

习题课2(定积分计算) 17题

1. 设 $M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} \cos^4 x \, dx$, $N = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^3 x + \cos^4 x) \, dx$,

$P = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 \sin^3 x - \cos^4 x) \, dx$, 则有

(A) $N < P < M$ (B) $M < P < N$

(C) $N < M < P$ (D) $P < M < N$

2. 若 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2} \int_0^1 f(x) \, dx$, 则 $\int_0^1 f(x) \, dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

3. 设 $f(x) = x - \int_0^\pi f(x) \cos x \, dx$, 求 $f(x)$.

4. $\int_{-2}^2 \max(x, x^2) \, dx$



5.已知 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ 1, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$, 设 $F(x) = \int_1^x f(t)dt$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$), 则 $F(x)$ 为

(A) $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}x^3, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ x, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$ (B) $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{3}, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ x, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$

(C) $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}x^3, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ x - 1, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$ (D) $\begin{cases} \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{3}, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ x - 1, & 1 \leq x \leq 2 \end{cases}$

6.设 $f(x)$ 为已知的连续函数, $I = t \int_0^{\frac{s}{t}} f(tx)dx$, 其中 $t > 0$, $s > 0$.

则 I 的值

(A) 依赖于 s 和 t (B) 依赖于 s, t, x

(C) 依赖于 t 和 x , 不依赖于 s (D) 依赖于 s , 不依赖于 t



7. 设 $f(x)$ 连续, 且积分 $\int_0^1 [f(x) + xf(xt)]dt$ 的结果与 x 无关, 试求 $f(x)$

8. 求 $\int_0^x f(t)g(x-t)dt$ ($x \geq 0$), 其中当 $x \geq 0$ 时, $f(x) = x$,

$$\text{而 } g(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & 0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ 0, & x \geq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}.$$

$$9. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$10. \int_2^4 \frac{\sqrt{\ln(9-x)}}{\sqrt{\ln(9-x)} + \sqrt{\ln(x+3)}} dx$$

$$11. \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^x \sin^4 x}{1 + e^x} dx$$

12. 求 $\int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx$, 其中 $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt$.

13. $\int_3^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x-1)^4 \sqrt{x^2 - 2x}}$

14. $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} dx$

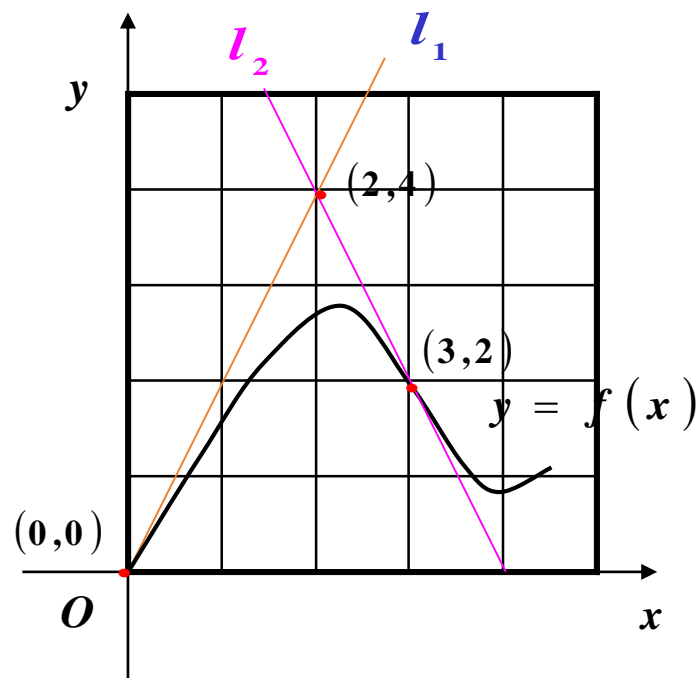
15. $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{-x}}{(1 + e^{-x})^2} dx$

16. $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x - x^2|}}$



17. 如图，曲线 C 的方程为 $y=f(x)$ ，点 $(3, 2)$ 是它的一个拐点，直线 l_1 与 l_2 分别是曲线 C 在点 $(0,0)$ 与点 $(3,2)$ 处的切线，其交点为 $(2,4)$ 。设函数 $f(x)$ 具有三阶连续导数，计算定积分：

$$\int_0^3 (x^2 + x) f'''(x) dx .$$



答案

1. 解 根据定积分的性质知: $M = 0, N = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx > 0,$

$P = -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx < 0,$ 故 $P < M < N$. 所以应选 (D).

