定积分

2016 年试题

14. 计算定积分 $\int_0^1 x 2^x dx$

解:

$$\int_0^1 x 2^x dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2} \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{\ln 2} (x 2^x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 2^x dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{\ln 2} (2 - \frac{2^x}{\ln 2} \Big|_0^1) = \frac{1}{\ln 2} (2 - \frac{1}{\ln 2})$$

2015 年试题

已知 f(x)是定义在R上的单调递减的可导函数,

且
$$f(1) = 2$$
,函数 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt - x^2 - 1$ 。

(1)判别曲线y = F(x)在R上的凹凸性,并

说明理由;

(2)证明:方程F(x) = 0在区间(0,1)内有且

仅有一个实根。

(1)
$$\mathbf{H} :: F'(x) = f(x) - 2x, F''(x) = f'(x) - 2,$$

且由题意知 $f'(x) \le 0(x \in R)$,(3分)

$$\therefore F''(x) < 0(x \in R) ,$$

故曲线y = F(x)在R上是凸的。

(4分)

(2)证:显然F(x)在[0,1]上连续,且

$$F(0) = -1 < 0$$

$$F(1) = \int_0^1 f(t)dt - 2 > \int_0^1 2dt - 2 = 0,$$

 \therefore 方程F(x) = 0在区间(0,1)内至少有一个实根。

(7分)

由F''(x) < 0知F'(x)在R上单调递减,

 $\therefore x < 1$ 时,有F'(x) > F'(1) = f(1) - 2 = 0,由

此知F(x)在(0,1)内单调递增。

因此方程F(x) = 0在(0,1)内至多只有一个实根,

故方程F(x) = 0在区间(0,1)内有且仅有一个实

根。(10分)

2015 年试题

解析:
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{6}} dx = -\frac{1}{5x^{5}} \Big|_{1}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{5}$$

2014 年试题

20. 设函数
$$f(x) = \int_{\ln x}^{2} e^{t^2} dt$$
.

(1) 求
$$f'(e^2)$$
;

(2) 计算定积分
$$\int_{1}^{e^{2}} \frac{1}{x} f(x) dx$$

20.解:(1)::
$$f'(x) = -e^{\ln^2 x} \frac{1}{x}$$
,
:: $f'(e^2) = -e^{\ln^2 e^2} \frac{1}{e^2} = -e^2$

(2)解—:

$$\int_{1}^{e^{2}} \frac{1}{x} f(x) dx = \int_{1}^{e^{2}} f(x) d \ln x$$

$$= f(x) \ln x \Big|_{1}^{e^{2}} - \int_{1}^{e^{2}} \ln x f'(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{e^{2}} \ln x e^{\ln^{2} x} \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{e^{2}} e^{\ln^{2} x} d \ln^{2} x$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{\ln^{2} x} \Big|_{1}^{e^{2}} = \frac{1}{2} e^{4} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} (e^{4} - 1)$$
(12 \(\frac{1}{x}\))
$$\text{$\text{$\text{\tiny H}$}$} :$$

$$\int_{1}^{e^{2}} \frac{1}{x} f(x) dx$$

$$= \int_{1}^{e^{2}} (\frac{1}{x} \int_{\ln x}^{2} e^{y^{2}} dy) dx \qquad (7 \text{ \tiny h})$$

$$= \int_{1}^{e^{2}} dx \int_{\ln x}^{2} \frac{1}{x} e^{y^{2}} dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} dy \int_{1}^{e^{y}} \frac{1}{x} e^{y^{2}} dx \qquad (10 \text{ \tiny h})$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} (\ln x e^{y^{2}} \begin{vmatrix} e^{y} \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}) dy$$

$$= \int_{0}^{2} y e^{y^{2}} dy = \frac{1}{2} e^{y^{2}} \begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} (e^{4} - 1)$$

