

习题4-10

1. 由 $f(x) > 0$, $f'(x) < 0$, $f''(x) > 0$ 知: $f(x)$ 在区间 $[a, b]$ 单调减少且是凹函数.

由单调性有 $f(b) < f(x) < f(a)$, $x \in (a, b)$.

由凹函数定义有: $f(x) < g(x) = f(a) + \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}(x-a)$

显然: $g(x) = f(a) + \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}(x-a)$ 为过 $(a, f(a))$, $(b, f(b))$ 的直线方程.

因此有: $f(b) < g(x) < f(a)$, $x \in (a, b)$.

综上有: $f(b) < f(x) < f(a) + \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}(x-a) < f(a)$.

根据积分保号性有: $(f(x) > 0)$

$$\int_a^b f(b) dx < \int_a^b f(x) dx < \int_a^b [f(a) + \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}(x-a)] dx.$$

$$\text{又 } \int_a^b f(b) dx = f(b)(b-a) = S_2.$$

$$\int_a^b f(x) dx = S_1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_a^b [f(a) + \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a}(x-a)] dx &= f(a)(b-a) + \frac{b^2-a^2}{2} \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} - a(b-a) \cdot \frac{f(b)-f(a)}{b-a} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [f(a) + f(b)](b-a) = S_3 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则有: } S_2 < S_1 < S_3$$

2. 由已知可得: $f(g(y)) = y$. 令 $f(a) = m$, 则 $g(m) = a$, 又 $f(x) \geq 0$, $g(y) \geq 0$

则 $\int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^b g(y) dy$ (令 $x = g(y)$. 则 $x=0$ 时, $y=0$, $x=a$ 时, $y=m$.)

$$= \int_0^m f(g(y)) \cdot d(g(y)) + \int_0^b g(y) dy$$

$$= \int_0^m y d(g(y)) + \int_0^b g(y) dy = y g(y) \Big|_0^m - \int_0^m g(y) dy + \int_0^b g(y) dy$$

$$= m g(y) - \int_0^m g(y) dy = ma - \int_0^m g(y) dy \quad (*)$$

若 $m \geq b$, $y \in [b, m]$, $g(y) \leq g(m) = a$. $(*) \geq ma - \int_0^m a dy = ab$.

若 $m < b$. $(*) = ma + \int_m^b g(y) dy \geq ma + \int_m^b g(m) dy = ma + \int_m^b a dy = ab$.

综上: $\int_0^a f(x) + \int_0^b g(y) dy \geq ab$, 当且仅当 $g(y) = g(m) = a$ 时等号成立.

广义地, $a=b=0$ 时等号也成立

$$3. (1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \dots + n^p}{n^{p+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i^p}{n^{p+1}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^p \cdot \frac{1}{n} \quad (\text{令 } f(x) = x^p).$$

$$= \int_0^1 x^p dx = \frac{1}{p+1} x^{p+1} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{p+1}.$$

$$(2) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \frac{\sqrt[n]{n!}}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left[\frac{1}{n \times n} (n!)^{\frac{1}{n}} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln \left(\frac{n!}{n^n} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \ln(n!)$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} (\ln 1 + \ln 2 + \ln 3 + \dots + \ln n) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\ln \frac{i}{n} \right) \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \int_0^1 \ln x dx = (x \ln x - x) \Big|_0^1 = -1 - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} (x \ln x)$$

$$= -1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\ln x}{\frac{1}{x}} = -1 + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{x^2}} = -1 + 0 = -1$$

$$(3) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1 + \sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3} + \dots + \sqrt{n}}{n \sqrt{n}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\sqrt{\frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{2}{n}} + \sqrt{\frac{3}{n}} + \dots + \sqrt{\frac{n}{n}} \right) \frac{1}{n}$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\frac{i}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{2}{3}$$

$$(4) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^2 \left[\frac{1}{(n^2+1)^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{(2n^2)^2} \right] = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n^2}{n^4} \left[\frac{1}{(1+(\frac{1}{n})^2)^2} + \frac{2}{(1+(\frac{2}{n})^2)^2} + \dots + \frac{n}{(1+(\frac{n}{n})^2)^2} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left[\frac{\frac{1}{n}}{(1+(\frac{1}{n})^2)^2} + \frac{\frac{2}{n}}{(1+(\frac{2}{n})^2)^2} + \dots + \frac{\frac{n}{n}}{(1+(\frac{n}{n})^2)^2} \right]$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\frac{i}{n}}{(1+(\frac{i}{n})^2)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n}$$

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

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} \Big|_0^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{4}$$

4. (1). 令 $x = \frac{\pi}{4} - u$. 则 $dx = -du$. $x=0$ 时 $u = \frac{\pi}{4}$, $x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $u=0$

$$\text{则 } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan x) dx = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^0 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1-\tan u}{1+\tan u}\right) du = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \frac{2}{1+\tan u} du$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln 2 du - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan u) du = \frac{\pi \ln 2}{4} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan u) du$$

$$= \frac{\pi \ln 2}{4} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan x) dx = \frac{\pi \ln 2}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(1+\tan x) dx = \frac{\pi \ln 2}{8}$$

$$(2) \int e^{\sin x} \cdot \frac{x \cos^3 x - \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int e^{\sin x} x \cos x dx - \int \frac{e^{\sin x} \sin x}{\cos^2 x} dx$$

$$= \int x e^{\sin x} d(\sin x) - \int e^{\sin x} \sec x \tan x dx$$

$$= \int x d(e^{\sin x}) - \int e^{\sin x} d(\sec x)$$

$$= x e^{\sin x} - \int e^{\sin x} dx - [e^{\sin x} \sec x - \int \sec x d(e^{\sin x})]$$

$$= x e^{\sin x} - \int e^{\sin x} dx - e^{\sin x} \sec x + \int e^{\sin x} \cos x \sec x dx$$

$$= x e^{\sin x} - e^{\sin x} \sec x + C$$

$$= e^{\sin x} (x - \sec x) + C$$

(3) 由于被积函数 $\sqrt{1-\sin 2x}$ 为周期为 π 的函数. 则我们考虑:

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1-\sin 2x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin^2 x + \cos^2 x - 2 \sin x \cos x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} |\sin x - \cos x| dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (\sin x - \cos x) dx$$

$$= (\sin x + \cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + (-\cos x - \sin x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + (\sin x - \cos x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi}$$

$$= (\sqrt{2} - 1) + (1 + \sqrt{2}) = 2\sqrt{2}$$

则原式 $= 2\sqrt{2}n$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (4) \int_{-2}^2 (|x|+x)e^{-|x|} dx &= \int_{-2}^2 |x| \cdot e^{-|x|} dx + \int_{-2}^2 x e^{-|x|} dx \quad (\text{第一个被积函数为偶, 第二个为奇}) \\
 &= \int_{-2}^2 |x| e^{-|x|} dx + 0 \\
 &= 2 \int_0^2 x e^{-x} dx = 2 \int_0^2 (-x) e^{-x} d(-x) \\
 &= 2 \cdot (-x e^{-x} - e^{-x}) \Big|_0^2 \\
 &= -6e^{-2} + 2
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(5) \text{ 令 } e^x = t, \text{ 则 } x = \ln t, dx = \frac{1}{t} dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{原式} &= \int \frac{\arctan t}{t^3} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int \arctan t d\left(\frac{1}{t^2}\right) = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\arctan t}{t^2} - \int \frac{1}{t^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \right] \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\arctan t}{t^2} - \int \left(\frac{1}{t^2} - \frac{1}{1+t^2} \right) dt \right] = -\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\arctan t}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t} + \arctan t + C \right] \\
 &= -\frac{1}{2} (e^{-2x} \arctan e^x + e^{-x} + \arctan e^x) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \text{ 原式} &= \int \frac{dx}{2 \sin x (1+2 \cos x)} = \int \frac{dx}{8 \sin \frac{x}{2} \cos^3 \frac{x}{2}} = \int \frac{\sec^2 \frac{x}{2}}{4 \tan \frac{x}{2}} d \tan \frac{x}{2} = \frac{1}{4} \int \left(\frac{1}{\tan \frac{x}{2}} + \tan \frac{x}{2} \right) d \tan \frac{x}{2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{4} (\ln |\tan \frac{x}{2}| + \frac{1}{2} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2}) + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(7) \text{ 令 } x = \tan z, dx = \sec^2 z dz$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2(1+x^2)} dx &= \int \frac{z}{\tan^2 z \sec^2 z} \cdot \sec^2 z dz = \int z \cot^2 z dz = \int z (\csc^2 z - 1) dz \\
 &= \int z (\csc^2 z - 1) dz = \int z \csc^2 z dz - \int z dz = \int z d(-\cot z) - \int z dz \\
 &= -z \cot z + \int \cot z dz - \int z dz = -z \cot z + \ln |\sin z| - \frac{z^2}{2} + C \\
 &= \frac{-\arctan x}{x} + \ln \left| \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right| - \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 + C
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(8) \text{ 令 } \sqrt{e^x-2} = t, \quad e^x = t^2+2 \quad x = \ln(2+t^2), \quad dx = \frac{2t}{2+t^2} dt$$

$$\text{则 } \int \frac{x e^x}{\sqrt{e^x-2}} dx = \int \frac{\ln(2+t^2)(t^2+2)}{t} \cdot \frac{2t}{2+t^2} dt = 2 \int \ln(2+t^2) dt$$

$$= 2 \left(t \ln(2+t^2) - 2 \int \frac{t^2}{2+t^2} dt \right)$$

$$= 2t \ln(2+t^2) - 4 \int \frac{t^2+2-2}{t^2+2} dt$$

$$= 2t \ln(2+t^2) - 4t + 4\sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{t}{\sqrt{2}} + C$$

$$= 2x \sqrt{e^x-2} - 4\sqrt{e^x-2} + 4\sqrt{2} \arctan \sqrt{\frac{e^x-2}{2}} + C$$

$$(9) \text{ 令 } x = \sin t, \quad dx = \cos t dt, \quad x = \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时, } t = \frac{\pi}{6}, \quad x = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \text{ 时, } t = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$\text{则 } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} \cos t dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^2 t dt = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{1-\cos 2t}{2} dt$$

$$= \left(\frac{t}{2} - \frac{\sin 2t}{4} \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi}{12}.$$

$$(10) \text{ 令 } t = \sqrt{1-e^{-2x}}, \quad dx = \frac{t}{1-t^2} dt, \quad x=0 \text{ 时, } t=0, \quad x=\ln 2 \text{ 时, } t=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$\text{则 } \int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{1-e^{-2x}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} t \cdot \frac{t}{1-t^2} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{1-t^2} - 1 \right) dt$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1+t}{1-t} - t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}}$$

$$= \ln(2+\sqrt{3}) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

$$(11) \int e^{2x} (\tan x + 1)^2 dx = \int e^{2x} (\tan^2 x + 1) dx + \int e^{2x} 2 \tan x dx$$

$$= \int e^{2x} d \tan x + \int \tan x de^{2x}$$

$$= e^{2x} \tan x - \int \tan x de^{2x} + \int \tan x de^{2x}$$

$$= e^{2x} \tan x + C$$

$$(12) \text{ 因为 } \int \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} dx = - \int \arctan x d\frac{1}{x} = \frac{-\arctan x}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x} d\arctan x$$

$$= \frac{-\arctan x}{x} + \int \frac{1}{x} \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{-\arctan x}{x} + \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right) dx$$

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

$$\text{则 } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} dx = \left(\frac{-\arctan x}{x} + \ln|x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \right) \Big|_1^{+\infty}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \left(\frac{-\arctan x}{x} + \ln \left| \frac{x}{1+x^2} \right| \right) - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

$$(13) \text{ 原式} = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{2x}} dx = e^{-2} \cdot \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^{(1-x)}}{e^{2-2x}+1} dx = e^{-2} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{-1}{e^{2-2x}+1} de^{(1-x)}$$

$$= -e^{-2} \arctan(e^{1-x}) \Big|_1^{+\infty}$$

$$= -e^{-2} (\arctan 0 - \arctan 1)$$

$$= -e^{-2} \left(0 - \frac{\pi}{4} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} e^{-2}$$

(14) 先求不定积分:

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

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

$$= \frac{\ln(1+x)}{2-x} - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{2-x+1+x}{(2-x)(1+x)} dx = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{2-x} - \frac{1}{3} \int \left(\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2-x} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{\ln(1+x)}{2-x} - \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{2-x} \right| + C$$

$$\text{则原式} = \left(\frac{\ln(1+x)}{2-x} - \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{1+x}{2-x} \right| \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} \ln 2$$

5. 因为 $f(x^2-1) = \ln \frac{x^2}{x^2-2} = \ln \frac{x^2-1+1}{x^2-1-1}$

则 $f(x) = \ln \frac{x+1}{x-1}$

又 $f(\varphi(x)) = \ln \frac{\varphi(x)+1}{\varphi(x)-1} = \ln x$

则 $\frac{\varphi(x)+1}{\varphi(x)-1} = x \Rightarrow \varphi(x) = \frac{x+1}{x-1}$

则 $\int \varphi(x) dx = \int \frac{x+1}{x-1} dx = \int (1 - \frac{2}{x-1}) dx = x + 2\ln|x-1| + C$

6. 因为被积函数为周期 $= 2\pi$ 的函数.

