第 4 讲 定积分与重积分强化练习参考答案

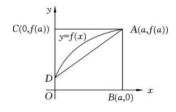
1、【答案】B

【解】因为 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $0 < \sin x < \cos x < 1 < \cot x$,所以 $\ln(\sin x) < \ln(\cos x) < \ln(\cot x)$,故I < K < J。

2、【答案】C

[M]
$$\int_0^a x f'(x) dx = \int_0^a x df(x) = x f(x) \Big|_0^a - \int_0^a f(x) dx = a f(a) - \int_0^a f(x) dx$$

由图可知 $a\cdot f(a)$ 为矩形 ABOC 的面积,由定积分的几何意义知 $\int_0^a f(x) dx$ 表示曲边梯形 ABOD 的面积。从而 $\int_0^a xf'(x) dx = af(a) - \int_0^a f(x) dx$ 表示曲边三角形 ACD 面积。 故答案选(C)。



3、【答案】D

【解】我们有如下常用结论:设f(x)连续,则

①若f(x) 为奇函数,则 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ 为偶函数;②若f(x) 为偶函数,则 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ 为奇函数。

事实上,当 f(x) 为奇函数时,令 $H(x) = F(x) - F(-x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt$,

则有
$$H'(x) = f(x) - \left[-f(-x)\right] = f(x) + f(-x) = 0$$
,又由于

$$H(0) = F(0) - F(0) = 0$$
, to

$$H(x) = 0$$
, 即得 $F(x) = F(-x)$, 所以 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ 为偶函数。

当 f(x) 为偶函数时,令 $H(x) = F(x) + F(-x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt$,

则有
$$H'(x) = f(x) + \lceil -f(-x) \rceil = f(x) - f(-x) = 0$$
,又由于

$$H(0) = F(0) + F(0) = 0$$
, 故

$$H(x) = 0$$
, 即得 $F(x) = -F(-x)$, 所以 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ 为奇函数。

对于选项(A): 被积函数 $f(t^2)$ 为偶函数,所以 $\int_0^x f(t^2) dt$ 为奇函数;

对于选项(B):被积函数 $f^2(t)$ 不一定是奇函数,也不一定是偶函数,所以 $\int_0^x f^2(t) dt$ 不一定具有奇偶性;

对于选项(C): $\Diamond g(t) = t \lceil f(t) - f(-t) \rceil$, 则

$$g(-t) = (-t) \lceil f(-t) - f(t) \rceil = t \lceil f(t) - f(-t) \rceil = g(t)$$
, 所以 $g(t)$ 为偶函数, 从而

$$\int_{0}^{x} t \left[f(t) - f(-t) \right] dt$$
 为奇函数;

对于选项(D):
$$\Diamond g(t) = t \lceil f(t) + f(-t) \rceil$$
, 则 $g(-t) = (-t) \lceil f(-t) + f(t) \rceil = -g(t)$, 所

以g(t)为奇函数,从而 $\int_0^x t[f(t)+f(-t)]dt$ 为偶函数。

故答案选(D)。

4、【答案】C

【解】由f(x)的图形知f(x)为奇函数,且f(x)连续,所以

 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ 为偶函数。从而 F(-3) = F(3), F(-2) = F(2), 由

定积分的几何意义知,

$$F(3) = \int_0^3 f(t) dt = \int_0^2 f(t) dt + \int_2^3 f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{3}{8}\pi$$

$$F(2) = \int_0^2 f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \quad \text{Min} \quad \frac{F(3)}{F(2)} = \frac{\frac{3}{8}\pi}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3}{4}, \quad \text{IV} F(3) = \frac{3}{4}F(2) = F(-3), \text{id}$$

答案选(C)。

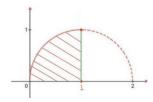
5、【答案】 $\frac{\pi}{4}$

【解】方法一:

$$I = \int_0^1 \sqrt{2x - x^2} \, dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - (x - 1)^2} \, dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - (x - 1)^2} \, d\left(x - 1\right)$$

$$\stackrel{u = x - 1}{=} \int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{1 - u^2} \, du \stackrel{u = \sin \theta}{=} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta\right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

方法二: 因为 $y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$, $x \in [0,1]$ 即是 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$, $x \in [0,1]$, $y \in [0,1]$, 所以曲线 $y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}$, $x \in [0,1]$ 是圆 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ 的位于第一象限的四分之一圆弧(如图)。由定积分的几何意义得, $I = \int_0^1 \sqrt{2x - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 。



6、【答案】 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 。

【解】 方法一: $I = \int_0^2 x \sqrt{2x - x^2} dx = \int_0^2 x \sqrt{1 - (x - 1)^2} dx$, 令 $x - 1 = \sin \theta$, 则 $x = 1 + \sin \theta$ 。

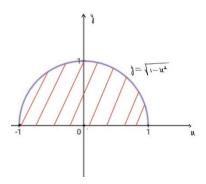
从而

$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \sin \theta) \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} d(1 + \sin \theta) = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \sin \theta) \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 2 \cdot \frac{1!!}{2!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

方法二:

$$\begin{split} &\int_0^2 x \sqrt{2x-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^2 x \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} \, \mathrm{d}\left(x-1\right)^{u=x-1} \int_{-1}^1 (u+1) \sqrt{1-u^2} \, \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 u \sqrt{1-u^2} \, \mathrm{d}u + \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-u^2} \, \mathrm{d}u = 0 + \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-u^2} \, \mathrm{d}u \overset{\text{Left}}{=} \frac{\pi}{2} \, . \end{split}$$



7、【答案】 $\frac{\pi}{8}$

[M]
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^3 + \sin^2 x) \cos^2 x dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^3 \cos^2 x dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx$$

