## 2019秋季学期《单变量微积分》期末试卷参考答案

一、求下列各题(每小题6分,共36分)

(1) 求不定积分 
$$\int \sin x \cdot \min\{\frac{1}{2}, x\} dx$$
.

解: 
$$\sin x \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, x \right\} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \sin x & x \geqslant \frac{1}{2} \\ x \sin x & x < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$
. 故

$$\int \sin x \min \left\{ \frac{1}{2}, x \right\} dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \cos x + c_1 & x \geqslant \frac{1}{2} \\ -x \cos x + \sin x + c_2 & x < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

由连续性知 $-\frac{1}{2}\cos\frac{1}{2}+c_1=-\frac{1}{2}\cos\frac{1}{2}+\sin\frac{1}{2}+c_2$ . 故:

$$\int \sin x \min\left\{x, \frac{1}{2}\right\} dx = \begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2}\cos x + \sin\frac{1}{2}, & x \geqslant \frac{1}{2} \\ -x\cos x + \sin x, & x < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases} + c$$

(2) 求广义积分 
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{x}(4+x)}$$
.

**M:** 
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2tdt}{t(4+t^2)} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d\frac{t}{2}}{1+(\frac{t}{2})^2} = \arctan \frac{t}{2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(3) 
$$\[ \mathcal{G} f(x) \triangleq [-\pi, \pi] \bot \] \le \frac{x+1}{1+\cos^2 x} + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x. \] \] \$$

解: 设 
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(x) dx = c$$
. 对题中条件两边积分得:  $c = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x+1}{1+\cos^2 x} + 2\pi c$ . 而 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x+1}{1+\cos^2 x} dx = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{x}{1+\cos^2 x} + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{1+\cos^2 x} dx = 0 + 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{1}{1+\cos^2 x} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{d(\tan x)}{2+\tan^2 x} = \sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = \sqrt{2}\pi$ . 故 $c = \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{1-2\pi}$ ,  $f(x) = \frac{x+1}{1+\cos^2 x} + \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{1-2\pi}$ .

(4) 求不定积分 
$$\int \frac{\sin x}{(\sin x + \cos x)^3} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

$$\textbf{\textit{MF:}} \ \ \textbf{I.} \int \frac{\sin x}{(\sin x + \cos x)^3} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{(\sin x + \cos x) - (\sin x + \cos x)'}{2(\sin x + \cos x)^3} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{1}{4 \sin^2(x + \frac{\pi}{4})} \, \mathrm{d}x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\mathrm{d}(\sin x + \cos x)}{(\sin x + \cos x)^3} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\frac{1}{4} \cot(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{1}{4} (\sin x + \cos x)^{-2} + c$$

$$\textbf{II.} \int \frac{\sin x}{(\sin x + \cos x)^3} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int \frac{\sin^3 x}{(\sin x + \cos x)^3} \csc^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x = -\int \frac{1}{(1 + \cot x)^3} \, \mathrm{d}(\cot x) \xrightarrow{\cot x = u}$$

$$-\int \frac{1}{(1 + u)^3} \, \mathrm{d}u = \frac{1}{2} (1 + u)^{-2} + c = \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cot x)^{-2} + c$$

(5) 求
$$y'' + 2y' - 3y = e^x$$
的通解

**解:** 特征方程 $\lambda^2 + 2\lambda - 3 = 0 \Rightarrow \lambda_1 = -3, \lambda_2 = 1$ . 故对应的齐次方程通解为 $y = c_1 e^{-3x} + c_2 e^x$ . 由于1是特征根,故可设原方程有 $(ax + b)e^x$ 形式的特解 $y^*$ . 代入解得 $y^* = \frac{xe^x}{4}$ . 故原方程通解为 $y = c_1 e^{-3x} + c_2 e^x + \frac{xe^x}{4}$ .

(6) 讨论数项级数 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{n^p}$$
 的绝对收敛与条件收敛性. 解:  $(-1)^{n+1} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{n^p} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^{p+\frac{1}{2}}(\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}}+1)} \mathbb{E} \left| (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{n^p} \right| \sim \frac{1}{2n^{p+\frac{1}{2}}}$ . 故:

解: 
$$(-1)^{n+1} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{n^p} = \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^{p+\frac{1}{2}}(\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}}+1)}$$
且 $\left| (-1)^{n+1} \frac{\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}}{n^p} \right| \sim \frac{1}{2n^{p+\frac{1}{2}}}$ . 故:

(1)当 $p > \frac{1}{2}$ 时,级数绝对收敛

(2)当 $-\frac{1}{2}$  $时,<math>\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n^{p+\frac{1}{2}}}$ 收敛,且 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}+1}}$ 单调有界,由Abel判别法知,原级数收敛; 通项加绝对值后的级数显然发散,故 $-\frac{1}{2} 时原级数条件收敛.$ 

(3)当 $p \le -\frac{1}{2}$ 时,级数通项不趋于0,发散.

