

第四章 一元函数积分学

习 题 4.1 定积分的概念与性质

(A)

1. 试用定积分表示由曲线 $y = x^2$, 直线 $x = 1, x = 2$ 及 x 轴所围平面图形的面积, 并据定义求之.

解: 所求平面图形的面积 $A = \int_1^2 x^2 dx$ 。

因为 $f(x) = x^2$ 在区间 $[1, 2]$ 上连续, 所以 $f(x)$ 在 $[1, 2]$ 上可积, 定积分 $\int_1^2 x^2 dx$ 的值与区间 $[1, 2]$ 的分法及点 ξ_i 的取法无关, 因此对区间 $[1, 2]$ 进行 n 等分, 分点 $x_i = 1 + \frac{i}{n}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n-1$. $\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n}$, 取每一个小区间的右端点为 ξ_i , 即 $\xi_i = 1 + \frac{i}{n}$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^2 x^2 dx &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{i}{n}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}i + \frac{i^2}{n^2}\right) \frac{1}{n} \\&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n i + \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n i + \frac{1}{n^3} \sum_{i=1}^n i^2\right) \\&= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{1}{n^3} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}\right) = 1 + 1 + \frac{2}{6} = \frac{7}{3}.\end{aligned}$$

2. 设有一质量连续分布的金属细棒, 它占据 Ox 轴上的闭区间 $[a, b]$, 其在 x 处的线密度为 $\rho(x)$, 试用定积分表示该细棒的质量 M .

解: $M = \int_a^b \rho(x) dx$ 。

3. 利用定积分的几何意义, 计算下列定积分:

$$(1) \int_0^1 (x+1) dx; \quad (2) \int_{-1}^1 |x| dx; \quad (3) \int_{-2}^0 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx; \quad (4) \int_1^2 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx.$$

解: (1) 因为 $\int_0^1 (x+1) dx$ 表示由 $x=0, x=1, y=x+1$ 及 x 轴所围图形 (直角梯形) 的面积, 故 $\int_0^1 (x+1) dx = \frac{1+2}{2} \times 1 = \frac{3}{2}$.

解: (2) 因为 $\int_{-1}^1 |x| dx$ 表示由 $x=-1, x=1, y=|x|$ 及 x 轴所围图形的面积, 故

$$\int_{-1}^1 |x| dx = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = 1.$$

(3) 因为 $\int_{-2}^0 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx$ 表示由 $x=-2, x=0, y=\sqrt{4-x^2}$ 及 x 轴所围图形 (四分之一圆) 的面积, 故 $\int_{-2}^0 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \times 4\pi = \pi$.

(4) 因为 $\int_1^2 \sqrt{2x-x^2} dx$ 表示由 $x=1, x=2, y=\sqrt{2x-x^2}$ 及 x 轴所围图形 (四分之一圆) 的面积, 故 $\int_{-2}^0 \sqrt{4-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \times \pi = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

4. 利用定积分的几何意义, 解释下列等式成立:

$$(1) \int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = 0; \quad (2) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx$$

试从(1)(2)两个等式, 得出一般的规律.

解: (1) 因为积分区间关于原点对称, 函数 $f(x) = x^3$ 是奇函数, 图形关于原点对称, 又

$\int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx$ 表示由直线 $x=-1, x=1, y=x^3$ 和 x 轴所围成图形面积的代数和, 故 $\int_{-1}^1 x^3 dx = 0$.

(2) 因为积分区间关于原点对称, 函数 $f(x) = \cos x$ 是偶函数, 图形关于 y 轴对称, 又

$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx$ 表示由直线 $x=-\frac{\pi}{2}, x=\frac{\pi}{2}, y=\cos x$ 和 x 轴所围成图形面积的代数和, 故

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

5. 利用定积分的定义, 证明: $\int_a^b 1 \cdot dx = b - a$.

证: 对区间 $[a, b]$ 任意分割为 n 个小区间 $[x_{i-1}, x_i], i=1, 2, \dots, n$, $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$, 任取 $\xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i]$, 因为 $f(x) \equiv 1$, 故 $f(\xi_i) \equiv 1$, 又取 $\lambda = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{\Delta x_i\}$, 则

$$\int_a^b 1 \cdot dx = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n \Delta x_i = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} (b - a) = b - a.$$

6. 利用定积分性质, 比较下列积分的大小:

$$(1) \int_0^1 x dx \text{ 与 } \int_0^1 x^2 dx; \quad (2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x dx \text{ 与 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos x dx;$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx \text{ 与 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx; \quad (4) \int_0^1 x dx \text{ 与 } \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx.$$

解: (1) 因为在 $[0, 1]$ 上, 有 $x \geq x^2$, 故由定积分的性质有 $\int_0^1 x dx > \int_0^1 x^2 dx$.

(2) 因为在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{4}]$ 上, 有 $\sin x \leq \cos x$, 故由定积分的性质有 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin x dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos x dx$ 。

(3) 因为在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上, 有 $x \geq \sin x$, 故由定积分的性质有 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx > \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx$ 。

(4) 因为在 $[0, 1]$ 上, 有 $x \geq \ln(1+x)$, 故由定积分的性质有 $\int_0^1 x dx > \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx$ 。

7. 估计下列积分的值:

$$(1) \int_1^2 e^{-x^2} dx; \quad (2) \int_0^1 \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx.$$

解: (1) 因为 $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$ 在 $[1, 2]$ 上递减, 于是有 $f(2) \leq f(x) \leq f(1)$, 即

$$e^{-4} \leq e^{-x^2} \leq e^{-1}, \quad \text{由定积分的估值不等式得} \int_1^2 e^{-4} dx \leq \int_1^2 e^{-x^2} dx \leq \int_1^2 e^{-1} dx, \text{即}$$
$$e^{-4} \leq \int_1^2 e^{-x^2} dx \leq e^{-1}.$$

(2) 设 $f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2})$, 则 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} > 0$, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上递增, 于是有

$f(0) \leq f(x) \leq f(1)$, 即 $0 \leq \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \leq \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$. 由定积分的估值不等式得

$$0 \leq \int_0^1 \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx \leq \int_0^1 \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) dx, \text{即} 0 \leq \int_0^1 \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx \leq \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}).$$

8. 证明: 若 $f(x), g(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上可积, 且 $f(x) \leq g(x)$, 则 $\int_a^b f(x) dx \leq \int_a^b g(x) dx$.

证: 原不等式等价于 $\int_a^b (f(x) - g(x)) dx \leq 0$, 将 $[a, b]$ 任意分割为 n 个小区间 $[x_{i-1}, x_i], i = 1, 2, \dots, n$, 记 $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$, 任取 $\xi_i \in [x_{i-1}, x_i], \lambda = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{\Delta x_i\}$, 由定积分的定

义 $\int_a^b (f(x) - g(x)) dx = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n (f(\xi_i) - g(\xi_i)) \Delta x_i$. 因为在 $[a, b]$ 上有 $f(x) \leq g(x)$, 故

$f(\xi_i) - g(\xi_i) \leq 0$, 于是有 $\sum_{i=1}^n (f(\xi_i) - g(\xi_i)) \Delta x_i \leq 0$. 又 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积, 于是

$f(x) - g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积, 也即上述和式极限存在, 由极限保号性得

$$\lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n (f(\xi_i) - g(\xi_i)) \Delta x_i \leq 0, \text{也即} \int_a^b (f(x) - g(x)) dx \leq 0,$$

所以 $\int_a^b (f(x) - g(x)) dx \leq 0$.

(B)

1. 试将下列极限表示为定积分:

$$(1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} (\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + \sqrt{1+\frac{n}{n}}); \quad (2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n+n}).$$

解: (1) $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} (\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + \sqrt{1+\frac{n}{n}}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1+\frac{i}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x} dx$ (或 $= \int_1^2 \sqrt{x} dx$).

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\frac{1}{2n+1} + \frac{1}{2n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2n+n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2+\frac{i}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{2+x} dx \text{ (或 } = \int_2^3 \frac{1}{x} dx \text{)}.$$

2. 利用积分中值定理, 计算 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx$.

解: 因为 $f(x) = \frac{x^n}{1+x}$ 在 $[0, \frac{1}{2}]$ 上连续, 由积分中值定理有 $\frac{x^n}{1+x} = \frac{\xi^n}{1+\xi} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$, 其中

$$\xi \in (0, \frac{1}{2}), \text{ 故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\xi^n}{1+\xi} = 0.$$

3. 利用定积分几何意义, 讨论 a, b 取什么值时, 积分 $\int_a^b (3+2x-x^2) dx$ ($a < b$) 的值取得最大值?

解: 设 $f(x) = 3+2x-x^2 = 4-(x-1)^2 = (3-x)(1+x)$. 令 $f(x) = 0$, 得 $x_1 = -1, x_2 = 3$. 根据定积分的几何意义 $\int_a^b (3+2x-x^2) dx$ 表示由 $x=a, x=b, y=3+2x-x^2$ 及 x 轴所围成的平面图形的面积的代数和, 结合曲线 $y=3+2x-x^2$ 的符号可知, 当 $a=-1, b=3$ 时, 原积分的值取得最大值.

4. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上非负、连续, 且 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = 0$, 证明: $f(x) \equiv 0$.

证 (反证法): 若 $f(x) \neq 0$, 则存在 $x_0 \in [a, b]$, 使得 $f(x_0) > 0$, 不妨设 $x_0 \in (a, b)$, 又 $f(x)$ 在 x_0 处连续, 即 $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = f(x_0)$, 所以必存在一个包含 x_0 的区间 $[\alpha, \beta] \subset [a, b]$,

当 $x \in [\alpha, \beta]$ 时, 恒有 $f(x) \geq \frac{f(x_0)}{2}$, 于是

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^\alpha f(x) dx + \int_\alpha^\beta f(x) dx + \int_\beta^b f(x) dx \geq \int_\alpha^\beta f(x) dx \geq \frac{1}{2} f(x_0) (\beta - \alpha) > 0.$$

这与已知条件 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = 0$ 矛盾. 所以, $f(x) \equiv 0$.

当 $x_0 = a$ 或 $x_0 = b$ 时, 只需将上述过程中 $x \rightarrow x_0$ 分别修改为 $x \rightarrow a^+$ 或 $x \rightarrow b^-$ 即可.

故必有 $f(x) \equiv 0$.

5. 证明(积分第一中值定理): 若函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, $g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续且不变号, 则

在 $[a, b]$ 上至少存在一点 ξ , 使得 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\xi)\int_a^b g(x)dx$.

证: 因为 $g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续且不变号, 不妨设 $g(x) \geq 0$, 则 $\int_a^b g(x)dx \geq 0$, 若 $\int_a^b g(x)dx = 0$, 则有 $g(x) \equiv 0$, 原命题成立.

下设 $\int_a^b g(x)dx > 0$. 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 则必有最大值和最小值, 即 $m \leq f(x) \leq M$,

于是有 $mg(x) \leq f(x)g(x) \leq Mg(x)$. 由定积分估值不等式, 得

$$m \int_a^b g(x)dx \leq \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \leq M \int_a^b g(x)dx,$$

于是有 $m \leq \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx} \leq M$. 再由闭区间上连续函数的介值定理知, 存在 $\xi \in [a, b]$, 使

$$\frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx} = f(\xi), \text{ 即 } \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x)dx.$$

习 题 4.2 微积分基本公式与不定积分

(A)

1. 设 $F(x) = \int_0^x \ln(t + \sqrt{t^2 + 1})dt$, 求 $F'(0)$ 及 $F'(1)$.

解: 因为 $F'(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$, 所以 $F'(0) = \ln 1 = 0$, $F'(1) = \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})$.

2. 求下列函数的导数:

$$(1) \int_0^{x^2} \cos t^2 dt; \quad (2) \int_0^x |t-1| dt; \quad (3) \int_{x^2}^1 xf(t)dt; \quad (4) \int_{\sqrt{x}}^{x^2} \ln(1+t^2)dt.$$

解: (1) $\left(\int_0^{x^2} \cos t^2 dt \right)' = 2x \cos x^4$.

$$(2) \left(\int_0^x |t-1| dt \right)' = |x-1|.$$

(3) 因为 $\int_{x^2}^1 xf(t)dt = x \cdot \int_{x^2}^1 f(t)dt$, 所以

$$\left(x \cdot \int_{x^2}^1 f(t)dt \right)' = \int_{x^2}^1 f(t)dt + x \left(\int_{x^2}^1 f(t)dt \right)' = \int_{x^2}^1 f(t)dt - 2x^2 f(x^2).$$

$$(4) \left(\int_{\sqrt{x}}^{x^2} \ln(1+t^2) dt \right)' = \ln(1+x^4) \cdot (x^2)' - \ln(1+x) \cdot (\sqrt{x})'$$

$$= 2x \ln(1+x^4) - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \ln(1+x).$$

3. 设 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $\int_0^y e^{u^2} du - \int_0^{x^2} ue^u du = 0$ 所确定, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解: 在方程 $\int_0^y e^{u^2} du - \int_0^{x^2} ue^u du = 0$ 的两边关于 x 求导, 得

$$e^{y^2} \cdot y' - x^2 e^{x^2} \cdot (x^2)' = 0$$

即 $e^{y^2} \cdot y' - 2x^3 e^{x^2} = 0$, 故 $\frac{dy}{dx} = y' = 2x^3 e^{x^2-y^2}$.