$$(12 \implies)$$

23.已知 $f(\pi) = 2$ **,且**

23.【解析】应用分部积分法

$$\int_0^\pi (f(x) + f''(x)) \sin x dx$$

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

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

$$= f(\pi) + f(0),$$

由题意有

$$f(\pi) + f(0) = 5, f(\pi) = 2, \text{ fi } \bigcup f(0) = 3$$

2014 年试题

4.若函数 f(x) 在区间 [a,b] 上连续,则下列结论中正确的是

- A.在区间(a,b)内至少存在一点 ξ ,使得 $f(\xi)=0$
- B.在区间(a,b)内至少存在一点 ξ ,使得 $f'(\xi)=0$
- **C**. 在区间(a,b)内至少存在一点 ξ ,使得 $f(a)-f(b)=f'(\xi)(b-a)$
- D. 在区间(a,b)内至少存在一点 ξ ,使得 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = f(\xi)(b-a)$

解析:
$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{1+e^{x}} d(e^{x}+1) = \ln(e^{x}+1) \Big|_{-\infty}^{0} = \ln 2$$

19.已知C经过点M(1,0),且曲线C上任意点

 $P(x,y)(x \neq 0)$ 处的切线斜率与直线OP(O)为坐

标原点)的斜率之差等于ax(常数a>0)。

- (1) 求曲线 C 的方程;
- (2)试确定a的值,使曲线C与直线y = ax 围成的平面图形的面积等于 $\frac{3}{8}$ 。
- 19.解:(1)设曲线C的方程为y = f(x)由题意知

$$y' - \frac{y}{x} = ax, \exists y \mid_{x=1} = 0$$

(2分)

由
$$y' - \frac{y}{x} = ax$$
得

$$y = e^{\int \frac{1}{x} dx} (\int axe^{-\int \frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C) = e^{\ln x} (\int axe^{-\ln x} dx + C)$$
(4 \(\frac{1}{2} \)

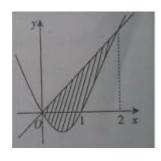
$$= x(\int adx + C) = x(ax + C) ,$$

因为
$$y|_{x=1} = a + C = 0$$
,解得 $C = -a$,

故曲线
$$C$$
 的方程为 $y = ax^2 - ax = ax(x-1)$

(6分)

(2)如右图,



由
$$ax^2 - ax = ax$$
 解得 $x = 0, x = 2$

(10分)

由题意知
$$\int_0^2 (ax - ax^2 + ax) dx = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$\mathbb{P}(ax^2 - \frac{a}{3}x^3) \Big|_0^2 = 4a - \frac{8a}{3} = \frac{8}{3},$$

解得a=2

(12分)

2011 年试题

15.设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x^3 e^{x^4 + 1}, -\frac{1}{2} \le x \le \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{x^2}, & x > \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$
,利用定积分

的换元法求定积分 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} f(x-1) dx$

15.解:
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} f(x-1)dx^{x-1=t} = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{1} f(t)dt$$

(2分)

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{1} f(t)dt + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} f(t)dt$$

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

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^3 e^{x^4 + 1} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \frac{1}{x^2} dx \quad (4 \implies)$$

$$=0-\frac{1}{x}\bigg|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1}$$

=1

16. 计算定积分
$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{x}{(x+2)\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$
 。

原式=
$$\int_{1}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{t^2 - 1}{(t^2 + 1)t} \cdot 2t dt = 2\int_{1}^{\sqrt{3}} (1 - \frac{2}{t^2 + 1}) dt$$

$$= 2(t - 2\arctan t) \begin{vmatrix} \sqrt{3} \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} = 2(\sqrt{3} - 1) - \frac{\pi}{3}$$

2011 年试题

15 . 设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}, x > 0 \\ x \cos x, x \le 0 \end{cases}$$
 , 计算定积分

$$\int_{-\pi}^{1} f(x) dx$$

15.解:

$$\int_{-\pi}^{0} x \cos x dx = \int_{-\pi}^{0} x d \sin x = x \sin x \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} - \int_{-\pi}^{0} \sin x dx = \cos x \Big|_{-\pi}^{0} = 2$$

;(2分)

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1+x^2-1}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^1 (1-\frac{1}{1+x^2}) dx$$
$$= \left[x - \arctan x\right]_0^1 = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