二、(12分) 已知曲线 
$$\begin{cases} x = a\cos^3 t \\ y = a\sin^3 t \end{cases} \quad (0 \le t \le 2\pi), \quad a > 0$$
为常数.

- (1)求曲线围成平面区域的面
- (2)求此区域绕x轴旋转一周所得立体的体积.

**M**: 
$$(1).S = 4 \int_0^a y \, dx = 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 a \sin^3 t \, d(a \cos^3 t) = 12a^2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t (1 - \sin^2 t) \, dt = \frac{3\pi a^2}{8}$$
.

$$(2).V = 2\int_0^a \pi y^2 dx = 2\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \pi a^2 \sin^6 t d(a\cos^3 t) = 6\pi a^3 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 t (1 - \sin^2 t) dt = \frac{32\pi a^3}{105}.$$

三、(12分) 求初值问题 
$$\begin{cases} xy'' + 3y' = x \\ y(2) = \frac{3}{2} \end{cases}$$
 的解. 
$$y'(2) = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

解: 设p(x) = y', 则方程变为 $p' + \frac{3}{x}p = 1$ . 故 $p = e^{-\int \frac{3}{x} dx} \left( \int 1 \cdot e^{\int \frac{3}{x} dx} dx + c_1 \right) = e^{-\int \frac{3}{x} dx}$  $x^{-3}\left(\int x^3 dx + c_1\right) = \frac{x}{4} + c_1 x^{-3} \; ; \; \text{$\Re \lambda y'(2) = -\frac{1}{2}$} \\ \# c_1 = -8. \; \; \text{$\mathring{a}$} \\ \text{$  $\lambda y(2) = \frac{3}{2} \ \mbox{$\beta$} c_2 = 0. \ \mbox{$\Bar{t}$} y = \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{4}{x^2}.$ 

四、(10分) 将  $f(x) = \arctan \frac{1+x}{1-x}$  在 x = 0 处展开成幂级数,并确定其收敛域。

解: 
$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{1+x}{1-x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{(1-x) + (1+x)}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{1+x^2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n x^{2n}, \quad |x| < 1.$$
 故

$$\int_0^x f'(t)dt = \sum_{n=0}^\infty \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}, \quad |x| < 1$$

由
$$f(0) = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
知 $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4} + \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n x^{2n+1}}{2n+1}$ . 收敛域为 $[-1,1)$ .

五、(10分) 设f(x)在[a,b]上连续,且 $\int_a^b x^k f(x) dx = 0 (k=0,1,2,\cdots,m)$ . 证明: f(x)在[a,b]上 至少有m+1个零点.

证明: I. 当 $f(x) \equiv 0$ 时,结论显然成立; 故假设f(x)不恒为0. 设f(x)在[a,b]上有n个 "变号"零点 $\{x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n\}$ (即 $x_i(1\leq i\leq n)$ 是零点且f(x)在 $x_i$ 两侧异号). 由 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$  可知 $n \ge 1$ . 令 $g(x) = \prod_{1 \le i \le n} (x - x_i) f(x)$ ,则g(x) 在 [a, b] 上恒 $\ge 0$ 或恒 $\le 0$ . 若 $n \le m$ ,则由 $\int_a^b x^k f(x) dx = 0 (k = 0, 1, 2 \cdots m)$  得

$$\int_{a}^{b} (x - x_1) (x - x_2) \cdots (x - x_n) f(x) dx = 0$$

这与g(x)在[a,b] 上连续且恒 $\geq 0$ 或恒 $\leq 0$ 矛盾. 故 $n \geq m+1$ .

II. 归纳证明:  $\int_a^b x^k f(x) dx = 0 (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots, m)$ 时, f(x)在(a, b)上至少有m + 1个不同零点.

1.m = 0时,由积分中值定理知成立.