2. 解 记 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = I$, 则 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2} \quad I$

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = I = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + I \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

$$\text{故 } I = \frac{\int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx}{1 - \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx} = \frac{\frac{\pi}{4}}{1 - \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4 - \pi}$$

所以应填 $\frac{\pi}{4 - \pi}$.

3. 解法一 $f(x) = x - \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos x dx$ 两端同乘 $\cos x$ 并从 0 到 π 积分得

$$\int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos x dx = \int_0^{\pi} x \cos x dx - \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos x dx \cdot \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = -2$$

则 $f(x) = x - \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos x dx = x + 2.$

解法二 由 $f(x) = x - \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos x dx$ 求导得 $f'(x) = 1$, 则

$$f(x) = x - \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos x dx = x - f(x) \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} f'(x) \sin x dx$$

$$= x - 0 + 0 - \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = x + 2$$

4. 解 因为 $\max(x, x^2) = \begin{cases} x^2, & -2 \leq x < 0 \\ x, & 0 \leq x < 1 \\ x^2, & 1 \leq x < 2 \end{cases}$

$$\text{于是 } \int_{-2}^2 \max(x, x^2) dx = \int_{-2}^0 x^2 dx + \int_0^1 x dx + \int_1^2 x^2 dx = \frac{11}{2}$$

5. 解 当 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时, $F(x) = \int_1^x f(t) dt = \int_1^x x^2 dx = \frac{x^2}{3} - \frac{1}{3};$

当 $1 \leq x \leq 2$ 时, $F(x) = \int_1^x f(t) dt = \int_1^x dt = x - 1.$ 所以应选 (D).

6. 令 $tx = u$, 则 $t dx = du$

$$I = t \int_0^s f(u) \frac{1}{t} du = \int_0^s f(u) du \quad \text{应选 (D) .}$$

7. 解 $\int_0^1 [f(x) + xf(xt)] dt = \int_0^1 f(x) dt + \int_0^1 f(xt) d(xt)$

$$\stackrel{u=xt}{=} f(x) + \int_0^x f(u) du$$

$\because \int_0^1 [f(x) + xf(xt)] dt$ 与 x 无关. 故上式对 x 求导得 $f'(x) + f(x) = 0$

$\therefore f(x) = C \cdot e^{-x}$



8. 解 令 $u = x - t$, 则 $du = -dt$

$$\text{于是 } \int_0^x f(t)g(x-t)dt = -\int_x^0 f(x-u)g(u)du$$

$$= \int_0^x f(x-u)g(u)du = \int_0^x f(x-t)g(t)dt$$

$$\text{当 } 0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时, } \int_0^x f(x-t)g(t)dt = \int_0^x (x-t)\sin t dt = x - \sin x$$

$$\text{当 } x \geq \frac{\pi}{2} \text{ 时, } \int_0^x f(x-t)g(t)dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x-t)\sin t dt + 0 = x - 1$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^x f(t)g(x-t)dt = \begin{cases} x - \sin x, & 0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2} \\ x - 1, & x \geq \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases}$$

9. 解 记 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$, 令 $t = \frac{\pi}{2} - x$,

则 $I = \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\cos t}{\cos t + \sin t} (-dt) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$,

从而 $2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$,

所以 $I = \frac{\pi}{4}$

10. 解 $I = \int_2^4 \frac{\sqrt{\ln(9-x)}}{\sqrt{\ln(9-x)} + \sqrt{\ln(x+3)}} dx$

$$\stackrel{9-x=t+3}{=} - \int_4^2 \frac{\sqrt{\ln(t+3)}}{\sqrt{\ln(t+3)} + \sqrt{\ln(9-t)}} dt$$

$$= \int_2^4 \frac{\sqrt{\ln(x+3)}}{\sqrt{\ln(9-x)} + \sqrt{\ln(x+3)}} dx,$$

$$\therefore 2I = \int_2^4 dx = 2, \text{ 即 } I = 1.$$

$$11. \text{ 解 } I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^x \sin^4 x}{1+e^x} dx \quad \underline{\underline{x = -t}} \quad - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^{-t} \sin^4(-t)}{1+e^{-t}} dt = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^4 t}{1+e^t} dt$$

$$\therefore 2I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^x \sin^4 x}{1+e^x} dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^4 x}{1+e^x} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx = \frac{3}{8} \pi,$$

$$\text{即 } I = \frac{3}{16} \pi.$$

$$12. \text{ 解 } \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = xf(x) - \int_0^{\pi} xf'(x) dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{\pi - x} dx$$

