

1. 求不定积分

$$(1) \int \frac{1}{e^x(1+e^x)} dx; = \int \left(\frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{1}{1+e^x} \right) dx = \int e^{-x} dx - \int \frac{e^{-x}}{e^{-x}+1} dx \\ = -e^{-x} + \ln(e^{-x}+1) + C$$

$$(2) \int \frac{x + \arctan x}{1+x^2} dx; = \int \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx + \int \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx \\ = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) + \frac{1}{2} \arctan^2 x + C$$

$$(3) \int e^x \ln(1+e^x) dx; = \int \ln(1+e^x) d(1+e^x) = (1+e^x) \ln(1+e^x) - \int (1+e^x) \cdot \frac{1}{1+e^x} e^x dx \\ = (1+e^x) \ln(1+e^x) - e^x + C$$

$$(4) \int \frac{\arctan e^x}{e^{2x}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan e^x d e^{-2x} = -\frac{1}{2} \left(e^{-2x} \arctan e^x - \int e^{-2x} \cdot \frac{e^x}{1+e^{2x}} dx \right) \\ = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \arctan e^x + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{e^x(1+e^{2x})} dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \arctan e^x + \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{e^{2x}} - \frac{1}{1+e^{2x}} \right) de^{-x} \\ = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \arctan e^x - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{e^x} - \frac{1}{2} \arctan e^x + C$$

$$(5) \int \frac{x e^x}{(e^x+1)^2} dx; = \int x d\left(\frac{-1}{e^x+1}\right) = -\frac{x}{e^x+1} + \int \frac{1}{1+e^x} dx \\ = -\frac{x}{e^x+1} + \int \frac{e^{-x}}{e^{-x}+1} de^{-x} = -\frac{x}{e^x+1} - \ln(e^x+1) + C$$

$$(6) \int \frac{x e^x}{(e^x+1)^2} dx$$

$$\text{令 } \sqrt{x}=t \quad \text{则 } x=t^2 \quad dx=2t dt$$

$$(7) \int e^{\sqrt{x}} dx; = \int 2t e^t dt = \int 2t d e^t = 2t e^t - 2 \int e^t dt = 2t e^t - 2e^t + C \\ = 2\sqrt{x} e^{\sqrt{x}} - 2e^{\sqrt{x}} + C$$

$$(8) \int \frac{x+2}{(2x+1)(x^2+x+1)} dx; = \int \frac{2}{2x+1} dx + \int \frac{-x}{x^2+x+1} dx = \int \frac{1}{2x+1} d(2x+1) + \int \frac{-\frac{1}{2}(2x+1) + \frac{3}{2}}{x^2+x+1} dx \\ = \ln|2x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} d(x^2+x+1) + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{(x+\frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{3}{4}} d(x+\frac{1}{2}) \\ = \ln|2x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+x+1) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} (x+\frac{1}{2}) + C \\ = \ln|2x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2+x+1) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} (x+\frac{1}{2}) + C$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (9) \int x^3 e^x dx &= \int x^3 de^x = x^3 e^x - \int e^x \cdot 3x^2 dx = x^3 e^x - 3 \int x^2 de^x \\
 &= x^3 e^x - 3(x^2 e^x - \int e^x \cdot 2x dx) = x^3 e^x - 3x^2 e^x + 6 \int x de^x \\
 &= x^3 e^x - 3x^2 e^x + 6x e^x - 6e^x + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (10) \int \frac{x+5}{x^2-6x+13} dx &= \int \frac{\frac{1}{2}(2x-6)+8}{x^2-6x+13} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{2x-6}{x^2-6x+13} dx + 8 \int \frac{dx}{(x-3)^2+4} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2-6x+13) + 8 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{x-3}{2} + C \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2-6x+13) + 4 \arctan \frac{x-3}{2} + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 2. \text{ 设 } f(x) &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+4x^2}, & x \geq 0 \\ \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}, & x < 0 \end{cases}, \text{ 求定积分 } \int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(x) dx. \\
 &= \int_{-1}^0 \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx + \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{1+4x^2} dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{1}{1+e^x} d(1+e^x) + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{1+4x^2} d2x \\
 &= \ln(1+e^x) \Big|_{-1}^0 + \arctan 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{2}} = \ln 2 - \ln(1+e^{-1}) + \frac{\pi}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 3. \text{ 设函数 } f(x) &= x - \int_0^1 e^x f(x) dx, \text{ 则 } \int_0^1 e^x f(x) dx = \frac{1}{e} \\
 \text{设 } \int_0^1 e^x f(x) dx &= A \Rightarrow f(x) = x - A \Rightarrow e^x f(x) = x e^x - A e^x \Rightarrow \int_0^1 e^x f(x) dx = \int_0^1 x e^x dx - \int_0^1 A e^x dx \\
 &\Rightarrow A = x e^x \Big|_0^1 - e^x \Big|_0^1 - A e^x \Big|_0^1 = e - (e-1) - A(e-1) \\
 &\Rightarrow A e = 1 \Rightarrow A = \frac{1}{e}
 \end{aligned}$$

