

第 10 次习题课题目解答

第 1 部分 课堂内容回顾

1. 定积分的计算

- (1) **利用计算不定积分的方法:** 分段, 线性性, 降低三角函数的幂, 换元法, 分部积分法, 有理函数的定积分 (有理函数标准分解), 三角有理函数 (转化为有理函数) 的定积分, 两特殊无理函数的定积分.

- (2) **定积分的换元公式:** 若 $f \in \mathcal{C}[a, b]$, 而 $\varphi: [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow [a, b]$ 连续可导, 则

$$\int_{\varphi(\alpha)}^{\varphi(\beta)} f(x) dx = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} f(\varphi(t)) \varphi'(t) dt.$$

注: 若 $f \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$ 而 $\varphi: [\alpha, \beta] \rightarrow [a, b]$ 连续可导且严格单调, 上述公式依然成立.

- (3) **分部积分公式:** 若 $u, v \in \mathcal{C}^{(1)}[a, b]$, 则 $\int_a^b u(x) dv(x) = uv|_a^b - \int_a^b v(x) du(x)$.

- (4) **对称性:** 设 $a > 0$, 而 $f \in \mathcal{R}[-a, a]$.

(a) 若 f 为奇函数, 则 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 0$.

(b) 若 f 为偶函数, 则 $\int_{-a}^a f(x) dx = 2 \int_0^a f(x) dx$.

- (5) **周期性:** 若 $f \in (\mathbb{R})$ 以 $T > 0$ 为周期, 则 $\forall a \in \mathbb{R}$, 均有 $\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx$.

- (6) **定积分与数列极限:** 设 $f \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$, 而 $\{P_n\}$ 为 $[a, b]$ 的一系列分割使 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lambda(P_n) = 0$. 记 $P_n = (x_i^{(n)})_{0 \leq i \leq k_n}$. 则对任意的点 $\xi_i^{(n)} \in [x_{i-1}^{(n)}, x_i^{(n)}]$ ($1 \leq i \leq k_n$), 均有

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{k_n} f(\xi_i^{(n)}) (x_i^{(n)} - x_{i-1}^{(n)}) = \int_a^b f(x) dx.$$

特别地, $\lim_{n \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{b-a}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i^{(n)}) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$, 其中 $\xi_i^{(n)} \in [a + \frac{b-a}{n}(i-1), a + \frac{b-a}{n}i]$.

- (7) **Jensen 不等式:** 设 $f \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$, $m, M \in \mathbb{R}$ 使得 $\forall x \in [a, b]$, 均有 $m \leq f(x) \leq M$. 若 $\varphi \in \mathcal{C}[m, M]$ 为凸函数, 则

$$\varphi\left(\frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx\right) \leq \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b \varphi(f(x)) dx.$$

注: 若 φ 为凹函数, 上述不等式依然成立, 只是此时应该将 “ \leq ” 改为 “ \geq ”.

- (8) **带积分余项的 Taylor 公式:** 设 $n \geq 1$ 为整数. 若 $f \in \mathcal{C}^{(n+1)}[a, b]$, 而 $x_0 \in [a, b]$, 则 $\forall x \in [a, b]$, 我们有

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0}^n \frac{f^{(k)}(x_0)}{k!} (x - x_0)^k + \frac{1}{n!} \int_{x_0}^x (x - u)^n f^{(n+1)}(u) du.$$

通常称 $R_n(x) = \frac{1}{n!} \int_{x_0}^x (x - u)^n f^{(n+1)}(u) du$ 为积分余项. 令 $u = x_0 + t(x - x_0)$, 则

$$R_n(x) = \frac{(x - x_0)^{n+1}}{n!} \int_0^1 (1 - t)^n f^{(n+1)}(x_0 + t(x - x_0)) dt.$$

(a) **Cauchy 余项:** $\exists \theta \in (0, 1)$ 使 $R_n(x) = \frac{(x - x_0)^{n+1}}{n!} (1 - \theta)^n f^{(n+1)}(x_0 + \theta(x - x_0))$.

(b) **Lagrange 余项:** $\exists \theta \in [0, 1]$ 使得 $R_n(x) = \frac{(x - x_0)^{n+1}}{(n+1)!} f^{(n+1)}(x_0 + \theta(x - x_0))$.