2.设m = n - 1时,命题成立. 当m = n时,f(x)满足 $\int_a^b x^k f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = 0 (k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots, n)$ . 记 $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t$ ,则F(a) = F(b) = 0. 同时,对 $\forall 1 \leq k \leq n - 1$ ,

$$0 = \int_a^b x^{k+1} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_a^b x^{k+1} \, \mathrm{d}F(x) = x^{k+1} \cdot F(x)|_a^b - (k+1) \int_a^b x^k F(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = -(k+1) \int_a^b x^k F(x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

由归纳假设可知F(x)在(a,b)上有n个不同零点,加上端点a,b,共有n+2个不同零点,于是由Rolle中值定理,f(x) = F'(x)在(a,b)上有n+1个零点,归纳成立.

注: 也可不断分部积分,利用f(t)的"各阶积分"在端点a,b处的值为0予以证明,与上面归纳法等价.

六、(10分)证明:

- (1). 两正项级数 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 与 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 的通项满足 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \le \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n}$ . 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛,则 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛.
- (2). 正项级数收敛的Gauss判别法: 正项级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 的通项满足

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{\beta}{n \ln n} + o(\frac{1}{n \ln n})(n \to +\infty)$$

则当 $\beta > 1$ 时,级数收敛; $\beta < 1$ 时,级数发散.

证明: (1).由己知可得 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{b_{n+1}} \leq \frac{a_n}{b_n} \leq \cdots \leq \frac{a_1}{b_1}$ ,故 $a_{n+1} \leq \frac{a_1}{b_1}b_{n+1}$ . 由比较判别法知, 当 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛时, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛.

(2). 当 $\beta > 1$ 时,取 $\alpha \in (1,\beta)$ 并令 $b_n = \frac{1}{n \ln^{\alpha} n}$ . 由Cauchy积分判别法知 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n$ 收敛. 且

$$\frac{b_n}{b_{n+1}} = \frac{(n+1)\ln^{\alpha}(n+1)}{n\ln^{\alpha}n} = (1+\frac{1}{n})(1+\frac{\ln(1+\frac{1}{n})}{\ln n})^{\alpha} = 1+\frac{1}{n}+\frac{\alpha}{n\ln n}+o(\frac{1}{n\ln n})$$

曲 $\alpha < \beta$ 知,当n充分大时, $\frac{b_n}{b_{n+1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{\alpha}{n \ln n} + o(\frac{1}{n \ln n}) < 1 + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{\beta}{n \ln n} + o(\frac{1}{n \ln n}) = \frac{a_n}{a_{n+1}}$ ,即 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} < \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n}$ .

由(1)中结论知(1)中条件可弱化为对充分大的n成立 $, \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ 收敛.

当 $\beta < 1$ 时,选 $\alpha \in (\beta, 1)$ ,并取 $b_n = \frac{1}{n \ln^{\alpha} n}$ . 类似可得 $\frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} > \frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n}$ ,进而 $\frac{b_{n+1}}{b_n} < \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n}$ . 若 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$  收敛,则由(1)中结论知, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n \ln^{\alpha} n}$ 收敛,这与 $\alpha < 1$ 矛盾. 故 $\beta < 1$ 

七.  $(10分)f_0(x)$ 在[0,b]上连续, $f_n(x) = \int_0^x f_{n-1}(t) dt (n \in \mathbb{N}, x \in [0,b])$ . 证明:

- (1).函数项级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ 在 [0,b]上一致收敛. (2).和函数为 $S(x) = \int_0^x e^{x-t} f_0(t) dt (x \in [0,b]).$

证明: 由 $f_0(x) \in C[0,b]$ 知, $\exists M, s.t. |f(x)| < M(\forall x \in [0,b])$ . 首先可归纳证明  $|f_n(x)| < \frac{Mx^n}{n!} (x \in [0,b]); |f_{n+1}(x)| = |\int_0^x f_n(t) dt| \le \int_0^x |f_n(t)| dt \le \int_0^x \frac{Mt^n}{n!} dt =$  $\frac{Mx^{n+1}}{(n+1)!}$ ). 同时  $|f_n(x)| < \frac{Mx^n}{n!} \le \frac{Mb^n}{n!}$ ( $\forall x \in [0,b]$ ) 且 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{Mb^n}{n!}$  收敛. 由Weierstrass判 别法知, $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f_n(x)$ 在[0,b]上一致收敛.

(2)  $S'(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(x) = \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} f_{n-1}(x) + f'_1(x) = S(x) + f_0(x)$  (可逐项求导的原因 是 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} f'_n(x)$ 在[0,b]上一致收敛),且S(0) = 0. 解关于S(x)的定解问题得

$$S(x) = \int_0^x e^{x-t} f_0(t) dt$$