(4分)

$$\therefore \int_{-\pi}^{1} f(x)dx = \int_{-\pi}^{0} x \cos x dx + \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2}}{1+x^{2}} dx$$
$$= 2 + 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} = 3 - \frac{\pi}{4}$$

2011 年试题

20. 若当 $x \to 0$,函数 $f(x) = \int_0^x 2^{t^3 - 3t + a} dt$ 与x是

等价无穷小量;

(1) 求常数 a 的值;

(2)证明: $\frac{1}{2} \le f(2) \le 8$ 。

20.解:(1)解:由题意知

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x 2^{t^3 - 3t + a} dt}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} 2^{x^3 - 3x + a} = 2^a = 1$$

 $\therefore a = 0$

(4分)

(2)证明:
$$f(2) = \int_0^2 2^{t^3 - 3t} dt = \int_0^2 2^{x^3 - 3x} dx$$
 ,

设
$$g(x) = 2^{x^3-3x}$$
,则 $g'(x) = 2^{x^3-3x}(3x^2-3)\ln 2$

(6分)

令g'(x) = 0,在区间(0,2)内解得x = 1,

因为
$$g(0) = 1, g(1) = \frac{1}{4}, g(2) = 4$$
,

所以g(x)在区间[0,2]上的最大值为 4,最小值

为
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
。(8分)

由定积分的估值定理可得 $\frac{1}{2} \le \int_0^2 e^{x^3 - 3x} dx \le 8$,

所以有
$$\frac{1}{2} \le f(2) \le 8$$
。

2011 年试题

4. 若
$$\int_{1}^{2} x f(x) dx = 2$$
,则 $\int_{0}^{3} f(\sqrt{x+1}) dx =$

A.1

B.2

C.3

D.4

2011 年试题

8. 已知函数 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续,且

$$y = \int_0^{2x} f(\frac{1}{2}t)dt - 2\int (1+f(x))dx , \quad \mathbf{NI} y' = \underline{}$$

2010年

15. 计算定积分 $\int_{\ln 5}^{\ln 10} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx$.

15.解: 令 $\sqrt{e^x-1}=t$,则

$$x = \ln(1+t^2), dx = \frac{2t}{1+t^2}dt$$

所以

$$\int_{\ln 5}^{\ln 10} \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int_2^3 \frac{2t^2 dt}{1 + t^2} = 2\int_2^3 dt - 2\int_2^3 \frac{dt}{1 + t^2}$$

$$=2-2(\arctan 3-\arctan 2)$$

19 求函数 $\varphi(x) = \int_0^x t(t-1)dt$ 的单调增减区间和极值。

19.解:
$$\Phi(x) = \int_0^x t(t-1)dt$$
 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上可导 $\Phi'(x) = x(x-1)$ 令 $\Phi'(x) = x(x-1) = 0$

得驻点
$$x_1 = 0, x_2 = 1$$

列表

	$(-\infty,0)$		(0,1)		$(1,+\infty)$
X		0		1	
$\Phi'(x)$					
	+	0	ı	0	+
$\Phi(x)$	单调增	极	单调	极小	单调增
	公众号:	大	减	值	

值

极大值 $\Phi(0) = 0$,

极小值
$$\Phi(1) = \int_0^1 x(x-1)dx = -\frac{1}{6}$$

2010 年试题

20.已知
$$(1+\frac{2}{x})^x$$
是函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 $(0,+\infty)$ 内的

一个原函数,

(1) 求
$$f(x)$$
; (2) 计算 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} f(2x) dx$

20. A E (1)
$$f(x) = [(1 + \frac{2}{x})^x]' = [e^{x \ln(1 + \frac{2}{x})}]'$$

$$=e^{x\ln(1+\frac{2}{x})}\left[\ln(1+\frac{2}{x})+x\cdot\frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{x}}(-\frac{2}{x^2})\right]$$

$$= (1 + \frac{2}{x})^{x} \left[\ln(1 + \frac{2}{x}) - \frac{2}{x+2}\right] \quad ,$$

(2)