则 $F(x) = \int_x^{x+2\pi} e^{\sin t} \sin t dt = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{\sin t} \sin t dt$

则 $F(x) = 0$, 即 $F(x)$ 为常数, 与 x 无关.

则 $F(x) = \int_0^{2\pi} \sin t e^{\sin t} dt = \int_0^{\pi} \sin t e^{\sin t} dt + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin t e^{\sin t} dt$

对于 $\int_0^{\pi} \sin t e^{\sin t} dt$, 因为 $t \in [0, \pi]$ 时 $\sin t e^{\sin t} > 0$. 则 $\int_0^{\pi} \sin t e^{\sin t} dt > 0$

又对于 $\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin t e^{\sin t} dt$. 令 $u = t - \pi$. 故:

$$\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin t e^{\sin t} dt = \int_0^{\pi} \sin(u+\pi) \cdot e^{\sin(u+\pi)} du = \int_0^{\pi} -\sin u \cdot e^{-\sin u} du$$

因定积分与积分变量无关,

则 $F(x) = \int_0^{\pi} \sin t e^{\sin t} dt + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} \sin t e^{\sin t} dt$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \sin t e^{\sin t} dt - \int_0^{\pi} \sin t e^{-\sin t} dt$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \sin t (e^{\sin t} - e^{-\sin t}) dt$$

又在 $t \in (0, \pi)$ 上, $\sin t > 0 > -\sin t$

即 $e^{\sin t} - e^{-\sin t} > 0$.

则 $F(x)$ 一定为正数.

综上: $F(x)$ 为正常数

7. 令 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = A$, 对原式两边积分:

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$

$$\text{即 } A = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx + A \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \arctan|_0^1 + A \cdot \frac{\pi}{4}$$

$$\Rightarrow A = \frac{\pi}{4-\pi}.$$

$$\text{即 } \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{4-\pi}.$$

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2} \frac{\pi}{4-\pi}.$$

$$8. \int_0^2 x^2 f''(x) dx = \int_0^1 (2x)^2 f''(2x) d(2x) = 8 \int_0^1 x^2 f''(2x) dx = 4 \int_0^1 x^2 d f'(2x)$$

$$= 4 \cdot [x^2 f'(2x)] \Big|_0^1 - 8 \int_0^1 x f'(2x) dx$$

$$= 4 f'(2) - 4 \int_0^1 x d f(2x)$$

$$= 0 - 4 [x f(2x)] \Big|_0^1 + 4 \int_0^1 f(2x) dx. \quad \text{令 } u=2x, du=2dx$$

$$= -4 f(2) + 4 \int_0^2 f(u) \cdot \frac{1}{2} du$$

$$= -4 \times \frac{1}{2} + 4 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1$$

$$= 0$$

$$9. \text{令 } y = \frac{1}{t}, dt = -\frac{1}{y^2} dy$$

$$\int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt = \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\ln(\frac{1}{y})}{1+\frac{1}{y}} \cdot \frac{-1}{y^2} dy = \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{-\ln y \cdot y}{1+y^2} \cdot \frac{-1}{y^2} dy = \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\ln y}{y(1+y)} dy$$

$$= \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\ln t}{t(1+t)} dt.$$

$$\text{则 } f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt + \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt = \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\ln t + t \ln t}{t(1+t)} dt$$

$$= \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{(1+t) \ln t}{t(1+t)} dt = \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\ln t}{t} dt = \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \ln t d \ln t = \frac{1}{2} (\ln t)^2 \Big|_1^{\frac{1}{x}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \{ (\ln \frac{1}{x})^2 - (\ln 1)^2 \} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot [-\ln(x)]^2 = \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2$$

10. 对 $\int_0^1 x(1-x)f''(x)dx$ 用分部积分法:

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 x(1-x)f''(x)dx &= x(1-x)f'(x)\Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 (1-2x)f'(x)dx \quad (\text{再分部积分}) \\ &= 0 - (1-2x)f(x)\Big|_0^1 - 2\int_0^1 f(x)dx \\ &= f(1) + f(0) - 2\int_0^1 f(x)dx\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{移项得: } \int_0^1 f(x)dx = \frac{f(0)+f(1)}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\int_0^1 x(1-x)f''(x)dx$$

证毕

11. 直接反常积分求解:

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} - \frac{c}{x+2} \right) dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+4}} dx - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{c}{x+2} dx \\ &= \left[\ln(x + \sqrt{x^2+4}) \right]_0^{+\infty} - c \left[\ln|x+2| \right]_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \left[\ln \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2+4}}{(x+2)^c} \right]_0^{+\infty} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \left[\frac{x + \sqrt{x^2+4}}{(x+2)^c} \right] - \ln 2^{1-c}\end{aligned}$$

要使原反常积分收敛

$$\text{则 } \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2+4}}{(x+2)^c} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{1 + \frac{2x}{x + \sqrt{x^2+4}}}{c(x+2)^{c-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{1+1}{c(x+2)^{c-1}} \text{ 存在}$$

则 $c-1=0 \Rightarrow c=1$, 此时:

$$\text{原反常积分} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \ln 2 - \ln 2^0 = \ln 2.$$

12. 令 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$, 当 $f(t)$ 为连续奇函数, 则 $F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t)dt$, 令 $u = -t$, 则:

$$\begin{aligned}F(-x) &= \int_0^{-x} f(-u)d(-u) = \int_0^x [-f(u)]du = -\int_0^x f(u)du \quad (\text{因 } f(x) \text{ 为奇函数有 } f(u) = -f(-u)) \\ &= -F(x). \text{ 则 } F(x) \text{ 为偶函数.}\end{aligned}$$

当 $f(t)$ 为连续偶函数, 则同上: $F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t)dt = \int_0^x f(-u)d(-u) = -\int_0^x f(u)du = -F(x)$

则 $F(x)$ 为奇函数.

下面证明: 奇函数一切原函数为偶函数, 偶函数的原函数中有一个是奇函数.