下面分别计算
$$I_1 = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^3 \cos^2 x dx$$
, $I_2 = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx$.

$$I_1 = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^3 \cos^2 x d = 0;$$

我们用两种方式计算 $I_2 = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx$:

方式一:

$$I_{2} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2} x \cos^{2} x dx 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2} x \cos^{2} x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 \sin x \cos x)^{2} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin 2x)^{2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos 4x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \left(x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{8};$$

方式二:

$$\begin{split} I_2 &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \mathrm{d}x = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x \mathrm{d}x = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \left(1 - \sin^2 x\right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= 2 \left(\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \mathrm{d}x - \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x \mathrm{d}x\right) = 2 \left(\frac{1!!}{2!!} \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3!!}{4!!} \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3 \times 1}{4 \times 2}\right) \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{8} \,. \end{split}$$

所以,原式=
$$I_1 + I_2 = 0 + \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$
。

【注】以下常用的结果称为瓦里士公式,要求同学们会推导并牢记:

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n} x dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n} x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!}, & n 为 正 奇 数, \\ \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n 为 正偶数, \end{cases}$$

其中 $n!!=n\times(n-2)\times(n-4)\cdots\times 1$ (n 为奇数), $n!!=n\times(n-2)\times(n-4)\cdots\times 2$ (n 为偶数),

例如: $7!! = 7 \times 5 \times 3 \times 1 = 105, 6!! = 6 \times 4 \times 2 = 48$ 。

8、【答案】 $-\frac{1}{2}$

[#]
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} f(x-1) dx = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} f(x-1) d(x-1) \frac{u=x-1}{2} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{1} f(u) du$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(u) du + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} f(u) du = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} u e^{u^{2}} du + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} (-1) du = 0 + (-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2}$$

(注意这里被积函数 ue^{u^2} 在 $[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}]$ 为奇函数)

9、【答案】
$$\frac{\sqrt{e}}{2}$$

【解】方法一: 令
$$\frac{1}{x} = t$$
, 则 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, $dx = d\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = -\frac{1}{t^2}dt$ 。

$$I = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x^{3}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = \int_{1}^{\frac{1}{2}} t^{3} e^{t} (-\frac{1}{t^{2}}) dt = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} t e^{t} dt = (t-1)e^{t} \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{e_{o}}$$

方法二:

$$I = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x^{3}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = -\int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x} de^{\frac{1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \Big|_{1}^{2} + \int_{1}^{2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} d(\frac{1}{x})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{1}{2}} + e + e^{\frac{1}{x}}\Big|_{1}^{2} = -\frac{1}{2}e^{\frac{1}{2}} + e + e^{\frac{1}{2}} - e = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2} \circ$$

$$10$$
、【答案】 $\frac{\pi}{3}$

【解】令
$$\sqrt{x-2}=t$$
,则 $x=t^2+2$,d $x=2t$ d t ,从而

$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+7)\sqrt{x-2}} \mathrm{d}x = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{2t \mathrm{d}t}{(t^{2}+9)t} = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^{2}+9} \mathrm{d}t \quad ,$$

下面用两种方法计算 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^2+9} dt$:

故原式=
$$2 \times \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$
。

$$11$$
、【答案】 $\frac{1}{2}$ ln 2

[M]
$$I = \int_{5}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 3} dx = \int_{5}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x - 3)(x - 1)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{5}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x-3}{x-1} \right| \right) \Big|_{5}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

12、【答案】D

【解】

对于选项 (A): 因为 $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(2) = 1$, 所以 $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx$ 收敛。

对于选项 (B): 因为

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} d(-x^2) = \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2},$$

所以 $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx$ 收敛。

对于选项(C): 因为
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \arctan x d \arctan x = \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$$
,

所以 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx$ 收敛。

对于选项 (D): 因为
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = +\infty$$
 ,所以 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$ 发散。

故答案选(D)。

13、【答案】 $\frac{1}{\ln 3}$

【解】方法一:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| 3^{-x^2} dx = -\int_{-\infty}^{0} x \cdot 3^{-x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} x \cdot 3^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{0} 3^{-x^2} d(-x^2) - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} 3^{-x^2} d(-x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 3} 3^{-x^2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{0} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 3} 3^{-x^2} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\ln 3} \circ$$

$$\Rightarrow \overrightarrow{h} : \Rightarrow \overrightarrow$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| 3^{-x^2} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} x 3^{-x^2} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} 3^{-x^2} dx^2 = \int_{0}^{+\infty} 3^{-u} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{\ln 3} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-u \ln 3} d(u \ln 3)^{u \ln 3 = v} = \frac{1}{\ln 3} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-v} dv = \frac{1}{\ln 3} \Gamma(1) = \frac{1}{\ln 3} \circ$$

14、【解】记
$$I = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{e^{x} + e^{2-x}}$$

方法一:
$$I = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{x} dx}{e^{2x} + e^{2}} = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{de^{x}}{(e^{x})^{2} + e^{2}} = \int_{e}^{+\infty} \frac{du}{u^{2} + e^{2}} = \frac{1}{e} \arctan \frac{u}{e} \Big|_{1}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{4e}$$

方法二: 令
$$e^x = t$$
,则 $x = \ln t$, $dx = \frac{1}{t} dt$, 所以

$$I = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{e^{x} + e^{2-x}} = \int_{e}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t + e^{2}t^{-1}} \frac{1}{t} dt = \int_{e}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^{2} + e^{2}} dt = \frac{1}{e} \arctan\left(\frac{t}{e}\right) \Big|_{e}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{4e}.$$