4. 计算下列定积分:

$$(1) \int_0^1 (x^2 + x\sqrt{x}) dx; \quad (2) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}};$$

$$(3) \int_0^2 |x-1| dx; \quad (4) \int_{-1}^2 f(x) dx, \text{ 其中 } f(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x < 1, \\ x^2, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$$

解: (1) $\int_0^1 (x^2 + x\sqrt{x}) dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 + x^{\frac{3}{2}}) dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^1 + \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{5} = \frac{11}{15}.$

$$(2) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

$$(3) \int_0^2 |x-1| dx = \int_0^1 (1-x) dx + \int_1^2 (x-1) dx = 1 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_1^2 - 1 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{2} - 1 = 1.$$

$$(4) \int_{-1}^2 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 x dx + \int_1^2 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_{-1}^1 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_1^2 = \frac{7}{3}.$$

5. 求下列极限:

$$(1) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt}{\sin x}; \quad (2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} (1 - \cos \sqrt{t}) dt}{x^4};$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_1^{\cos x} e^{t^2} dt}{x^2}; \quad (4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x (\arctan t)^2 dt}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}.$$

解: (1) $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt}{\sin x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x^2}{\cos x} = 1.$

$$(2) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} (1 - \cos \sqrt{t}) dt}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1 - \cos |x|) \cdot 2x}{4x^3} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1 - \cos |x|}{x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}x^2}{x^2} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$(3) \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_1^{\cos x} e^{t^2} dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{\cos^2 x} \cdot (-\sin x)}{2x} = -\frac{1}{2}e.$$

$$(4) \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x (\arctan t)^2 dt}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{(\arctan x)^2}{\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\arctan x)^2}{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}}} = \left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

6. 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ 1, & x < 0 \text{ 或 } x > 1 \end{cases}$ 求函数 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内的表达式。

解: 当 $x < 0$ 时, $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x 1 dt = x$;

当 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时, $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3}x^3$;

当 $x > 1$ 时, $F(x) = \int_0^1 f(t) dt + \int_1^x f(t) dt = \int_0^1 t^2 dt + \int_1^x 1 dt = \frac{1}{3} + x - 1 = x - \frac{2}{3}$, 所以

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x, & x < 0, \\ \frac{1}{3}x^3, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ x - \frac{2}{3}, & x > 1. \end{cases}$$

7. 若 $\int f(x) dx = \arctan \sqrt{x} + C$, 则 $f(x) =$ _____.

解: 由 $\int f(x) dx = \arctan \sqrt{x} + C$ 得 $f(x) = (\arctan \sqrt{x})' = \frac{(\sqrt{x})'}{1+x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}(1+x)}$.

8. 若 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为 $\sin x$, 则 $\int f'(x) dx =$ _____.

解: 因为 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为 $\sin x$, 故 $f(x) = (\sin x)' = \cos x$,

$$\int f'(x)dx = f(x) + C = \cos x + C.$$

9.求下列不定积分:

$$(1) \int (\cos x + 2e^x)dx; \quad (2) \int \sqrt[3]{x}(x+1)dx; \quad (3) \int \frac{1}{2^x}dx; \quad (4) \int \frac{(2+x)^2}{x}dx;$$

$$(5) \int \frac{x\sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt{x}}dx; \quad (6) \int (2^x e^x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}})dx; \quad (7) \int \frac{1}{x^2(1+x^2)}dx; \quad (8) \int \frac{3x^3+3x+2}{x^2+1}dx;$$

$$(9) \int \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}dx; \quad (10) \int \frac{1}{1+\cos 2x}dx.$$

$$\text{解: } (1) \int (\cos x + 2e^x)dx = \int \cos x dx + 2 \int e^x dx = \sin x + 2e^x + C.$$

$$(2) \int \sqrt[3]{x}(x+1)dx = \int (x^{\frac{4}{3}} + x^{\frac{1}{3}})dx = \int x^{\frac{4}{3}}dx + \int x^{\frac{1}{3}}dx = \frac{3}{7}x^{\frac{7}{3}} + \frac{3}{4}x^{\frac{4}{3}} + C.$$

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

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

$$= 4 \ln x + 4x + \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C.$$

$$(5) \int \frac{x\sqrt[3]{x}}{\sqrt{x}}dx = \int x^{1+\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{2}}dx = \int x^{\frac{5}{6}}dx = \frac{6}{11}x^{\frac{11}{6}} + C.$$

$$(6) \int (2^x e^x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}})dx = \int (2e)^x dx + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}dx = \frac{1}{\ln(2e)}(2e)^x + \arcsin x + C$$

$$= \frac{2^x \cdot e^x}{\ln 2 + 1} + \arcsin x + C.$$

$$(7) \int \frac{1}{x^2(1+x^2)}dx = \int (\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{1+x^2})dx = -\frac{1}{x} - \arctan x + C.$$

$$(8) \int \frac{3x^3+3x+2}{x^2+1}dx = \int \frac{3x(x^2+1)+2}{x^2+1}dx = 3 \int x dx + \int \frac{2}{x^2+1}dx$$

$$= \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 2 \arctan x + C.$$

$$(9) \int \sin^2 \frac{x}{2}dx = \int \frac{1-\cos x}{2}dx = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}\sin x + C.$$

$$(10) \int \frac{1}{1+\cos 2x} dx = \int \frac{1}{2\cos^2 x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sec^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \tan x + C.$$

10. 一曲线经过点 $(e^2, 3)$, 且其上任一点处的切线斜率为该点横坐标的倒数, 求该曲线的方程.

解: 设曲线方程为 $y = f(x)$, 由题意知, $y' = \frac{1}{x}$, 故 $y = \int \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln |x| + C$, 由

$y(e^2) = 3$ 得, $C=1$, 所求曲线方程为 $y = \ln |x| + 1$.

11. 一质点以初速度 16 m/s 作匀加速运动, 加速度为 -2 m/s^2 , 求:

(1) 质点在 $t = 2$ 秒时刻的速度; (2) 经过多少时间质点的速度为零.

解: (1) 设 t 时刻质点的速度为 $v(t)$, 据题意有 $v'(t) = -2, v(0) = 16$ 故, $v(t) = -2t + C$,

由 $v(0) = 16$ 得 $C=16$, 于是, $v(t) = -2t + 16$ $v(2) = -4 + 16 = 12 (\text{m/s})$;

(2) 由 $v(t) = -2t + 16 = 0$ 得 $t=8(\text{s})$, 即经过 8 秒时间, 质点速度为零.

(B)

1. 设 $y = y(x)$ 由参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = \int_0^{2t} \tan u du, \\ y = \int_0^t \sin 2u du \end{cases}$ 所确定, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解: 由 $x = \int_0^{2t} \tan u du$ 得 $dx = 2 \tan(2t) dt$; 由 $y = \int_0^t \sin 2u du$ 得 $dy = \sin(2t) dt$, 故

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin(2t)}{2 \tan(2t)} = \frac{1}{2} \cos(2t).$$

2. 求函数 $f(x) = \int_1^x (t-1)e^{-2t^2} dt$ 的极值.

解: $f'(x) = (x-1)e^{-2x^2}$, 令 $f'(x) = 0$ 得驻点 $x=1$. 所以, 当 $x < 1$ 时, $f'(x) < 0$; 当

$x > 1$ 时, $f'(x) > 0$. 故 $x=1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的极小值点, 极小值 $f(1) = \int_1^1 (t-1)e^{-2t^2} dt = 0$.

3. 计算定积分 $\int_{-1}^2 \max\{x, x^2\} dx$.

解: 因为 $\max\{x, x^2\} = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ x^2, & -1 \leq x \leq 0, 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$, 所以

$$\int_{-1}^2 \max\{x, x^2\} dx = \int_{-1}^0 x^2 dx + \int_0^1 x dx + \int_1^2 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_{-1}^0 + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_1^2 = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{7}{3} = \frac{19}{6}.$$

4. 求极限 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt\right)^2}{\int_0^x t e^{2t^2} dt}$.

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left(\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt\right)^2}{\int_0^x t e^{2t^2} dt} \stackrel{\frac{0}{0} \text{型}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \cdot e^{x^2}}{x e^{2x^2}} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{x} = 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{e^{x^2}}{1} = 2.$

5. 求下列不定积分:

(1) $\int 3^{x+2} dx$; (2) $\int \frac{x^4}{x^2+1} dx$; (3) $\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx$; (4) $\int \tan x (\sec x - \tan x) dx$.

解: (1) $\int 3^{x+2} dx = 9 \int 3^x dx = \frac{9}{\ln 3} 3^x + C.$

(2) $\int \frac{x^4}{x^2+1} dx = \int \frac{x^4-1+1}{x^2+1} dx = \int (x^2-1+\frac{1}{x^2+1}) dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - x + \arctan x + C.$

(3) $\int \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos^2 x \sin^2 x} dx = \int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x \cdot \sin^2 x} dx$
 $= \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx - \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = -\cot x - \tan x + C.$

(4) $\int \tan x (\sec x - \tan x) dx = \int \tan x \sec x dx - \int \tan^2 x dx = \sec x - \int (\sec^2 x - 1) dx$
 $= \sec x - \tan x + x + C.$

6. 设 $\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2-1})$ 为 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 求 $\frac{d}{dx} \int f(x) dx$.

解: 因为 $\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2-1})$ 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 所以 $f(x) = [\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2-1})]' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}},$

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

7. 若 $\int f'(x) dx = 2 \sin x + e^x + C$, 且 $f(0) = 2$, 求 $f(x)$ 的表达式.

解: 由 $\int f'(x) dx = 2 \sin x + e^x + C$, 得 $f'(x) = (2 \sin x + e^x)'$, 故 $f(x) = 2 \sin x + e^x + C_1.$

由 $f(0) = 2$, 得 $C_1 = 1$, 所以, $f(x) = 2 \sin x + e^x + 1.$

8. 若 $\int f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C$, 求积分 $\int x f(2x) dx$.

解: 由条件知 $f(x) = (\frac{1}{2} x^2)' = x$, $\int x f(2x) dx = \int x \cdot 2x dx = 2 \int x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3} x^3 + C.$

9. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续且单调增加, $F(x) = \frac{1}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t)dt$. 证明: $F(x)$ 为 (a, b) 内单调增加函数.

证: $F'(x) = \left(\frac{\int_a^x f(t)dt}{x-a} \right)' = \frac{f(x)(x-a) - \int_a^x f(t)dt}{(x-a)^2}$. 因为, $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 由

积分中值定理有 $\exists \xi \in (a, x)$, 使得 $\int_a^x f(t)dt = f(\xi)(x-a)$. 故

$$F'(x) = \frac{(f(x) - f(\xi))(x-a)}{(x-a)^2} = \frac{f(x) - f(\xi)}{(x-a)},$$

又 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上单调增加, 故 $f(x) > f(\xi)$, 即当 $x \in (a, b)$ 时, 有 $F'(x) > 0$. 所以, $F(x)$ 为 (a, b) 内单调增加函数.

习 题 4.3 不定积分与定积分的运算

(A)

1. 填空题.

(1) $dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} d(4x+3)$; (2) $xdx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} d(3-x^2)$; (3) $x^3dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} d(5x^4-1)$;

(4) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} d(\sqrt{x})$; (5) $\sin 2xdx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} d(\cos 2x)$; (6) $e^{-3x}dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} d(e^{-3x})$.

解: (1) 因为 $d(4x+3) = 4dx$, 所以 $dx = \frac{1}{4}d(4x+3)$.

(2) 因为 $d(3-x^2) = -2xdx$, 所以 $xdx = -\frac{1}{2}d(3-x^2)$.

(3) 因为 $d(5x^4-1) = 20x^3dx$, 所以 $x^3dx = \frac{1}{20}d(5x^4-1)$.

(4) 因为 $d\sqrt{x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}}dx$, 所以 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}dx = 2d\sqrt{x}$.

(5) 因为 $d(\cos 2x) = -2\sin 2xdx$, 所以 $\sin(2x)dx = -\frac{1}{2}d(\cos 2x)$.

(6) 因为 $de^{-3x} = -3e^{-3x}dx$, 所以 $e^{-3x}dx = -\frac{1}{3}d(e^{-3x})$.

2. 用换元法求下列不定积分:

$$\begin{aligned}
& (1) \int (2x+1)^3 dx; \quad (2) \int e^{2x+3} dx; \quad (3) \int \frac{1}{5x+4} dx; \quad (4) \int \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}) dx; \\
& (5) \int \sec^2(2x) dx; \quad (6) \int \tan(3x) dx; \quad (7) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x^2}} dx; \quad (8) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4x-1}} dx; \\
& (9) \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+2}; \quad (10) \int \frac{dx}{9x^2-4}; \quad (11) \int \frac{dx}{x^4-1}; \quad (12) \int xe^{-x^2} dx; \\
& (13) \int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx; \quad (14) \int x\sqrt{x^2+9} dx; \quad (15) \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{3x^3-4}} dx; \quad (16) \int \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx; \\
& (17) \int \frac{2^x}{1+4^x} dx; \quad (18) \int \cos x \sin^4 x dx; \quad (19) \int \sin^3 x dx; \quad (20) \int \sin^2 2x dx; \\
& (21) \int \sin^4 \frac{x}{2} dx; \quad (22) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x}}; \quad (23) \int \frac{(\arcsin x)^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx; \quad (24) \int \frac{x \sin \sqrt{1+x^2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx; \\
& (25) \int \frac{1+\ln x}{(x \ln x)^2} dx; \quad (26) \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} dx; \quad (27) \int \frac{\ln x - \ln(x+1)}{x(x+1)} dx; \quad (28) \int \frac{dx}{1+\cos x}; \\
& (29) \int \frac{dx}{1-\cos 4x}; \quad (30) \int \sin 3x \sin 5x dx; \quad (31) \int \cot^3 x \csc x dx; \quad (32) \int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{2x}} dx; \\
& (33) \int x\sqrt{4x-1} dx; \quad (34) \int x^2(2x+1)^9 dx; \quad (35) \int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}}; \quad (36) \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} dx; \\
& (37) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{(x^2+1)^3}}; \quad (38) \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x} dx.
\end{aligned}$$

解: (1) $\int (2x+1)^3 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (2x+1)^3 d(2x+1) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{4} (2x+1)^4 + C = \frac{1}{8} (2x+1)^4 + C.$

