

第五章复习题解答

1. (D) 对. 积分值与所用的变量无关, 但 (D) 中的变量是 x , 常数是 a, b . 对常数的导数应
为零.

2. (B) 对. 要考虑二个函数的大小或符号, 也要考虑一个函数的单调性.

3. (C) 对. $\int_{-1}^3 f(x)dx$ 表示 $y = f(x)$ 与 x 轴所围图形的面积, 为正数;

$$\int_{-1}^3 f'(x)dx = f(3) - f(-1) = 0 - 0 = 0;$$

$$\int_{-1}^3 f''(x)dx = f'(3) - f'(-1) = \text{负数} - \text{正数} < 0;$$

$$\int_{-1}^3 f'''(x)dx = f''(3) - f''(-1) = \text{正数} - \text{负数} > 0.$$

4. (A) 对. 被积函数是奇函数, 注意 (C) 是发散的反常积分.

5. (A) 对. $\int_0^1 \ln(1-x)dx = [x \ln(1-x) - 1 - \ln(1-x)]_0^1 = -1$, 也可以先换元成为 $\int_0^1 \ln x dx$,
再计算极限.

当 $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 时 $\frac{1}{\sin x} > \frac{1}{x}$, 而 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{x} = +\infty$, 所以积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sin x} = +\infty$, 从而 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sin x}$ 发散.

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln x} = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{d \ln x}{\ln x} = \ln \ln x \Big|_2^{+\infty} = +\infty, \text{ 发散. } \int_0^{+\infty} e^{x^2} dx = +\infty \text{ 显然.}$$

$$6. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x dx = \frac{5 \cdot 3 \cdot 1}{6 \cdot 4 \cdot 2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{5\pi}{32}.$$

$$7. 1 = \int_0^a \frac{\cos 2x}{\cos x - \sin x} dx = \int_0^a (\cos x + \sin x) dx = (\sin x - \cos x) \Big|_0^a = \sin a - \cos a + 1,$$

$$\text{故 } \tan a = 1, \quad a = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$8. \text{ 对 } \int_0^y (1+x^2) dx + \int_x^0 e^{y^2} dy = 0 \text{ 两边求导, } (1+y^2)y' - e^{x^2} = 0, \text{ 故 } y' = \frac{e^{x^2}}{1+y^2}.$$

$$9. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \sin \sqrt{t} dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\sin x \cdot 2x}{3x^2} = \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$10. s = \int_0^{2\pi} 3\sqrt{(1-\cos t)^2 + (\sin t)^2} dt = 6 \int_0^{2\pi} \left| \sin \frac{t}{2} \right| dt = 12 \int_0^{\pi} \sin u du = 24.$$

$$11. \text{ 解法一: } I = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(\cos x + \sin x) + (\cos x - \sin x)}{\cos x + \sin x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \ln |\cos x + \sin x| \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

解法二: $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{\sqrt{2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} d\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos t + \sin t}{\sin t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \left(t + \ln|\sin t|\right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$

解法三: $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$, 与原式 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\cos x + \sin x} dx$, 相加得 $2I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx$, 故 $I = \frac{\pi}{4}.$

12. $I = \int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{1 - e^{-2x}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{3}{4}} t \cdot \frac{tdt}{1-t^2} = \left[-t + \frac{1}{2} \ln\left(\frac{1+t}{1-t}\right)\right]_0^{\frac{3}{4}} = \ln 7 - \frac{3}{4}.$

13. 令 $A = \int_1^e f(x) dx$, 则两边积分得 $A = \int_1^e \ln^2 x dx - A(e-1),$

其中 $\int_1^e \ln^2 x dx = x \ln^2 x \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e 2 \ln x dx = e - 2(x \ln x - x) \Big|_1^e = e - 2(e - e + 1) = e - 2$, 即

$A = e - 2 - A(e-1), A = \frac{e-2}{2e-1}$, 所以, $f(x) = \ln^2 x - \frac{e-2}{2e-1}.$