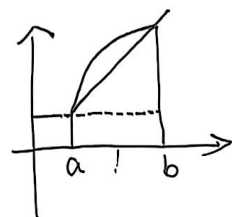
$$\begin{aligned}
 4. \text{ 极限 } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\frac{i}{n}} &= \int_0^1 e^x dx = e^x \Big|_0^1 = e-1
 \end{aligned}$$

5. 设函数 $f(x)$ 具有二阶连续导数, 并且 $f(0)=3$, $f(\pi)=2$, 计算

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^\pi [f(x) + f''(x)] \sin x dx &= \int_0^\pi f(x) \sin x dx + \int_0^\pi f''(x) \sin x dx = \int_0^\pi f(x) d(-\cos x) + \int_0^\pi \sin x d f'(x) \\
 &= -f(x) \cos x \Big|_0^\pi + \int_0^\pi \cos x f'(x) dx + \sin x f'(x) \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi f'(x) \cos x dx \\
 &= f(\pi) + f(0) = 3+2=5
 \end{aligned}$$

6. 设在闭区间 $[a, b]$ 上, $f(x) > 0, f'(x) > 0, f''(x) < 0$, 令 $S_1 = \int_a^b f(x) dx$, $S_2 = f(a)(b-a), S_3 = \frac{b-a}{2} [f(a) + f(b)]$, 则必有 ()

(A) $S_1 < S_2 < S_3$ (B) $S_2 < S_1 < S_3$ (C) $S_3 < S_1 < S_2$ (D) $S_2 < S_3 < S_1$



$$\text{令 } \sqrt{e^x+1} = t \quad x = \ln(t^2-1) \quad dx = \frac{2t}{t^2-1} dt$$

$$7. \text{ 求不定积分 } \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{e^x+1}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{2t}{t^2-1} dt = 2 \int \frac{1}{t^2-1} dt = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{t-1}{t+1} \right| + C$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{e^x+1}-1}{\sqrt{e^x+1}+1} \right| + C = \ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{e^x+1}-1}{\sqrt{e^x+1}+1} \right) + C$$

$$8. \text{ 求 } \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^1 e^{-t^2} dt}{\ln(1+x^2)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^1 \cos x e^{-t^2} dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-e^{-\cos^2 x} \cdot (-\sin x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x e^{-\cos^2 x}}{2x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

9. 已知 $f'(e^x) = x e^{-x}$, 且 $f(1) = 0$, 则 _____.

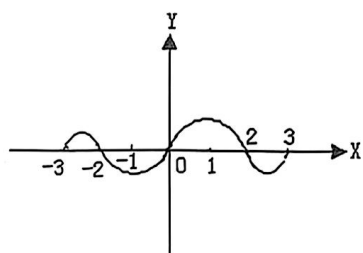
$$f'(e^x) = \frac{x}{e^x} \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \Rightarrow f(x) = \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x + C$$

$$f(1) = C = 0 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x$$

10. 如图, 连续函数 $y = f(x)$ 在区间 $[-3, -2]$, $[2, 3]$ 上的图形分别是直径为 1 的

上、下半圆周, 在区间 $[-2, 0]$, $[0, 2]$ 的图形分别是直径为 2 的下、上半圆周,

设 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. 则下列结论正确的是 ()



(A) $F(3) = -\frac{3}{4} F(-2)$

(B) $F(3) = \frac{5}{4} F(2)$

(C) $F(-3) = \frac{3}{4} F(2)$

(D) $F(-3) = -\frac{5}{4} F(-2)$

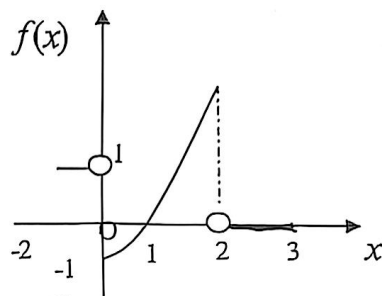
$$F(3) = \frac{1}{2} \pi \times 1^2 - \frac{1}{2} \pi \times \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{3}{8} \pi$$