(2) $\int e^{2x+3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int e^{2x+3} d(2x+3) = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x+3} + C.$

(3) $\int \frac{1}{5x+4} dx = \frac{1}{5} \int \frac{1}{5x+4} d(5x+4) = \frac{1}{5} \ln |5x+4| + C.$

(4) $\int \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sin(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}) d(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}) = -\frac{1}{2} \cos(2x + \frac{\pi}{3}) + C.$

(5) $\int \sec^2(2x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sec^2(2x) d(2x) = \frac{1}{2} \tan(2x) + C.$

(6) $\int \tan(3x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \tan(3x) d(3x) = -\frac{1}{3} \ln |\cos 3x| + C = \frac{1}{3} \ln |\sec 3x| + C.$

(7) $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}})^2}} dx = \int \frac{d\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{1-(\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}})^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + C.$

$$(8) \int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{4x-1}} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int (4x-1)^{-\frac{1}{3}} d(4x-1) = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{3}{2} (4x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C = \frac{3}{8} (4x-1)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C.$$

$$(9) \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+2} = \int \frac{1}{(x+1)^2+1} d(x+1) = \arctan(x+1) + C.$$

$$(10) \int \frac{dx}{9x^2-4} = \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{1}{(3x)^2-2^2} d(3x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{3x-2}{3x+2} \right| + C = \frac{1}{12} \ln \left| \frac{3x-2}{3x+2} \right| + C.$$

$$(11) \int \frac{dx}{x^4-1} = \int \frac{dx}{(x^2-1)(x^2+1)} = \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{x^2-1} - \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{x-2}{x+2} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \arctan x + C.$$

$$(12) \int x e^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int e^{-x^2} d(-x^2) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} + C.$$

$$(13) \int \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\ln x} d(\ln x) = \ln |\ln x| + C.$$

$$(14) \int x \sqrt{x^2+9} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{x^2+9} d(x^2+9) = \frac{1}{2} \int (x^2+9)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(x^2+9)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{3} (x^2+9)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{3} (x^2+9)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.$$

$$(15) \int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{3x^3-4}} dx = \frac{1}{9} \int (3x^3-4)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(3x^3-4) = \frac{2}{9} (3x^3-4)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{2}{9} \sqrt{3x^3-4} + C.$$

$$(16) \int \frac{1+x}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}} dx = \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-(2x)^2}} + \int \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{1-4x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(2x)}{\sqrt{1-(2x)^2}} - \frac{1}{8} \int (1-4x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1-4x^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(2x) - \frac{1}{8} \cdot 2(1-4x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin(2x) - \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{1-4x^2} + C.$$

$$(17) \int \frac{2^x}{1+4^x} dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \int \frac{d(2^x)}{1+(2^x)^2} = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \arctan 2^x + C.$$

$$(18) \int \cos x \sin^4 x dx = \int \sin^4 x d \sin x = \frac{1}{5} \sin^5 x + C.$$

$$(19) \int \sin^3 x dx = -\int \sin^2 x d \cos x = -\int (1-\cos^2 x) d \cos x = -\cos x + \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x + C.$$

$$(20) \int \sin^2 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int (1-\cos 4x) dx = \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{8} \int \cos 4x d(4x) = \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (21) \int \sin^4 \frac{x}{2} dx &= \int \left(\frac{1-\cos x}{2} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int (1-2\cos x + \cos^2 x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{4} \int \cos^2 x dx = \frac{1}{4} x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int (1+\cos 2x) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{8} x + \frac{1}{16} \int \cos 2x d(2x) = \frac{3}{8} x - \frac{1}{2} \sin x + \frac{1}{16} \sin 2x + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(21) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x}} = 2 \int \frac{d\sqrt{x}}{\cos \sqrt{x}} = 2 \int \sec \sqrt{x} d\sqrt{x} = 2 \ln |\sec \sqrt{x} + \tan \sqrt{x}| + C.$$

$$(22) \int \frac{(\arcsin x)^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int (\arcsin x)^2 d(\arcsin x) = \frac{1}{3} (\arcsin x)^3 + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (23) \int \frac{x \sin \sqrt{1+x^2}}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx &= \int \sin \sqrt{1+x^2} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int \sin \sqrt{1+x^2} d\sqrt{1+x^2} \\
 &= -\cos \sqrt{1+x^2} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(24) \int \frac{1+\ln x}{(x \ln x)^2} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x \ln x)^2} d(x \ln x) = -\frac{1}{x \ln x} + C.$$

$$(25) \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} dx = \int (\sin x - \cos x)^{-\frac{1}{3}} d(\sin x - \cos x) = \frac{3}{2} (\sin x - \cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (26) \int \frac{\ln x - \ln(x+1)}{x(x+1)} dx &= \int (\ln x - \ln(x+1)) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} (\ln x - \ln(x+1))^2 + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 \frac{x}{x+1} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(27) \int \frac{dx}{1+\cos x} = \int \frac{1}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int \sec^2 \frac{x}{2} d\frac{x}{2} = \tan \frac{x}{2} + C.$$

$$(28) \int \frac{dx}{1-\cos 4x} = \int \frac{dx}{2 \sin^2 2x} = \frac{1}{4} \int \csc^2 2x d(2x) = -\frac{1}{4} \cot 2x + C.$$

$$(29) \int \sin 3x \sin 5x dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int (\cos 8x - \cos 2x) dx = -\frac{1}{16} \sin 8x + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (30) \int \cot^3 x \csc x dx &= \int \cot^2 x \cdot \csc x \cdot \cot x dx = -\int (\csc^2 x - 1) d \csc x \\
 &= -\frac{1}{3} \csc^3 x + \csc x + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(31) \text{ 令 } t = \sqrt{2x}, \text{ 则 } x = \frac{t^2}{2}, \quad dx = t dt, \text{ 则}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt{2x}} = \int \frac{t}{1+t} dt = \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t} \right) dt = t - \ln|1+t| + C = \sqrt{2x} - \ln(1+\sqrt{2x}) + C.$$

(32) 令 $t = \sqrt{4x-1}$, 则 $x = \frac{t^2+1}{4}$, $dx = \frac{1}{2}t dt$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\int x\sqrt{4x-1}dx &= \int \frac{t^2+1}{4} \cdot t \cdot \frac{1}{2}tdt = \frac{1}{8} \int (t^4+t^2)dt = \frac{1}{40}t^5 + \frac{1}{24}t^3 + C \\ &= \frac{1}{40}(4x-1)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{1}{24}(4x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C.\end{aligned}$$

(33) 令 $2x+1=t$, 则 $x = \frac{t-1}{2}$, $dx = \frac{1}{2}dt$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\int x^2(2x+1)^9dx &= \int \frac{1}{4}(t-1)^2 \cdot t^9 \cdot \frac{1}{2}dt = \frac{1}{8} \int (t^{11}-2t^{10}+t^9)dt \\ &= \frac{1}{96}t^{12} - \frac{1}{44}t^{11} + \frac{1}{80}t^{10} + C = \frac{1}{96}(2x+1)^{12} - \frac{1}{44}(2x+1)^{11} + \frac{1}{80}(2x+1)^{10} + C.\end{aligned}$$

(34) 令 $t = \sqrt{1-x^2}$, 则 $x^2 = 1-t^2$, $xdx = -t dt$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} &= \int \frac{xdx}{x^2\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int \frac{-tdt}{(1-t^2)t} = \int \frac{1}{t^2-1}dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}-1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}+1} \right| + C = \ln \left| \frac{1-\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \right| + C. \quad (\text{本题也可令 } x = \sin t, t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}))\end{aligned}$$

(35) 令 $x = 2\sin t$, $t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, $dx = 2\cos t dt$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}dx &= \int \frac{4\sin^2 t \cdot 2\cos t dt}{2\cos t} = 4 \int \sin^2 t dt = 2 \int (1-\cos 2t) dt \\ &= 2t - \sin 2t + C = 2\arcsin \frac{x}{2} - \frac{x}{2}\sqrt{4-x^2} + C.\end{aligned}$$

(36) 令 $x = 2\tan t$, $t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})$, $dx = 2\sec^2 t dt$, 则

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x^2+1)^3}}dx = \int \frac{\sec^2 t dt}{\sec^3 t} = \int \cos t dt = \sin t + C = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + C.$$

(37) 令 $t = \sqrt{x^2-1}$, 则 $x^2 = t^2+1$, $xdx = t dt$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1}}{x}dx &= \int \frac{\sqrt{x^2-1} \cdot xdx}{x^2} = \int \frac{t \cdot tdt}{t^2+1} = \int (1 - \frac{1}{t^2+1})dt \\ &= t - \arctan t + C = \sqrt{x^2-1} - \arctan \sqrt{x^2-1} + C.\end{aligned}$$

3. 用换元法计算下列定积分:

$$\begin{aligned}
& (1) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{(3+2x)^3}; \quad (2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin(x+\frac{\pi}{3})dx; \quad (3) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^3 \varphi d\varphi; \quad (4) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx; \\
& (5) \int_0^2 t e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt; \quad (6) \int_1^2 \frac{x dx}{(1+x^2)^2}; \quad (7) \int_{-1}^2 \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+10}; \quad (8) \int_1^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{2+\ln x}}; \\
& (9) \int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{4-x^4}}; \quad (10) \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1+\cos x} dx; \quad (11) \int_0^{\ln 3} \frac{dx}{1+e^{-x}}; \quad (12) \int_0^{\ln \sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{-x}}; \\
& (13) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt[3]{x}}; \quad (14) \int_0^1 x^4 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx.
\end{aligned}$$

解: (1) $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{(3+2x)^3} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d(3+2x)}{(3+2x)^3} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-\frac{1}{2})(3+2x)^{-2} \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{6}{25}.$

(2) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin(x+\frac{\pi}{3}) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin(x+\frac{\pi}{3}) d(x+\frac{\pi}{3}) = -\cos(x+\frac{\pi}{3}) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = -\cos \frac{2\pi}{3} + \cos \frac{\pi}{3} = 1.$

(3) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^3 \varphi d\varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos^2 \varphi d \sin \varphi = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1-\sin^2 \varphi) d(\sin \varphi)$
 $= \sin \varphi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 \varphi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - \frac{1}{3} (\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}})^3 = \frac{5}{12} \sqrt{2}.$

(4) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cdot \cos^2 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{\sin 2x}{2})^2 dx = \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\cos 4x) dx$
 $= \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 4x dx = \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{16}.$

(5) $\int_0^2 t \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} dt = -\int_0^2 e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} d(-\frac{1}{2}t^2) = -e^{-\frac{1}{2}t^2} \Big|_0^2 = 1 - e^{-2}.$

(6) $\int_1^2 \frac{x dx}{(1+x^2)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_1^2 \frac{d(1+x^2)}{(1+x^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \Big|_1^2 = -\frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{2}) = \frac{3}{20}.$

(7) $\int_{-1}^2 \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+10} = \int_{-1}^2 \frac{d(x+1)}{(x+1)^2+9} = \frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{x+1}{3} \Big|_{-1}^2 = \frac{1}{3} (\arctan 1 - 0) = \frac{\pi}{12}.$

(8) 令 $t = \sqrt{2+\ln x}$, 则 $x = e^{t^2-1}$, $dx = 2te^{t^2-1} dt$, 则

$$\int_1^{e^2} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{2+\ln x}} = \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 \frac{2te^{t^2-2} dt}{e^{t^2-2} \cdot t} = 2 \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 dt = 4 - 2\sqrt{2}.$$

$$(9) \int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{4-x^4}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{d(x^2)}{\sqrt{2^2-(x^2)^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \arcsin \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{12}.$$

$$(10) \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1+\cos x} dx = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{2\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos \frac{x}{2}| dx \stackrel{t=\frac{x}{2}}{=} 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} |\cos t| dt \\ = 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt + 2\sqrt{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} -\cos t dt = 2\sqrt{2} (\sin t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \sin t \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi}) = 4\sqrt{2}.$$

$$(11) \int_0^{\ln 3} \frac{dx}{1+e^{-x}} = \int_0^{\ln 3} \frac{e^x}{e^x+1} dx = \int_0^{\ln 3} \frac{d(e^x+1)}{e^x+1} = \ln(e^x+1) \Big|_0^{\ln 3} = \ln 4 - \ln 2 = \ln 2.$$

$$(12) \int_0^{\ln \sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{e^x+e^{-x}} = \int_0^{\ln \sqrt{3}} \frac{e^x dx}{1+e^{2x}} = \int_0^{\ln \sqrt{3}} \frac{d(e^x)}{1+(e^x)^2} = \arctan e^x \Big|_0^{\ln \sqrt{3}} \\ = \arctan \sqrt{3} - \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{12}.$$

$$(13) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+\sqrt[3]{x}} \stackrel{t=\sqrt[3]{x}}{=} \int_0^1 \frac{3t^2}{1+t} dt = 3 \int_0^1 \frac{t^2-1+1}{1+t} dt = 3 \int_0^1 (t-1+\frac{1}{t+1}) dt \\ = 3(\frac{1}{2}t^2 \Big|_0^1 - t \Big|_0^1 + \ln|t+1| \Big|_0^1) = 3\ln 2 - \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$(14) \int_0^1 x^4 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cdot \cos t \cdot \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cos^2 t dt \\ = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 t dt = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{32}.$$

4.判断下列解法是否正确？并说明理由.

$$(1) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d(\frac{1}{x})}{1+(\frac{1}{x})^2} = -[\arctan \frac{1}{x}] \Big|_{-1}^1 = -\frac{\pi}{2};$$

解：错误。因为该解法相当于用了换元法，但变量代换 $t = \frac{1}{x}$ 在 $x=0$ 处无定义，故选取的

代换函数在 $[-1,1]$ 上不满足定积分换元法的条件.

$$(2) \text{因为} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} dx \stackrel{t=\frac{1}{x}}{=} - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{dt}{t^2+t+1} = - \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} dx, \text{所以} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} dx = 0.$$

解：错误。因为该解法相当于用了换元法，但变量代换 $t = \frac{1}{x}$ 在 $x=0$ 处无定义，故选取的

代换函数在 $[-1,1]$ 上不满足定积分换元法的条件.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt{1-x^2} dx & \stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} |\cos t| \cdot \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} \cos^2 t dt \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2t) dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{5\pi}{6}} (1 + \cos 2t) dt = \frac{\pi}{12} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}.
 \end{aligned}$$

解：正确.

