} dx = -\int \arctan e^{x} de^{-x} = -e^{-x} \arctan e^{x} + \int e^{-x} d \arctan e^{x}$$
$$= -e^{-x} \arctan e^{x} + \int \frac{1}{1 + e^{2x}} dx = -e^{-x} \arctan e^{x} + x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 + e^{2x}) + C$$

2.
$$\cancel{\mathbb{R}}(1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{10} x - \cos^{10} x}{4 - \sin x - \cos x} dx \quad \underbrace{x = \frac{\pi}{2} - t}_{=\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} \frac{\cos^{10} t - \sin^{10} t}{4 - \cos t - \sin t} dt$$
$$= -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{10} x - \cos^{10} x}{4 - \sin x - \cos x} dx = 0$$

$$(2) \quad I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{x} \sin^{4} x}{1 + e^{x}} dx \quad \underline{\underline{x} = -t} \quad -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{-t} \sin^{4}(-t)}{1 + e^{-t}} dt = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{4} t}{1 + e^{t}} dt$$

$$\therefore 2I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{x} \sin^{4} x}{1 + e^{x}} dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^{4} x}{1 + e^{x}} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4} x dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{4} x dx = \frac{3}{8} \pi,$$

$$\mathbb{E} I = \frac{3}{16} \pi.$$

3. 解 因为左边 =
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\frac{1 + \frac{c}{x}}{1 - \frac{c}{x}} \right]^x = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{(1 + \frac{x}{c})^x}{(1 - \frac{x}{c})^x} = \frac{e^c}{e^{-c}} = e^{2c}$$

右边 = $\lim_{b \to -\infty} \int_{-\infty}^c t e^{2t} dt = \lim_{b \to -\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_b^c t de^{2t} = \lim_{b \to -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} t e^{2t} \Big|_b^c - \frac{1}{2} \int_b^c e^{2t} dt \right)$

= $\lim_{b \to -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} c e^{2c} - \frac{1}{2} b e^{2b} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2t} \Big|_b^c \right) = \lim_{b \to -\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} c e^{2c} - \frac{1}{2} b e^{2b} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2c} + \frac{1}{4} e^{2b} \right)$

= $\frac{1}{2} c e^{2c} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2c} - \frac{1}{2} \lim_{b \to -\infty} \frac{b}{e^{-2b}} + \frac{1}{4} \lim_{b \to -\infty} e^{2b}$

= $\frac{1}{2} c e^{2c} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2c} - \frac{1}{2} \lim_{b \to -\infty} \frac{b}{e^{-2b}} = \frac{1}{2} (c - \frac{1}{2}) e^{2c}$

所以 $e^{2c} = \frac{1}{2} (c - \frac{1}{2}) e^{2c}$, $\nabla e^{2c} \neq 0$, $\cot \frac{1}{2} (c - \frac{1}{2}) = 1$, $c = \frac{5}{2}$.

4. 解 变限积分求导数时,若被积函数中含有积分上限 *x*,应先通过化简 将 *x* 提到积分号外,再对被积函数只含积分变量 *t* 形式的积分求导.

因为
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (x-t)^2 g(t) dt = \frac{x^2}{2} \int_0^x g(t) dt - x \int_0^x t g(t) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x t^2 g(t) dt$$

所以 $f'(x) = x \int_0^x g(t) dt + \frac{x^2}{2} g(x) - \int_0^x t g(t) dt - x^2 g(x) + \frac{x^2}{2} g(x)$
 $= x \int_0^x g(t) dt - \int_0^x t g(t) dt.$

5. 证
$$F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} (2t+x)f(t)dt = -u \int_0^x (-2u+x)f(-u)d(-u)$$

 $= \int_0^x (2u-x)f(-u)du = \int_0^x (2u-x)f(u)du$
 $= \int_0^x (2t-x)f(t)dt = F(x)$ 得证.

6.解:因为s > 0时, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} e^{-sx} x^n = 0$,所以

$$I_{n} = -\frac{1}{s} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{n} de^{-sx} = -\frac{1}{s} \left[x^{n} e^{-sx} \right]_{0}^{+\infty} - \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-sx} dx^{n} = \frac{n}{s} I_{n-1},$$

由此得到

$$I_n = \frac{n}{s} I_{n-1} = \frac{n}{s} \cdot \frac{n-1}{s} I_{n-2} = \dots = \frac{n!}{s^n} I_0 = \frac{n!}{s^{n+1}}.$$

7. 解 由于
$$\int_0^1 \left| f(\sqrt{x}) \right| dx = \int_0^1 \left| f(t) 2t \right| dt \le 2 \int_0^1 \left| f(t) \right| dt = 2$$
 另一方面,取 $f_n(x) = (n+1)x^n$,则 $\int_0^1 \left| f_n(x) \right| dx = \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx = 1$,而 $\int_0^1 f_n(\sqrt{x}) dx = 2 \int_0^1 t f_n(t) dt = 2 \frac{n+1}{n+2} = 2(1 - \frac{1}{n+2}) \to 2 \quad (n \to \infty)$,因此最小的实数 $C = 2$.