15、【解】令 $\arcsin x = t$,则 $x = \sin t$, $dx = \cos t dt$ 。从而

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cdot \cos 2t dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} t^2 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t d\sin 2t = \frac{\pi^2}{16} - \left(\frac{1}{4} t \sin 2t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right) + \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2t dt$$

$$=\frac{\pi^2}{16} - \left(\frac{1}{8}\cos 2t\Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right)$$

$$=\frac{\pi^2}{16}-\frac{1}{8}(-1-1)=\frac{\pi^2}{16}+\frac{1}{4}$$

16、【答案】0

【解】方法一: 利用分部积分法可得

$$\int_{0}^{1} e^{-x} \sin nx dx = -\int_{0}^{1} \sin nx de^{-x} = -e^{-x} \sin nx \Big|_{0}^{1} + \int_{0}^{1} e^{-x} \cdot n \cdot \cos nx dx = -e^{-1} \sin n - n \int_{0}^{1} \cos nx de^{-x}$$

$$= -e^{-1} \sin n - n e^{-x} \cos nx \Big|_{0}^{1} + n \int_{0}^{1} e^{-x} \cdot n (-\sin nx) dx = -e^{-1} \sin n - n e^{-1} \cos n + n e^{-1} - n^{2} \int_{0}^{1} e^{-x} \sin nx dx,$$

故
$$(n^2 + 1) \int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin nx dx = -e^{-1} (\sin n + n \cos n) + ne^{-1},$$

得
$$\int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin nx dx = -\frac{n \cos n + \sin n}{e(n^2 + 1)} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{e},$$

所以

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin nx dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[-\frac{n \cos n + \sin n}{e(n^2 + 1)} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{e} \right] = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[-\frac{n}{e(n^2 + 1)} \cos n - \frac{1}{e(n^2 + 1)} \sin n + \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{e} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(-\frac{n}{e(n^2 + 1)} \cos n \right) + \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(-\frac{1}{e(n^2 + 1)} \sin n \right) + \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{e} = 0 + 0 + 0 = 0.$$

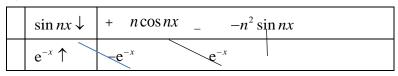
方法二:
$$\int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin nx dx = -\frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 e^{-x} d\cos nx = -\left(\frac{1}{n} e^{-x} \cos nx\right) \left(\frac{1}{n}\right) - \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 e^{-x} \cos nx dx$$

$$\pm \left| - \left(\frac{1}{n} e^{-x} \cos nx \Big|_{0}^{1} \right) \right| = \left| \frac{-e^{-1} \cos n}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \right| \le \left| \frac{-e^{-1} \cos n}{n} \right| + \frac{1}{n} \le \frac{1 + e^{-1}}{n} \to 0,$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 e^{-x} \cos nx dx \right| \le \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 \left| e^{-x} \cos nx \right| dx \le \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 \left| e^{-x} \right| dx \le \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 1 dx = \frac{1}{n} \to 0,$$

所以 $\lim_{x\to\infty}\int_0^1 e^{-x}\sin nx dx = 0$ 。

【注】①在求 $\int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin nx dx$ 的原函数时,我们还可采用推广的分部积分法



故

$$\int e^{-x} \sin nx dx = -e^{-x} \sin nx - ne^{-x} \cos nx - \int -n^2 e^{-x} \sin nx dx,$$

得
$$(n^2+1)\int e^{-x} \sin nx dx = -e^{-x} (\sin nx + n\cos nx)$$
,

所以
$$\int e^{-x} \sin nx dx = -\frac{e^{-x}}{n^2 + 1} (\sin nx + n \cos nx) + c$$

因此

$$\int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin nx dx = -\frac{e^{-x}}{n^2 + 1} (\sin nx + n\cos nx) \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{e^{-1}}{(n^2 + 1)} (\sin n + n\cos n) + \frac{e^{-1} \cdot n}{n^2 + 1} \circ$$

②一般情形下,方法二可以推广为如下结论: 设函数 f(x) 在区间

[a,b]上连续可微,则有

(i)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \sin nx dx = 0;$$
 (ii)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \cos nx dx = 0.$$

以后在选择题与填空题中上述结论可以直接使用。为了让同学们能理解这个结论的来历,

我们以(i)为例给出其证明。由连续函数的有界性,可设 $|f(x)| \le M_1, |f'(x)| \le M_2$,

这里 M_1, M_2 为常数。

故
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_a^b f(x) \sin nx dx = 0$$
。

17、【答案】A

【解】记
$$\varepsilon(a,b) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x - a\cos x - b\sin x)^2 dx$$
, 则

$$\varepsilon(a,b) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(x^2 + a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x - 2ax \cos x - 2bx \sin x + 2ab \sin x \cos x\right) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}x^{3}\Big|_{0}^{\pi} + 2a^{2}\int_{0}^{\pi}\cos^{2}x dx + 2b^{2}\int_{0}^{\pi}\sin^{2}x dx - 4b\int_{0}^{\pi}x\sin x dx,$$

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin x dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} x d(-\cos x) = (-x \cos x) \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos x dx = \pi + \left(\sin x \Big|_{0}^{\pi}\right) = \pi, \text{ od } \exists \text{ is } \exists \text{$$

$$\int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx \, \mathcal{F} \int_0^\pi x \sin x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \sin x dx = \pi,$$

所以

$$\varepsilon(a,b) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x - a\cos x - b\sin x)^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}\pi^3 + \pi a^2 + \pi b^2 - 4\pi b = \pi \left[a^2 + (b-2)^2\right] + \left(\frac{2}{3}\pi^3 - 4\pi\right)$$

这里用两种方法求a,b:

方法一: 配方法

由
$$\varepsilon(a,b) = \frac{2}{3}\pi^3 + \pi a^2 + \pi b^2 - 4\pi b = \pi \left[a^2 + (b-2)^2\right] + \left(\frac{2}{3}\pi^3 - 4\pi\right)$$
可知

当 a=0,b=2,时 $\varepsilon \left(a,b\right)$ 最小。此时 $a_1\cos x+b_1\sin x=2\sin x$,故答案选(A)。

方法二: 二元函数求最值

由
$$\varepsilon(a,b) = \frac{2}{3}\pi^3 + \pi a^2 + \pi b^2 - 4\pi b$$
 可得, $\frac{\partial \varepsilon(a,b)}{\partial a} = 2\pi a, \frac{\partial \varepsilon(a,b)}{\partial b} = 2\pi b - 4\pi, \diamondsuit$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \varepsilon(a,b)}{\partial a} = 2\pi a = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \varepsilon(a,b)}{\partial b} = 2\pi b - 4\pi = 0, \end{cases}$$
解得 $\varepsilon(a,b)$ 的驻点(稳定点)为
$$\begin{cases} a = 0, \\ b = 2, \end{cases}$$
由问题的实际背景知,当

$$a=0,b=2$$
, 时 $\varepsilon(a,b)$ 最小,故答案选(A)。

18、【答案】B

【解】因为
$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = -\int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{\frac{1}{x}} d(\frac{1}{x}) = \left(-e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right) \Big|_{-\infty}^{0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \left(-e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right) - \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(-e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right) = 0 + 1 = 1$$

所以反常积分①收敛;

因为
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}} d\frac{1}{x} = \left(-e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right)\Big|_0^{+\infty} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(-e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right) - \lim_{x \to 0^+} \left(-e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right) = 0 + (+\infty) = +\infty.$$

所以反常积分②发散。综上所述,答案选(B)。

19、【解】(I) 如图,由于 $|\cos t| \ge 0$,且 $n\pi \le x < (n+1)\pi$,由定积分不等式性质可知

$$\int_{0}^{x} |\cos t| \, \mathrm{d}t = \int_{0}^{n\pi} |\cos t| \, \mathrm{d}t + \int_{n\pi}^{x} |\cos t| \, \mathrm{d}t \ge \int_{0}^{n\pi} |\cos t| \, \mathrm{d}t \,, \quad \Box$$

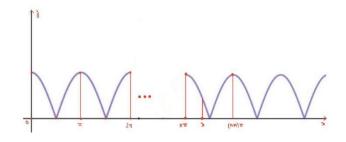
$$\int_0^x |\cos t| \, \mathrm{d}t = \int_0^{(n+1)\pi} |\cos t| \, \mathrm{d}t - \int_x^{(n+1)\pi} |\cos t| \, \mathrm{d}t < \int_0^{(n+1)\pi} |\cos t| \, \mathrm{d}t < \int_0^{(n+1)\pi} |\cos t| \, \mathrm{d}t > 0$$

又由于 $|\cos t|$ 是以 π 为周期的函数,所以

$$\int_{0}^{n\pi} |\cos t| \, \mathrm{d}t = n \int_{0}^{\pi} |\cos t| \, \mathrm{d}t = 2n \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\cos t| \, \mathrm{d}t = 2n$$

$$\int_0^{(n+1)\pi} |\cos t| \, \mathrm{d}t = (n+1) \int_0^{\pi} |\cos t| \, \mathrm{d}t = 2(n+1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\cos t| \, \mathrm{d}t = 2(n+1).$$

故
$$2n \le S(x) < 2(n+1)_{\circ}$$



(II) 由
$$n\pi \le x < (n+1)\pi$$
 可知, $\frac{1}{(n+1)\pi} < \frac{1}{x} \le \frac{1}{n\pi}$ 。

又由(I)知
$$2n \le S(x) < 2(n+1)$$
,所以 $\frac{2n}{(n+1)\pi} < \frac{S(x)}{x} < \frac{2(n+1)}{n\pi}$,

因为
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2n}{(n+1)\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$
, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2(n+1)}{n\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi}$, 所以由夹逼准则知 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{S(x)}{x} = \frac{2}{\pi}$ 。

【注】对于(II),同学们可能想到使用
$$\frac{\infty}{\infty}$$
型洛必达法则:

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{S(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x \left| \cos t \right| dt}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\left| \cos x \right|}{1} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left| \cos x \right|$$

不存在(也不是无穷大),这说明洛必达法则不能使用。

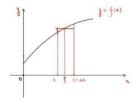
20、【解】(|)由于对任意的x, f(x)连续, 所以

$$F'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{F(x + \Delta x) - F(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^{x + \Delta x} f(t) dt - \int_0^x f(t) dt}{\Delta x}$$
$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_x^{x + \Delta x} f(t) dt - \int_0^x f(t) dt}{\Delta x}$$
$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_x^{x + \Delta x} f(t) dt}{\Delta x},$$

由积分中值定理可得,存在 ξ 介于x和 $x+\Delta x$ 之间,使得 $\int_x^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt = f(\xi) \Delta x$,如图,从而

$$F'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{x}^{x + \Delta x} f(t) dt}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\xi) \Delta x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} f(\xi) = f(x),$$

故
$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$$
 可导,且 $F'(x) = f(x)$ 。