$$F(2) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

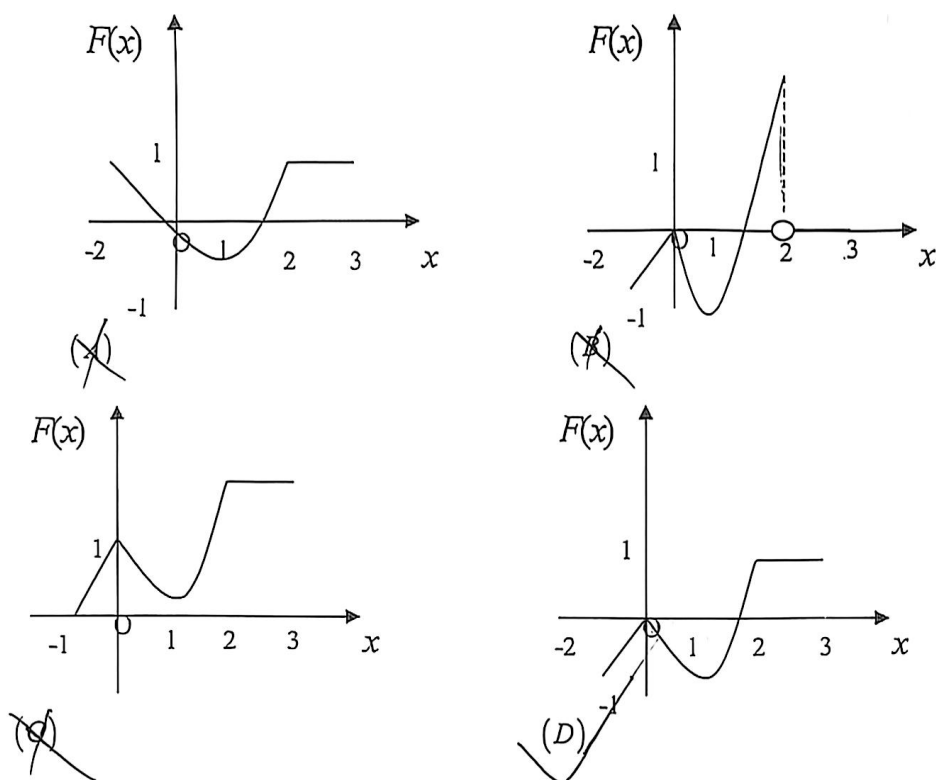
$$F(-3) = -\frac{3}{8} \pi$$

$$F(-2) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

11. 设函数 $y = f(x)$ 在区间 $[-1, 3]$ 上的图形



则函数 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ 的图形为 ()



12. 已知两曲线 $y = f(x)$ 与 $y = \int_0^{\arctan x} e^{-t^2} dt$ 在点 $(0, 0)$ 处的切线相同. 求此切线的方程, 并求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n f(\frac{2}{n})$.
- $y(0) = 0$ $y'|_{x=0} = e^{-\arctan^2 x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \Big|_{x=0} = 1$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n f(\frac{2}{n}) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{f(\frac{2}{n}) - f(0)}{\frac{2}{n} - 0} \cdot 2 = 2 f'(0) = 2$$

切线方程 $y - 0 = x - 0 \Rightarrow y = x$

13. 反常积分 $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln^2 x} =$ _____.

$$= \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\ln^2 x} d \ln x = -\frac{1}{\ln x} \Big|_e^{+\infty} = 0 + 1 = 1.$$

14. 设函数 $f(x)$ 连续, 则 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x t f(t^2 - x^2) dt =$ _____.

~~$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x t f(t^2 - x^2) dt$~~

$$\int_0^x t f(t^2 - x^2) dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x f(t^2 - x^2) d(t^2 - x^2) \xrightarrow{u=t^2-x^2} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-x^2}^0 f(u) du$$

15. (积分第一中值定理) 设 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续, $g(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 上连续

且不变号, 证明: 至少存在一点 $\xi \in [a, b]$, 使得 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x)dx$.