设 $F(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的原函数.

$$F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt + F(0). \text{ 设 } u = -t.$$

$$F(-x) = \int_0^x -f(-u) du + F(0)$$

$$\text{若 } f(x) \text{ 为奇函数, 则 } F(-x) = \int_0^x f(u) du + F(0) = F(x)$$

即 $F(x)$ 为偶函数.

$$\text{若 } f(x) \text{ 为偶函数, 则 } F(-x) = -\int_0^x f(u) du + F(0) = -F(x) + 2F(0)$$

当 $F(0)=0$ 时 $F(x)$ 为奇函数, 即在原函数 $F(x)+C$ 中取 $C=-F(0)$.

因此偶函数的原函数中只有一个为奇函数.

证毕

$$13. (1) \text{ 因为 } \int_0^x (x-2t) \cdot f(t) dt = x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x 2t f(t) dt$$

$$\text{则 } F(-x) = -x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x 2t f(t) dt, \text{ (令 } u = -t)$$

$$= -x \int_0^x f(-u) d(-u) - \int_0^x -2u f(-u) d(-u) \quad (\text{因 } f(x) \text{ 为偶函数, } f(-x) = f(x))$$

$$= x \int_0^x f(u) du - \int_0^x 2u f(u) du$$

$$= F(x)$$

则 $F(x)$ 为偶函数

$$(2) F(x) = x \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^x 2t f(t) dt$$

$$\text{则 } F'(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt + x f(x) - 2x f(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt - x f(x)$$

由积分中值定理, $\exists \xi \in (0, x)$, 使:

$$F'(x) = x[f(\xi) - f(x)]$$

由于 $f(x)$ 单调减少, 则

$$\text{当 } x > 0 \text{ 时, } f(\xi) - f(x) > 0, \text{ 故 } F'(x) > 0$$

故 $F(x)$ 是单调增加函数.

$$14. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x x f(x) dx}{x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x f(x)}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + x f'(x)}{6x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f'(x) + f'(x) + x f''(x)}{6} \\ = \frac{2}{6} = \frac{1}{3}$$

则当 $c = \frac{1}{3}$ 时, $F(x)$ 处处连续.

$$15. (1) F'(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)}, \text{ 又 } f(x) > 0.$$

则 $F'(x) \geq 2\sqrt{f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)}} = 2$. 当且仅当 $f(x) = \frac{1}{f(x)}$ 时即 $f(x) = 1$ 时取等号.

(2) 因为 $F'(x) \geq 2$, 则 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 内单增.

$$\text{又 } F(a) = 0 + \int_a^a \frac{1}{f(t)} dt = 0 - \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(t)} dt.$$

因 $f(x) > 0$, 则 $\frac{1}{f(x)} > 0$. 则 $\int_a^b \frac{1}{f(t)} dt > 0$. 则 $F(a) < 0$

$$F(b) = \int_a^b f(t) dt + 0 = \int_a^b f(t) dt > 0.$$

则由零值定理, $F(x) = 0$ 在 (a, b) 内有且仅有一个实根.

16. $x=0, x=2$ 是分段点, 积分为反常积分

$$\int_{-1}^3 \frac{f'(x)}{1+f(x)} dx = \int_{-1}^0 \frac{f'(x)}{1+f(x)} dx + \int_0^2 \frac{f'(x)}{1+f(x)} dx + \int_2^3 \frac{f'(x)}{1+f(x)} dx \\ = \arctan f(x) \Big|_{-1}^0 + \arctan f(x) \Big|_0^2 + \arctan f(x) \Big|_2^3 \\ = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} \arctan f(x) - \arctan f(-1) + \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^-} \arctan f(x) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \arctan f(x) \\ + \arctan f(3) - \lim_{x \rightarrow 2^+} \arctan f(x) \\ = -\frac{\pi}{2} - 0 + (-\frac{\pi}{2}) - \frac{\pi}{2} + \arctan \frac{32}{27} - \frac{\pi}{2} \\ = \arctan \frac{32}{27} - 2\pi.$$

17. 对 $\int_c^x t f(t) dt = \sin x - x \cos x - \frac{1}{2} x^2$ 两边求导: 得:

$$x f(x) = \cos x - \cos x + x \sin x - x$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \sin x - 1$$

$$\int_c^x t f(t) dt = \int_c^x (t \sin t - t) dt = (-t \cos t + \sin t - \frac{1}{2} t^2) \Big|_c^x$$

$$= -x \cos x + \sin x - \frac{1}{2} x^2 - (-c \cos c + \sin c - \frac{1}{2} c^2) \equiv \sin x - x \cos x - \frac{1}{2} x^2$$

$$\Rightarrow c = 0.$$

18. 因为 $\int_0^{\pi} f''(x) \sin x dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sin x d(f'(x)) = \sin x f'(x) \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} f'(x) \cos x dx$

$$= - \int_0^{\pi} \cos x d(f(x)) = -(\cos x f(x)) \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_0^{\pi} f''(x) \sin x dx + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x dx = \int_0^{\pi} [f''(x) + f(x)] \sin x dx = -(\cos x f(x)) \Big|_0^{\pi} = f(\pi) + f(0) = 5$$

$$\Rightarrow f(0) = 5 - f(\pi) = 5 - 2 = 3$$

19. 若 $f(x)$ 以 π 为周期.

$$\text{则 } f(x) = f(x+\pi).$$

$$\text{且 } \int_0^{\pi} |\sin t| dt - c\pi = \int_0^{\pi+\pi} |\sin t| dt - c(x+\pi) = \int_0^{\pi} |\sin t| dt + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} |\sin t| dt - c\pi - c\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} |\sin t| dt = c\pi.$$

又 $|\sin t|$ 是以 π 为周期的.

$$\text{则 } \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} |\sin t| dt = \int_0^{\pi} |\sin t| dt = \int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt = -\cos t \Big|_0^{\pi} = 2 = c\pi$$

$$\Rightarrow c = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

20. $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_a^x [f(t+h) - f(t)] dt}{h} \xrightarrow{\text{洛比达法则}} \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left[\int_a^x f(t+h) dt \right]' - \left[\int_a^x f(t) dt \right]'}{1} \quad (\text{注意, 这里是对 } h \text{ 对导}).$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\int_a^x f(t+h) dt \right]'$$

$$\text{令 } \int_a^x f(t+h) dt = F(x+h) - F(a+h) \quad (\text{因为 } f(x) \text{ 是连续的})$$

$$\text{则 } \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \left[\int_a^x f(t+h) dt \right]' = \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [F'(x+h) - F'(a+h)]$$

$$= \lim_{h \rightarrow 0} [f'(x+h) - f'(a+h)]$$

$$= f'(x) - f'(a).$$

(这里不能用 $\lim_{h \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{h} [f(t+h) - f(t)] \stackrel{=f'(x)}{\quad}$ 是因为题目没说 $f(x)$ 可导).