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} f(2x)dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{+\infty} f(2x)d(2x) \underbrace{2x = t}_{2} \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}} \int_{2}^{+\infty} f(t)dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (1 + \frac{2}{t})^{t} \begin{vmatrix} +\infty \\ 2 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \to +\infty} (1 + \frac{2}{t})^{t} - 2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{t \to +\infty} \left[(1 + \frac{2}{t})^{\frac{t}{2}} \right]^{2} - 2 = \frac{1}{2} e^{2} - 2$$

2009年

11. 计算极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (\frac{1}{x^3} \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt - \frac{1}{x^2})$$

11. 【解析】原式=
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt - x}{x^3}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{x^2} - 1}{3x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2xe^{x^2}}{6x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{e^{x^2}}{3} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

2009 年试题公众号:高数专题复习

15. 计算定积分
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{|x| + x^3}{1 + x^2} dx$$
.

15. 【解析】::
$$\frac{x^3}{1+x^2}$$
为奇函数 ,:. $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} dx = 0$,

而
$$\frac{|x|}{1+x^2}$$
为偶函数,

$$\therefore \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{|x|}{1+x^2} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{|x|}{1+x^2} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{1}{1+x^2} d(1+x^2) = \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \ln 2.$$

故原式=
$$\int_{-1}^{1} \frac{|x|}{1+x^2} dx + \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{x^3}{1+x^2} dx = \ln 2.$$

15.计算定积分 $\int_0^1 \ln(1+x^2) dx$

解:
$$\int_{0}^{1} \ln(1+x^{2}) dx = x \ln(1+x^{2}) \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{2x^{2}}{1+x^{2}} dx$$
$$= \ln 2 - \int_{0}^{1} \left(2 - \frac{2}{1+x^{2}}\right) dx$$
$$= \ln 2 - \left[2x - 2 \arctan x\right]_{0}^{1}$$

$$= \ln 2 - 2 + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

解析:

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x + \cos x) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = 2 \sin x \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2$$

2007 年试题

8. 积分
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x \cos x + \left| \sin x \right|) dx = \underline{\qquad}$$

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

15.计算定积分
$$\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$$
 .

15.【解析】解法— 设 $x = \tan t$ 则x = 0时 t = 0;

$$x=\sqrt{3}$$
时, $t=\frac{\pi}{3}$

$$\therefore \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\tan^3 t}{\sec t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \tan^2 t d \sec t$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (\sec^2 t - 1) d \sec t$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{3}\sec^3 t - \sec t\right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

公众号:高数专题复见

$$=\frac{4}{3}$$

解法二:原式=
$$\frac{1}{2}\int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} d(1+x^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\sqrt{3}} \left(\sqrt{1 + x^2} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} \right) d(1 + x^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{2}{3} (1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2\sqrt{1+x^2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{4}{3}.$$

4.设函数 $\varphi(x) = \int_0^x (t-1)dt$,则下列结论正确的

是

- A. $\varphi(x)$ 的极大值为 1
- B. $\varphi(x)$ 的极小值为 1
- C. $\varphi(x)$ 的极大值为 $-\frac{1}{2}$
- D. $\varphi(x)$ 的极小值为 $-\frac{1}{2}$

15. 计算定积分
$$\int_0^1 \ln(\sqrt{1+x^2}+x) dx$$

15.【解析】

$$\int_0^1 \ln(\sqrt{1+x^2} + x) dx =$$

$$x \ln(\sqrt{1+x^2}) \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} x \Big[\ln(\sqrt{1+x^2} + x) \Big] dx$$

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

$$= \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) - \sqrt{1 + x^2} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) - \sqrt{2} + 1.$$

2006 年试题

19. 已知函数f(x)是 $g(x) = 5x^4 - 20x^3 + 15x^2$

 $\mathbf{c}(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的一个原函数,且f(0) = 0.

(2)求f(x)的单调区间和极值;

(3) 求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin^4 t dt}{f(x)}$$
。

19.【解析】(1)

:
$$f'(x) = g(x) = 5x^4 - 20x^3 + 15x^2$$
,

$$\therefore f(x) = \int (5x^4 - 20x^3 + 15x^2) dx$$
$$= x^5 - 5x^4 + 5x^3 + c$$

$$f(0) = 0 \Rightarrow c = 0$$

$$f(x) = x^5 - 5x^4 + 5x^3$$
.