2. 定积分的应用

(1) 平面区域的面积:

(a) 直角坐标系下平面区域的面积: 设 $f, g \in \mathcal{C}[a, b]$. 则由曲线 $y = f(x)$, $y = g(x)$ 与直线 $x = a$, $x = b$ 所围平面区域的面积等于

$$S = \int_a^b |f(x) - g(x)| dx.$$

(b) 直角坐标系下由参数表示的曲线所围平面区域的面积: 设曲线 Γ 的参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} x &= x(t), \\ y &= y(t), \end{cases} \quad (\alpha \leq t \leq \beta),$$

其中 x, y 均为连续函数, $y \geq 0$, 而函数 x 为严格递增, 则存在连续反函数 $t = t(x)$. 定义 $a = x(\alpha)$, $b = x(\beta)$. 由 Γ , $x = a$, $x = b$ 及 x 轴所围区域的面积等于

$$S = \int_a^b y(t(x)) dx \stackrel{x=x(t)}{=} \int_\alpha^\beta y(t)x'(t) dt.$$

(c) 极坐标系下平面区域的面积: 设曲线 Γ 的极坐标方程为 $\rho = \rho(\theta)$ ($\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$), 其中 $\rho \in \mathcal{C}[\alpha, \beta]$. 则曲线 Γ 与射线 $\theta = \alpha$, $\theta = \beta$ 所围成的区域的面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int_\alpha^\beta (\rho(\theta))^2 d\theta.$$

(2) 光滑曲线的弧长公式:

(a) 参数方程: $L = \int_\alpha^\beta \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} dt.$

(b) 函数图像: $L = \int_a^b \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx.$

(c) 极坐标方程: $L = \int_\alpha^\beta \sqrt{(\rho(\theta))^2 + (\rho'(\theta))^2} d\theta.$

(d) 空间曲线参数方程: $L = \int_\alpha^\beta \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2 + (z'(t))^2} dt.$

(3) 曲线的曲率: 设 Γ 为二阶连续可导曲线. 它在点 (x, y) 处的切线与 x 轴正向的夹角被记为 α , 在该点处的曲率被定义为 $\kappa := |\frac{d\alpha}{ds}|$, 曲率半径被定义为 $R := \frac{1}{\kappa}$.

(a) 参数方程: 设曲线 Γ 的参数方程为

$$\begin{cases} x &= x(t), \\ y &= y(t), \end{cases} \quad (\alpha \leq t \leq \beta),$$

其中 $x, y \in \mathcal{C}^{(2)}[\alpha, \beta]$. 则 $\kappa = |\frac{\alpha'(t)}{\ell'(t)}| = \frac{|x'y'' - x''y'|}{((x')^2 + (y')^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$

(b) 函数图像: 设 $f \in \mathcal{C}^{(2)}[a, b]$, 而曲线 Γ 在直角坐标系下由方程 $y = f(x)$ 定义, 则 $\kappa = \frac{|y''|}{(1 + (y')^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$

(c) 极坐标方程: 设 $\rho \in \mathcal{C}^{(2)}[\alpha, \beta]$, 而曲线 Γ 的在极坐标系下的方程为 $\rho = \rho(\theta)$, 则 $\kappa = \frac{|\rho^2 + 2(\rho')^2 - \rho\rho''|}{(\rho^2 + (\rho')^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$

(4) 空间物体的体积:

(a) 由平面截面积求立体体积: 将一个物体置于平面 $x = a$ 与 $x = b$ 之间 ($a < b$). $\forall x \in [a, b]$, 用垂直于 x 轴的平面去截此物体所得到的截面的面积记为 $S(x)$, 并且假设 $S \in \mathcal{R}[a, b]$, 则该物体的体积为

$$V = \int_a^b S(x) dx.$$

(b) 旋转体的体积: 设 $f \in \mathcal{C}[a, b]$ 且 $f \geq 0$. 由 $y = f(x)$, $x = a$, $x = b$ ($b > a \geq 0$) 以及 x 轴所围成的区域分别绕 x 轴 和 y 轴旋转所生成的旋转体体积为:

$$V_x = \pi \int_a^b (f(x))^2 dx, \quad V_y = 2\pi \int_a^b x f(x) dx.$$

注: 同样可求由 $x = g(y) \geq 0$ ($0 \leq c \leq y \leq d$), $y = c$, $y = d$ 以及 y 轴所围的区域绕 x 轴或 y 轴旋转得到的旋转体体积: 交换 x, y 的作用.

(c) 更一般的旋转体的体积: 设 $f, g \in \mathcal{C}[a, b]$ 且 $f \geq g \geq 0$. 则由 $y = f(x)$, $y = g(x)$, $x = a$, $x = b$ ($b > a \geq 0$) 所围区域分别绕 x 轴与 y 轴旋转所得体积为:

$$V_x = \pi \int_a^b ((f(x))^2 - (g(x))^2) dx, \quad V_y = 2\pi \int_a^b x(f(x) - g(x)) dx.$$

(5) 旋转面的侧面积:

(a) 绕 x 轴旋转生成的曲面的侧面积的面积微元: $d\sigma = 2\pi|y|d\ell$.

1) 参数方程: $S = 2\pi \int_a^b |y(t)| \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} dt$.