证: $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续 \Rightarrow 由最值定理, $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上有最小值 m 和最大值 M

$g(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上不变号不妨设 $g(x) > 0$ 则 $mg(x) \leq f(x)g(x) \leq Mg(x)$

$$\therefore \int_a^b mg(x)dx \leq \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \leq \int_a^b Mg(x)dx \Rightarrow m \leq \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx} \leq M$$

由介值定理, 至少存在一点 $\xi \in [a, b]$, 使 $f(\xi) = \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx}$, 即 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x)dx$

16. 已知 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{x(1+2\ln x)}$, 且 $f(1) = 1$, 令 $f(x) =$ ()

(A) $\ln(1+2\ln x) + 1$

(B) $\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+2\ln x) + 1$

(C) $\frac{1}{2} \ln(1+2\ln x) + \frac{1}{2}$

(D) $2\ln(1+2\ln x) + 1$

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int \frac{1}{x(1+2\ln x)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+2\ln x} d(1+2\ln x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+2\ln x) + C$$

$$f(1) = C = 1 \Rightarrow f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+2\ln x) + 1$$

17. 下列等式中, 正确的结果是 ()

(A) $\int f'(x)dx = f(x)$

(B) $\int df(x) = f(x)$

(C) $\frac{d}{dx} \int f(x)dx = f(x)$

(D) $d \int f(x)dx = f(x)$

18. 设 $F(x)$ 是连续函数 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 则必有 ()

(A) $F(x)$ 是偶函数 $\Leftrightarrow f(x)$ 是奇函数

(B) $F(x)$ 是奇函数 $\Leftrightarrow f(x)$ 是偶函数 $F(x) = \sin x + x + 1$ $f(x) = \cos x + 1$

(C) $F(x)$ 是周期函数 $\Leftrightarrow f(x)$ 是周期函数 $F(x) = \sin x + x$ $f(x) = \cos x + 1$

(D) $F(x)$ 是单调函数 $\Leftrightarrow f(x)$ 是单调函数 $F(x) = x^2$ $f(x) = 2x$

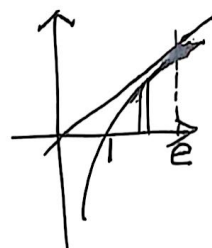
19. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上连续, 证明: $\int_a^b f(x)dx = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)dx$

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx \xrightarrow{u=a+b-x} \int_b^a f(a+b-u)du = \int_a^b f(a+b-u)du = \int_a^b f(a+b-x)dx$$

设切点坐标 (x_0, y_0) $y'|_{x=x_0} = \frac{1}{x_0}$

切线方程为 $y - y_0 = \frac{1}{x_0}(x - x_0)$

代入 $(0,0)$ $-y_0 = -1 \Rightarrow y_0 = 1 \Rightarrow$ 切点坐标为 $(e, 1)$



20. 过坐标原点作曲线 $y = \ln x$ 的切线, 该切线与曲线 $y = \ln x$ 及 x 轴围成平面图形 D 。

(1) 求 D 的面积 A ;

$$A = \frac{1}{2} \times e \times 1 - \int_1^e \ln x dx = \frac{e}{2} - (x \ln x|_1^e - \int_1^e x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx) = \frac{e}{2} - (e - (e-1)) = \frac{e}{2} - 1$$

(2) 求 D 绕直线 $x = e$ 旋转一周所得旋转体的体积 V

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi \times e^2 \times 1 - \int_1^e 2\pi(e-x) \cdot \ln x dx = \frac{1}{3} \pi e^2 - 2\pi e \int_1^e \ln x dx + \int_1^e 2\pi x \ln x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \pi e^2 - 2\pi e + 2\pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int_1^e \ln x dx^2 = \frac{1}{3} \pi e^2 - 2\pi e + \pi (x^2 \ln x|_1^e - \int_1^e x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx)$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \pi e^2 - 2\pi e + \pi [\frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2}(e^2-1)] = \frac{5}{6} \pi e^2 - 2\pi e + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

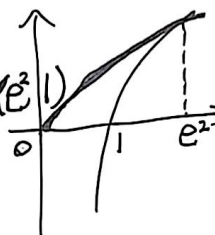
21. 已知曲线 $y = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{e}$ 与曲线 $y = \frac{1}{2} \ln x$ 在点 (x_0, y_0) 处有公切线, 求: (1) 切点

$$(1) y' = \frac{1}{2e\sqrt{x}}$$

$$y' = \frac{1}{2x}$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{1}{2e\sqrt{x}} = \frac{1}{2x} \Rightarrow x = e^2 \Rightarrow \text{切点坐标 } (e^2, 1)$$

的坐标 (x_0, y_0) ; (2) 两曲线与 x 轴所围成的平面图形 S 的面积 A ; (3) 平面



图形 S 绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积 V 。

$$A = \int_0^{e^2} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{e} dx - \int_1^{e^2} \frac{1}{2} \ln x dx = \frac{1}{e} \cdot \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}}|_0^{e^2} - \frac{1}{2} (x \ln x|_1^{e^2} - \int_1^{e^2} dx) = \frac{2}{3e} (e^3 - 0) - \frac{1}{2} (2e^2 - e^2 + 1) = \frac{2}{3} e^2 - \frac{e^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{6} e^2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$V = \int_0^{e^2} \pi \cdot \frac{x}{e^2} dx - \int_1^{e^2} \pi \cdot \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 x dx = \frac{\pi}{e^2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2|_0^{e^2} - \frac{\pi}{4} (x \ln^2 x|_1^{e^2} - \int_1^{e^2} x \cdot 2 \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx) = \frac{\pi}{2} e^2 - \frac{\pi}{4} (4e^2 - 2 \int_1^{e^2} \ln x dx) = \frac{\pi}{2} e^2 - \pi e^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} (e^2 + 1)$$