21: 设 $f(x) = \int_0^{\sin^2 x} \arcsin t \, dt + \int_0^{\cos^2 x} \arccos t \, dt$

下证 $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}$, 显然 $f(x)$ 是以 π 为周期的偶函数.

下面只考虑 $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 即可.

$$\begin{aligned} f'(x) &= 2\sin x \cos x \arcsin \sqrt{\sin^2 x} - 2\cos x \sin x \arccos \sqrt{\cos^2 x} \\ &= 2\sin x \cos x \arcsin(\sin x) - 2\cos x \sin x \arccos(\cos x) \\ &= 2 \cdot x \sin x \cos x - 2x \cos x \sin x = 0 \end{aligned}$$

因此 $f(x) = C$, 也就是说 $f(x)$ 是一个常数.

又 $f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \int_0^1 \arcsin t \, dt$

令 $\arcsin t = u$, 则 $t = \sin^2 u$, $dt = 2\sin u \cos u \, du$

$$f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} u \sin u \cos u \, du = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} u \sin 2u \, du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} u \, d(\cos 2u)$$

分部积分.

$$f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2} u \cos 2u \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2u \, du = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2u \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

则 $f(x) = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 成立.

证毕.

22. (1) $F'(x) = e^{-x^4} \cdot 2x$ $F''(x) = 2e^{-x^4} + 2xe^{-x^4} \cdot (-4x^3) = 2e^{-x^4} - 8x^4 e^{-x^4}$

令 $F'(x) = 0$, 得 $x = 0$.

又 $F''(0) = 2 > 0$

则 $x = 0$ 为极小值点, 极小值为 $F(0) = 0$

(2) 令 $F''(x) = 0$, 得 $(2 - 8x^4)e^{-x^4} = 0 \Rightarrow x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

令 $F''(x) < 0$ 得 $x < -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 或 $x > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

令 $F''(x) > 0$ 得 $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

则 $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 或 $x = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 都为拐点.

(3) $\int_{-2}^3 x^2 e^{-x^4} 2x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-2}^3 e^{-x^4} d(-x^4) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^4} \Big|_{-2}^3 = \frac{1}{2} (e^{-16} - e^{-81})$

23. 又对 $\int_0^y e^t dt + \int_0^{3\sqrt{x}} (1-t)^3 dt = 0$ 两边关于 x 求导, 得:

$$e^{y^2} y' + (1-3\sqrt{x})^3 \cdot 3 \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow y' = \frac{3(3\sqrt{x}-1)^3}{2\sqrt{x} e^{y^2}}$$

$$\text{令 } y' = 0, \text{ 得 } x = \frac{1}{9}.$$

$$\text{令 } y' < 0 \text{ 得 } x < \frac{1}{9}$$

$$\text{令 } y' > 0 \text{ 得 } x > \frac{1}{9}$$

则 $x = \frac{1}{9}$ 是其极小值点.

$$24. f(x) = \int_{-c}^c |x-u| \varphi(u) du = \int_{-c}^x |x-u| \varphi(u) du + \int_x^c |x-u| \varphi(u) du.$$

因为 $-c \leq x \leq c$ ($c > 0$), 则:

$$f(x) = \int_{-c}^x (x-u) \varphi(u) du + \int_x^c (c-u)(x-u) \varphi(u) du$$

$$= \int_{-c}^x (x-u) \varphi(u) du + \int_c^x (c-x+u) \varphi(u) du$$

$$= x \int_{-c}^x \varphi(u) du - \int_{-c}^x u \varphi(u) du + x \int_c^x \varphi(u) du - \int_c^x u \varphi(u) du$$

$$\text{则 } f'(x) = \int_{-c}^x \varphi(u) du + x \varphi(x) - x \varphi(x) + \int_c^x \varphi(u) du + x \varphi(x) - x \varphi(x)$$

$$= \int_{-c}^x \varphi(u) du + \int_c^x \varphi(u) du$$

$$f''(x) = \varphi(x) + \varphi(x) = 2\varphi(x)$$

因为 $\varphi(x)$ 是正值函数

$$\text{则 } f''(x) = 2\varphi(x) > 0$$

则 $y = f(x)$ 是凹函数

$$25. \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\cos x^2}{k x^{k-1}} \text{ 存在, 则 } k-1=0 \Rightarrow k=1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\beta}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \tan t^2 dt}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2x \tan x}{k x^{k-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \tan x + \frac{2x}{\cos^2 x}}{k(k-1)x^{k-2}} =$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{2}{\cos^2 x} + \frac{2 \cos^2 x + 2 \sin x \cos x \cdot 2x}{\cos^4 x}}{k(k-1)(k-2)x^{k-3}} \quad \Rightarrow k=3=0 \Rightarrow k=3$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{y}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^{\sqrt{x}} \sin t^3 dt}{x^k} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} \cdot \sin x^{\frac{3}{2}}}{k x^{k-1}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}} \sin x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} (\cos x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{3}{2} x^{\frac{1}{2}})}{k(k-1) x^{k-2}} \text{ 存在.}$$

$$\text{则 } k-2=0 \Rightarrow k=2$$

26, 因 $g(x)$ 是连续函数, 则存在原函数 $G(x)$, 使 $G'(x) = g(x)$.

$$\text{则 } f(x) = \int_0^x t g(x^2 - t^2) dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^x g(x^2 - t^2) d(x^2 - t^2) = -\frac{1}{2} G(x^2 - t^2) \Big|_0^x = -\frac{1}{2} (G(0) - G(x^2))$$

$$\text{则 } f'(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{2} G(x^2) - \frac{1}{2} G(0) \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \frac{1}{2} G(x^2) = x g(x^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} 27. \int_0^3 (x^2 + x) f'''(x) dx &= \int_0^3 (x^2 + x) d(f''(x)) = (x^2 + x) f''(x) \Big|_0^3 - \int_0^3 (2x+1) f''(x) dx \\ &= 12 f''(3) - \int_0^3 (2x+1) d f'(x) = 12 f''(3) - (2x+1) f'(x) \Big|_0^3 + 2 \int_0^3 f'(x) dx \\ &= 12 f''(3) - 7 f'(3) + f'(0) + 2 [f(3) - f(0)] \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{因 } (3, 2) \text{ 是拐点, 则 } f''(3) = 0 \quad f(3) = 2$$