2) 函数图像: $S = 2\pi \int_a^b |f(x)| \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$.

3) 极坐标方程: $S = 2\pi \int_a^b |\rho(\theta) \sin \theta| \sqrt{(\rho(\theta))^2 + (\rho'(\theta))^2} d\theta$.

(b) 绕 y 轴旋转生成的曲面的侧面积的面积微元: $d\sigma = 2\pi|x|d\ell$.

1) 参数方程: $S = 2\pi \int_a^b |x(t)| \sqrt{(x'(t))^2 + (y'(t))^2} dt$.

2) 函数图像: $S = 2\pi \int_a^b |x| \sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx$.

3) 极坐标方程: $S = 2\pi \int_a^b |\rho(\theta) \cos \theta| \sqrt{(\rho(\theta))^2 + (\rho'(\theta))^2} d\theta$.

(6) 平面光滑曲线的质心:

(a) 参数方程: 设曲线 Γ 的线密度为 $\mu(t)$, 则质心 (\bar{x}, \bar{y}) 的坐标公式为:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{\int_a^b x(t)\mu(t) d\ell(t)}{\int_a^b \mu(t) d\ell(t)}, \quad \bar{y} = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{\int_a^b y(t)\mu(t) d\ell(t)}{\int_a^b \mu(t) d\ell(t)}.$$

(a) 函数图像: 设曲线 Γ 的方程为 $y = f(x)$ ($a \leq x \leq b$), 线密度为 $\mu(x)$, 则

$$\bar{x} = \frac{M_y}{M} = \frac{\int_a^b x\mu(x)\sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx}{\int_a^b \mu(x)\sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx},$$

$$\bar{y} = \frac{M_x}{M} = \frac{\int_a^b f(x)\mu(x)\sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx}{\int_a^b \mu(x)\sqrt{1 + (f'(x))^2} dx}.$$

第 2 部分 习题课题目解答

1. (Young 不等式) 假设 $f \in \mathcal{C}^{(1)}[0, +\infty)$ 为严格递增、无上界且 $f(0) = 0$. 求证: $\forall a, b \geq 0$, 我们均有

$$ab \leq \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^b f^{-1}(y) dy,$$

且等号成立当且仅当 $b = f(a)$.

证明: 由于 $f \in \mathcal{C}^{(1)}[0, +\infty)$ 严格递增无上界且 $f(0) = 0$, 则 $\text{Im} f = [0, +\infty)$, 且 f 有连续的反函数 $f^{-1}: [0, +\infty) \rightarrow [0, +\infty)$. 于是 $\forall a, b \geq 0$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^b f^{-1}(y) dy &= \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^{f^{-1}(b)} x d(f(x)) \\ &= \int_0^a f(x) dx + x f(x) \Big|_0^{f^{-1}(b)} - \int_0^{f^{-1}(b)} f(x) dx \\ &= b f^{-1}(b) + \int_{f^{-1}(b)}^a f(x) dx. \end{aligned}$$

若 $b = f(a)$, 则 $a = f^{-1}(b)$, 从而

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^b f^{-1}(y) dy = b f^{-1}(b) + \int_{f^{-1}(b)}^a f(x) dx = ab.$$

若 $b < f(a)$, 则由 f 严格递增可知 $f^{-1}(b) < a$, 且

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^b f^{-1}(y) dy &= b f^{-1}(b) + \int_{f^{-1}(b)}^a f(x) dx \\ &> b f^{-1}(b) + \int_{f^{-1}(b)}^a f(f^{-1}(b)) dx = ab. \end{aligned}$$

若 $b > f(a)$, 同样由 f 严格递增可知 $f^{-1}(b) > a$, 且

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a f(x) dx + \int_0^b f^{-1}(y) dy &= b f^{-1}(b) - \int_a^{f^{-1}(b)} f(x) dx \\ &> b f^{-1}(b) - \int_a^{f^{-1}(b)} f(f^{-1}(b)) dx = ab. \end{aligned}$$

综上所述可知所证结论成立.

注: 若 f 有上界, 此时需假设 $b \in \text{Im} f$. 上述不等式事实上对连续函数也成立.

2. 若 $f: [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 单调递减, 求证: $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, 均有 $\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx \geq 0$.