5. 利用分部积分法求下列积分:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \int x \cos 3x dx; \quad (2) \int (x^2 + 1)e^{-x} dx; \quad (3) \int x \ln(x-1) dx; \quad (4) \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx; \\
 (5) \int \arccos x dx; \quad (6) \int \ln^2 x dx; \quad (7) \int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx; \quad (8) \int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx; \\
 (9) \int \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx; \quad (10) \int x \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} dx; \quad (11) \int x^2 \arctan x dx; \quad (12) \int e^{2x} \sin x dx; \\
 (13) \int_0^1 \operatorname{arccot} x dx; \quad (14) \int_1^4 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx; \quad (15) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\sqrt{2x}} dx; \quad (16) \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{\sin^2 x} dx; \\
 (17) \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e |\ln x| dx; \quad (18) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos 2x dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

解：(1) $\int x \cos 3x dx = \frac{1}{3} \int x d(\sin 3x) = \frac{1}{3} (x \sin 3x - \int \sin 3x dx) = \frac{1}{3} x \sin 3x + \frac{1}{9} \cos 3x + C.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \int (x^2 + 1)e^{-x} dx & = -\int (x^2 + 1)de^{-x} = -(x^2 + 1)e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} d(x^2 + 1) \\
 & = -(x^2 + 1)e^{-x} + \int e^{-x} \cdot 2x dx = -(x^2 + 1)e^{-x} - 2 \int x d(e^{-x}) \\
 & = -(x^2 + 1)e^{-x} - 2(xe^{-x} - \int e^{-x} dx) = -(x^2 + 1)e^{-x} - 2xe^{-x} - 2e^{-x} + C \\
 & = -(x^2 + 2x + 3)e^{-x} + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \int x \ln(x-1) dx & = \frac{1}{2} \int \ln(x-1) d(x^2) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \int x^2 d \ln(x-1) \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^2}{x-1} dx = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(x-1) - \frac{1}{2} \int (x+1 + \frac{1}{x-1}) dx \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln(x-1) - \frac{1}{4} (x+1)^2 - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x-1) + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(4) \int \frac{\ln x}{x^2} dx = -\int \ln x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{\ln x}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x} d(\ln x) = -\frac{\ln x}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{1}{x} + C.$$

$$(5) \int \arccos x dx = x \arccos x - \int x d(\arccos x) = x \arccos x + \int \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

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

$$(6) \int \ln^2 x dx = x \ln^2 x - \int x d(\ln^2 x) = x \ln^2 x - 2 \int x \cdot \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= x \ln^2 x - 2 \int \ln x dx = x \ln^2 x - 2(x \ln x - \int x d \ln x)$$

$$= x \ln^2 x - 2x \ln x + 2 \int dx = x(\ln^2 x - 2 \ln x + 2) + C.$$

$$(7) \int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = -2 \int \arcsin x d\sqrt{1-x} = -2\sqrt{1-x} \cdot \arcsin x + 2 \int \sqrt{1-x} d(\arcsin x)$$

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

$$= -2\sqrt{1-x} \arcsin x + 4\sqrt{1+x} + C.$$

$$(8) \int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx \stackrel{t=\sqrt{x}}{=} 2 \int t \arctan t dt = \int \arctan t dt^2 = t^2 \arctan t - \int t^2 d(\arctan t)$$

$$= t^2 \arctan t - \int \frac{t^2}{1+t^2} dt = t^2 \arctan t - \int (1 - \frac{1}{1+t^2}) dt$$

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

$$(9) \int \ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}) dx = x \ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}) - \int x d \ln(x+\sqrt{x^2+1})$$

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

$$(10) \int x \sin^2 \frac{x}{2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x(1 - \cos x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int x \cos x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \int x d \sin x = \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x \sin x + \frac{1}{2} \int \sin x dx = \frac{1}{4} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} x \sin x - \frac{1}{2} \cos x + C.$$

$$(11) \int x^2 \arctan x dx = \frac{1}{3} \int \arctan x d(x^3) = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan x - \frac{1}{3} \int x^3 d \arctan x$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan x - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan x - \frac{1}{3} \int (x - \frac{x}{1+x^2}) dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} x^3 \arctan x - \frac{1}{6} x^2 + \frac{1}{6} \ln(1+x^2) + C.$$

$$(12) \int e^{2x} \sin x dx = - \int e^{2x} d \cos x = -e^{2x} \cos x + \int \cos x d e^{2x}$$

$$= -e^{2x} \cos x + 2 \int e^{2x} \cos x dx = -e^{2x} \cos x + 2 \int e^{2x} d \sin x$$

$$= -e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \sin x - 2 \int \sin x de^{2x} = -e^{2x} \cos x + 2e^{2x} \sin x - 4 \int e^{2x} \sin x dx$$

$$\text{故 } \int e^{2x} \sin x dx = \frac{e^{2x}}{5} (2 \sin x - \cos x) + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (13) \int_0^1 \operatorname{arccot} x dx &= x \operatorname{arccot} x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x d \operatorname{arccot} x = x \operatorname{arccot} x \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (14) \int_1^4 \frac{\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx &\stackrel{t=\sqrt{x}}{=} \int_1^2 \frac{\ln t^2}{t} \cdot 2t dt = 4 \int_1^2 \ln t dt = 4(t \ln t \Big|_1^2 - \int_1^2 t d \ln t) \\ &= 8 \ln 2 - 4 \int_1^2 dt = 8 \ln 2 - 4. \end{aligned}$$

$$(15) \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{\sqrt{2x}} dx \stackrel{t=\sqrt{2x}}{=} \int_0^1 e^t \cdot t dt = \int_0^1 t d e^t = t e^t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^t dt = e - e^t \Big|_0^1 = 1.$$

$$(16) \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{\sin^2 x} dx = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} x d \cot x = -x \cot x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \cot x dx = \frac{3\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln \sin x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} = \pi.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (17) \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^e |\ln x| dx &= - \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 \ln x dx + \int_1^e \ln x dx = -x \ln x \Big|_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 + \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 x d \ln x + x \ln x \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e x d \ln x \\ &= \frac{1}{e} + \int_{\frac{1}{e}}^1 dx - \int_1^e dx = \frac{1}{e} + 1 - e + e - 1 = 2 - \frac{1}{e}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (18) \text{ 因为 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos 2x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x d e^x = e^x \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x d \cos 2x \\ &= -e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1 + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin 2x dx = -e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1 + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2x d e^x \\ &= -e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1 + 2 e^x \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x d \sin 2x = -e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1 - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos 2x dx \\ \text{所以 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos 2x dx &= -\frac{1}{5} (e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 1). \end{aligned}$$

6. 利用函数的奇偶性计算下列定积分:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (|\sin x| + x^3 \cos^2 x) dx; & \quad (2) \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{(\arcsin x)^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx; \\ (3) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x - \cos^3 x} dx; & \quad (4) \int_{-1}^1 \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) dx. \end{aligned}$$

解: (1) 因为 $|\sin x|$ 为偶函数, $x^3 \cos^2 x$ 为奇函数, 故

$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (|\sin x| + x^3 \cos^2 x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx + 0 = -2 \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} = 4.$$

(2) 因为 $\frac{(\arcsin x)^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ 为偶函数, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{(\arcsin x)^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{(\arcsin x)^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} (\arcsin x)^2 d \arcsin x \\ &= \frac{2}{3} (\arcsin x)^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = \frac{2}{81} \pi^3. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 解: $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x - \cos^3 x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x - \cos^3 x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \sqrt{\cos x} dx$

$$= -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x} d \cos x = -2 \times \frac{2}{3} (\cos x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}.$$

(4) 记 $f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$, 则

$$f(x) + f(-x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) + \ln(-x + \sqrt{(-x)^2 + 1}) = \ln 1 = 0,$$

即 $f(x) = \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1})$ 是奇函数, 故 $\int_{-1}^1 \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 + 1}) dx = 0$.

7. 设 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 证明: $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx$.

证: 令 $u = a+b-x$, 则

$$\int_a^b f(a+b-x) dx = - \int_b^a f(u) du = \int_a^b f(u) du = \int_a^b f(x) dx, \text{ 故原等式成立.}$$

8. 证明: $\int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^n dx = \int_0^1 x^n (1-x)^m dx$ (m, n 是自然数).

证: 令 $u = 1-x$, 则

$$\int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^n dx = - \int_1^0 (1-u)^m u^n du = \int_0^1 (1-u)^m u^n du = \int_0^1 x^n (1-x)^m dx, \text{ 故原等式成立.}$$

9. 证明:

(1) 若 $f(u)$ 是连续的偶函数, 则 $\int_0^x f(u) du$ 是奇函数;

(2) 若 $f(u)$ 是连续的奇函数, 则 $\int_0^x f(u) du$ 是偶函数, 进一步说明 $f(u)$ 的所有原函数都是偶函数.

证: 令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(u) du$, 则 $F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(u) du \stackrel{t=-u}{=} - \int_0^x f(-t) dt = - \int_0^x f(-u) du$,

(1) 若 $f(u)$ 是连续的偶函数, 则 $f(-u) = f(u)$,

$F(-x) = -\int_0^x f(-u)du = -\int_0^x f(u)du = -F(x)$, 故 $\int_0^x f(u)du$ 是奇函数;

(2)若 $f(u)$ 是连续的奇函数, 则 $f(-u) = -f(u)$,

$F(-x) = -\int_0^x f(-u)du = \int_0^x f(u)du = F(x)$, 故 $\int_0^x f(u)du$ 是偶函数;

因为 $F'(x) = f(x)$, 所以 $F(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 于是 $f(x)$ 的所有原函数可表示为 $\int_0^x f(u)du + C$, 又偶函数加常数仍为偶函数, 故 $f(x)$ 的所有原函数都是偶函数, 即 $f(u)$ 的所有原函数都是偶函数.

10.试说明 $\int_a^b f(x)dx$, $\int_a^x f(t)dt$, $\int f(x)dx$ 三者的区别与联系.

解: 区别: $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 表示定积分, 当 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积的时, 它表示一个数; $\int_a^x f(t)dt$ 表示变上限的定积分, 它是一个函数; $\int f(x)dx$ 表示 $f(x)$ 的原函数全体, 即 $f(x)$ 的不定积分.

联系: $\int_a^x f(t)dt$ 是 $\int f(x)dx$ 中的一个原函数; $\int_a^b f(x)dx$ 是函数 $\int_a^x f(t)dt$ 在 $x=b$ 处的函数值, 也是 $\int f(x)dx$ 中的任一函数在区间 $[a, b]$ 上的增量.

(B)

1. 求下列积分:

$$(1) \int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx; \quad (2) \int \frac{1}{x \ln x \ln \ln x} dx; \quad (3) \int \frac{3^x \cdot 5^x}{25^x + 9^x} dx; \quad (4) \int \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx;$$

$$(5) \int x \tan^2 x dx; \quad (6) \int \frac{x}{1 + \cos x} dx; \quad (7) \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx; \quad (8) \int \frac{dx}{2 + \sin x}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } (1) \int \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1+2x-x^2)' + 3}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(1+2x-x^2)'}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+2x-x^2}} dx \\ &= -\sqrt{1+2x-x^2} - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2-(x-1)^2}} dx = -\sqrt{1+2x-x^2} - \frac{3}{2} \arcsin \frac{x-1}{\sqrt{2}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

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

$$(3) \int \frac{3^x \cdot 5^x}{25^x + 9^x} dx = \int \frac{\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x}{1 + \left(\frac{9}{25}\right)^x} dx = \frac{1}{\ln \frac{3}{5}} \int \frac{1}{1 + \left[\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x\right]^2} d\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x = \frac{1}{\ln \frac{3}{5}} \operatorname{arctan}\left(\frac{3}{5}\right)^x + C.$$

$$(4) \int \frac{\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1})}{\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx = \int \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) d \ln(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2(x + \sqrt{x^2 - 1}) + C.$$

$$(5) \int x \tan^2 x dx = \int x(\sec^2 x - 1) dx = \int x \sec^2 x dx - \int x dx$$

$$= \int x dt \tan x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 = x \tan x - \int \tan x dx - \frac{1}{2} x^2 = x \tan x + \ln |\cos x| - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + C.$$

$$(6) \int \frac{x}{1 + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{x}{2 \cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} dx = \int x \tan \frac{x}{2} dx = x \tan \frac{x}{2} - \int \tan \frac{x}{2} dx = x \tan \frac{x}{2} + \ln |\cos \frac{x}{2}| + C$$

$$(7) \int \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \stackrel{t=\sqrt{1+x^2}}{=} \int \frac{t^2-1}{t} \cdot t dt = \int (t^2-1) dt = \frac{1}{3} t^3 - t + C = \frac{1}{3} (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (1+x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C.$$

$$(8) \text{ 令 } u = \tan \frac{x}{2}, \text{ 则 } x = 2 \arctan u, \sin x = \frac{2u}{1+u^2}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{2 + \sin x} = \int \frac{\frac{2}{1+u^2}}{2 + \frac{2u}{1+u^2}} du = \int \frac{1}{u^2 + u + 1} du = \int \frac{1}{\left(u + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4}} du$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2u+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2 \tan \frac{x}{2} + 1}{\sqrt{3}} + C.$$

2. 设 $f(x) = \arctan x$, 求 $\int x f''(x) dx$.