因 L_1, L_2 分别为过 $(0, 0), (3, 2)$ 的切线, 则

$$f'(0) = \frac{4-0}{2-0} = 2, \quad f'(3) = \frac{4-2}{2-3} = -2,$$

$$\text{于是 } \int_0^3 (x^2 + x) f'''(x) dx = 0 - 7 \times (-2) + 2 + 2(2 - 0) = 20.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 28. \text{ 因为 } \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x+2a}{x-a} \right)^x &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3a}{x-a} \right)^x = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(1 + \frac{3a}{x-a} \right)^{\frac{x-a}{3a} \cdot \frac{3ax}{x-a}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{3ax}{x-a}} = e^{\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{3a}{1-\frac{a}{x}}} = e^{3a} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{8x}{e^x} dx &= 8 \int_0^{+\infty} x de^{-x} = 8 \left(-x e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} d(-x) \right) \\ &= -\frac{8x}{e^x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} - 8 e^{-x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} \\ &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{则 } e^{3a} = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \ln 2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 29. (1) I_n &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^n x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n-2} x (\sec^2 x - 1) dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n-2} x \sec^2 x dx - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n-2} x dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^{n-2} x d \tan x - I_{n-2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \tan^{n-1} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - I_{n-2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{n-1} - I_{n-2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{令 } n=5, \text{ 则 } I_5 &= \frac{1}{4} - I_3 = \frac{1}{4} - \left(\frac{1}{2} - I_1\right) = -\frac{1}{4} + I_1 \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan x dx \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4} + (-\ln(\cos x)) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{4}
 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 在 $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{4})$ 时 $0 < \tan x < 1$, 则对于 $n > 1$ 的整数有:

$$(\tan x)^{n+2} < (\tan x)^n < (\tan x)^{n-2}$$

$$\text{则 } I_{n+2} < I_n < I_{n-2}.$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{I_{n+2}}{2} < \frac{I_n}{2} < \frac{I_{n-2}}{2}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{I_{n+2}}{2} + \frac{I_n}{2} < \frac{I_n}{2} + \frac{I_n}{2} < \frac{I_{n-2}}{2} + \frac{I_n}{2}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{I_{n+2} + I_n}{2} < I_n < \frac{I_{n-2} + I_n}{2}$$

$$\text{由(1)可得: } \frac{I_{n+2} + I_n}{2} = \frac{1}{2(n+1)}, \quad \frac{I_{n-2} + I_n}{2} = \frac{1}{2(n-1)}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{2(n+1)} < I_n < \frac{1}{2(n-1)}$$

30. 证明数列 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛, 即证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n$ 存在.

首先证明单调:

因为 $a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) - \int_1^n f(x) dx$ ($n=1, 2, \dots$). 由积分基本定理, $\exists \xi \in (n, n+1)$ 使:

$$a_{n+1} - a_n = f(n+1) - \int_n^{n+1} f(x) dx = f(n+1) - f(\xi) \cdot [(n+1) - n] = f(n+1) - f(\xi)$$

而 $f(x)$ 是区间 $[0, +\infty)$ 上单调且非负的连续函数. 则:

$$f(n+1) < f(\xi). \text{ 则 } a_{n+1} - a_n < 0$$

所以 $\{a_n\}$ 是单调减少的.

其次证明有界.

这里由于 $\{a_n\}$ 是单调减少的, 因此只要证明有下界即可.

由 $a_n = \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) - \int_1^n f(x) dx$ 得

$$\begin{aligned} a_n &= \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) - \left[\int_1^2 f(x) dx + \int_2^3 f(x) dx + \dots + \int_{n-1}^n f(x) dx \right] \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_k^{k+1} f(x) dx \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n f(k) - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_k^{k+1} f(x) dx + f(n) \\ &= \sum_{k=1}^n \int_k^{k+1} [f(k) - f(x)] dx + f(n) \end{aligned}$$

又 $f(x)$ 是在区间 $[0, +\infty)$ 上单减且非负

则 $f(k) - f(x) > 0, x \in (k, k+1), f(n) \geq 0$

$$\therefore a_n = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_k^{k+1} [f(k) - f(x)] dx + f(n) > 0$$

\therefore 数列 $\{a_n\}$ 有下界.

因此 $\{a_n\}$ 单调或有下界.

则 $\{a_n\}$ 收敛.

31. 证明: 由微分中值定理:

$$f(x) - f(0) = f'(\xi_0) \cdot (x - 0) = f'(\xi_0)x \quad \text{其中 } x \in [0, a], \xi_0 \in [0, x].$$

$$\text{且 } f(x) = f'(\xi_0)x$$

$$\text{则 } |f(x)| = |f'(\xi_0)|x \leq Mx, \text{ 其中 } M = \max_{0 \leq x \leq a} |f'(x)|.$$

$$\text{则 } \left| \int_0^a f(x) dx \right| \leq \int_0^a |f(x)| dx \leq \int_0^a Mx dx = \frac{Ma^2}{2}.$$

32. $\because f(x) > 0$

$$\therefore \sqrt{f(x)} > 0, \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}} > 0$$

令 t 为任意常数.

$$\therefore \int_a^b \left[t \sqrt{f(x)} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{f(x)}} \right]^2 dx \geq 0$$

$$\therefore \int_a^b \left[t^2 f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} + 2t \right] dx \geq 0, \therefore t^2 \int_a^b f(x) dx + 2(b-a)t + \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \geq 0 \quad (\text{将其视为 } t \text{ 的二次式})$$

$$\therefore \Delta = [2(b-a)]^2 - 4 \int_a^b f(x) dx \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \leq 0$$

$$\text{即 } \int_a^b f(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b \frac{1}{f(x)} dx \geq (b-a)^2.$$

33. 证明:

$$\left\{ \left[\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left[\int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \right\}^2 \\ = \left[\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right] + \left[\int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right] + 2 \left[\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \cdot \int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

由柯西不等式:

$$\text{上式} \geq \int_a^b f^2(x) dx + \int_a^b g^2(x) dx + 2 \left[\int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2} \times 2}$$

$$= \int_a^b f^2(x) dx + \int_a^b g^2(x) dx + 2 \int_a^b f(x)g(x) dx$$

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

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

$$\text{则: } \left[\int_a^b [f(x) + g(x)]^2 dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \leq \left[\int_a^b f^2(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left[\int_a^b g^2(x) dx \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