证明: $\forall t \in [0, t]$ 及 $\forall k \in \mathbb{N}$ ($0 \leq k \leq n-1$), 均有 $f(\frac{t+2k\pi}{n}) \geq f(\frac{t+(2k+1)\pi}{n})$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \sin(nx) dx &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left(\int_{\frac{2k\pi}{n}}^{\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n}} f(x) \sin(nx) dx + \int_{\frac{(2k+1)\pi}{n}}^{\frac{(2k+2)\pi}{n}} f(x) \sin(nx) dx \right) \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n} \left(\int_0^\pi f\left(\frac{t+2k\pi}{n}\right) \sin(t+2k\pi) dt \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \int_0^\pi f\left(\frac{t+(2k+1)\pi}{n}\right) \sin(t+(2k+1)\pi) dt \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \left(\int_0^\pi \left(f\left(\frac{t+2k\pi}{n}\right) - f\left(\frac{t+(2k+1)\pi}{n}\right) \right) \sin t dt \right) \\ &\geq 0. \end{aligned}$$

3. 假设 $T > 0$, 而 $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ 是以 T 为周期的周期函数并且在每个有限闭区间上可积. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, 定义 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$. 求证: 函数 F 可以表示成一个周期为 T 的周期函数与一个线性函数之和.

证明: 令 $c = \int_0^T f(t) dt$. $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, 定义 $G(x) = \int_0^x (f(t) - \frac{c}{T}) dt$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} G(x+T) &= \int_0^{x+T} \left(f(t) - \frac{c}{T} \right) dt \\ &= G(x) + \int_x^{x+T} \left(f(t) - \frac{c}{T} \right) dt \\ &= G(x) + \int_0^T \left(f(t) - \frac{c}{T} \right) dt = G(x). \end{aligned}$$

又 $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, 均有 $F(x) = G(x) + \frac{c}{T}x$, 因此所证结论成立.

4. 设 $a > 0$. 若 f 在 $[0, a]$ 上二阶可导且 $\forall x \in [0, a]$, 均有 $f''(x) \geq 0$, 求证:

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx \geq af\left(\frac{a}{2}\right).$$

证明: 方法 1. 由于 $\forall x \in [0, a]$, 均有 $f''(x) \geq 0$, 因此 f 为凸函数, 从而由 Jensen 不等式知 $\frac{1}{a} \int_0^a f(x) dx \geq f\left(\frac{1}{a} \int_0^a x dx\right) = f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)$, 由此可得所要结论.

方法 2. 由于 f 为二阶可导, 则 $\forall x \in [0, a]$, 由带 Lagrange 余项的 Taylor 公式可知, 存在 ξ 介于 $\frac{a}{2}, x$ 之间使得我们有

$$f(x) = f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(\xi)\left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2.$$

又由题设可知 $f''(\xi) \geq 0$, 则 $f(x) \geq f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right)$, 于是

$$\int_0^a f(x) dx \geq af\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) \int_0^a \left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right) dx = af\left(\frac{a}{2}\right).$$

方法 3. 由于 $\forall x \in [0, a]$, $f''(x) \geq 0$, 则 f 为凸函数, 从而 $\forall x \in [0, \frac{a}{2}]$,

$$f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{1}{2}(a-x)\right) \leq \frac{1}{2}f(x) + \frac{1}{2}f(a-x),$$

由此我们立刻可得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^a f(x) dx &= \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} f(x) dx + \int_{\frac{a}{2}}^a f(x) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} f(x) dx + \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} f(a-t) dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} (f(x) + f(a-x)) dx \\ &\geq 2 \int_0^{\frac{a}{2}} f\left(\frac{a}{2}\right) dx = af\left(\frac{a}{2}\right). \end{aligned}$$

5. 若 f 在 $[0, 1]$ 上二阶可导且 $\forall x \in [0, 1]$, 均有 $f''(x) \leq 0$, 求证:

$$\int_0^1 f(x^2) dx \leq f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right).$$

证明: 方法 1. 由于 $\forall x \in [0, 1]$, 均有 $f''(x) \leq 0$, 因此 f 为凹函数, 从而由 Jensen 不等式可得 $\int_0^1 f(x^2) dx \leq f\left(\int_0^1 x^2 dx\right) = f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)$.

方法 2. 由于 f 为二阶可导, 则 $\forall x \in [0, 1]$, 由带 Lagrange 余项的 Taylor 公式可知, 存在 ξ 介于 $\frac{1}{3}, x$ 之间使得我们有

$$f(x) = f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right) + \frac{1}{2!}f''(\xi)\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)^2.$$

又由题设可知 $f''(\xi) \leq 0$, 则 $f(x) \leq f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)\left(x - \frac{1}{3}\right)$, 于是

$$\int_0^1 f(x^2) dx \leq f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) + f'\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \int_0^1 \left(x^2 - \frac{1}{3}\right) dx = f\left(\frac{1}{3}\right).$$

6. 若 $f \in \mathcal{C}[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, 求证: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx$.

证明: $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx \stackrel{x=\frac{\pi}{2}-t}{=} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 f\left(\cos\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-t\right)\right) d\left(\frac{\pi}{2}-t\right) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin t) dt$.