(Ⅱ)这里采用两种方法证明G(x+2) = G(x)。

方法一: 由题设知 f(x+2) = f(x),

$$G(x+2) = 2\int_0^{x+2} f(t)dt - (x+2)\int_0^2 f(t)dt = 2\left[\int_0^2 f(t)dt + \int_2^{x+2} f(t)dt\right] - (x+2)\int_0^2 f(t)dt$$

$$= 2\int_0^2 f(t)dt + 2\int_2^{x+2} f(t)dt - x\int_0^2 f(t)dt - 2\int_0^2 f(t)dt = 2\int_2^{x+2} f(t)dt - x\int_0^2 f(t)dt,$$

又由于
$$\int_{2}^{x+2} f(t) dt = \frac{t=u+2}{1} \int_{0}^{x} f(u+2) du = \int_{0}^{x} f(u) du$$
, 所以

$$G(x+2) = 2\int_0^x f(u)du - x\int_0^2 f(t)dt = G(x)$$
,

即G(x)是以2为周期的函数。

$$H(x) = \left[2 \int_{0}^{x+2} f(t) dt - (x+2) \int_{0}^{2} f(t) dt \right] - \left[2 \int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt - x \int_{0}^{2} f(t) dt \right] = 2 \left[\int_{0}^{x+2} f(t) dt - \int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt - \int_{0}^{2} f(t) dt \right]$$

从而, $H'(x) = 2\lceil f(x+2) - f(x) \rceil = 0$, 因此H(x)为常数。又由于

$$H(0) = 2 \left[\int_0^2 f(t) dt - \int_0^0 f(t) dt - \int_0^2 f(t) dt \right] = 0$$

所以H(x) = G(x+2) - G(x) = 0,即G(x+2) = G(x)。故G(x)是以2为周期的函数。

21、(1)证明: 这里采用两种方法证明该结论。

方法一:
$$\int_{t}^{t+2} f(x) dx = \int_{t}^{0} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{2} f(x) dx + \int_{2}^{2+t} f(x) dx$$
,

由于
$$\int_{2}^{2+t} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{t} f(u+2) du = \int_{0}^{t} f(u) du = \int_{0}^{t} f(x) dx$$

方法二:记 $G(t) = \int_{t}^{t+2} f(x) dx$,则G'(t) = f(t+2) - f(t) = 0,故G(t)为常数,又因为

$$G(0) = \int_0^2 f(x) dx$$
, Find $G(t) = \int_0^2 f(x) dx$, Find $G(t) = \int_0^2 f(x) dx$.

(2)由(1)知
$$\int_{t}^{t+2} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{2} f(x) dx$$
, $i \partial A = \int_{0}^{2} f(s) ds$, 则

$$G(x+2) - G(x) = \int_0^{x+2} \left[2f(t) - A \right] dt - \int_0^x \left[2f(t) - A \right] dt = \int_x^{x+2} \left[2f(t) - A \right] dt = 2 \int_x^{x+2} f(t) dt - 2A$$

$$= 2 \int_0^2 f(t) dt - 2A = 2 \int_0^2 f(t) dt - 2 \int_0^2 f(s) ds = 0,$$

故G(x+2) = G(x), 所以G(x)是周期为2的周期函数。

22、【答案】D

【解】对于选项(A): 由 $x^2 + y^2 = 2y$ 得 $x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1$, 从而 $y = 1 \pm \sqrt{1-x^2}$, 所以区域

$$D: \begin{cases} -1 \le x \le 1 \\ 1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2} \le y \le 1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2} \end{cases}, \quad$$
故 $\iint_D f(xy) dx dy = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{1 - \sqrt{1 - x^2}}^{1 + \sqrt{1 - x^2}} f(xy) dy , \quad$ 因此(A)错误。

对于选项(B): 由 $x^2 + y^2 = 2y$ 得 $x^2 = 2y - y^2$, 从而 $x = \pm \sqrt{2y - y^2}$, 所以区域

$$D: \begin{cases} 0 \le y \le 2 \\ -\sqrt{2y - y^2} \le x \le \sqrt{2y - y^2} \end{cases}, \quad \text{th} \iint_D f(xy) dx dy = \int_0^2 dy \int_{-\sqrt{2y - y^2}}^{\sqrt{2y - y^2}} f(xy) dx \, dy$$

因此(B)错误。

对于选项(C)和(D): 由 $x^2 + y^2 = 2y$ 得 $r^2 = 2r\sin\theta$, $r = 2\sin\theta$, $\theta \in [0,\pi]$, 所以区域 D 的极

坐标表示为: $D \begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le \pi \\ 0 \le r \le 2\sin \theta \end{cases}$ 故

$$\iint\limits_D f(xy) dxdy = \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^{2\sin\theta} f(r^2 \sin\theta \cos\theta) r dr, 因此(C)错误, (D)正确。$$

综上所述, 答案选(C)。

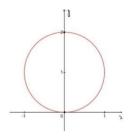
23、【答案】A

【解】如图, 当
$$x^2 + y^2 \le 1$$
时, $1 \ge \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \ge (x^2 + y^2) \ge (x^2 + y^2)^2 \ge 0$,

因为 $\cos t$ 在[0,1]上单调递减所以 $\cos \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \le \cos (x^2 + y^2) \le \cos (x^2 + y^2)^2$,

故
$$\iint_D \cos\left(x^2+y^2\right)^2 \mathrm{d}\sigma > \iint_D \cos\left(x^2+y^2\right) \mathrm{d}\sigma \geq \iint_D \cos\sqrt{x^2+y^2} \mathrm{d}\sigma$$
,即

 $I_3 > I_2 > I_1$,因此答案选(A)。



【注】利用极坐标,可以计算出 I_1,I_2

$$I_{1} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r \cos r dr = 2\pi \int_{0}^{1} r \cos r dr = 2\pi (r \sin r + \cos r) \Big|_{0}^{1} = 2\pi (\sin 1 + \cos 1 - 1);$$

