

一、选择题

1.D 2.B 3.A 4.C 5.B 6.D

二、填空题

1. $\arctan e^x + C$ 2. $\frac{\pi^2}{16}$ 3. $\frac{3}{8}\pi$ 4. $x + y + z - 3 = 0$

3. [解析] $S = \int_0^{2\pi} |y(t)x'(t)|dt = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |y(t)x'(t)|dt = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin^3 t \cdot 3\cos t \cdot (-\sin t)|dt$
 $= 12 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cdot \cos^2 t dt = 12 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t (1 - \sin^2 t) dt = 12 (\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 t dt)$
点火公式 $12(\frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{3}{8}\pi$.

三、计算下列各题.

1. 令 $t = \sqrt{4x-3}$, 则 $x = \frac{1}{4}(t^2 + 3)$, $dx = \frac{1}{2}t dt$.

原式 $= \frac{1}{8} \int (t^2 + 3) dt = \frac{1}{24} t^3 + \frac{3}{8} t + C$. 回代得 $I = \frac{1}{24} (4x-3)^{3/2} + \frac{3}{8} \sqrt{4x-3} + C$.

2. 令 $\sqrt{x} = t$, 因为 $x \in (0, \frac{\pi^2}{4})$, 故 $t \in (0, \frac{\pi}{2})$, 且 $x = t^2, dx = 2t dt$.

故原式 $= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2t \cos t dt = 2t \sin t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin t dt = \pi + 2 \cos t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi - 2$.

3. $S = \int_0^1 [e^y - (y+1)] dy = (e^y - \frac{1}{2}y^2 - y) \Big|_0^1 = e - \frac{5}{2}$.

四、分区间讨论.

当 $x < -1$ 时, $g(x) = \int_{-1}^1 (t-x)e^{t^2} dt = \int_{-1}^1 -xe^{t^2} dt$ (由于 te^{t^2} 是奇函数)

$g'(x) = -\int_{-1}^1 e^{t^2} dt < 0$, 故 $g(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, -1)$ 上单调递减, 且 $g(x)_{\min} = g(-1)$,

当 $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ 时, $g(x) = \int_{-1}^x (t-x)e^{t^2} dt + \int_x^1 (x-t)e^{t^2} dt$.

$g'(x) = xe^{x^2} + xe^{x^2} = 2xe^{x^2}$, 令 $g'(x) = 0$, 则 $x = 0$, 显然 $g(x)$ 在 $[-1, 0]$ 上单调减, $[0, 1]$ 上单调增, 且 $x = 0$ 是 $g(x)$ 的驻点.

当 $x > 1$ 时, $g(x) = \int_{-1}^1 (x-t)e^{t^2} dt = \int_{-1}^1 xe^{t^2} dt$.

$g'(x) = \int_{-1}^1 e^{t^2} dt > 0$, 故 $g(x)$ 在 $(1, +\infty)$ 上单调增, 且 $g(x)_{\min} = g(1)$,

综上所述, $g(x)$ 在 $[-1, 0]$ 上单调减, $[0, +\infty)$ 上单调增, 故 $g(x)_{\min} = g(0) = 2 \int_0^1 t e^{t^2} dt = e^{t^2} \Big|_0^1 = e - 1$.

五、(1) 当 $x \neq 0$ 时,
$$F'(x) = \frac{x^3 f(x) - 2x \int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x^4} = \frac{f(x)}{x} - \frac{2 \int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x^3}.$$

当 $x = 0$ 时,
$$F'(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x f(x)}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{f(x)}{x}$$

由于 $f(0) = 0$, 所以 $\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{f(x) - f(0)}{x - 0} = \frac{1}{3} f'(0)$. 故
$$F'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{f(x)}{x} - \frac{2 \int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x^3}, & x \neq 0 \\ \frac{1}{3} f'(0), & x = 0 \end{cases}.$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F'(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[\frac{f(x)}{x} - \frac{2 \int_0^x t f(t) dt}{x^3} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[f'(0) - \frac{2x f(x)}{3x^2} \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[f'(0) - \frac{2}{3} f'(0) \right] = \frac{1}{3} f'(0).$$

由于 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F'(x) = F'(0)$, 故 $F'(x)$ 在 $x = 0$ 处连续.

六、令 $F(p, q) = \int_p^{pq} f(x) dx$. 对 p 求偏导数,
$$\frac{\partial F(p, q)}{\partial p} = pqf(pq) - pf(p).$$

由于 $F(p, q)$ 的值与 p 无关, 故
$$\frac{\partial F(p, q)}{\partial p} = pqf(pq) - pf(p) = 0.$$

又由于 $f(1) = 1$, 故 $qf(q) - 1 = 0$, 故 $f(q) = \frac{1}{q}$, 即 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$.

七、
$$I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^n + x^{n-1}}{1+x} dx = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx + I_{n-1} = \frac{1}{n} x^n \Big|_0^1 - I_{n-1} = \frac{1}{n} - I_{n-1}.$$

由此可得
$$I_{n-1} = \frac{1}{n-1} - I_{n-2}.$$

将上两式相加得
$$I_n - I_{n-2} = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n-1}, \text{ 故 } I_{n-2} - I_{n-4} = \frac{1}{n-2} - \frac{1}{n-3} \cdots I_3 - I_1 = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{2}$$

累加可得
$$I_n - I_1 = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}, \text{ 又由 } I_1 = 1 - \ln 2, \text{ 故 } I_n + \ln 2 = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - + \cdots + \frac{1}{n}.$$

当 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时,
$$I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx, 0 < \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx < \int_0^1 x^n dx \text{ (两边夹定理)}, \text{ 且 } \int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{1}{n+1}, \text{ 当 } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时},$$

$$\frac{1}{n+1} \rightarrow 0, \text{ 故 } I_n \rightarrow 0, \text{ 故 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[1 - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} - + \cdots + \frac{1}{n} \right] = \ln 2.$$