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

$$13. \text{ 解 } \int_3^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x-1)^4 \sqrt{x^2-2x}} \quad \underline{\underline{x-1 = \sec t}} \quad \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec t \tan t}{\sec^4 t \tan t}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 14. \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} dx &= - \int_1^{+\infty} \arctan x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = - \frac{1}{x} \arctan x \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} dx \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+x^2}\right) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\ln b - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+b^2) + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2\right] \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{b}{\sqrt{1+b^2}} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 15. \text{解: } \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x e^{-x}}{(1+e^{-x})^2} dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x e^x}{(e^x+1)^2} dx = - \int_0^{+\infty} x d \frac{1}{1+e^x} \\
 &= - \frac{x}{1+e^x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx = - \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{1+e^x} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{e^x(1+e^x)} d e^x \\
 &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{e^x} d e^x - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+e^x} d(1+e^x) = \ln \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \ln 2
 \end{aligned}$$

16. 解 注意到被积函数内有绝对值号且 $x = 1$ 是其无穷断点, 故

$$\text{原式} = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x - x^2}} + \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - x}}$$

$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x - x^2}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \arcsin(2x - 1) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1-\varepsilon} = \arcsin 1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2 - x}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \int_{1+\varepsilon}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \ln \left[\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \sqrt{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}} \right]_{1+\varepsilon}^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= \ln(2 + \sqrt{3}).$$

$$\text{因此} \quad \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x - x^2|}} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \ln(2 + \sqrt{3})$$

17. 如图，曲线 C 的方程为 $y=f(x)$ ，点 $(3, 2)$ 是它的一个拐点，直线 l_1 与 l_2 分别是曲线 C 在点 $(0,0)$ 与点 $(3,2)$ 处的切线，其交点为 $(2,4)$ 。设函数 $f(x)$ 具有三阶连续导数，计算定积分：

$$\int_0^3 (x^2 + x) f'''(x) dx. \quad (\text{2005年研究生入学试题})$$

$$\text{解} \quad \int_0^3 (x^2 + x) f'''(x) dx = \int_0^3 (x^2 + x) df''(x)$$

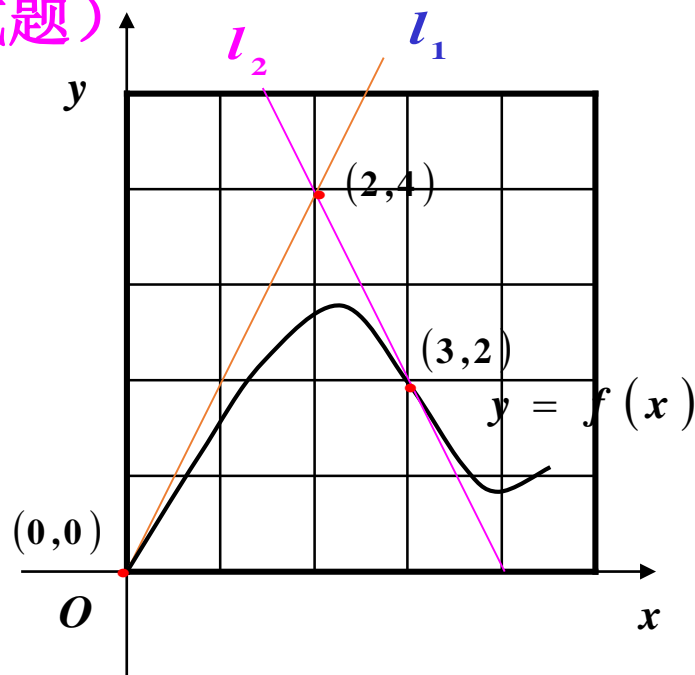
$$= [(x^2 + x) f''(x)]_0^3 - \int_0^3 (2x + 1) f''(x) dx$$

$$= - \int_0^3 (2x + 1) f''(x) dx$$

$$= -(2x + 1) f'(x) \Big|_0^3 + 2 \int_0^3 f'(x) dx$$

$$= -[7 \times (-2) - 1 \times 2] + 2 \int_0^3 f'(x) dx$$

$$= 16 + 2 f(x) \Big|_0^3 = 20$$



$$f''(3) = 0$$

$$f'(3) = k_{l_2} = -2$$

$$f'(0) = k_{l_1} = 2$$