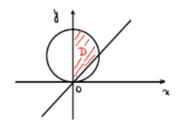
$$I_{2} = \int_{0}^{2\pi} d\theta \int_{0}^{1} r \cos r^{2} dr = \pi \int_{0}^{1} \cos r^{2} dr^{2} = \pi (\sin r^{2}) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \pi \sin 1.$$

$$I_3$$
可以表示为 $I_3 = \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \int_0^1 r \cos r^4 dr = \pi \int_0^1 \cos r^4 dr^2 = \pi \int_0^1 \cos u^2 du$

24、【答案】 $\frac{7}{12}$

【解】如图,由 $x^2+y^2=2y$ 得 $r^2=2r\sin\theta$, $r=2\sin\theta$,所以积分区域为

$$D: \begin{cases} 0 \le r \le 2\sin\theta, \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \le \theta \le \frac{\pi}{2}, \end{cases}$$



$$I = \iint_{D} xy d\sigma = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sin\theta} r^{2} \sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta \cdot r dr = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin\theta \cdot \cos\theta d\theta \int_{0}^{2\sin\theta} r^{3} dr$$
$$= 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{5}\theta \cos\theta d\theta = 4 \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{5}\theta d\sin\theta = \frac{4}{6} \sin^{6}\theta \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2}{3} \times \left(1 - \frac{1}{8}\right) = \frac{7}{12}.$$

25、【解】
$$iz I = \iint_D y \left[1 + x e^{\frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2)} \right] dxdy$$

方法一: 积分区域为
$$D$$
:
$$\begin{cases} -1 \le y \le x, \\ -1 \le x \le 1. \end{cases}$$

$$I = \iint_{D} y \left[1 + x e^{\frac{1}{2}(x^{2} + y^{2})} \right] dxdy = \int_{-1}^{1} dx \int_{-1}^{x} y \left[1 + x e^{\frac{1}{2}(x^{2} + y^{2})} \right] dy , \quad \text{fightable}$$

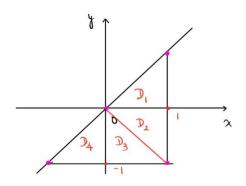
$$\int_{-1}^{x} y \left[1 + x e^{\frac{1}{2}(x^{2} + y^{2})} \right] dy = \int_{-1}^{x} \left(1 + x e^{\frac{1}{2}x^{2}} e^{\frac{1}{2}y^{2}} \right) dy = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}x^{2}} \left(1 + x e^{\frac{1}{2}x^{2}} e^{u} \right) du$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + x e^{\frac{1}{2}x^{2}} \left(e^{u} \left| \frac{x^{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} \right| \right) = \left(\frac{1}{2}x^{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) + x \left(e^{x^{2}} - e^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}x^{2}} \right),$$

所以
$$I = \int_{-1}^{1} \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) + x \left(e^{x^2} - e^{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} x^2} \right) \right] dx$$
 音偶性 $2 \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{1}{2} x^2 - \frac{1}{2} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left(x^2 - 1 \right) dx = -\frac{2}{3} dx$

方法二:如图,将D分为 D_1 , D_2 , D_3 , D_4 四个部分,其中 D_1 , D_2 关于x 轴对称, D_3 , D_4 关于y 轴对称。

故
$$I = 0 - \frac{2}{3} = -\frac{2}{3}$$
。



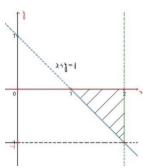
26、【答案】 $\int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x, y) dy$

【解】 对于累次积分 $\int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{2}^{1-y} f(x,y) dx$, 当 $-1 \le y \le 0$ 时, $1 \le 1 - y \le 2$,所以 $\int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{2}^{1-y} f(x,y) dx = -\int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{1-y}^{2} f(x,y) dx$ 。

 $\int_{-1}^{0} \mathrm{d}y \int_{1-y}^{2} f\left(x,y\right) \mathrm{d}x$ 的积分区域为 y 型区域 $\begin{cases} 1-y \leq x \leq 2, \\ -1 \leq y \leq 0. \end{cases}$ 如图,将其转化为 x 型区域

$$D: \begin{cases} 1 \le x \le 2 \\ 1 - x \le y \le 0 \end{cases}$$
 所以

$$\int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{2}^{1-y} f(x, y) dx = -\int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{1-x}^{0} f(x, y) dy = \int_{1}^{2} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} f(x, y) dy$$



【注】关于积分换序及直角坐标与极坐标的相互转化

27、【答案】 *a*²

【解】方法一:
$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(y-x) dy$$

由于
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(y-x) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g(y-x) d(y-x)$$

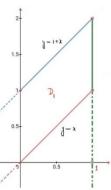
$$= \int_{-\infty}^{u=y-x} g(u) du = \int_{-\infty}^{0} g(u) du + \int_{0}^{1} g(u) du + \int_{1}^{+\infty} g(u) du = 0 + a + 0 = a$$

故
$$I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} af(x) dx = a \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = a \int_{0}^{1} a dx = a^{2}$$
。

方法二: 由于

$$f(x)g(y-x) = \begin{cases} a^2, 0 \le y - x \le 1, 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, \sharp \, \dot{\Xi} \end{cases} = \begin{cases} a^2, x \le y \le 1 + x, 0 \le x \le 1 \\ 0, \sharp \, \dot{\Xi} \end{cases},$$

(如图所示) 所以 $I = \iint_{D_1} a^2 d\sigma = a^2 S(D_1) = a^2 \times 1 = a^2$ 。



28、【答案】B

【解】方法一:由于

$$F(t) = \int_{1}^{t} dy \int_{y}^{t} f(x) dx = \int_{1}^{t} dx \int_{1}^{x} f(x) dy = \int_{1}^{t} (x-1) f(x) dx$$