7. 计算下列定积分:

$$\begin{array}{ll} (1) \int_{-1}^1 \frac{(x+1) dx}{(x^2+2x+5)^2}, & (2) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin^2 x dx, \\ (3) \int_1^e \sin(\log x) dx, & (4) \int_0^1 e^{2\sqrt{x+1}} dx, \\ (5) \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}}, & (6) \int_0^1 \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx, \\ (7) \int_0^\pi \cos^n x dx, & (8) \int_0^1 x^n (\log x)^m dx, \\ (9) \int_0^n x^2 [x] dx, & (10) \int_0^{\log n} [e^x] dx, \\ (11) \int_0^\pi \sqrt{\sin x - \sin^3 x} dx, & (12) \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x+\sqrt{x}}. \end{array}$$

解: (1) $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{(x+1) dx}{(x^2+2x+5)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \frac{d((x+1)^2+4)}{((x+1)^2+4)} = -\frac{1}{2(x^2+2x+5)} \Big|_{-1}^1 = \frac{1}{16}.$

(2) 方法 1. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (1 - \cos 2x) dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (e^x - e^{(1+2i)x}) dx \right) = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} d \left(e^x - \frac{e^{(1+2i)x}}{(1+2i)} \right) \right)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \left(e^x - \frac{1}{5} e^{(1+2i)x} (1-2i) \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{e^x}{10} (5 - \cos 2x - 2 \sin 2x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3}{5} e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{2}{5}.$

方法 2. $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin^2 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x (1 - \cos 2x) dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2} e^x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2x d(e^x) = \frac{1}{2} (e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1) - \frac{e^x}{2} \cos 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \sin 2x dx$
 $= \frac{1}{2} (e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 1) + \frac{1}{2} (e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 1) - e^x \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x d(\sin 2x)$
 $= e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos 2x dx,$

于是 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^x \cos 2x dx = -\frac{1}{5} (e^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 1),$ 故

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

(3) 方法 1. $\int_1^e \sin(\log x) dx \stackrel{y=\log x}{=} \int_0^1 \sin y d(e^y) = e^y \sin y \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^y \cos y dy$
 $= e \sin 1 - \int_0^1 \cos y d(e^y) = e \sin 1 - e^y \cos y \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^y \sin y dy$
 $= e \sin 1 - e \cos 1 + 1 - \int_0^1 e^y \sin y dy$
 $= e \sin 1 - e \cos 1 + 1 - \int_1^e \sin(\log x) dx,$

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

方法 2. $\int_1^e \sin(\log x) dx = x \sin(\log x) \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e x \cdot \frac{\cos(\log x)}{x} dx$
 $= e \sin 1 - \int_1^e \cos(\log x) dx = e \sin 1 - x \cos(\log x) \Big|_1^e - \int_1^e x \frac{\sin(\log x)}{x} dx$
 $= e(\sin 1 - \cos 1) + 1 - \int_1^e x \frac{\sin(\log x)}{x} dx$
 $= e(\sin 1 - \cos 1) + 1 - \int_1^e \sin(\log x) dx,$

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

方法 3. $\int_1^e \sin(\log x) dx = \operatorname{Im} \left(\int_1^e e^{i \log x} dx \right) = \operatorname{Im} \int_1^e d \left(\frac{e^{(1+i) \log x}}{1+i} \right)$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Im} \left((1-i) e^{(1+i) \log x} \right) \Big|_1^e = \frac{x}{2} (\sin(\log x) - \cos(\log x)) \Big|_1^e$
 $= \frac{e}{2} (\sin 1 - \cos 1) + \frac{1}{2}.$

(4) $\int_0^1 e^{2\sqrt{x+1}} dx \stackrel{t=\sqrt{x+1}}{=} \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} e^{2t} d(t^2 - 1) = 2 \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} t e^{2t} dt$
 $= t e^{2t} \Big|_1^{\sqrt{2}} - \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} e^{2t} dt = \sqrt{2} e^{2\sqrt{2}} - e^2 - \frac{1}{2} e^{2t} \Big|_1^{\sqrt{2}}$
 $= \left(\sqrt{2} - \frac{1}{2} \right) e^{2\sqrt{2}} - \frac{1}{2} e^2.$

(5) $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+e^{2x}}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{e^x \sqrt{e^{-2x}+1}} = -\int_0^1 \frac{d(e^{-x})}{\sqrt{(e^{-x})^2+1}}$
 $\tan t \stackrel{e^{-x}}{=} -\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\arctan \frac{1}{e}} \frac{\frac{1}{e} d(\tan t)}{\sqrt{\tan^2 t + 1}} = \int_{\arctan \frac{1}{e}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dt}{\cos t}$
 $= \log(\sec t + \tan t) \Big|_{\arctan \frac{1}{e}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \log(\sqrt{2} + 1) - \log\left(\frac{\sqrt{e^2+1}}{e} + \frac{1}{e}\right)$
 $= \log(\sqrt{2} + 1) + \log(\sqrt{e^2+1} - 1) - 1.$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (6) \quad \int_0^1 \frac{x^2+1}{x^4+1} dx &= \int_0^1 \frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{x})}{(x-\frac{1}{x})^2+2} \\
 &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4} \pi.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (7) \quad \int_0^\pi \cos^n x dx &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \cos^n x dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \cos^n(\pi-x) d(\pi-x) \\
 &= (1+(-1)^n) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^n x dx \\
 &= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{若 } n \text{ 为奇数,} \\ \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} \pi, & \text{若 } n \text{ 为偶数.} \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