解: 由 $f(x) = \arctan x$ 得 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$, 则

$$\int x f''(x) dx = \int x df'(x) = x f'(x) - \int f'(x) dx = x f'(x) - \int df(x)$$

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

3. 计算下列积分:

$$(1) \int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{1-e^{-2x}} dx; \quad (2) \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{\arcsin x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx; \quad (3) \int_1^e \sin(\ln x) dx; \quad (4) \int_0^\pi x \cos^{10} x dx.$$

解: (1) 令 $t = \sqrt{1-e^{-2x}}$, 则 $x = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(1-t^2)$. 则

$$\int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{1-e^{-2x}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} t \cdot \frac{t}{1-t^2} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left(-1 + \frac{1}{1-t^2}\right) dt$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{1-t}{1+t} \right|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}} \right| = -\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \ln(2-\sqrt{3}).$$

(2) 令 $t = \arcsin x$, 则 $x = \sin t$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{\arcsin x}{(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{t}{\cos^3 t} \cdot \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t \sec^2 t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} t d \tan t \\ &= t \tan t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan t dt = \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln \cos t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

(3) 令 $t = \ln x$, 则 $x = e^t$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^e \sin(\ln x) dx &= \int_0^1 \sin t e^t dt = e^t \sin t \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^t d \sin t = e \sin 1 - \int_0^1 e^t \cos t dt \\ &= e \sin 1 - \int_0^1 \cos t e^t dt = e \sin 1 - e^t \cos t \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 e^t d \cos t = e \sin 1 - e \cos 1 + 1 - \int_0^1 e^t \sin t dt \end{aligned}$$

于是, $\int_1^e \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{e}{2} (\sin 1 - \cos 1 + 1).$

(4) 令 $t = \pi - x$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^\pi x \cos^{10} x dx &= - \int_\pi^0 (\pi - t) \cos^{10} t dt = \int_0^\pi (\pi - t) \cos^{10} t dt \\ &= \pi \int_0^\pi \cos^{10} t dt - \int_0^\pi t \cos^{10} t dt = \pi \int_0^\pi \cos^{10} x dx - \int_0^\pi x \cos^{10} x dx \end{aligned}$$

于是, $\int_0^\pi x \cos^{10} x dx = \frac{1}{2} \pi \int_0^\pi \cos^{10} x dx = \frac{1}{2} \pi \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{10} x dx$ (后一等式据 $\cos^{10} x$ 的周期为 π)

$$= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{10} x dx = \pi \cdot \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{63}{512} \pi^2.$$

4. 计算 $\int_0^1 (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} dx$ (m 为正整数).

解: 令 $x = \sin t$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^{\frac{m}{2}} dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1-\sin^2 t)^{\frac{m}{2}} \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{m+1} t dt = I_{m+1} \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{m}{m+1} \cdot \frac{m-2}{m-1} \cdots \frac{4}{5} \cdot \frac{2}{3}, & m \text{ 为偶数,} \\ \frac{m}{m+1} \cdot \frac{m-2}{m-1} \cdots \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & m \text{ 为奇数.} \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

5. 计算 $\int_0^{n\pi} \sqrt{1-\sin 2x} dx$ (n 为正整数).

解: 因为 $\sqrt{1-\sin 2x}$ 的周期为 π , 所以

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{n\pi} \sqrt{1-\sin 2x} dx &= n \int_0^\pi \sqrt{1-\sin 2x} dx = n \int_0^\pi |\sin x - \cos x| dx \\
&= n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + n \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^\pi (\sin x - \cos x) dx \\
&= n(\sin x + \cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + n(-\cos x - \sin x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^\pi = n(\sqrt{2} - 1 + 1 + \sqrt{2}) = 2n\sqrt{2}
\end{aligned}$$

习 题 4.4 反常积分

(A)

1. 用定义判别下列反常积分的收敛性, 如果收敛计算其值:

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^3}; & \quad (2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x+1}}; & (3) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x+2)}; & (4) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+3}; \\
(5) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx \quad (a>0); & (6) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2+1} dx; & (7) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx; & (8) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx; \\
(9) \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx; & (10) \int_0^3 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3+2x-x^2}}; & (11) \int_0^1 \ln x dx; & (12) \int_1^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx; \\
(13) \int_0^2 \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} dx; & (14) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}}.
\end{aligned}$$

解: (1) $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^3} = \int_1^{+\infty} x^{-3} dx = -\frac{1}{2} x^{-2} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x^{-2} - 1 \right) = \frac{1}{2}$, 故原反常积分收敛.

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt[3]{x+1}} = \int_0^{+\infty} (x+1)^{-\frac{1}{3}} d(x+1) = \frac{3}{2} (x+1)^{\frac{2}{3}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{3}{2} \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (x+1)^{\frac{2}{3}} - 1 \right] = +\infty,$$

故原反常积分发散.

$$\begin{aligned}
(3) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x+2)} &= \frac{1}{2} \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+2} \right) dx = \frac{1}{2} [\ln x - \ln(x+2)] \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{x}{x+2} \Big|_1^{+\infty} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{x}{x+2} - \ln \frac{1}{3} \right] = \frac{\ln 3}{2}, \text{ 故原反常积分收敛.}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(4) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+3} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+1)^2+2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \\
&= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} - \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} \arctan \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{2}} \right] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \pi, \text{ 故原反常积分收敛.}
\end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx = -\frac{1}{a} e^{-ax} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = -\frac{1}{a} \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-ax} - 1 \right] = \frac{1}{a}, \text{ 故原反常积分收敛.}$$

$$(6) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2+1} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \arctan x d \arctan x = \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 \Big|_1^{+\infty} \\ = \frac{1}{2} \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\arctan x)^2 - \left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right)^2 \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi^2}{4} - \frac{\pi^2}{16} \right) = \frac{3}{32} \pi^2, \text{ 故原反常积分收敛.}$$

$$(7) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \ln x d \ln x = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln^2 x - 0 \right] = +\infty, \text{ 故原反常积分发散.}$$

$$(8) \int e^{-x} \sin x dx = \frac{-e^{-x}}{2} (\sin x + \cos x) + c, \quad \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx = \frac{-e^{-x}}{2} (\sin x + \cos x) \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-x} (\sin x + \cos x) - 1 \right] = \frac{1}{2}, \text{ 故原反常积分收敛.}$$

$$(9) x=1 \text{ 为被积函数的瑕点. 又 } \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\sqrt{1-x^2} \Big|_0^1 = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \sqrt{1-x^2} + 1 = 1, \text{ 故原反}$$

常积分收敛.

$$(10) x=3 \text{ 为被积函数的瑕点. 又 } \int_0^3 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{3+2x-x^2}} = \int_0^3 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-(x-1)^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x-1}{2} \Big|_0^3 \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 3^-} \arcsin \frac{x-1}{2} - \arcsin \frac{-1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{2}{3} \pi, \text{ 故原反常积分收敛.}$$

$$(11) x=0 \text{ 为 } \ln x \text{ 的瑕点. 又 } \int_0^1 \ln x dx = x \ln x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x d \ln x = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} x \ln x - \int_0^1 dx = -1, \text{ 故}$$

原反常积分收敛.

$$(12) x=1 \text{ 为被积函数的瑕点. 又}$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{t^2+1}{t} \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int_0^1 (t^2+1) dt = 2 \left(\frac{1}{3} t^3 \Big|_0^1 + 1 \right) = \frac{8}{3}, \text{ 故原反常积分收敛.}$$

$$(13) x=1 \text{ 为被积函数的瑕点. 又 } \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = -\frac{1}{x-1} \Big|_0^1 = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} \frac{1}{x-1} - 1 + \infty, \text{ 故 } \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2}$$

发散, 从而 $\int_0^2 \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2}$ 发散.

$$(14) x=0 \text{ 为被积函数的瑕点. 又 } \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{d\sqrt{x}}{1+(\sqrt{x})^2} = 2 \arctan \sqrt{x} \Big|_0^1 \\ = 2 \arctan 1 - 2 \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan \sqrt{x} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 故原反常积分收敛.}$$

2.判断反常积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$ 敛散性时,下列解法是否正确?并说明理由.

(1) 因为 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{-t}^t \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_{-t}^t = 0$, 所以反常积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$ 收敛.

(2) 因为被积函数 $\frac{x}{1+x^2}$ 为奇函数,又积分区间关于原点对称,所以 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = 0$, 即反常积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$ 收敛.

(3) 因为 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = +\infty$, 所以反常积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$ 发散,进而得反常积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$ 发散.

解: (1) 错误. 解法与定义不符.

(2) 错误. 解法中滥用了定积分的对称性.

(3) 正确.

3.判断反常积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1+x)} dx$ 敛散性时,下列解法是否正确?并说明理由.

(1) 因为 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1+x)} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx - \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x} dx$, 又反常积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$ 发散, 所以原反常积分发散.

(2) 因为 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1+x)} dx = \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx = \ln \frac{x}{x+1} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \ln 2$, 所以反常积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1+x)} dx$ 收敛.

解: (1) 错误. 错用了定积分的线性性质. 因为 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx$ 与 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x} dx$ 都是发散的, 故

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx \neq \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} dx - \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x} dx.$$

事实上, $\int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx = \ln \frac{x}{x+1} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = -\ln \frac{1}{2} = \ln 2$, 故原反常积分是收敛的.

(2) 正确.

4.用 Γ -函数表示下列积分,并计算其值(其中 $\Gamma(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\pi}$).

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} x^9 e^{-x} dx; \quad (2) \int_0^{+\infty} x^6 e^{-x^2} dx.$$

解: (1) 因为 $\Gamma(s) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{s-1} e^{-x} dx \quad (s > 0)$, 所以 $\int_0^{+\infty} x^9 e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(10)$, 又 $\Gamma(n+1) = n!$,

其中 n 为正整数. 故 $\int_0^{+\infty} x^9 e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(10) = 9!$

$$(2) \int_0^{+\infty} x^6 e^{-x^2} dx \stackrel{t=x^2}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} t^3 e^{-t} \frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{5}{2}} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{7}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right) = \frac{5}{4} \times \frac{3}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{15}{8} \times \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{15}{16} \sqrt{\pi},$$

$$\text{或 } \Gamma(s) = 2 \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2s-1} e^{-x^2} dx, \text{ 由 } 2s-1=6 \text{ 得 } s = \frac{7}{2},$$

$$\text{故 } \int_0^{+\infty} x^6 e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{2} \times \frac{3}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{15}{16} \sqrt{\pi}.$$

(B)

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

解: 因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{x+c}{x-c}\right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(1 + \frac{2c}{x-c}\right)^x = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{2cx}{x-c}} = e^{2c}$, 又

$$\int_{-\infty}^c t e^{2t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^c t d e^{2t} = \frac{1}{2} t e^{2t} \Big|_{-\infty}^c - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^c e^{2t} dt = \frac{1}{2} c e^{2c} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2t} \Big|_{-\infty}^c = \frac{1}{2} c e^{2c} - \frac{1}{4} e^{2c} = \left(\frac{1}{2} c - \frac{1}{4}\right) e^{2c}$$

由条件知: $e^{2c} = \left(\frac{1}{2} c - \frac{1}{4}\right) e^{2c}$ 得 $\frac{1}{2} c - \frac{1}{4} = 1$, 即 $c = \frac{5}{2}$.

2. 判断反常积分的 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k}$ 敛散性, 并求出 k 为何值时, 此反常积分的值取得最小值.

解: 记 $I_k = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k}$, 则

$$I_k = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{d \ln x}{(\ln x)^k} = \frac{1}{1-k} (\ln x)^{1-k} \Big|_2^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{1-k} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln x)^{1-k} - \frac{1}{1-k} (\ln 2)^{1-k}$$

因为 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln x = +\infty$, 故当 $1-k < 0$ 即 $k > 1$ 时, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} (\ln x)^{1-k} = 0$, 此时

$$I_k = \frac{1}{k-1} (\ln 2)^{1-k}, \quad I'_k = \frac{-[(k-1) \ln(\ln 2) + 1] (\ln 2)^{1-k}}{(k-1)^2}$$

令 $I'_k = 0$ 得: $(k-1)\ln(\ln 2) = -1$, 即 $k = 1 - \frac{1}{\ln(\ln 2)}$.

当 $k > 1 - \frac{1}{\ln(\ln 2)}$ 时, $I'_k > 0$; 当 $k < 1 - \frac{1}{\ln(\ln 2)}$ 时, $I'_k < 0$, 故 $k = 1 - \frac{1}{\ln(\ln 2)}$ 为 I_k 的极小

值且也是最小值. 故原反常积分 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(\ln x)^k}$ 在 $k = 1 - \frac{1}{\ln(\ln 2)}$ 时取得最小值.

总习题四

(A)

1. 选择题:

(1) 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续, 则 $d[\int f(x)dx]$ 等于().

(A) $f(x)$ (B) $f(x)dx$ (C) $f(x) + C$ (D) $f'(x)dx$

解: 因为 $d[\int f(x)dx] = f(x)dx$, 故选 B.

(2) 若 $f(x)$ 的导函数是 $\sin x$, 则 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为().

(A) $1 - \sin x$ (B) $1 + \sin x$ (C) $1 - \cos x$ (D) $1 + \cos x$

解: 由条件知道 $f'(x) = \sin x$, $f(x) = -\cos x + C_1$, $\int f(x)dx = \int (-\cos x + C_1)dx$

$= -\sin x + C_1x + C_2$ 特别地取 $C_1 = 0, C_2 = 1$, 得 $f(x)$ 的原函数为 $1 - \sin x$, 故选 A.

(3) 设 $I_1 = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} \cos^4 x dx$, $I_2 = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^3 x + \cos^4 x) dx$, $I_3 = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 \sin^3 x - \cos^4 x) dx$,

则有().

