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注意事项：本试卷共九大题，卷面满分为100分。请在各题题目后书写解答。

一、(10分) 设  $f(x) \in C(0, +\infty)$  满足  $f(x) = \ln x - \int_1^e f(x) dx$ , 求  $\int_1^e f(x) dx$ .

$$\begin{aligned}\int_1^e f(x) dx &= \int_1^e \ln x dx - \int_1^e \left[ \int_1^e f(x) dx \right] dx \\ \int_1^e f(x) dx &= x \ln x \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e x \frac{dx}{x} - (e-1) \int_1^e f(x) dx \\ e \int_1^e f(x) dx &= e - (e-1), \quad \int_1^e f(x) dx = \frac{1}{e}.\end{aligned}$$

二、(10分) 设广义积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx$  收敛, 证明: 广义积分  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$  绝对收敛.

[证]  $\because \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| \leq \frac{1}{2} \left( \frac{1}{x^2} + f^2(x) \right) \quad \therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} dx < +\infty, \int_1^{+\infty} f^2(x) dx < +\infty \quad \therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| dx < +\infty$

[证]  $\because \forall A > 1, \left( \int_1^A \frac{f(x)}{x} dx \right)^2 \leq \left( \int_1^A \frac{1}{x^2} dx \right) \left( \int_1^A f^2(x) dx \right), \quad \therefore \frac{1}{A} \int_1^A \frac{1}{x^2} dx \rightarrow 0$

$\frac{1}{A} \int_1^A f^2(x) dx \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore \frac{1}{A} \int_1^A \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| dx \rightarrow 0 \quad \therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \left| \frac{f(x)}{x} \right| dx < +\infty$

三、(10分) 证明:  $f^2(x) \in R[a, b] \Leftrightarrow |f(x)| \in R[a, b]$ .

" $\Leftarrow$ "  $|f(x)| \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow f^2(x) = |f(x)| \cdot |f(x)| \in R[a, b]$  — 4分

" $\Rightarrow$ " [证]  $\because f^2(x) \in R[a, b], \therefore |f(x)|$  有界.  $\therefore g(u) = \sqrt{u} \in C[0, +\infty)$

$\therefore |f(x)| = g(f^2(x)) \in R[a, b]$  — 6分

[证]  $\because u, v \geq 0$  时  $|u-v| \leq \sqrt{|u^2-v^2|}$ ,

$\therefore \forall x', x'' \in [a, b], \left| |f(x')| - |f(x'')| \right| \leq \sqrt{|f^2(x') - f^2(x'')|}$

$\therefore \forall \Delta, \forall i, \omega_i(f, \Delta) \leq \sqrt{\omega_i(f^2, \Delta)}$ ,

$\therefore f^2(x) \in R[a, b] \Rightarrow |f(x)| \in R[a, b]$ .



四、(10分) 设  $f(x) \in D[a, b]$ , 证明:

$$\max_{a \leq x \leq b} |f(x)| \leq \left| \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| + \int_a^b |f'(x)| dx.$$

$$\text{证 } \beta = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx \quad (\text{平均值})$$

$$\because f(x) \in [a, b] \quad \therefore \exists \eta \in [a, b] \text{ s.t. } f(\eta) = \beta.$$

$$\therefore f(x) - \beta = f(x) - f(\eta) = \int_x^\eta f'(t) dt$$

$$|f(x) - \beta| \leq |f(x) - f(\eta)| = \left| \int_x^\eta f'(t) dt \right| \leq \left| \int_x^\eta |f'(t)| dt \right| \leq \int_a^b |f'(t)| dt$$

$$\therefore |f(x)| \leq |\beta| + \int_a^b |f'(t)| dt. \quad \text{证毕.}$$



五、(10分) 求证  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_{n^2}^{n^2+n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} dx = 1$ .

$$I_n = \int_{n^2}^{n^2+n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} dx,$$

$$\because \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} e^{-\frac{1}{x}} \in ([n^2, n^2+n]) \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}. \quad \therefore I_n = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\xi_n}} e^{-\frac{1}{\xi_n}} \cdot n, \quad n^2 \leq \xi_n \leq n^2+n.$$

$$\frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} e^{-\frac{1}{n^2+n}} \leq I_n \leq \frac{1}{n} e^{-\frac{1}{n^2}} = e^{-\frac{1}{n^2}}, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \quad \text{--- 7分}$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \xi_n = +\infty, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{-\frac{1}{\xi_n}} = 1, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} = 1 \quad \text{--- 3分}.$$

$\therefore$  由夹逼原理  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n = 1$ .

$$\text{或} \quad I_n = e^{-\frac{1}{\xi_n}} \int_{n^2}^{n^2+n} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x}} = e^{-\frac{1}{\xi_n}} 2\sqrt{x} \Big|_{n^2}^{n^2+n} = e^{-\frac{1}{\xi_n}} \frac{2n}{\sqrt{n^2+n}} \rightarrow 1 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

$$\text{或} \quad I_n = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = t}{x = \frac{1}{t^2}} \int_{\frac{1}{n}}^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}}} t e^{t^2} \left( -\frac{dt}{t^3} \right) = \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2+n}}}^{\frac{1}{n}} 2 \frac{e^{-t^2}}{t^2} dt$$

在  $\mathbb{R}^2$  上用极坐标换元定理，再来逼。



六、(10分)讨论广义积分  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x \sin x}{x^p} dx$  ( $p \in \mathbb{R}$ ) 的绝对收敛性和条件收敛性.