22. 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 在 $(0,1)$ 内可导, 且 $f(1) = 6 \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 f(x) dx$, 证明: $= \frac{\pi}{2}$

在 $(0,1)$ 内至少存在一点 ξ , 使得 $2f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0$ 。

由积分中值定理: $f(1) = 6 \int_{\frac{1}{3}}^{\frac{1}{2}} x^2 f(x) dx = c^2 f(c)$ $c \in [\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{2}]$

令 $F(x) = x^2 f(x)$

在 $[c, 1]$ 上对 $F(x)$ 利用 Rolle 中值定理得, 至少存在一点 $\xi \in (c, 1) \subset (0, 1)$

使得 $F(\xi) = 2\xi f(\xi) + \xi^2 f'(\xi) = 0$ 即 $2f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0$

23. 求下列定积分

$$(1) \int_0^a \frac{1}{x + \sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} dx (a > 0); \xrightarrow{x = a \sin t} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{a \sin t + a \cos t} a \cos t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dt = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$(2) \int_0^4 \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{2x+1}} dx; \xrightarrow{\begin{matrix} \sqrt{2x+1} = t \\ x = \frac{t^2-1}{2} \end{matrix}} \int_1^3 \frac{\frac{t^2-1}{2} + 2}{t} \cdot t dt = \int_1^3 \frac{t^2+3}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{1}{3} t^3 + 3t) \Big|_1^3$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (18 - \frac{10}{3}) = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{44}{3} = \frac{22}{3}$$

$$(3) \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx; = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{d \cos x}{1 + \cos^2 x} = -\frac{\pi}{2} \arctan(\tan \cos x) \Big|_0^{\pi}$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

$$(4) \int_1^e \sin(\ln x) dx; \quad \int_1^e \sin(\ln x) dx = x \sin(\ln x) \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e x \cdot \cos(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = e \sin 1 - \int_1^e \cos(\ln x) dx$$

$$= e \sin 1 - (x \cos(\ln x)) \Big|_1^e + \int_1^e x \cdot \sin(\ln x) \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx$$

$$= e \sin 1 - e \cos 1 + 1 - \int_1^e \sin(\ln x) dx = \frac{e \sin 1 - e \cos 1 + 1}{2}$$

$$(5) \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (3x^2 \sin x + \sin^2 x \cos^2 x) dx; = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x (1 - \sin^2 x) dx$$

$$= 2 \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{\pi}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{\pi}{8}$$

$$(6) \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{e^{x+1} + e^{3-x}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{x-3}}{e^{2x-2} + 1} dx = e^{-2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{de^{x-1}}{1 + (e^{x-1})^2} = e^{-2} \arctan e^{x-1} \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= e^{-2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan e^{-1} \right)$$

24. 当 k 为何值时, 反常积分 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^k} dx$ 收敛? 当 k 为何值时, 该反常积分发

散? 又当 k 为何值时, 该反常积分取得最小值?

当 $k=1$ 时 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^k} dx = \int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} d \ln x = \ln |\ln x| \Big|_2^{+\infty} = +\infty$ 发散

当 $k \neq 1$ 时 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^k} dx = \int_2^{+\infty} (\ln x)^{-k} d \ln x = \frac{1}{1-k} (\ln x)^{1-k} \Big|_2^{+\infty} = \begin{cases} \frac{(\ln 2)^{1-k}}{k-1} & k > 1 \text{ 收} \\ +\infty & k < 1 \text{ 发} \end{cases}$

当 $k > 1$ 时 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^k} dx$ 收敛,

当 $k \leq 1$ 时 $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^k} dx$ 发散.

25. 计算下列导数

$$(1) \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sqrt{1+t^2} dt; = \sqrt{1+x^2}$$

$$(2) \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^{x^2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} dt; = 3x^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^{12}}} - 2x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^8}}$$

$$(3) \frac{d}{dx} \int_{\sin x}^{\cos x} \cos(\pi t^2) dt. = -\sin x \cos(\pi \cos^2 x) - \cos x \cos(\pi \sin^2 x)$$