14. $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \cdot \sin^2 x \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2 \sin x \cos x}{x} dx = 0 + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}.$

15. $y' = e^{-\arctan^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}$, 故 $y' = 1$, $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} x f\left(\frac{2}{x}\right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} 2 \frac{f\left(\frac{2}{x}\right)}{\frac{2}{x}} = 2f'(0) = 2y'(0) = 2.$

16. $1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x^2}{b - \cos x}$, 为使极限存在, 必须 $b = 1$, 此时 $1 - \cos x \sim \frac{1}{2} x^2$, 进一步得到

$1 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{\sqrt{a+x}}$, 所以必须 $\sqrt{a} = 2$, 即 $a = 4$. 综上, $a = 4, b = 1.$

17. $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-2}}$, 设切点为 $(a, \sqrt{a-2})$, 则切线方程为 $y - \sqrt{a-2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a-2}}(x-a)$, 点

$(1, 0)$ 在此直线上, 故 $0 - \sqrt{a-2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{a-2}}(1-a)$, 得切点坐标为 $A(3, 1)$. 切线方程

$y = \frac{1}{2}(x-1).$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{面积 } S &= \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2}(x-1)dx + \int_2^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}(x-1) - \sqrt{x-2} \right) dx \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x \right) \Big|_1^2 + \left(\frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{2}{3}\sqrt{x-2}^3 \right) \Big|_2^3 = \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{12} = \frac{1}{3}.\end{aligned}$$

旋转体体积:

$$V_1 = \pi \int_1^3 \left(\frac{1}{2}(x-1) \right)^2 dx + \pi \int_2^3 \left(\sqrt{x-2} \right)^2 dx;$$

$$V_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{3} (x-1)^3 \Big|_1^3 + \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} (x-2)^2 \Big|_2^3 = \frac{2\pi}{3} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{7\pi}{6}.$$

$$18. f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}}, & x > 1, \\ x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

$x < 0$ 时, $F(x) = 0$;

$$0 \leq x \leq 1 \text{ 时, } F(x) = \int_0^x t dt = \frac{1}{2} x^2;$$

$$\begin{aligned}x > 1 \text{ 时, } F(x) &= \int_0^1 t dt + \int_1^x \frac{1}{t\sqrt{t-1}} dt = \frac{1}{2} + \int_0^{\sqrt{x-1}} \frac{2u du}{(1+u^2) \cdot u} = \frac{1}{2} + 2 \arctan u \Big|_0^{\sqrt{x-1}} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} + 2 \arctan \sqrt{x-1}.\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{综上, } F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} + 2 \arctan \sqrt{x-1}, & x > 1, \\ \frac{1}{2} x^2, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ 0, & x < 0. \end{cases}$$

由于 $f(x) \geq 0$, $F(x)$ 单调递增, 故 $F(x)$ 没有极值点.

$$F'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}}, & x > 1, \\ x, & 0 < x \leq 1, \\ 0, & x < 0, \end{cases} F''(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{-(3x-2)}{2x^2\sqrt{x-1}^3}, & x > 1 \\ 1, & 0 < x < 1, \\ 0, & x < 0 \end{cases} \text{ 恒有 } F''(x) \geq 0. \text{ 故曲线}$$

没有拐点.

19. 令 $x = -t$ 得

$$\int_{-a}^0 f(x)g(x)dx = \int_a^0 f(-t)g(-t)d(-t) = \int_0^a f(-t)g(t)dt = \int_0^a f(-x)g(x)dx,$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是 } \int_{-a}^a f(x)g(x)dx &= \int_{-a}^0 f(x)g(x)dx + \int_0^a f(x)g(x)dx = \int_0^a (f(x) + f(-x))g(x)dx \\ &= A \int_0^a g(x)dx. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{据此, } \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| \arctan e^x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| (\arctan e^x + \arctan e^{-x}) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\sin x| \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$