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x \sin x}{x^p} dx = \underbrace{\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x \sin x}{x^p} dx}_{I_1} + \underbrace{\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x \arctan x}{x^p} dx}_{I_2}$$

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对  $I_1$ :  $\because x \rightarrow 0$  时  $\sin x \sim x$ ,  $\arctan x \sim x$

$\therefore I_1$  与  $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{x^{p-2}}$  同敛散.  $\therefore p-2 < 1$ , 即  $p < 3$  时  $I_1$  敛. — 35

并且  $x \in (0, 1]$  时,  $\sin x \geq 0$ ,  $\arctan x \geq 0$ ,  $x^p > 0$ .  $\therefore I_1$  于  $p < 3$  时绝对收敛

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对  $I_2$ :  $p < 0$  时, 按 Cauchy 判别,  $I_2$  散. (无礼不扣5)

$p > 0$  时,  $\frac{1}{x^p} \downarrow_0 (x \rightarrow +\infty)$ ,  $|\int_1^A \sin x dx| \leq 2$ ,  $\forall A > 1$ .

$\therefore$  按 Dirichlet,  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p} dx$  敛.

$x \arctan x$  于  $(1, +\infty)$  单调有界  $\therefore$  按 Abel,  $I_2$  于  $p > 0$  时敛. — 25

其中,  $p > 1$  时,  $\left| \frac{\sin x \arctan x}{x^p} \right| \leq \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{1}{x^p}$ ,  $x \in [1, +\infty)$ . 而  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p}$  ( $p > 1$ ) 敛

$\therefore p > 1$  时,  $I_2$  绝对收敛.

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$0 < p < 1$  时,  $\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^p} dx$  与  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^p}$  同敛散.

$\therefore \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^p} dx$  散. 从而  $I_2$  不绝对收敛 — 25

综上所述,  $0 < p \leq 1$  时,  $I$  散;  $1 < p < 3$  时,  $I$  绝对收敛.



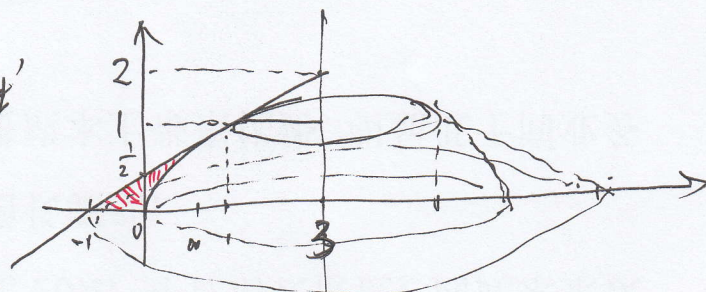
七、(15分) 设平面区域  $D$  是由曲线  $y = \sqrt{x}$  与其经过点  $(-1, 0)$  的切线以及  $x$  轴所围成的。

(1) 求  $D$  的面积;

(2) 求  $D$  绕直线  $x = 3$  旋转一周所成旋转体  $\Omega$  的体积。

① 设切点为  $(x_0, y_0)$ , 则切线  
方程为  $y = y_0 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}(x - x_0)$   
代入  $(-1, 0)$  得:  $0 = y_0 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}(-1 - x_0)$

$$\Rightarrow 2y_0 = 1 + x_0, \quad x_0 = 1. \quad \therefore \text{切线方程为 } y = 1 + \frac{1}{2}(x - 1), \text{ 即 } y = \frac{x+1}{2}. \quad \text{--- (3分)}$$



$$|D| = S_a + S' = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^1 \left( \frac{x+1}{2} - \sqrt{x} \right) dx = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}. \quad \text{--- (4分)}$$

$$\text{或 } |D| = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 1 - \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx = 1 - \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\text{或 } |D| = \int_0^1 [y^2 - (2y-1)] dy = \frac{1}{3} - 1 + 1 = \frac{1}{3}.$$