8.解 区域 D 分成两部分 D_1 , D_2 ,抛物线上点 P 的坐标为 $(t, t^2)(0 \le t \le 1)$,则 D_1 的面积 $A_1 = \int_0^t (t^2 - x^2) \mathrm{d}x = \left(t^2 x - \frac{x^3}{3}\right) \Big|_0^t = \frac{2}{3} t^3,$

$$D_2 \text{ 的面积 } A_2 = \int_t^1 (x^2 - t^2) dx = \left(\frac{x^3}{3} - t^2 x\right) \Big|_t^1 = \frac{2t^3}{3} - t^2 + \frac{1}{3}.$$

所以
$$D$$
 的面积 $A(t) = A_1 + A_2 = \frac{4}{3}t^3 - t^2 + \frac{1}{3}(0 \le t \le 1).$

问题是求函数 A(t) 在区间 [0,1] 上的最小值.为此,先求 $A(t)(0 \le t \le 1)$ 的极值. $A'(t) = 4t^2 - 2t$, A''(t) = 8t - 2.

函数 A(t) 连续,无不可导点,在(0,1)中有惟一的驻点. $t_0 = \frac{1}{2}$.由于 $A''(t_0) = 2 > 0$,故 t_0 是极小值点,从而 $A(t_0) = \frac{1}{4}$ 是 A(t) 在 (0,1) 上惟一的极小值,因此也是最小值,这时的点 P 为 $\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{4}\right)$.

9. 解: 在原式中令
$$f(x) = 1$$
得 $x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 8 = 0$,解得 $x = 4$,即 $f(4) = 1$.设 $t = f(x)$,反函数为 $x = f^{-1}(t)$,故 $g(t) = f^{-1}(t)$,则
$$\int_{1}^{f(x)} g(t) dt = \int_{1}^{f(x)} f^{-1}(t) dt = \int_{4}^{x} x df(x) (f(4) = 1)$$
$$= xf(x)|_{4}^{x} - \int_{4}^{x} f(x) dx = xf(x) - 4 - \int_{4}^{x} f(x) dx,$$

于是
$$xf(x) - 4 - \int_4^x f(x) dx = \frac{1}{3}(x^{\frac{3}{2}} - 8).$$

两边对x求导得 $xf'(x) + f(x) - f(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^{\frac{1}{2}}$,

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}, \quad f(4) = 1.$$

积分得 $f(x) = \sqrt{x} + C$,由1 = 2 + C,解得C = -1,

于是所求函数为 $f(x) = \sqrt{x} - 1$.

10.
$$\Re$$
 (1) $V_1 = \pi \int_a^2 (2x^2)^2 dx = \frac{4}{5} (32 - a^5) \pi$

$$V_2 = \pi a^2 \cdot 2a^2 - \pi \int_0^{2a^2} \frac{y}{2} dy = 2\pi a^4 - \pi a^4 = \pi a^4$$

(2)
$$\ensuremath{\nabla} V = V_1 + V_2 = \frac{4\pi}{5} (32 - a^5) + \pi a^4$$

由
$$V' = 4\pi a^3 (1-a) = 0$$
 得区间 (0,2) 内的唯一驻点 $a = 1$.

当 0 < a < 1 时,V' > 0; 当 a > 1 时,V' < 0.因此 a = 1 是极大值点即最大值点,

此时 V_1+V_2 取得最大值且等于 $\frac{129}{5}\pi$.

于是
$$0 \le (f(x) - \frac{b-a}{2})^2 \le (\frac{a+b}{2})^2$$
.

所以
$$0 \le \int_0^1 (f(x) - \frac{b-a}{2})^2 dx \le (\frac{a+b}{2})^2$$
.

$$\mathbb{E}[0 \le \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx - (b-a) \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \frac{(b-a)^2}{4} \le \frac{(a+b)^2}{4}.$$

将
$$\int_{0}^{1} f^{2}(x) dx = ab$$
代入上式,得

$$0 \le -(b-a) \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \frac{(b+a)^2}{4} \le \frac{(b+a)^2}{4}.$$

$$\mathbb{H}^0 \le (b-a) \int_0^1 f(x) dx \le \frac{(b+a)^2}{4}.$$

所以
$$0 \le \frac{1}{b-a} \int_0^1 f(x) dx \le \frac{(b+a)^2}{4(b-a)^2} = \frac{1}{4} (\frac{a+b}{a-b})^2.$$

四、附加题(每题4分,共20分)

1.
$$2(\sqrt{x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} \ln x + \sqrt{1-x} - 2\sqrt{x}) + C$$

2.
$$x - (1 + e^{-x}) \ln(1 + e^{x}) + C$$

3.
$$x \ln(1+\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2}\ln(\sqrt{1+x}+\sqrt{x}) + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x+x^2} + C$$

4. $160\pi^2$

5. 证明提示: 设 $\int_1^e f(x)dx = I$, 通过变形后解方程求定积分. 请补充完整