

1. 用微元法推出：由平面图形 $0 \leq a \leq x \leq b$ ， $0 \leq y \leq f(x)$ ，绕 y 轴旋转所得的旋转体的体积为

$$V = 2\pi \int_a^b xf(x)dx$$

并计算正弦曲线 $y = \sin x$ 在 $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ 的一段与 x 轴围成的图形绕 y 轴旋转所得的旋转体的体积.

解：任取 $[a, b]$ 的一个分割 Δ ：

$$a = x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$$

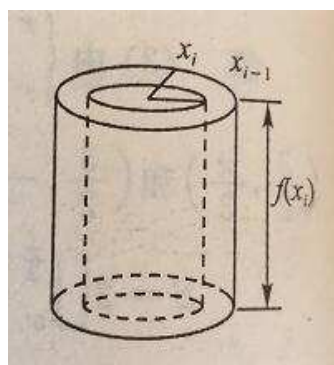
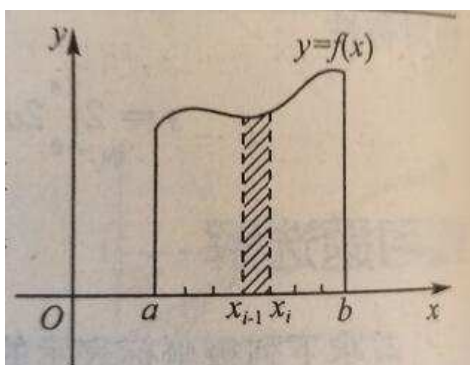
并记 $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1}$ ， $\lambda = \max_{1 \leq i \leq n} \{\Delta x_i\}$ ，则曲边梯形在 $x_{i-1} \leq x \leq x_i$ 一段的平面图形绕 y 轴旋转所得的旋转体(柱壳)的体积

$$\Delta V_i \approx 2\pi x_i \cdot f(x_i) \cdot \Delta x_i$$

(近似值取为侧面积 $2\pi x_i f(x_i)$ 与厚度的 Δx_i 乘积)，于是旋转体的体积

$$V = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n 2\pi x_i f(x_i) \Delta x_i = 2\pi \int_a^b xf(x)dx$$

这种计算方法称为“柱壳法”.



$$V = 2\pi \int_0^\pi xf(x)dx = 2\pi \int_0^\pi x \sin x dx = 2\pi^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= V_1 - V_2 = \pi \int_0^1 [\pi - \arcsin y]^2 dy - \pi \int_0^1 (\arcsin y)^2 dy \\ &= \pi^2 \int_0^1 (\pi - 2 \arcsin y) dy = 2\pi^2 \end{aligned}$$

2. 设 $f(x)$ 连续, $f(1)=1$ 且 $\int_0^x tf(2x-t)dt = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x^2$, 求 $\int_1^2 f(x)dx$

解: 令 $2x-t=u$

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^x tf(2x-t)dt &= -\int_{2x}^x (2x-u)f(u)du = \int_x^{2x} (2x-u)f(u)du \\ &= 2x\int_x^{2x} f(u)du - \int_x^{2x} uf(u)du\end{aligned}$$

求导

$$2\int_x^{2x} f(u)du + 2x[2f(2x) - f(x)] - [4xf(2x) - xf(x)] = \frac{x}{1+x^4}$$

$$2\int_x^{2x} f(u)du - xf(x) = \frac{x}{1+x^4}$$

$$\text{令 } x=1, \quad \int_1^2 f(u)du = \frac{3}{4} \quad \int_1^2 f(x)dx = \frac{3}{4}$$

3. 计算 $\int_0^1 x^2 f(x)dx$, 其中 $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} dt$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解: 原式} &= \frac{1}{3} x^3 f(x) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{12} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} d(1+x^4) = \frac{1}{6} (1 - \sqrt{2})\end{aligned}$$

4. 设 $f(x)$ 是连续函数, $F(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的原函数, 则下列结论正确的是 (A)

(A) 当 $f(x)$ 是奇函数时, $F(x)$ 必是偶函数.

证:
$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt + C$$

令 $t = -u$, 因为 $f(x)$ 是奇函数,

$$F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt + C = \int_0^x f(-u) d(-u) + C = \int_0^x f(u) du + C = F(x)$$

(B) 当 $f(x)$ 是偶函数时, $F(x)$ 必是奇函数.

$$f(x) = \cos x, \quad F(x) = \sin x + 1$$

(C) 当 $f(x)$ 是周期函数时, $F(x)$ 必是周期函数.

$$f(x) = \cos x + 1, \quad F(x) = \sin x + x$$

(D) 当 $f(x)$ 是单调增函数时, $F(x)$ 必是单调增函数.

$$f(x) = x, \quad F(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$$

5. 设连续函数 $f(x)$ 的原函数为 $F(x)$, 则以下命题中正确的是 (A)

(A) 若 $F(x)$ 是周期函数, 则 $f(x)$ 也是周期函数.