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

解: 根据定积分的对称性及保号性有 $I_1 = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} \cos^4 x dx = 0$, $I_2 = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx > 0$,

$I_3 = -\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx < 0$, 故有 $I_3 < I_1 < I_2$, 故选 D.

(4) 曲线 $y = x(x-1)(2-x)$ 与 x 轴所围的图形的面积可表示为().

$$(A) -\int_0^2 x(x-1)(2-x)dx \quad (B) \int_0^1 x(x-1)(2-x)dx - \int_1^2 x(x-1)(2-x)dx$$

$$(C) -\int_0^1 x(x-1)(2-x)dx + \int_1^2 x(x-1)(2-x)dx \quad (D) \int_0^2 x(x-1)(2-x)dx$$

解: 曲线 $y = x(x-1)(x-2)$ 与 x 轴的交点为 $x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1, x_3 = 2$, 已知曲线与 x 轴所围图形的面积为 $\int_0^2 |x(x-1)(2-x)|dx = -\int_0^1 x(x-1)(2-x)dx + \int_1^2 x(x-1)(2-x)dx$, 故选 C.

$$(5) \text{ 设 } \alpha(x) = \int_0^{2x} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt, \beta(x) = \int_0^{\sin x} (1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} dt, \text{ 则当 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } \alpha \text{ 是 } \beta \text{ 的 ()}.$$

(A) 高阶无穷小 (B) 低阶无穷小 (C) 等价无穷小 (D) 同阶但不等价

$$\text{解: } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha(x)}{\beta(x)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{2x} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt}{\int_0^{\sin x} (1+t)^{\frac{1}{t}} dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot 2}{(1+\sin x)^{\frac{1}{\sin x}} \cdot \cos x} = \frac{2}{e}, \text{ 故当 } x \rightarrow 0 \text{ 时, } \alpha \text{ 是 } \beta$$

的同阶但非等价无穷小, 故选 D.

$$(6) \text{ 设 } f(x) \text{ 连续, 则 } \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x t f(x^2 - t^2) dt = (\quad) .$$

(A) $xf(x^2)$ (B) $-xf(x^2)$ (C) $2xf(x^2)$ (D) $-2xf(x^2)$

$$\text{解: } \int_0^x t f(x^2 - t^2) dt \stackrel{u=x^2-t^2}{du=-2tdt} = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{x^2}^0 f(u) du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{x^2} f(u) du, \text{ 故 } \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x t f(x^2 - t^2) dt = \frac{1}{2} f(x^2) \cdot 2x = xf(x^2), \text{ 故选 A.}$$

$$(7) \text{ 设 } I = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\sin t} \sin t dt, \text{ 则 } I (\quad).$$

(A) 为负数 (B) 为正数 (C) 恒为零 (D) 不是常数

解: 因为 $e^{\sin t} \sin t$ 是以 2π 为周期的函数, 故 $\int_0^{2\pi} e^{\sin t} \sin t dt = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} e^{\sin t} \sin t dt$,

$$\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = \int_0^a [f(x) + f(-x)] dx, \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\sin t} \sin t dt = \int_0^{\pi} [e^{\sin t} \cdot \sin t + e^{-\sin t} \cdot (-\sin t)] dt \\ = \int_0^{\pi} \sin t [e^{\sin t} - e^{-\sin t}] dt > 0, \text{ 故选 B.}$$

2. 填空题:

(1) 函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 有界是 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上可积的 _____ 条件, 而 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续是可积的 _____ 条件;

解: 必要, 充分.

$$(2) \int_{-1}^1 (x + \sqrt{1-x^2})^2 dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}};$$

解: $\int_{-1}^1 (x + \sqrt{1-x^2})^2 dx = \int_{-1}^1 (x^2 + 2x\sqrt{1-x^2} + 1 - x^2) dx = 2 \int_{-1}^1 x\sqrt{1-x^2} dx + \int_{-1}^1 dx = 2.$

(3) $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(4-x)}} =$ _____;

解: $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x(4-x)}} = \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-(x-2)^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x-2}{2} \Big|_1^2 = 0 - \arcsin \frac{-1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}.$

(4) 函数 $\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ 在 $[0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}]$ 上的平均值为 _____;

解: $\frac{2}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \stackrel{x=\sin t}{=} \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} \cdot \cos t dt = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^2 t dt = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1-\cos 2t}{2} dt$

$= \sqrt{2} \cdot (\frac{\pi}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}) = \sqrt{2} (\frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{4} \times 1) = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\pi-2)}{8}.$

(5) 设 $f(x)$ 连续, 且 $f(x) = x + 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$, 则 $f(x) =$ _____;

解: 设 $a = \int_0^1 f(x) dx$, 则 $f(x) = x + 2a$, 于是 $a = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (x + 2a) dx = \frac{1}{2} + 2a$, 得 $a = -\frac{1}{2}$, 故 $f(x) = x - 1$.

(6) 设 $f(x)$ 连续, 且 $\int_0^{x^3-2} f(t) dt = x$, 则 $f(6) =$ _____;

解: 由 $\int_0^{x^3-2} f(t) dt = x$ 得 $3x^2 f(x^3-2) = 1$, 即 $f(x^3-2) = \frac{1}{3x^2}$, 由 $x^3-2=6$ 得 $x=2$, 于是 $f(6) = \frac{1}{12}.$

(7) 设 $f(2)=1, \int_0^2 f(x) dx = 2$, 则 $\int_0^2 xf'(x) dx =$ _____;

解: $\int_0^2 xf'(x) dx = xf(x) \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 f(x) dx = 2f(2) - \int_0^2 f(x) dx = 2 \times 1 - 2 = 0$

(8) 设 $\ln f(x) = \cos x$, 则 $\int \frac{xf'(x)}{f(x)} dx =$ _____;

解

:

$\int \frac{xf'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \int x d \ln f(x) = x \ln f(x) - \int \ln f(x) dx = x \cos x - \int \cos x dx = x \cos x - \sin x + C.$

(9) 曲线 $y = \int_0^x (t-1)(t-2) dt$ 在 $(0,0)$ 处的切线方程为 _____;

解: $y' = (x-1)(x-2)$, 斜率 $k = y'(0) = 2$, 曲线在 $(0,0)$ 处切线方程 $y = 2x$.

(10) 质点以速度 $t \sin t^2$ (m/s) 作直线运动, 则从时刻 $t_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}$ 到 $t_2 = \sqrt{\pi}$ 秒内质点所经过的

路程为_____米.

解: 由题意得 $v(t) = t \sin t^2$, 所求的路程为,

$$s = \int_{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}}^{\sqrt{\pi}} v(t) dt = \int_{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}}^{\sqrt{\pi}} t \sin t^2 dt = -\frac{1}{2} \cos t^2 \Big|_{\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}}^{\sqrt{\pi}} = -\frac{1}{2} (\cos \pi - \cos \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{1}{2}$$

3. 确定常数 a 的值, 使 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x^3} \int_0^x \sin t^2 dt, & x \neq 0, \\ a, & x = 0, \end{cases}$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续.

解: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t^2 dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}$, 要使 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续, 则

$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} f(x) = f(0) = a$. 故当 $a = \frac{1}{3}$ 时, $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续.

4. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x^2, & 0 \leq x < 1, \\ 1-x, & 1 \leq x \leq 2, \end{cases}$ 求 $F(x) = \int_1^x f(t) dt$ ($0 \leq x \leq 2$) 的表达式并讨论其连续性.

解: 当 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时, $F(x) = \int_1^x f(t) dt = \int_1^x t^2 dt = \frac{1}{3} t^3 \Big|_1^x = \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{3}$,

当 $1 \leq x \leq 2$ 时, $F(x) = \int_1^x f(t) dt = \int_1^x (1-t) dt = x - 1 - \frac{1}{2} t^2 \Big|_1^x = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 + x - \frac{1}{2}$,

故 $F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{3}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ -\frac{1}{2} x^2 + x - \frac{1}{2}, & 1 \leq x \leq 2. \end{cases}$ 易判断 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上连续.

5. 求下列不定积分:

(1) $\int \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{\cos x}} dx;$

(2) $\int \frac{\ln x}{(1-x)^2} dx;$

(3) $\int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx;$

(4) $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}};$

(5) $\int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} dx;$

(6) $\int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx;$

(7) $\int \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx;$

(8) $\int \frac{\arcsin e^x}{e^x} dx;$

(9) $\int e^{2x} (\tan x + 1)^2 dx;$

$$(10) \int \frac{dx}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} (ab \neq 0); (11) \int \frac{5 \sin x + 3 \cos x}{3 \sin x - 2 \cos x} dx; (12) \int \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

解:(1) $\int \frac{\tan x}{\sqrt{\cos x}} dx = \int \frac{\sin x}{\cos x \cdot \sqrt{\cos x}} dx = -\int (\cos x)^{-\frac{3}{2}} d \cos x = 2(\cos x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + C.$

$$(2) \int \frac{\ln x}{(1-x)^2} dx = \int \ln x d \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{\ln x}{1-x} - \int \frac{1}{1-x} d \ln x = \frac{\ln x}{1-x} - \int \frac{1}{1-x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{\ln x}{1-x} - \int \left(\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{x} \right) dx = \frac{\ln x}{1-x} + \ln|x-1| - \ln|x| + C = \frac{\ln x}{1-x} + \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x} \right| + C$$

$$(3) \int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \stackrel{\substack{\sqrt{1-x^2}=u \\ x^2=1-u^2}}{=} - \int \frac{(1-u^2)^2 \cdot u du}{u} = - \int (u^4 - 2u^2 + 1) du = -\frac{1}{5}u^5 + \frac{2}{3}u^3 - u + C$$

$$= -\frac{1}{5}(1-x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} + \frac{2}{3}(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C \quad (\text{或令 } x = \sin t, \quad t \in (-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2})).$$

(4)解一: 令 $\sqrt{x^2-1}=u, x^2=u^2+1, xdx=udu$, 则

$$\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \int \frac{xdx}{x^2 \cdot \sqrt{x^2-1}} = \int \frac{udu}{(u^2+1) \cdot u} = \int \frac{1}{u^2+1} du = \arctan u + C = \arctan \sqrt{x^2-1} + C$$

解二: 当 $x > 1$ 时, 令 $u = \frac{1}{x}$, 则 $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = \int \frac{dx}{x^2 \cdot \sqrt{1-\frac{1}{x^2}}} = \int \frac{-d\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^2}} = - \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^2}}$

$$= -\arcsin u + C = -\arcsin \frac{1}{x} + C;$$

当 $x < -1$ 时, 令 $t = -x$, 则 $t > 1$. 据上述结论, 则

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

故 $\int \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{x^2-1}} = -\arcsin \frac{1}{|x|} + C.$

(5) 令 $\sqrt{e^x-1}=u, x=\ln(u^2+1), dx=\frac{2u}{u^2+1} du$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx &= \int \frac{(u^2 + 1) \ln(u^2 + 1)}{u} \times \frac{2u}{u^2 + 1} du = 2 \int \ln(u^2 + 1) du \\
&= 2u \ln(u^2 + 1) - 2 \int u d \ln(u^2 + 1) = 2u \ln(u^2 + 1) - 2 \int \frac{2u^2}{u^2 + 1} du \\
&= 2u \ln(u^2 + 1) - 4 \int (1 - \frac{1}{u^2 + 1}) du = 2u \ln(u^2 + 1) - 4u + 4 \arctan u + C \\
&= 2x \sqrt{e^x - 1} - 4 \sqrt{e^x - 1} + 4 \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} + C.
\end{aligned}$$

(6) 令 $u = \arctan x, x = \tan u, dx = \sec^2 u du$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx &= \int \frac{u}{\tan^2 u \cdot (1 + \tan^2 u)} \cdot \sec^2 u du = \int u \cdot \cot^2 u du = \int u \cdot (\csc^2 u - 1) du \\
&= - \int u d \cot u - \frac{1}{2} u^2 = -u \cot u + \int \cot u du - \frac{1}{2} u^2 = -u \cot u + \ln |\sin u| - \frac{1}{2} u^2 + C \\
&= -\frac{\arctan x}{x} + \ln \left| \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} \right| - \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 + C.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(7) \int \frac{\ln \sin x}{\sin^2 x} dx &= \int \ln \sin x \cdot \csc^2 x dx = - \int \ln \sin x d \cot x = - \cot x \cdot \ln \sin x \\
&+ \int \cot x d \ln \sin x = - \cot x \cdot \ln \sin x + \int \cot x \cdot \frac{\cos x}{\sin x} dx = - \cot x \cdot \ln \sin x + \int \cot^2 x dx \\
&= - \cot x \cdot \ln \sin x + \int (\csc^2 x - 1) dx = - \cot x \cdot \ln \sin x - \cot x - x + C
\end{aligned}$$

(8) 解一: 令 $u = \arcsin e^x, x = \ln(\sin u), dx = \frac{\cos u}{\sin u} du$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}
\int \frac{\arcsin e^x}{e^x} dx &= \int \frac{u}{\sin u} \frac{\cos u}{\sin u} du = - \int u d \frac{1}{\sin u} = - \frac{u}{\sin u} + \int \frac{1}{\sin u} du \\
&= - \frac{u}{\sin u} + \ln |\csc u - \cot u| + C = -e^{-x} \arcsin e^x + \ln \left| \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}}{e^x} \right| + C \\
&= -e^{-x} \arcsin e^x + \ln(1 - \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}) - x + C.
\end{aligned}$$

解二: $\int \frac{\arcsin e^x}{e^x} dx = - \int \arcsin e^x d e^{-x} = -e^{-x} \arcsin e^x + \int e^{-x} d \arcsin e^x$

$$= -e^{-x} \arcsin e^x + \int \frac{e^{-x} \cdot e^x}{\sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}} dx = -e^{-x} \arcsin e^x - \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}},$$