证毕.

$$34. f'(x) = \int_1^{\sin x} \sqrt{1+u^4} du$$

$$f''(x) = \sqrt{1+(\sin x)^4} \cos x.$$

$$35. y' = \sqrt{3-x^2}.$$

$$ds = \sqrt{1+(y')^2} dx = \sqrt{1+3-x^2} dx = \sqrt{4-x^2} dx.$$

$$s = \int_{-\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \sqrt{4-x^2} dx, \quad \text{令 } x = 2\sin t, \quad dx = 2\cos t dt$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |2\cos t| \cdot 2\cos t dt$$

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

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

$$= 4 \left(t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3}\pi + \sqrt{3}$$

36. 挖通球体体积为:

$$V_1 = 2 \int_0^2 \pi (1 - \frac{y^2}{4}) dy = \frac{8}{3} \pi.$$

设圆孔底面半径为 r , 则所打圆孔体积为:

$$V_2 = 2 \iiint_{x^2+z^2 \leq r^2} y dx dz = 2 \iint_{x^2+z^2 \leq r^2} z \sqrt{1-x^2-z^2} dx dz$$

在极坐标中, 令 $x = \rho \cos \theta$, $z = \rho \sin \theta$, 则 $0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$, $0 \leq \rho \leq r$. 得

$$V_2 = 2 \int_0^{2\pi} d\theta \cdot \int_0^r z \sqrt{1-\rho^2} \cdot \rho d\rho = -\frac{8}{3} (1-r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} \pi$$

$$\text{由 } V_2 = \frac{4}{3} \pi, \text{ 得: } r = \sqrt{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{2}{3}}}.$$

$$\text{则直径 } d = 2r = 2\sqrt{1 - (\frac{1}{2})^{\frac{2}{3}}}$$

(此题超纲!!!)

37. 由抛物线 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ 过 $(0,0)$, 则 $c=0$

从而 $y = f(x) = ax^2 + bx$.

又当 $x \in [0,1]$ 时 $y \geq 0$. 抛物线 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ 与 $x=1$, $y=0$ 围成图形为 $\frac{4}{9}$, 且使圆形绕 x 轴旋转体体积最小, 则:

$$\frac{4}{9} = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{a}{3} + \frac{b}{2} \quad ①$$

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 f(x)^2 dx = \pi (\frac{a^2}{5} + \frac{b^2}{3} + \frac{ab}{2}) \quad ②$$

由①得 $b = \frac{8-6a}{9}$ 代入②得:

$$V = \pi (\frac{a^2}{5} + \frac{(8-6a)^2}{81 \times 3} + \frac{8a-6a^2}{18})$$

②

当 $a = -\frac{5}{3}$ 时, V 最小, 此时 $b=2$

综上: $a = -\frac{5}{3}$, $b=2$, $c=0$

38. 当 $|x| < 1$ 时, $y = 3 - (1-x^2) = x^2 + 2$

当 $|x| \geq 1$ 时, $y = 3 - (x^2 - 1) = 4 - x^2$

令 $y = 0$, 则 $x = \pm 2$. 曲线与 x 轴交于 $A(2, 0)$ $B(-2, 0)$

令 $y = 3$, 则 $x = \pm 1$. 曲线与 $y = 3$ 交于 $C(1, 3)$ $D(-1, 3)$

曲线与 x 轴围成的封闭图形在 A, B, C, D 之间

显然旋转体关于 y 轴对称, 这里只考虑 $0 \leq x \leq 2$. 结果加倍即可.

(a) 取 x , $0 \leq x \leq 1$

旋转体的截面是以 3 为外径 ($y = 3$ 与 x 轴的距离), 以 $1 - x^2$ 为内径 ($y = 3$ 与

$y = x^2 + 2$ 的距离) 的圆环截面积 $S = \pi(3^2 - (1-x^2)^2)$

$$V_1 = \int_0^1 S dx = \int_0^1 \pi(3^2 - (1-x^2)^2) dx = \pi \int_0^1 (8 + 2x^2 - x^4) dx$$

$$= \pi \left(8x + 2 \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^5}{5} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{127\pi}{5}$$

(b) 取 x , $1 \leq x \leq 2$

旋转体的截面是以 3 为外径 ($y = 3$ 与 x 轴的距离), 以 $x^2 - 1$ 为内径

($y = 3$ 与 $y = 4 - x^2$ 的距离) 的圆环截面积 $S = \pi[3^2 - (x^2 - 1)^2]$

$$V_2 = \int_1^2 S dx = \int_1^2 \pi[3^2 - (x^2 - 1)^2] dx = \pi \int_1^2 (8 + 2x^2 - x^4) dx$$

$$= \pi \left(8x + 2 \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^5}{5} \right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{9\pi}{5}$$

$$\text{则 } V = 2(V_1 + V_2) = \frac{448\pi}{5}$$

39 由 (1) $y' = -2bx$ 令 $y' = 1 \Rightarrow x = -\frac{1}{2b}$ 则切点为 $(-\frac{1}{2b}, \frac{1}{2b} + 1)$

$$\text{则 } \frac{1}{2b} + 1 = a - b \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2b}\right)^2$$

$$\Rightarrow a = \frac{4b-1}{4b} \quad (1)$$

由 (2). 旋转体体积为:

$$V = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}} 2\pi \cdot x \cdot (a - bx^2) dx = \int_0^{\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}} (2\pi ax - 2\pi bx^3) dx$$
$$= \left(\pi ax^2 - \frac{1}{2} \pi bx^4 \right) \Big|_0^{\sqrt{\frac{a}{b}}} = \frac{\pi a^2}{b} - \frac{\pi a^2}{2b} = \frac{\pi a^2}{2b} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{将 (1) 代入 (2) 得 } V = \frac{\pi}{2b} \left(\frac{16b^2 + 1 - 8b}{16b^2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{2} \left(\frac{16b^2 - 8b + 1}{b^3} \right)$$

$$\text{令 } g(b) = \frac{16b^2 - 8b + 1}{b^3}, \quad g'(b) = \frac{-16b^2 + 16b - 3}{b^4}, \quad \text{令 } g'(b) > 0 \text{ 得 } b < \frac{3}{4}, \quad g'(b) < 0 \text{ 得 } b > \frac{3}{4}$$

则 $g(b)$ 在 $b = \frac{3}{4}$ 处取极大 V 在 $b = \frac{3}{4}$ 处取最大.