(2)

$$f'(x) = g(x) = 5x^4 - 20x^3 + 15x^2(x-3)(x-1)$$

令
$$f'(x) = 0$$
,解得 $x = 0, x = 1, x = 3$

列函数性态表如下

$\begin{vmatrix} x & -\infty, 0 & 0 \end{vmatrix}$	(1 3) +\infty)
--	----------------------

y	+	0	+	0	_	0	+
У	7	无		极大值	×	极	
		极	7			小	7
		值				值	

(说明:不列表,分别讨论单调性不扣分)

故 f(x)在区间($-\infty$,1)及(3,+ ∞)单调上升,在区间(1,3)单调下降;

f(x) 的极大值 f(1)=1, 极小值 f(3)=-27。

(3) 方法一:
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin^4 t dt}{f(x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin^4 x}{f'(x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^4 x}{5x^4 - 20x^3 + 15x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^4} \cdot \frac{x^2}{5x^2 - 20x + 15}$$

= 0.

方法二:
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin^4 t dt}{f(x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin^4 x}{f'(x)}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^4 x}{5x^4 - 20x^3 + 15x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{5x^2 - 20x + 15}$$

=0.

2005 年试题

7.定积分
$$\int_{-1}^{1} e^{-x^2} \sin x dx =$$

2005 年试题

求极限
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \ln^2(1+t)dt}{x^2}$$
。

12. 【解析】

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \ln^2(1+t)dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\int_0^x \ln^2(1+t)dt\right)'}{\left(x^2\right)'}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln^2(1+x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\left(\ln^2(1+x)\right)'}{\left(2x\right)'}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2\ln(1+x)}{1+x} = 0$$

4. 若函数

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2004 年试题

13. 计算定积分 $\int_0^1 x^5 \ln^2 x dx$

13. [APF]
$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{5} \ln^{2} x dx \underline{\Rightarrow} e^{t} = x \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{6t} \cdot t^{2} dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{6} \int_{-\infty}^{0} t^{2} d(e^{6t}) = \frac{1}{6} t^{2} e^{6t} \Big|_{-\infty}^{0} - \frac{1}{6} \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{6t} d(t^{2}) = -\frac{1}{3} \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{6t} \cdot t dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{18} \int_{-\infty}^{0} t d(e^{6t}) = -\frac{1}{18} t e^{6t} \Big|_{-\infty}^{0} + \frac{1}{18} \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{6t} dt = \frac{1}{18} \int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{6t} dt = \frac{1}{108} e^{6t} \Big|_{-\infty}^{0}$$

$$=\frac{1}{108}$$

已知f(x)和g(x)在(a,b)上连续,若

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{b}^{a} g(x)dx$$
 ,则 $f(x)$ 和 $g(x)$ 的关系为

解析:
$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx = \int_{b}^{a} g(x)dx = -\int_{a}^{b} g(x)dx$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f(x)dx + \int_{a}^{b} g(x)dx = \int_{a}^{b} (f(x) + g(x))dx = 0$$
所以 $f(x) + g(x) = 0$

2003 年试题

$$2.\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left| \sin x \right| dx.$$

【解析】 原式=
$$2\int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = 2(-\cos x)\Big|_0^{\pi} = 4$$

$$\mathbf{1}.\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{\int_0^{x^2}\sin tdt}{\int_0^x t^3dt}.$$

2003 年试题

7.
$$\int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{1+x}\right)^2 dx = - - -$$

2003 年试题

$$\int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx$$

【解析】 原式=
$$\int_0^1 x^2 de^x$$

= $x^2 e^x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 2x e^x dx = e - \int_0^1 2x de^x$

$$= e - \left[2xe^{x} \middle| \frac{1}{0} - \int_{0}^{1} 2e^{x} dx \right]$$

$$= e - \left(2e - 2e^{x} \middle| \frac{1}{0} \right)$$

$$= -e + (2e - 1) = e - 1$$