(8) 由题设可知

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_0^1 x^n (\log x)^m dx &= \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} (\log x)^m \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} d(\log x)^m \\
 &= -\frac{m}{n+1} \int_0^1 x^n (\log x)^{m-1} dx,
 \end{aligned}$$

由此递推关系式可得 $\int_0^1 x^n (\log x)^m dx = \frac{(-1)^m m!}{(n+1)^m} \int_0^1 x^n dx = \frac{(-1)^m m!}{(n+1)^{m+1}}$.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (9) \quad \int_0^n x^2 [x] dx &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \int_k^{k+1} x^2 [x] dx \\
 &= \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} k \int_k^{k+1} x^2 dx = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{k}{3} ((k+1)^3 - k^3) \\
 &= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} ((k+1)^4 - k^4) - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (k+1)^3 \\
 &= \frac{n^4}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^n k^3 = \frac{n^4}{3} - \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{4} ((k+1)^4 - k^4 - 6k^2 - 4k - 1) \\
 &= \frac{n^4}{3} - \frac{(n+1)^4}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} \sum_{k=1}^n (6k^2 + 4k + 1) \\
 &= \frac{n^4}{3} - \frac{(n+1)^4}{12} + \frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{12} n(n+1)(2n+1) + \frac{1}{6} n(n+1) + \frac{1}{12} n \\
 &= \frac{1}{12} (n-1)n^2(3n+1).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (10) \quad \int_0^{\log n} [e^x] dx &= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_{\log k}^{\log(k+1)} [e^x] dx = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \int_{\log k}^{\log(k+1)} k dx \\
 &= \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} k (\log(k+1) - \log k) = \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} ((k+1) \log(k+1) - k \log k) - \sum_{k=1}^{n-1} \log(k+1) \\
 &= n \log n - \log(n!) = \log \left(\frac{n^n}{n!} \right).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (11) \quad \int_0^\pi \sqrt{\sin x - \sin^3 x} dx &= \int_0^\pi \sqrt{\sin x} |\cos x| dx \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} \cos x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi \sqrt{\sin x} \cos x dx \\
 &= \frac{2}{3} (\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} (\sin x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^\pi = \frac{4}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$(12) \quad \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x+\sqrt{x}} \stackrel{t=\sqrt{x}}{=} \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{d(t^2)}{t^2+t} = \int_1^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{2dt}{t+1} = 2 \log(t+1) \Big|_1^{\sqrt{2}} = 2 \log \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{2}.$$

8. 计算下列极限:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right)^{\frac{2}{n}}, & (2) \quad & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n^{-\frac{3}{2}} \sum_{k=1}^n \sqrt{k}, \\
 (3) \quad & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{(n+k)(n+2k)}, & (4) \quad & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{n^2+k^2}, \\
 (5) \quad & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^4} \prod_{k=1}^{2n} (n^2+k^2)^{\frac{1}{n}}, & (6) \quad & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{k^2+n^2}}, \\
 (7) \quad & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\prod_{k=1}^n (n+k) \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}, & (8) \quad & \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 x^2 \sin^2(n\pi x) dx.
 \end{aligned}$$

解: (1) $\forall x \in [0, 1]$, 令 $f(x) = 2 \log(1+x)$, 则 f 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 从而可积且

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log\left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right) &= \int_0^1 2 \log(1+x) dx \\
 &= 2(1+x)(\log(1+x) - 1) \Big|_0^1 = 4 \log 2 - 2,
 \end{aligned}$$

于是我们有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \prod_{k=1}^n \left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right)^{\frac{2}{n}} = e^{4 \log 2 - 2} = \frac{16}{e^2}$.