证:
$$F(x+T) = F(x), \quad F'(x+T) = F'(x) \Rightarrow f(x+T) = f(x)$$

(B) 若 $f(x)$ 是周期函数, 则 $F(x)$ 也是周期函数.

$$f(x) = \cos x + 1, \quad F(x) = \sin x + x$$

(C) 若 $f(x)$ 是奇函数, 则 $F(x)$ 也是奇函数.

$$f(x) = \sin x, \quad F(x) = -\cos x$$

(D) 若 $F(x)$ 是奇函数, 则 $f(x)$ 也是奇函数.

$$F(x) = \sin x, \quad f(x) = \cos x$$

6. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上连续, 对任何 $a > 0$, 求证:

$$\int_0^a \left[\int_0^x f(t) dt \right] dx = \int_0^a f(x)(a-x) dx$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a \left[\int_0^x f(t) dt \right] dx &= x \int_0^x f(t) dt \Big|_0^a - \int_0^a x f(x) dx = a \int_0^a f(t) dt - \int_0^a x f(x) dx \\ &= a \int_0^a f(x) dx - \int_0^a x f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(x)(a-x) dx \end{aligned}$$

7. 设 $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt$, $x > 0$, 求 $f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$

解: $t = \frac{1}{u}$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt = \int_1^x \frac{\ln \frac{1}{u}}{1+\frac{1}{u}} \left(-\frac{1}{u^2}\right) du = \int_1^x \frac{\ln u}{1+u} \cdot \frac{1}{u} du = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt + \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{t} dt = \int_1^x \ln t d \ln t = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x$$

8. 设 $\int_0^\pi \frac{\cos x}{(x+2)^2} dx = A$, 求 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{x+1} dx$

解: 令 $x = 2t$, 则

$$A = \int_0^\pi \frac{\cos x}{(x+2)^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2t}{4(t+1)^2} 2dt, \quad \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos 2t}{(t+1)^2} dt = 2A$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2x}{x+1} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{x+1} d \cos 2x$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{-1}{\frac{\pi}{2}+1} - 1 + 2A \right] = \frac{1}{2(\pi+2)} + \frac{1}{4} - \frac{A}{2}$$

9. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上二阶连续可导, 且 $f(0)=0$, 证明: 在 $[-1, 1]$

上至少存在一点 η , 使 $f''(\eta)=3\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx$

$$\text{证明: } f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}x^2 = f'(0)x + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}x^2,$$

ξ 介于 0 和 x 之间

$$\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx = \int_{-1}^1 [f'(0)x + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}x^2]dx = \frac{1}{2}\int_{-1}^1 f''(\xi)x^2dx \quad (1)$$

因为 $f''(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上连续, 故一定存在最大值 M 和最小值 m , 使得

$$m \leq f''(x) \leq M$$

$$\text{故有} \quad \frac{m}{3} = \frac{m}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f''(\xi)x^2 dx \leq \frac{M}{2} \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{M}{3}$$

$$\text{即} \quad m \leq \frac{3}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f''(\xi)x^2 dx \leq M$$

于是由介值定理可知, 存在 $\eta \in [-1, 1]$, 使

$$f''(\eta) = \frac{3}{2} \int_{-1}^1 f''(\xi)x^2 dx \quad (2)$$

由(1), (2)知

$$f''(\eta) = 3 \int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx$$

10. 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[2,4]$ 二阶导数连续, 且 $f(3)=0$, 证明 $\exists \xi \in [2,4]$ 使

$$f''(\xi) = 3 \int_2^4 f(x) dx.$$

证明:

$$\begin{aligned} 3 \int_2^4 f(x) dx &= 3 \int_2^4 \left[f(3) + f'(3)(x-3) + \frac{f''(\xi_1)}{2!} (x-3)^2 \right] dx \\ &= \frac{3}{2} \int_2^4 f''(\xi_1) (x-3)^2 dx, \quad \xi_1 \text{ 介于 } 3 \text{ 和 } x \text{ 之间} \end{aligned}$$

由 $f''(x)$ 在 $[2,4]$ 上连续, 必存在最大值 M 和最小值 m , 使 $m \leq f''(x) \leq M$, 从而

$$\frac{3}{2} m \int_2^4 (x-3)^2 dx \leq \frac{3}{2} \int_2^4 f''(\xi_1) (x-3)^2 dx \leq M \frac{3}{2} \int_2^4 (x-3)^2 dx$$

即
$$m \leq \frac{3}{2} \int_2^4 f''(\xi_1) (x-3)^2 dx \leq M$$

由 f'' 得连续性及介值定理, $\exists \xi \in [2,4]$ 使 $f''(\xi) = \frac{3}{2} \int_2^4 f''(\xi_1) (x-3)^2 dx$,

即
$$f''(\xi) = 3 \int_2^4 f(x) dx$$

11. $\int_0^\pi \sin^n x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$ n 为正整数.

证明: 令 $x = t + \frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n \left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$$

$$12. \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx \quad n \text{ 为正偶数.}$$

$$\text{证明: } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx,$$

$$\text{令 } x = t + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n \left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$$

$$13. \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x dx = 0 \quad n \text{ 为正奇数.}$$

$$\text{证明: } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx,$$

$$\text{令 } x = t + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n \left(t + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) dt = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n t dt = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^{\pi} \cos^n x dx = 0$$

14. 若 $f(x)$ 、 $g(x)$ 都在 $[a, b]$ 上可积, 证明:

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

证明: 对任一实数 t , 考虑二次三项式

$$t^2 \int_a^b f^2(x) dx + 2t \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx + \int_a^b g^2(x) dx = \int_a^b [tf(x) + g(x)]^2 dx \geq 0$$

故其判别式 $\Delta \leq 0$, 即

$$\left[2 \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right]^2 - 4 \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \int_a^b g^2(x) dx \leq 0$$

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

(此不等式称为柯西-施瓦茨不等式)

15. $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt$, 计算 $\int_0^\pi f(x) dx$

解:
$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^\pi f(x) dx &= x f(x) \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi x \cdot f'(x) dx = \pi f(\pi) - \int_0^\pi x \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\pi - x} dx \\&= \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt - \int_0^\pi (x - \pi + \pi) \frac{\sin x}{\pi - x} dx \\&= \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt + \int_0^\pi \sin x dx - \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin x}{\pi - x} dx \\&= \int_0^\pi \sin x dx = 2\end{aligned}$$