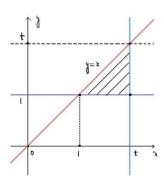
所以 F'(t) = (t-1)f(t), 从而 F'(2) = f(2), 故答案选 (B)。

方法二: 设
$$G'(x) = f(x)$$
, 则 $\int_{y}^{t} f(x) dx = G(t) - G(y)$, 从而

$$F(t) = \int_1^t \left[G(t) - G(y) \right] dy = G(t)(t-1) - \int_1^t G(y) dy, \quad$$
所以

$$F'(t) = \int_{1}^{t} [G(t) - G(y)] dy = G'(t)(t-1) + G(t) - G(t) = f(t)(t-1)$$

从而F'(2) = f(2), 故答案选(B)。

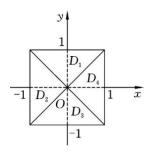


29、【答案】A

【解】设 $f(x,y) = y \cos x$,则f(x,y)关于x是偶函数,关于y是奇函数。

由于 D_2 , D_4 关于x 轴对称,由二重积分的对称性知 $I_2 = I_4 = 0$,

又 $x \in [-1,1]$ 时 $\cos x > 0$, 所以 $\forall (x,y) \in D_1$ 时 $y \cos x > 0$ 从而 $I_1 > 0$, $\forall (x,y) \in D_3$ 时 $y \cos x < 0$,从而 $I_3 < 0$ 。故答案选(A)。



【注】这里 I_1,I_3 可以具体计算出来:

 $I_{1} = \int_{0}^{1} dy \int_{-y}^{y} y \cos x dx = \int_{0}^{1} y dy \int_{-y}^{y} \cos x dx = \int_{0}^{1} 2y \sin y dy = 2(-y \cos y + \sin y) \Big|_{0}^{1} = 2(\sin 1 - \cos 1);$ $I_{3} = \int_{-1}^{0} dy \int_{-y}^{y} y \cos x dx = \int_{-1}^{0} y dy \int_{-y}^{y} \cos x dx = \int_{-1}^{0} 2y \sin y dy = 2(-y \cos y + \sin y) \Big|_{-1}^{0} = -2(\sin 1 - \cos 1).$

30、【解】积分区域D如图所示,记D,为积分区域D在第一象限的部分。 因为区域D关于

x 轴 , y 轴 均 对 称 , 且 f(-x,y) = f(x,y) , f(x,-y) = f(x,y) 。 所 以 $I = \iint_D f(x,y) d\sigma = 4 \iint_{D_1} f(x,y) d\sigma$ 。

记 D_1 中满足 $|x|+|y| \le 1$ 部分为 D_{11} , D_1 中满足 $1 \le |x|+|y| \le 2$ 部分为 D_{12} ,因为 D_1 可表示

为
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le y \le 1 - x \\ 0 \le x \le 1 \end{cases}$$
, 所以

$$\iint_{D_{1}} f(x,y) d\sigma = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} dx \int_{0}^{1-x} dy = \int_{0}^{1} x^{2} (1-x) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^{3} - \frac{1}{4}x^{4}\right) = \frac{1}{12}$$

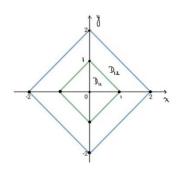
$$D_{12}$$
的极坐标表示为
$$\begin{cases} 0 \le \theta \le rac{\pi}{2} \\ rac{1}{\sin heta + \cos heta} \le r \le rac{2}{\sin heta + \cos heta} \end{cases}$$
,所以

$$\iint_{D_2} f(x, y) d\sigma = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d\theta \int_{\frac{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}}^{\frac{2}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta}} \frac{1}{r} \cdot r dr = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sin\theta + \cos\theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\cos\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sec\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) d\left(\theta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)^{u = \theta - \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec u du = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec u du = \sqrt{2} \left[\ln\left|\sec u + \tan u\right|\right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} \ln\left(\sqrt{2} + 1\right)_0.$$

故
$$I = \iint_D f(x, y) d\sigma = 4 \left[\frac{1}{12} + \sqrt{2} \ln \left(\sqrt{2} + 1 \right) \right] = \frac{1}{3} + 4\sqrt{2} \ln \left(\sqrt{2} + 1 \right)$$
。



31、【解】区域 D 关于 x 轴对称, $D = D_1 \cup D_2$ 。由 $\begin{cases} x = \sqrt{1 + y^2} \\ x - \sqrt{2}y = 0 \end{cases}$ 解得 $A(\sqrt{2}, 1)$,

$$D_1: \begin{cases} 0 \le y \le 1 \\ \sqrt{2}y \le x \le \sqrt{1+y^2} \end{cases}$$

$$I = \iint_{D} (x+y)^{3} d\sigma = \iint_{D_{1}} \left[(x+y)^{3} + (x-y)^{3} \right] d\sigma = \iint_{D_{1}} 2(x^{3} + 3xy^{2}) d\sigma$$

$$=2\iint_{D_1} (x^3 + 3xy^2) d\sigma = 2\int_0^1 dy \int_{\sqrt{2}y}^{\sqrt{1+y^2}} (x^3 + 3xy^2) dx .$$

