

# 第七次作业 参考答案

11.13 - 11.19

## 习题 5.1 A 类

1

(2) 解:

作分割  $T: x_k = \frac{k}{n}$ , 则  $0 = x_0 < x_1 < \cdots < x_n = 1$ .

取  $\xi_k = \frac{k}{n}$ , 则  $\sum_{k=0}^n f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{k^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{k^2}{n^3} = \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^3} = \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^2}$

故  $\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=0}^n f(\xi_k) \Delta x_k = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^2} = \frac{1}{3}$ .

2

(2) 解:

作  $y = |x - 2|$  图像, 由定积分的几何意义:

$$\int_1^3 |x - 2| dx = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} \times 1 \times 1 = 1$$

3

(2) 解:

设  $f(x) = \ln(x+1) - \frac{x}{1+x}$ ,  $x \in [0, 1]$ .

则  $f'(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} = \frac{x}{(1+x)^2} \geq 0$ , 仅当  $x = 0$  时等号成立,

故  $f(x)$  在  $(0, 1]$  上严格单增。

当  $x > 0$  时,  $f(x) > f(0) = 0$ . 故  $\ln(x+1) > \frac{x}{1+x}$ ,  $x \in (0, 1]$ .

由定积分的保序性得  $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x} dx < \int_0^1 \ln(x+1) dx$ .

4

(1) 解:

当  $x \in [0, 2\pi]$  时,  $\cos x \in [-1, 1]$ , 故  $\frac{1}{10+3\cos x} \in [\frac{1}{13}, \frac{1}{7}]$ .

由定积分的估值定理得,

$$\frac{1}{13} \cdot 2\pi \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{10+3\cos x} \leq \frac{1}{7} \cdot 2\pi, \text{ 即 } \frac{2}{13}\pi \leq \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{dx}{10+3\cos x} \leq \frac{2}{7}\pi.$$

5

解:

由积分中值定理,  $\exists \xi_x$  介于  $a$  和  $x$  之间, 使  $\int_a^x f(t) dt = f(\xi_x)(x-a)$ .

故

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x}{x-a} \int_a^x f(t) dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x}{x-a} \cdot f(\xi_x)(x-a) = \lim_{x \rightarrow a} x f(\xi_x) = a f(a).$$

## 习题 5.2 A 类

1

(2) 解:

$$F'(x) = (-\sin x) \cos(\pi \cos^2 x) - \cos x \cos(\pi \sin^2 x) = \cos(\pi \cos^2 x) (\cos x - \sin x).$$

2

(2) 解:

由 L'Hospital 法则,

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\left( \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \right)^2}{\int_0^x t e^{2t^2} dt} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt \cdot e^{x^2}}{x e^{2x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2 \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{x e^{x^2}} \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2e^{x^2}}{e^{x^2} + 2x^2 e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{2}{1 + 2x^2} \\ &= 2. \end{aligned}$$

3

(3) 解:

由于  $y = x\sqrt{|x|}$  是奇函数, 故  $\int_{-1}^1 x\sqrt{|x|} dx = 0$ 、

则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^2 x\sqrt{|x|} dx &= \int_{-1}^1 x\sqrt{|x|} dx + \int_1^2 x\sqrt{|x|} dx \\ &= \int_1^2 x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \left. \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} \right|_1^2 = \frac{2}{5} (4\sqrt{2} - 1). \end{aligned}$$

5

解:

由  $\begin{cases} x = y^2 \\ y = x^2 \end{cases}$  得两抛物线交于  $(0, 0)$  和  $(1, 1)$

故

$$S = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx = \left( \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}.$$

6

解:

$$\int_0^1 (x^2 + cx + c)^2 dx = \int_0^1 (x^4 + 2cx^3 + (c^2 + 2c)x^2 + 2c^2x + c^2) dx$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left( \frac{1}{5}x^5 + \frac{c}{2}x^4 + \frac{c^2 + 2c}{3}x^3 + c^2x^2 + c^2x \right) \bigg|_0^1 \\
&= \frac{7}{3}c^2 + \frac{7}{6}c + \frac{1}{5}
\end{aligned}$$

当  $C = -\frac{\frac{7}{6}}{2 \times \frac{7}{3}} = -\frac{1}{4}$  时, 原积分取得最小.