②  $V = V_{\text{台}} - V_{\text{抛}}.$

$$V_{\text{台}} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \pi \cdot (4^2 \cdot 2) - \frac{1}{3} \pi \cdot 2^2 \cdot 1 = 9\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}, \quad \text{--- (3分)}$$

$$V_{\text{抛}} = \int_0^1 \pi (x-3)^2 dy = \int_0^1 \pi (x^2 - 6x + 9) dx = \pi \left( \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2} + 9 \right) = 7\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

$$V = (9\pi + \frac{\pi}{3}) - (7\pi + \frac{\pi}{6}) = 2\pi + \frac{2\pi}{6} = \frac{32}{15}\pi. \quad \text{--- (5分)}$$

或  $V = V_{\text{左旋转}} - V_{\text{抛旋转}}.$

$$V_{\text{左旋转}} = \int_{-1}^1 2\pi(3-x) \frac{1}{2} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \pi(3-x) dx = 6\pi - \frac{2}{3}\pi, \quad \text{--- (4分)}$$

$$V_{\text{抛旋转}} = \int_0^1 2\pi(3-x) \sqrt{x} dx = \int_0^1 2\pi(3-x) \sqrt{x} dx = 4\pi - \frac{4}{15}\pi \quad \text{--- (4分)}$$

$$V = 2\pi + (\frac{4}{15} - \frac{2}{3})\pi = 2\pi + \frac{2\pi}{15} = \frac{32}{15}\pi.$$



八、(20分) 计算下列积分

(1)  $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{3 + \cos 2x} dx;$  (2)  $\int_1^2 e^{x^2} dx + \int_e^{e^4} \sqrt{\ln x} dx;$

(3) 已知  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 求  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{x} dx$  及  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx.$

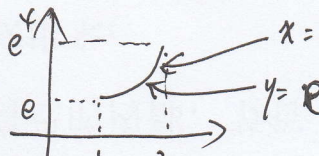
①  $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{3 + \cos 2x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x dx}{3 + \cos 2x} = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x dx}{2 + 2\cos^2 x} \quad \text{--- (4分)}$

$= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{-d \cos x}{1 + \cos^2 x} = \frac{\pi}{4} \left( -\arctan(\cos x) \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} \quad \text{--- (1分)}$

②  $\int_1^2 e^{x^2} dx = x e^{x^2} \Big|_1^2 - \int_1^2 x \cdot 2x e^{x^2} dx = (2e^4 - e) - 2 \int_1^2 x^2 e^{x^2} dx, \quad \text{--- (2分)}$

$\int_e^{e^4} \sqrt{\ln x} dx \xrightarrow[\substack{t = \ln x \\ x = e^{t^2}}]{t = \sqrt{\ln x}} \int_1^2 t \cdot 2t e^{t^2} dt = 2 \int_1^2 t^2 e^{t^2} dt \quad \text{--- (3分)}$

$\therefore I = \int_1^2 e^{x^2} dx + \int_e^{e^4} \sqrt{\ln x} dx = 2e^4 - e$

  $I = \int_1^2 y dx + \int_e^{e^4} x dy = 2e^4 - e. \quad \text{--- (5分)}$

③  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} \cdot \frac{dx}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{4}. \quad \text{--- (5分)}$

$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \sin^2 x d\left(-\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{\sin^2 x}{x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{x} dx = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad \text{--- (5分)}$



九、(5分) 证明  $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^1 \cos^n \frac{1}{x} dx = 0$ .

$$I_n = \int_0^1 \cos^n \frac{1}{x} dx \xrightarrow[\frac{dx = -\frac{dt}{t^2}}]{\frac{1}{x} = t} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\cos^n t}{t^2} dt = \int_1^{\pi} \frac{\cos^n t}{t^2} dt + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \frac{\cos^n t}{t^2} dt \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} |I_n| &\leq \int_1^{\pi} \frac{|\cos t|^n}{t^2} dt + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \frac{|\cos t|^n}{t^2} dt \\ &\leq \int_1^{\pi} |\cos t|^n dt + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2 \pi^2} \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} |\cos t|^n dt \\ &\leq \int_0^{\pi} |\cos t|^n dt + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2 \pi^2} \int_0^{\pi} |\cos t|^n dt \quad (\text{周期函数}) \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n t dt + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{k^2 \pi^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n t dt \\ &= \left( 2 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{k^2 \pi^2} \right) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n t dt. \quad (25) \end{aligned}$$

$$\because \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{k^2} \text{ 收敛 } \left( \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{k^2} \right) \rightarrow \frac{\pi^2}{6} \quad \therefore \text{收敛}$$

$$J_n = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n t dt \rightarrow 0 \quad (n \rightarrow \infty).$$

$$\forall \varepsilon > 0, \quad 0 \leq J_n = \int_0^{\varepsilon} \cos^n t dt + \int_{\varepsilon}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n t dt \leq \varepsilon + \cos^n \varepsilon \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} J_n \leq \varepsilon, \quad \forall \varepsilon > 0.$$

$$\therefore \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} J_n = 0$$

如果记得  $J_n$  的公式更好.