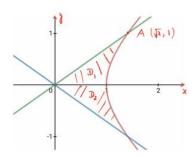
由于

$$\int_{\sqrt{2}y}^{\sqrt{1+y^2}} \left(x^3 + 3xy^2 \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{4} x^4 + \frac{3}{2} x^2 y^2 \right) \Big|_{\sqrt{2}y}^{\sqrt{1+y^2}}$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{1}{4} \left(1 + y^2 \right)^2 + \frac{3}{2} \left(1 + y^2 \right) y^2 \right) - \left(y^4 + 3y^4 \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + 8y^2 - 9y^4 \right),$$

$$I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \left(1 + 8y^2 - 9y^4 \right) dy = \frac{1}{2} \left(1 + \frac{8}{3} - \frac{9}{5} \right) = \frac{14}{15} .$$



32、【解】因为

 $\iint\limits_{D_t} f(t) \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = f(t) \iint\limits_{D_t} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y = f(t) S_{D_t} = \frac{1}{2} t^2 f(t), \quad \sharp + S_{D_t} \, \Im \mathbb{Z} \, \sharp \, D_t \, \mathrm{bin} \, \mathrm{a.s.}$

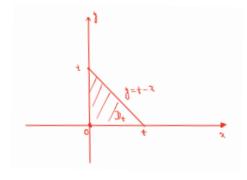
于是,方程
$$\iint_{D_t} f'(x+y) dxdy = \iint_{D_t} f(t) dxdy$$
 可化为

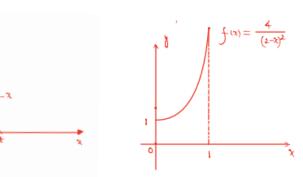
$$tf(t) - \int_0^t f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}t^2 f(t), \qquad \qquad \textcircled{1}$$

方程①两边对t 求导得 $tf'(t)+f(t)-f(t)=tf(t)+rac{1}{2}t^2f(t)$,即 $f'(t)=rac{2}{2-t}f(t)$ 。

分离变量得
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}f\left(t\right)}{f\left(t\right)} = \frac{2}{2-t} \,\mathrm{d}t$$
,两边积分 $\int \frac{1}{f\left(t\right)} \,\mathrm{d}f\left(t\right) = \int \frac{2}{2-t} \,\mathrm{d}t$,解得 $f\left(t\right) = \frac{C}{\left(2-t\right)^{2}}$ 。因

为
$$f(0)=1$$
, 所以 $C=4$, 故 $f(t)=\frac{4}{(2-t)^2}$, 即 $f(x)=\frac{4}{(2-x)^2}$ 。 (如图所示)





33、【解】方法一: 积分区域D关于y=x对称。

记
$$f(x,y) = \frac{x \sin\left(\pi\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right)}{x + y},$$

$$I = \iint_{D} \frac{x \sin\left(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right)}{x + y} dxdy = \iint_{D_1} \left[f\left(x, y\right) + f\left(y, x\right) \right] dxdy = \iint_{D_1} \sin\left(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}\right) dxdy$$

$$\begin{split} &=\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}d\theta \int_1^2 r \cdot \sin(\pi r) dr = \frac{\pi}{4} \int_1^2 r \cdot \sin(\pi r) dr = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_1^2 (\pi r) \cdot \sin(\pi r) d\pi r \\ &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} u \sin u du = \frac{1}{4\pi} [-u \cos u + \sin u]]_x^{2\pi} = -\frac{3}{4} \, , \\ &= \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{u \sin(\pi \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})}{x + y} dx dy = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} d\theta \int_1^2 \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} \sin(\pi r) \cdot r dr \\ &= \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} d\theta \right) \cdot \left(\int_1^2 r \sin(\pi r) dr \right), \\ &= \oplus \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} d\theta \right) \cdot \left(\int_1^2 r \sin(\pi r) dr \right) + \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta \right) \cdot \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} d\theta \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} - t \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} d\theta + \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta \right] d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \, . \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \, . \end{aligned}$$

$$D(1) = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} d\theta + \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta \right] d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \, . \end{aligned}$$

$$D(2) = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \left[\frac{\cos \theta}{\cos \theta + \sin \theta} d\theta + \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \theta + \cos \theta} d\theta \right] d\theta \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \right] \right] \left[\frac{1}{2\pi} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \right] \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \right] \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \right] \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \right] \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \right] \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \right] \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \right] \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \right] d\theta \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} \left[\frac{\pi}{2} \right] \left[\frac{\pi$$

 $\int_{0}^{2\pi} (t - \sin t)(1 - \cos t)^{2} dt + \int_{0}^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^{3} dt$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} t (1 - \cos t)^2 dt = \int_0^{2\pi} t \left(2 \sin^2 \frac{t}{2} \right)^2 dt = 16 \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{t}{2} \left(\sin^2 \frac{t}{2} \right)^2 d\frac{t}{2} = 16 \int_0^{\pi} u \sin^4 u du$$

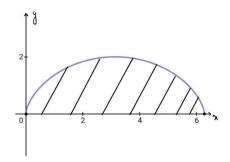
$$= 16\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 u du = 16\pi \cdot \frac{3!!}{4!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 3\pi^2,$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin t (1 - \cos t)^2 dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^2 d(1 - \cos t)^{u = 1 - \cos t} \int_0^0 u^2 du = 0,$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^3 dt = \int_0^{2\pi} \left(2\sin\frac{t}{2} \right)^3 dt = 16 \int_0^{2\pi} \left(\sin^2\frac{t}{2} \right)^3 dt = 16 \int_0^{\pi} \sin^6 u du = 32 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 u du$$

$$= 32 \times \frac{5!!}{6!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 5\pi,$$

故
$$I = 3\pi^2 - 0 + 5\pi = 3\pi^2 + 5\pi$$
。



用到了以下两个重要且常用的结论,这两个结论在专题四中我们给出了详细的推导过程:

$$\int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx; \qquad \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx.$$