$$\text{此时 } a = \frac{2}{3}$$

40: 设容器体积为 V , 即由抛物线 $y = \frac{x^2}{10}$ 在 $y \in [0, 10]$ 上绕 y 轴旋转得到立体的体积; 容器的容积; 即由 $y = \frac{x^2}{10} + 1$ 在 $y \in [1, 10]$ 上绕 y 轴所得立体的体积 V_1 .

$$\text{则 } V = \int_0^{10} \pi x^2 dy = \pi \int_0^{10} 10y dy = 500\pi.$$

$$V_1 = \int_1^{10} \pi x^2 dy = \pi \int_1^{10} 10(y-1) dy = 405\pi$$

$$\text{则容器重量为 } (V - V_1) \frac{25}{19} = \frac{2375}{19} \pi = 125\pi$$

$$\text{设注入液体最大深度为 } h, \text{ 则注入液体重量为 } \pi \int_1^{h+1} 10(y-1) dy = 15\pi h^2$$

若液体和容器所受重力与浮力相等, 则可保持不沉没.

$$\text{则 } 500\pi \cdot \frac{25}{19} \cdot g = (125\pi + 15\pi h^2)g.$$

$$\Rightarrow h^2 = 25$$

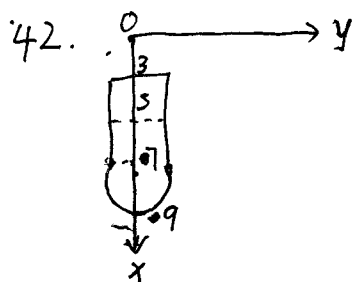
$$\Rightarrow h = 5.$$

$$41. dP = \rho g \cdot (103-x) 2\sqrt{9-x^2} dx \quad (\text{以圆心为原点})$$

$$P = \int_{-3}^3 \rho g (103-x) 2\sqrt{9-x^2} dx$$

· 换算单位后:

$$P = (\rho g 103) \times 4 \cdot \int_0^3 \sqrt{9-x^2} dx = 926\rho g \pi = 0.0927\pi g (N) \approx 28.54 N.$$



如图建立坐标.

$$x \in (5, 7) \text{ 时, } dV = \pi 2^2 dx = 4\pi dx, \quad x \in (7, 9) \text{ 时 } dV = \pi (4 - (x-7)^2) dx = \pi (-x^2 + 14x - 45) dx$$

$$W = \int_5^7 \rho g \pi x 4 dx + \int_7^9 \rho g \pi x (-x^2 + 14x - 45) dx$$

$$\text{计算: } W = 4\rho g \pi \cdot \frac{1}{2} x^2 \Big|_5^7 + \rho g \pi \left(-\frac{1}{4} x^4 + \frac{14}{2} x^3 - \frac{45}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_7^9$$

$$= \frac{268}{3} \pi \rho g (J)$$

$$\approx 2748965.3 J.$$

43: 设将抓起污泥的抓斗提升至井口需做功 $W = W_1 + W_2 + W_3$.

W_1 是克服抓斗自重做的功, W_2 是克服揽绳自重做的功,

W_3 是提出污泥做的功.

$$\text{则 } W_1 = 400 \times 30 = 12000 \text{ J}$$

$$W_2 = \int_0^{30} 50(30-x) \cdot dx = 22500 \text{ J}$$

在时间间隔 $[t, t+dt]$ 内提升污泥做功 $dW = 3(2000-20t)dt$.

将污泥从井底提升至井口共需 $\frac{30}{3} = 10 \text{ s}$.

$$\text{则 } W_3 = \int_0^{10} 3(2000-20t)dt = 57000 \text{ J}$$

$$\text{则 } W = 12000 + 22500 + 57000 = 91500 \text{ J}$$

44 (1) 以井底中点为原点, 竖直方向为 y 轴建立坐标系.

$$\text{则抛物线为 } y = \frac{x^2}{250}.$$

$$\text{则改造前河道截面积为 } A_1 = 2 \int_0^{50} (10 - \frac{x^2}{250}) dx = \frac{2000}{3}.$$

$$\text{改造后河道截面积为 } A_2 = \frac{1}{2} \cdot (100+80) \cdot 10 = 900.$$

$$\text{因此水流量增加 } \frac{A_2}{A_1} = 1.35 \text{ 倍}.$$

(2) 抛物线在 $(50, 10)$ 处切线方程为 $y = x - 40$,

$$\text{则 } W = 2\rho \int_0^{10} (y+40-5\sqrt{10}y)(10-y) dy = 7000\rho \text{ (J)}$$

45. (1) $u = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 时, 水中重力与浮力相等, 在水中移时所做的功为零.

在水面外所做功如下计算:

· 个本微元为:

$$dV = \pi R^2 dx.$$

$$\text{则 } dW = (H-x) \cdot u g \pi R^2 dx$$

$$W = \int_0^H (H-x) u g \pi R^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \pi \cdot u g R^2 H^2 \text{ (J)}.$$

(2) $u > 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$ 时, 再(1)中加上克服部分重力做功:

$$dW = x \cdot (u g \pi R^2 dx - 1000 g \pi R^2 dx) = (u-1000) x g \pi R^2 dx$$

$$W = \int_0^H (u-1000) x g \pi R^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} (u-1000) g \pi R^2 H^2 \text{ (J)}$$

$$\text{则总功为 } \frac{1}{2} \pi u g R^2 H^2 + \frac{1}{2} (u-1000) g \pi R^2 H^2 = \frac{1}{2} \pi g R^2 H^2 (2u-1000) \text{ (J)}$$

46: 取星形线上 ds 段线密度为 $(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}$, 则对应质量为 $(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} ds$

$$\therefore dF = \frac{G \cdot (x^2+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} ds}{x^2+y^2} = G(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} ds$$

$$dF_x = dF \cos \alpha = G(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds = Gx ds$$

$$dF_y = dF \sin \alpha = G(x^2+y^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} ds = Gy ds$$

$$\therefore F_x = G \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} a \cos^3 t \cdot \sqrt{[3a \cos^3 t \cdot (-\sin t)]^2 + [3a \sin^3 t \cdot \cos t]^2} dt$$

$$= 3a^2 G \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t \cdot \sin t dt$$

$$= -3a^2 G \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 t d \cos t$$

$$= -3a^2 G \left(\frac{\cos^5 t}{5} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{3}{5} a^2 G$$

$$\text{同理 } F_y = \frac{3}{5} a^2 G$$