令 $\sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} = u, e^{2x} = 1 - u^2, x = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 - u^2)$, 则

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}} = \int \frac{-u}{u(1 - u^2)} du = - \int \frac{1}{1 - u^2} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{u - 1}{u + 1} \right| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} - 1}{\sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} + 1} \right| + C$$

$$\text{故 } \int \frac{\arcsin e^x}{e^x} dx = -e^{-x} \arcsin e^x + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}-1}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}+1} \right| + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} (9) \quad & \int e^{2x} (\tan x + 1)^2 dx = \int e^{2x} (\tan^2 x + 2 \tan x + 1) dx \\ &= \int e^{2x} (\sec^2 x - 1) dx + 2 \int e^{2x} \tan x dx + \int e^{2x} dx \\ &= \int e^{2x} d \tan x + 2 \int e^{2x} \tan x dx = e^{2x} \tan x - \int \tan x d e^{2x} + 2 \int e^{2x} \tan x dx \\ &= e^{2x} \tan x - 2 \int e^{2x} \tan x dx + 2 \int e^{2x} \tan x dx = e^{2x} \tan x + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(10) \text{ 令 } u = \tan x, \quad x = \arctan u, \quad \cos^2 x = \frac{1}{\sec^2 x} = \frac{1}{1+u^2}, \quad \sin^2 x = \frac{u^2}{1+u^2}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{1+u^2} du}{\frac{a^2 u^2}{1+u^2} + \frac{b^2}{1+u^2}} = \int \frac{du}{a^2 u^2 + b^2} = \frac{1}{ab} \arctan \frac{au}{b} + C \\ &= \frac{1}{ab} \arctan \left(\frac{a}{b} \tan x \right) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$(11) \text{ 设 } \frac{5 \sin x + 3 \cos x}{3 \sin x - 2 \cos x} = \frac{A(3 \sin x - 2 \cos x) + B(3 \sin x - 2 \cos x)'}{3 \sin x - 2 \cos x}, \text{ 即有}$$

$$5 \sin x + 3 \cos x = (3A + 2B) \sin x + (3B - 2A) \cos x, \text{ 于是有 } 3A + 2B = 5, \quad 3B - 2A = 3,$$

$$\text{解得 } A = \frac{9}{13}, \quad B = \frac{19}{13}, \text{ 则}$$

$$\int \frac{5 \sin x + 3 \cos x}{3 \sin x - 2 \cos x} dx = \int \left(\frac{9}{13} + \frac{\frac{19}{13}(3 \sin x - 2 \cos x)'}{3 \sin x - 2 \cos x} \right) dx = \frac{9}{13} x + \frac{19}{13} \ln |3 \sin x - 2 \cos x| + C$$

(注:本题用万能代换 $u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$, 运算量大).

$$(12) \text{ 令 } x = \sin t, t \in \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right), \text{ 则 } \int \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int \frac{\cos t dt}{\sin t + \cos t},$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} = \frac{A(\sin t + \cos t) + B(\sin t + \cos t)'}{\sin t + \cos t}, \text{ 解得 } A = B = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{dx}{x + \sqrt{1-x^2}} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \left[1 + \frac{(\sin t + \cos t)'}{\sin t + \cos t} \right] dt = \frac{1}{2} t + \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sin t + \cos t| + C \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2} \ln |x + \sqrt{1-x^2}| + C. \end{aligned}$$

6. 计算下列积分:

$$(1) \int_0^1 x \arcsin x dx; \quad (2) \int_{-2}^2 (|x| + x)e^{-|x|} dx; \quad (3) \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^3} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx; \quad (4) \int_{-3}^2 \min\{2, x^2\} dx;$$

$$(5) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1 + \tan x) dx; \quad (6) \int_{\sqrt[4]{e}}^{\sqrt{e}} \frac{1}{x \sqrt{\ln x (1 - \ln x)}} dx;$$

$$(7) \int_0^{\pi} x \sqrt{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x} dx; \quad (8) \int_0^{n\pi} x |\sin x| dx \quad (n \text{ 为正整数}).$$

解: (1) $\int_0^1 x \arcsin x dx = \int_0^1 \arcsin x d(\frac{x^2}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} x^2 \arcsin x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 \cdot d \arcsin x$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} \cdot \cos t dt \quad (x = \sin t)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

(2) 由定积分的对称性

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-2}^2 (|x| + x)e^{-|x|} dx &= \int_{-2}^2 |x| e^{-|x|} dx + \int_{-2}^2 x e^{-|x|} dx = 2 \int_0^2 x e^{-x} dx + 0 = -2 \int_0^2 x d e^{-x} \\ &= -2 x e^{-x} \Big|_0^2 + 2 \int_0^2 e^{-x} dx = -4 e^{-2} - 2 e^{-x} \Big|_0^2 = -4 e^{-2} - 2 e^{-2} + 2 = 2(1 - 3e^{-2}). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^3} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx &= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = - \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} \cdot d e^{\frac{1}{x}} = - \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \Big|_1^2 + \int_1^2 e^{\frac{1}{x}} d \frac{1}{x} \\ &= - \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{1}{2}} + e + e^{\frac{1}{x}} \Big|_1^2 = - \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{1}{2}} + e + e^{\frac{1}{2}} - e = \frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{1}{2}}. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (4) \int_{-3}^2 \min\{2, x^2\} dx &= \int_{-3}^{-\sqrt{2}} 2 dx + 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{2}} x^2 dx + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 2 dx = 2(3 - \sqrt{2}) + 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^{\sqrt{2}} \\ &+ 2(2 - \sqrt{2}) = 6 - 2\sqrt{2} + \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{2} + 4 - 2\sqrt{2} = 10 - \frac{8}{3}\sqrt{2}. \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \text{ 令 } u = \frac{\pi}{4} - x, x = \frac{\pi}{4} - u, \text{ 则 } 1 + \tan x = 1 + \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - u) = 1 + \frac{1 - \tan u}{1 + \tan u} = \frac{2}{1 + \tan u},$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1 + \tan x) dx = - \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 \ln \left[1 + \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} - u) \right] du = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \frac{2}{1 + \tan u} du$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln 2 du - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1 + \tan u) du = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1 + \tan x) dx,$$

$$\text{故 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1 + \tan x) dx = \frac{\pi}{8} \ln 2.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
(6) \int_{\sqrt[4]{e}}^{\sqrt{e}} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\ln x(1-\ln x)}} dx &= \int_{\sqrt[4]{e}}^{\sqrt{e}} \frac{d \ln x}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - (\ln x - \frac{1}{2})^2}} = \arcsin(2 \ln x - 1) \Big|_{\sqrt[4]{e}}^{\sqrt{e}} \\
&= \arcsin 0 - \arcsin(-\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{6}. \\
(7) \int_0^{\pi} x \sqrt{\cos^2 x - \cos^4 x} dx &= \int_0^{\pi} x \sqrt{\cos^2 x (1 - \cos^2 x)} dx = \int_0^{\pi} x \sin x \cdot |\cos x| dx \\
&= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x \cos x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} x \sin x \cdot (-\cos x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin 2x dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} x \sin 2x dx \\
&= -\frac{1}{4} x \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x dx + \frac{1}{4} x \cos 2x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} - \frac{1}{4} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos 2x dx \\
&= \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \times \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2}.
\end{aligned}$$

(8) 因为 $|\sin x|$ 以 π 为周期, 又

$$\begin{aligned}
\int_0^{n\pi} x |\sin x| dx &\stackrel{u=n\pi-x}{=} - \int_{n\pi}^0 (n\pi-u) |\sin(n\pi-u)| du \\
&= \int_0^{n\pi} (n\pi-u) |\sin u| du = n\pi \int_0^{n\pi} |\sin u| du - \int_0^{n\pi} u |\sin u| du
\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{故 } \int_0^{n\pi} x |\sin x| dx = \frac{1}{2} n\pi \int_0^{n\pi} |\sin u| du = \frac{1}{2} n\pi \cdot n \int_0^{\pi} |\sin u| du = \frac{n^2}{2} \pi \cdot \int_0^{\pi} \sin u du = n^2 \pi.$$

7. 计算下列反常积分:

$$\begin{aligned}
(1) \int_1^e \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-\ln^2 x}}; \quad (2) \int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{(2-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}}; \quad (3) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(1+x^2)}; \\
(4) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx; \quad (5) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{e^{x+1} + e^{3-x}}; \quad (6) \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-kt} dt.
\end{aligned}$$

解: (1) $x=e$ 为被积函数的瑕点, 则

$$\int_1^e \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1-\ln^2 x}} = \int_1^e \frac{d \ln x}{\sqrt{1-\ln^2 x}} = \arcsin(\ln x) \Big|_1^e = \lim_{x \rightarrow e^-} \arcsin(\ln x) - 0 = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

(2) $x=1$ 为被积函数的瑕点, 令 $\sqrt{1-x^2} = u$, $x^2 = 1-u^2$, $x dx = -u du$, 则

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x dx}{(2-x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int_1^0 \frac{-u du}{(1+u^2) \cdot u} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+u^2} du = \arctan u \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$(3) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(1+x^2)} = \int_1^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right) dx = \left[\ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \right]_1^{+\infty}$$

$$= \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} - \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2.$$

$$(4) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(x^2+1)}{(1+x^2)^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+x^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$(5) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{e^{x+1} + e^{3-x}} = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{x-3} dx}{1 + e^{2x-2}} = e^{-2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{de^{x-1}}{1 + (e^{x-1})^2} = e^{-2} \arctan e^{x-1} \Big|_1^{+\infty}$$

$$= e^{-2} \left(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \arctan e^{x-1} - \arctan 1 \right) = e^{-2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4} e^{-2}.$$

$$(6) \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-kt} dt = -\frac{1}{k} \int_0^{+\infty} t de^{-kt} = -\frac{1}{k} t e^{-kt} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kt} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{k} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} t e^{-kt} - \frac{1}{k^2} e^{-kt} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 0 - \frac{1}{k^2} \lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-kt} + \frac{1}{k^2} = \frac{1}{k^2}.$$

8. 已知 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{k|x|} dx = 1$, 求 k 的值.

解: 因为 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{k|x|} dx = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-kx} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{kx} dx = -\frac{1}{k} e^{-kx} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 + \frac{1}{k} e^{kx} \Big|_0^{+\infty}$

$$= -\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k} \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{-kx} + \frac{1}{k} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{kx} - \frac{1}{k} = -\frac{2}{k}. \quad (\text{由条件知 } k < 0), \text{ 故 } -\frac{2}{k} = 1, \text{ 得 } k = -2.$$

9. 设 $0 < p < 1$, 证明 $\frac{p}{p+1} < \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^p} dx < 1$.

证: 因为 $x \in [0, 1]$, 所以 $(1-x^p)(1+x^p) < 1$, 故有 $1-x^p < \frac{1}{1+x^p} < 1$, 进而有

$$\int_0^1 (1-x^p) dx < \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^p} dx < \int_0^1 1 dx, \text{ 即 } \frac{p}{p+1} < \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^p} dx < 1.$$

10. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0, 1)$ 内可导, 且 $3 \int_{\frac{2}{3}}^1 f(x) dx = f(0)$, 证明: 在 $(0, 1)$ 内存在一点 ξ ,

使 $f'(\xi) = 0$.

证: 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 由积分中值定理知存在 $x_0 \in (2/3, 1)$, 使得

$$\int_{2/3}^1 f(x) dx = f(x_0)(1 - 2/3) = \frac{f(x_0)}{3}, \text{ 由条件有 } f(0) = 3 \int_{2/3}^1 f(x) dx = f(x_0), \text{ 又 } f(x) \text{ 在}$$

$[0, 1]$ 内可导, 故 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, x_0]$ 上满足罗尔中值定理的条件, 则存在 $\xi \in (0, x_0) \subset (0, 1)$, 使得

$$f'(\xi)=0.$$

11. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且 $f(x) > 0$, $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t)dt + \int_b^x \frac{1}{f(t)}dt$, $x \in [a, b]$

证明: 方程 $F(x) = 0$ 在区间 (a, b) 内有且仅有一个实根.

证: 易知 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 又 $f(x) > 0$, $F(a) = \int_b^a \frac{1}{f(t)}dt < 0$, $F(b) = \int_a^b f(t)dt > 0$,

即 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上满足零点定理的条件, 故存在 $x_0 \in (a, b)$ 使得 $F(x_0) = 0$, 又

$$F'(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \geq 2, \text{ 即 } F(x) \text{ 在 } [a, b] \text{ 上单调递增, 于是 } F(x) \text{ 的零点唯一, 故 } F(x) = 0$$

在区间 (a, b) 内有且仅有一个零根.

12. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 且 $f(x)$ 的图形关于直线 $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$ 对称, 试证:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = 2 \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f(x)dx.$$

证: 因为 $f(x)$ 的图形关于直线 $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$ 对称, 故有 $f(x) = f(a+b-x)$, 又

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f(x)dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b f(x)dx. \text{ 令 } u = a+b-x, \text{ 则}$$

$$\int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b f(x)dx = -\int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^a f(a+b-u)du = \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f(a+b-u)du = \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f(u)du = \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f(x)dx,$$

$$\text{故 } \int_a^b f(x)dx = 2 \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} f(x)dx.$$

13. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 且单调减少, 试证: 对任何 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$, 有

$$\int_0^\alpha f(x)dx \geq \alpha \int_0^1 f(x)dx.$$

证一: 令 $x = \alpha t$, $\int_0^\alpha f(x)dx = \alpha \int_0^1 f(\alpha t)dt$, 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上递减, 又 $0 < \alpha < 1$,

$\alpha t < t$, 所以 $f(\alpha t) \geq f(t)$, 于是

$$\int_0^\alpha f(x)dx = \alpha \int_0^1 f(\alpha t)dt \geq \alpha \int_0^1 f(t)dt = \alpha \int_0^1 f(x)dx, \text{ 即 } \int_0^\alpha f(x)dx \geq \alpha \int_0^1 f(x)dx.$$

证二: $\alpha \int_0^1 f(x)dx - \int_0^\alpha f(x)dx = \alpha \left[\int_0^\alpha f(x)dx + \int_\alpha^1 f(x)dx \right] - \int_0^\alpha f(x)dx$

$$= (\alpha - 1) \int_0^\alpha f(x) dx + \alpha \int_\alpha^1 f(x) dx.$$

因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 由积分中值定理, 存在 $\xi_1 \in (0, \alpha)$, $\xi_2 \in (\alpha, 1)$, 使得

$$\int_0^\alpha f(x) dx = \alpha f(\xi_1), \int_\alpha^1 f(x) dx = (1 - \alpha) f(\xi_2), \text{ 再由 } f(x) \text{ 在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上递减, 有 } f(\xi_1) \geq f(\xi_2),$$

又 $0 < \alpha < 1$, 于是

$$\alpha \int_0^1 f(x) dx - \int_0^\alpha f(x) dx = \alpha(\alpha - 1)[f(\xi_1) - f(\xi_2)] \leq 0, \text{ 即 } \int_0^\alpha f(x) dx \geq \alpha \int_0^1 f(x) dx.$$

(B)

$$1. \text{ 设 } f(x) \text{ 连续, 且 } f(0) \neq 0, \text{ 求极限 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt}{x \int_0^x f(x-t)dt}.$$

解: 因为 $\int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt = x \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x tf(t)dt$,

$$\int_0^x f(x-t)dt \stackrel{u=x-t}{=} - \int_x^0 f(u)du = \int_0^x f(u)du, \text{ 所以}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt}{x \int_0^x f(x-t)dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x tf(t)dt}{x \int_0^x f(u)du} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t)dt + xf(x) - xf(x)}{\int_0^x f(u)du + xf(x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t)dt}{\int_0^x f(u)du + xf(x)} \stackrel{\text{积分中值定理}}{=} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\xi)x}{f(\xi)x + xf(x)} \quad (\xi \text{ 介于 } 0 \text{ 与 } x \text{ 之间})$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(\xi)}{f(\xi) + f(x)} = \frac{f(0)}{f(0) + f(0)} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2. \text{ 设 } f(x^2 - 1) = \ln \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 2}, \text{ 且 } f[\varphi(x)] = \ln x, \text{ 求 } \int \varphi(x) dx.$$

$$\text{解: 令 } x^2 - 1 = u, \text{ 则 } f(u) = \ln \frac{u+1}{u-1}, \quad f[\varphi(x)] = \ln \frac{\varphi(x)+1}{\varphi(x)-1} = \ln x, \text{ 于是有 } \frac{\varphi(x)+1}{\varphi(x)-1} = x,$$

$$\text{得 } \varphi(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}, \quad \int \varphi(x) dx = \int \frac{x+1}{x-1} dx = \int \left(1 + \frac{2}{x-1} \right) dx = x + 2 \ln |x-1| + C.$$

$$3. \text{ 求函数 } F(x) = \int_0^x (t^3 - 2t^2) dt \text{ 在区间 } [-1, 4] \text{ 上的最大值与最小值.}$$

$$\text{解: } F'(x) = x^3 - 2x^2, \text{ 令 } F'(x) = 0 \text{ 得到驻点 } x_{1,2} = 0, x_3 = 2. \text{ 又}$$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x (t^3 - 2t^2) dt = \frac{1}{4}x^4 - \frac{2}{3}x^3 = x^3(\frac{1}{4}x - \frac{2}{3}), F(0) = 0, F(2) = -\frac{4}{3},$$

$$F(-1) = \frac{11}{12}, F(4) = \frac{64}{3}, \text{ 故 } F(x) \text{ 在 } [-1, 4] \text{ 上最大值为 } \frac{64}{3}, \text{ 最小值为 } -\frac{4}{3}.$$

4. 已知 $f(x) = 3x^2 - x \int_0^2 f(x) dx + 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$, 求 $f(x)$.

解: 设 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = a$, $\int_0^2 f(x) dx = b$. 则 $f(x) = 3x^2 - bx + 2a$, 对 $f(x)$ 分别在 $[0, 1], [0, 2]$ 上积分得

$$a = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (3x^2 - bx + 2a) dx = 1 - b/2 + 2a,$$

$$b = \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^2 (3x^2 - bx + 2a) dx = 8 - 2b + 4a,$$

即 $\begin{cases} a - b/2 + 1 = 0 \\ 4a - 3b + 8 = 0 \end{cases}$, 解得 $a = 1, b = 4$, 故有 $f(x) = 3x^2 - 4x + 2$.

5. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & x \leq 0, \\ e^{2x} - 1, & x > 0. \end{cases}$ 求 $\int f(x) dx$.

解: 当 $x < 0$ 时, $\int f(x) dx = \int \sin x dx = -\cos x + C_1$, 当 $x > 0$ 时, $\int f(x) dx = \int (e^{2x} - 1) dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - x + C_2$. 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续, 故原函数在 $x = 0$ 处必为一定值. 于是

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} (-\cos x + C_1) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \left(\frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - x + C_2 \right), \text{ 得 } C_2 = C_1 - 3/2.$$

$$\text{故 } \int f(x) dx = \begin{cases} -\cos x + C, & x \leq 0 \\ \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} - x + C - \frac{3}{2}, & x > 0 \end{cases}.$$

6. 设 $I_n = \int \tan^n x dx$ ($n \geq 2, n \in N^+$), 求证: $I_n = \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x - I_{n-2}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } I_n &= \int \tan^n x dx = \int \tan^{n-2} x \tan^2 x dx = \int \tan^{n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx \\ &= \int \tan^{n-2} x d \tan x - I_{n-2} = \tan^{n-1} x - \int \tan x d \tan^{n-2} x - I_{n-2} \\ &= \tan^{n-1} x - \int (n-2) \tan^{n-2} x \sec^2 x dx - I_{n-2} = \tan^{n-1} x - (n-2) \int \tan^{n-2} x (1 + \tan^2 x) dx - I_{n-2} \\ &= \tan^{n-1} x - (n-2)I_n - (n-2)I_{n-2} - I_{n-2}, \end{aligned}$$

即 $(n-1)I_n = -(n-1)I_{n-2} + \tan^{n-1} x$, 也即 $I_n = \frac{\tan^{n-1} x}{n-1} - I_{n-2}$.

7. 设 $f(x)$ 连续, 证明: $\int_0^x f(x)(x-t)dt = \int_0^x \left[\int_0^t f(u)du \right] dt$.

证: 记 $F(t) = \int_0^t f(u)du$, 则 $F'(t) = f(t)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^x F(t)dt &= tF(t) \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x t dF(t) = xF(x) - \int_0^x tf(t)dt = x \int_0^x f(u)du - \int_0^x tf(t)dt \\ &= x \int_0^x f(t)dt - \int_0^x tf(t)dt = \int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt, \text{ 即 } \int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt = \int_0^x \left(\int_0^t f(u)du \right) dt. \end{aligned}$$

8. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, a]$ ($a > 0$) 上有连续的导数、单调减少且 $f(0) = 0$, 证明:

$$\left| \int_0^a f(x)dx \right| \leq \frac{Ma^2}{2}, \quad \text{其中 } M = \max_{x \in [0, a]} |f'(x)|.$$

证: 因为 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, a]$ 上有连续导数, 当 $x \in [0, a]$ 时, 在 $[0, x]$ 上使用拉格朗日中值定理,

存在 $\xi \in (0, x)$ 使得 $f(x) - f(0) = f'(\xi)x$, 即 $f(x) = f'(\xi)x$, 故

$$\left| \int_0^a f(x)dx \right| \leq \int_0^a |f'(\xi)|x dx \leq M \int_0^a x dx = \frac{Ma^2}{2}.$$

9. 设 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 证明:

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \right)^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x)dx \quad (\text{柯西—施瓦茨不等式}).$$

证一. 因为对任意的 $t \in R$, 有 $[tf(x) - g(x)]^2 \geq 0$, 故 $\int_a^b [tf(x) - g(x)]^2 dx \geq 0$, 即

$$t^2 \int_a^b f^2(x)dx - 2t \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx + \int_a^b g^2(x)dx \geq 0.$$

当 $\int_a^b f^2(x)dx \neq 0$ 时, 于是有

$$\Delta = B^2 - 4AC = 4 \left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \right)^2 - 4 \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \int_a^b g^2(x)dx \leq 0,$$

$$\text{即 } \left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \right)^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \int_a^b g^2(x)dx.$$

当 $\int_a^b f^2(x)dx = 0$ 时, 则必有 $f(x) \equiv 0$, 原不等式显然成立.

证. 令 $F(x) = \left(\int_a^x f(t)g(t)dt \right)^2 - \int_a^x f^2(t)dt \cdot \int_a^x g^2(t)dt$, 易知 $F(a) = 0$.

$$\begin{aligned} F'(x) &= 2 \int_a^x f(t)g(t)dt \cdot f(x)g(x) - f^2(x) \int_a^x g^2(t)dt - g^2(x) \int_a^x f^2(t)dt \\ &= - \int_a^x \left[f^2(x)g^2(t) - 2f(x)g(x)f(t)g(t) + f^2(t)g^2(x) \right] dt \\ &= - \int_a^x \left[f(x)g(t) - f(t)g(x) \right]^2 dt \leq 0, \end{aligned}$$

故 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上递减. 所以 $F(b) \leq F(a)$. 即

$$\left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx\right)^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x)dx.$$

10. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续且 $f(x) > 0$, 证明:

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)}dx \geq (b-a)^2.$$

证: 由柯西不等式 $\left(\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx\right)^2 \leq \int_a^b f^2(x)dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x)dx$, 则

$$\left[\int_a^b \left(\sqrt{f(x)} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}}\right)dx\right]^2 \leq \int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)}dx, \text{ 即 } \int_a^b f(x)dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)}dx \geq (b-a)^2.$$

11. 已知两曲线 $y = f(x)$ 与 $y = \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处切线相同, 写出此切线的方程, 并求极

限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nf\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)$.

解: 由 $y = \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$ 得 $y' = e^{-x^2}$, $y'(0) = 1$, $y(0) = 0$. 又曲线 $y = f(x)$ 与 $y = \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt$ 在 $(0, 0)$

处相切. 于是有 $f(0) = 0$, $f'(0) = 1$, 故在 $(0, 0)$ 处切线方程为 $y = x$, 且

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} nf\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) = 2 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f\left(\frac{2}{n}\right) - f(0)}{\frac{2}{n}} = 2f'(0) = 2.$$

12. 设函数 $S(x) = \int_0^x |\cos t| dt$, 当 n 为正整数且 $n\pi \leq x < (n+1)\pi$ 时, 证明

(1): $2n \leq S(x) \leq 2(n+1)$; (2) 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{S(x)}{x}$.

解: (1) 当 $n\pi \leq x < (n+1)\pi$ 时, 因为 $|\cos t| \geq 0$, 所以 $\int_0^{n\pi} |\cos t| dt \leq S(x) \leq \int_0^{(n+1)\pi} |\cos t| dt$;

又因为 $\cos t$ 的周期为 π , 所以 $\int_0^{n\pi} |\cos t| dt = n \int_0^\pi |\cos t| dt = 2n$, $\int_0^{(n+1)\pi} |\cos t| dt = 2(n+1)$.

故 $2n \leq S(x) \leq 2(n+1)$.

(2) 由已知以及 (1) 的结论, 可得 $\frac{2n}{(n+1)\pi} \leq \frac{S(x)}{x} \leq \frac{2(n+1)}{n\pi}$, 又

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2n}{(n+1)\pi} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2(n+1)}{n\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi}, \text{ 由夹逼准则得 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{S(x)}{x} = \frac{2}{\pi}.$$

13. 设有一物体沿 t 轴作直线运动, 在 $t = 0$ 时位于原点, 在时刻 t 的速度(单位: m/s)为

$$v(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{t}{20}, & 0 \leq t \leq 40, \\ 2, & 40 \leq t \leq 60, \\ 5 - \frac{t}{20}, & t > 60. \end{cases}$$

问:(1)物体在时间段 $[0, 120]$ 内所经过的路程为多少? (2)该物体何时回到原点?

解: (1)物体在 $[0, 120]$ 内所经过的路程为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= \int_0^{120} |v(t)| dt = \int_0^{40} \frac{t}{20} dt + \int_{40}^{60} 2 dt + \int_{60}^{120} \left| 5 - \frac{t}{20} \right| dt \\ &= \frac{1}{40} t^2 \Big|_0^{40} + 40 + \int_{60}^{100} \left(5 - \frac{t}{20} \right) dt + \int_{100}^{120} \left(\frac{t}{20} - 5 \right) dt \\ &= 40 + 40 + 200 - \frac{1}{40} t^2 \Big|_{60}^{100} + \frac{1}{40} t^2 \Big|_{100}^{120} - 100 \\ &= 180 - \frac{1}{40} \times (100^2 - 40^2) + \frac{1}{40} \times (120^2 - 100^2) = 130(m). \end{aligned}$$

(2)设物体经过 t_0 秒后回到原点,经分析 $t_0 > 100$, 又 $v(100) = 0$, 据题意有

$$\int_0^{100} v(t) dt = \int_{100}^{t_0} |v(t)| dt.$$

上述积分结合定积分的几何意义可得

$$120 = \frac{1}{2} (t_0 - 100) \times \left(\frac{t_0}{20} - 5 \right), \text{ 即 } (t_0 - 100)^2 = 4800, \text{ 解得 } t_0 = 100 + 40\sqrt{3} \text{ (s)}.$$