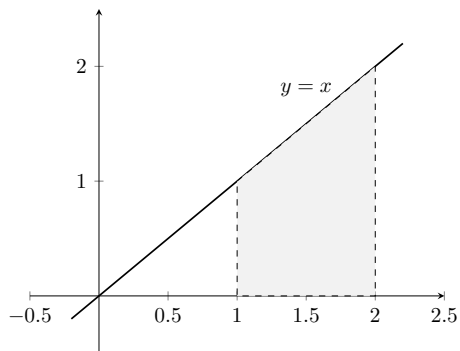


第 05 周作业解答

练习 1. 用定积分的几何意义计算 $\int_1^2 x dx$

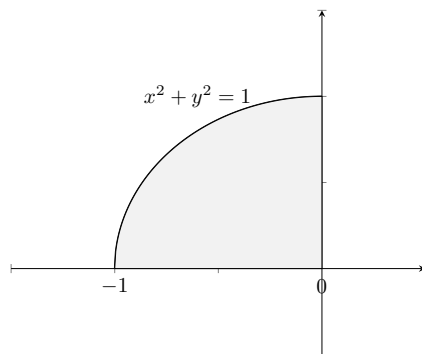
步骤: 1. 确定曲边梯形; 2. 计算曲边梯形的面积

解:



利用梯形面积公式: 梯形面积 $= \frac{1}{2}(1+2) \cdot 1 = \frac{3}{2}$ 。所以 $\int_1^2 x dx = \frac{3}{2}$ 。(或者将梯形面积视为两个三角形面积之差)

练习 2. 用定积分表示右图阴影部分面积。
并通过计算面积, 求出该定积分的值。



解: 曲线的方程是

$$y = \sqrt{1 - x^2}.$$

所以阴影部分的面积用定积分表示是

$$\int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx.$$

注意到该阴影区域的正好是四分之一半径为 1 的圆盘, 所以面积是 $\frac{1}{4}\pi$, 进而可知

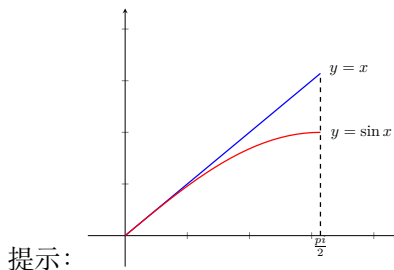
$$\int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{1 - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4}\pi.$$

练习 3. 设 $\int_0^1 2f(x)dx = 6$, $\int_1^3 f(x)dx = 8$, $\int_0^3 g(x)dx = 2$, 求: $\int_0^3 [5f(x) - 4g(x)]dx$

解:

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^3 [5f(x) - 4g(x)]dx &= 5 \int_0^3 f(x)dx - 4 \int_0^3 g(x)dx \\ &= 5 \left(\int_0^1 f(x)dx + \int_1^3 f(x)dx \right) - 4 \cdot 2 \\ &= 5(3 + 8) - 8 \\ &= 47\end{aligned}$$

练习 4. 根据定积分的性质, 比较三组定积分的大小: (1) $\int_0^1 x^2 dx$ 与 $\int_0^1 x^3 dx$; (2) $\int_1^2 e^x dx$ 与 $\int_1^2 e^{x^2} dx$; (3) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx$ 与 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx$.



解: (1) $\int_0^1 x^2 dx > \int_0^1 x^3 dx$
 (2) $\int_1^2 e^x dx < \int_1^2 e^{x^2} dx$
 (3) $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx > \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx$

练习 5. 求导数: (1) $\frac{d}{dx} \int_x^1 \sqrt{1+t^4} dt$; (2) $\frac{d}{dx} \int_{\sqrt{x}}^x e^{-t^2} dt$

解: (1)

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_x^1 \sqrt{1+t^4} dt = -\frac{d}{dx} \int_1^x \sqrt{1+t^4} dt = -\sqrt{1+x^4}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{d}{dx} \int_{\sqrt{x}}^x e^{-t^2} dt &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_{\sqrt{x}}^0 e^{-t^2} dt + \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt \right) = -\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{\sqrt{x}} e^{-t^2} dt + \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x e^{-t^2} dt \\ &= -e^{-(\sqrt{x})^2} \cdot (\sqrt{x})' + e^{-x^2} = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{-x} + e^{-x^2}\end{aligned}$$

练习 6. 用牛顿—莱布尼茨公式求下列定积分

(1) $\int_0^1 (x^2 + e^x + 100^x) dx$; (2) $\int_9^{16} \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{x} dx$; (3) $\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (\cos x + \sin x) dx$

解: (1)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 (x^2 + e^x + 100^x) dx &= \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + e^x + \frac{100^x}{\ln 100} \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \left(\frac{1}{3} + e + \frac{100}{\ln 100} \right) - \left(0 + 1 + \frac{1}{\ln 100} \right) = -\frac{2}{3} + e + \frac{99}{2 \ln 10}\end{aligned}$$

(2)

$$\begin{aligned}\int_9^{16} \frac{\sqrt{x}+2}{x} dx &= \int_9^{16} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x} + \frac{2}{x} dx = \int_9^{16} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} + \frac{2}{x} dx = (2\sqrt{x} + 2 \ln |x|) \Big|_9^{16} \\ &= (2 \cdot \sqrt{16} + 2 \ln 16) - (2 \cdot \sqrt{9} + 2 \ln 9) = 2 + 4 \ln \frac{4}{3}\end{aligned}$$

(3)

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} (\cos x + \sin x) dx = (\sin x - \cos x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} = (\sin \pi - \cos \pi) - (\sin \frac{\pi}{2} - \cos \frac{\pi}{2}) = (0 + 1) - (1 - 0) = 0$$