(2) $\forall x \in [0, 1]$, 定义 $f(x) = \sqrt{x}$, 则 f 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 从而可积, 且

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

(3) $\forall x \in [0, 1]$, 令 $f(x) = \frac{1}{(1+x)(1+2x)}$, 则 f 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 从而可积, 且

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{(n+k)(n+2k)} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\left(1 + \frac{k}{n}\right)\left(1 + \frac{2k}{n}\right)} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1+x)(1+2x)} \\
 &= \int_0^1 \left(\frac{2}{1+2x} - \frac{1}{1+x} \right) dx = \log \frac{1+2x}{1+x} \Big|_0^1 = \log \frac{3}{2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

(4) $\forall x \in [0, 1]$, 定义 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$, 则 f 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 从而可积, 且

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{n}{n^2+k^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

(5) $\forall x \in [0, 2]$, 令 $f(x) = \log(1+x^2)$, 则 f 在 $[0, 2]$ 上连续, 从而可积, 且

$$\begin{aligned}
 \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \log(n^2+k^2) - 4 \log n \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{2n} \log \left(1 + \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^2 \right) \\
 &= \int_0^2 \log(1+x^2) dx = x \log(1+x^2) \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 \frac{2x^2}{1+x^2} dx \\
 &= 2 \log 5 - \int_0^2 2 dx + \int_0^2 \frac{2}{1+x^2} dx = 2 \log 5 - 4 + 2 \arctan 2,
 \end{aligned}$$

于是我们有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^4} \prod_{k=1}^{2n} (n^2+k^2)^{\frac{1}{n}} = e^{2 \log 5 - 4 + 2 \arctan 2}$.

(6) $\forall x \in [0, 1]$, 定义 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$, 则 f 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 从而可积, 且

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{k^2 + n^2}} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (\frac{k}{n})^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \\ &\stackrel{x=\tan t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d(\tan t)}{\sqrt{1+\tan^2 t}} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\cos t dt}{\cos^2 t} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{d(\sin t)}{1-\sin^2 t} \stackrel{y=\sin t}{=} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{dy}{1-y^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{1+y} + \frac{1}{1-y} \right) dy = \frac{1}{2} \log \left(\frac{1+y}{1-y} \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \log(1+\sqrt{2}). \end{aligned}$$

(7) $\forall x \in [0, 1]$, 令 $f(x) = \log(1+x)$, 则 f 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 从而可积且

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \log \left(\frac{1}{n} \left(\prod_{k=1}^n (n+k) \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \right) &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log(n+k) - \log n \right) \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \log \left(1 + \frac{k}{n} \right) = \int_0^1 \log(1+x) dx \\ &= (1+x)(\log(1+x)-1) \Big|_0^1 = 2\log 2 - 1, \end{aligned}$$

于是我们有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\prod_{k=1}^n (n+k) \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = e^{2\log 2 - 1} = \frac{4}{e}$.

(8) 方法 1. $\forall n \geq 1$, 我们有

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x^2 \sin^2(n\pi x) dx &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 (1 - \cos(2n\pi x)) dx = \frac{1}{6} x^3 \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 \cos(2n\pi x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{4n\pi} x^2 \sin(2n\pi x) \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{4n\pi} \int_0^1 \sin(2n\pi x) d(x^2) = \frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{2n\pi} \int_0^1 x \sin(2n\pi x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{(2n\pi)^2} x \cos(2n\pi x) \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{(2n\pi)^2} \int_0^1 \cos(2n\pi x) dx = \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{4n^2\pi^2}, \end{aligned}$$

由此立刻可得 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 x^2 \sin^2(n\pi x) dx = \frac{1}{6}$.

方法 2. $\forall n \geq 1$, 由广义积分第一中值定理可知,

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x^2 \sin^2(n\pi x) dx &= \sum_{k=1}^n \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} x^2 \sin^2(n\pi x) dx = \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k^2 \int_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} \sin^2(n\pi x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k^2 \left(x - \frac{\sin(2n\pi x)}{2n\pi} \right) \Big|_{\frac{k-1}{n}}^{\frac{k}{n}} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \xi_k^2, \end{aligned}$$

其中 $\xi_k \in [\frac{k-1}{n}, \frac{k}{n}]$. 于是由 Riemann 积分的定义立刻可得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 x^2 \sin^2(n\pi x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{6} x^3 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{6}.$$

注: 同样可证明: $\forall f \in \mathcal{C}[0, 1]$, 均有 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 f(x) \sin^2(n\pi x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f(x) dx$.

9. 求下列曲线所围图形的面积:

- (1) 叶形线 $\begin{cases} x(t) = 2t - t^2, \\ y(t) = 2t^2 - t^3, \end{cases} (0 \leq t \leq 2)$ 所围成的图形的面积,
- (2) 由阿基米德螺线 $\rho = a\theta, \theta = 0, \theta = 2\pi$ 所围成的图形的面积,
- (3) 由曲线 $y = e^x, y = -\cos \pi x, x = -\frac{1}{2}, x = \frac{1}{2}$ 所围成的图形的面积,
- (4) 由曲线 $y = \frac{x^2}{2}, y = x + \frac{3}{2}$ 所围成的图形的面积,
- (5) 由曲线 $x^4 + y^4 = a^2(x^2 + y^2)$ 所围图形的面积.

解: (1) $\forall t \in [0, 2]$, 均有 $x'(t) = 2 - 2t$, 则 $x(t)$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 为正, 在 $(1, 2)$ 上为负, 从而 $x(t)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上严格递增, 在 $[1, 2]$ 上严格递减. 故所求面积为 $S_2 - S_1$, 其中第一部分 S_1 由叶形线, $x = 0, x = 1$ 以及 x 轴围成, 而第二部分 S_2 由叶形线, $x = 1, x = 0$ 以及 x 轴围成, 二者的重叠部分不属于于叶形线的内部, 于是所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= S_2 - S_1 = \int_2^1 (2t^2 - t^3)(2 - 2t) dt - \int_0^1 (2t^2 - t^3)(2 - 2t) dt \\ &= - \int_0^2 (2t^2 - t^3)(2 - 2t) dt = -2 \int_0^2 (2t^2 - 3t^3 + t^4) dt \\ &= \left(-\frac{4}{3}t^3 + \frac{3}{2}t^4 - \frac{2}{5}t^5 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \frac{8}{15}. \end{aligned}$$

注: 可注意到 $S = \left| \int_0^2 |y(t)|x'(t) dt \right|$. 该结论可推广到一般情形.

- (2) 面积 $S = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2}(\rho(\theta))^2 d\theta = \frac{a^2}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} \theta^2 d\theta = \frac{a^2 \theta^3}{6} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{4}{3}a^2\pi^3$.
- (3) 面积 $S = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} (e^x + \cos \pi x) dx = \left(e^x + \frac{1}{\pi} \sin \pi x \right) \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = e^{\frac{1}{2}} - e^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{2}{\pi}$.
- (4) 两曲线 $y = \frac{x^2}{2}, y = x + \frac{3}{2}$ 的交点为 $(-1, \frac{1}{2}), (3, \frac{9}{2})$, 于是所求面积为

$$S = \int_{-1}^3 \left(x + \frac{3}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} \right) dx = \left(\frac{3}{2}x + \frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x^3}{6} \right) \Big|_{-1}^3 = \frac{16}{3}.$$

(5) 所围图形关于中心对称, 其面积是位于第一象限的面积的四倍. 曲线在第一象限内的极坐标方程为 $\rho^2 = \frac{a^2}{\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta} (0 \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$. 故所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \rho^2 d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a^2}{\cos^4 \theta + \sin^4 \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a^2}{(\cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta)^2 - 2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a^2}{1 - 2 \cos^2 \theta \sin^2 \theta} d\theta = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4a^2}{2 - \sin^2 2\theta} d\theta \\ &\stackrel{t=2\theta}{=} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{2a^2}{2 - \sin^2 t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a^2}{2 - \sin^2 t} dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{2a^2}{2 - \sin^2 t} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a^2}{2 - \sin^2 t} dt + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{2a^2}{2 - \sin^2(\pi - u)} d(\pi - u) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4a^2}{2 - \sin^2 t} dt \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{4a^2}{\sin^2 t + 2 \cos^2 t} dt = 2\sqrt{2}a^2 \arctan \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \tan t \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sqrt{2}a^2\pi. \end{aligned}$$

10. 求星形线 $\begin{cases} x = a \cos^3 t, \\ y = a \sin^3 t, \end{cases} (0 \leq t \leq 2\pi, a > 0)$ 的弧长.

解: 由对称性可知所求弧长为

$$\begin{aligned} L &= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{(-3a \cos^2 x \sin x)^2 + (3a \sin^2 x \cos x)^2} dx \\ &= 12a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x \cos x dx = 6a \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2x dx = 6a. \end{aligned}$$

11. 求悬链线 $y = \frac{1}{2}(e^x + e^{-x}) (|x| \leq 1)$ 的弧长.

解: 弧长为 $L = \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2}(e^x - e^{-x})\right)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 (e^x + e^{-x}) dx = e - e^{-1}$.

12. 过原点作曲线 $y = \sqrt{x-1}$ 的切线, 求由该曲线, 上述切线以及 x 轴所围区域绕 x 旋转而成的旋转体的表面积.

解: 设过原点所作曲线 $y = \sqrt{x-1}$ 的切线在曲线上的切点为 (x_0, y_0) , 于是切线方程为 $y - y_0 = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0-1}}(x - x_0)$. 由题设可知 $y_0 = \sqrt{x_0-1}$, $y_0 = \frac{x_0}{2\sqrt{x_0-1}}$, 从而 $x_0 = 2$, $y_0 = 1$, 于是切线方程为 $y = \frac{1}{2}x$. 所求旋转体的表面积由两部分组成, 由曲线绕 x 轴旋转而得的旋转体的侧面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S_1 &= 2\pi \int_1^2 y \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = 2\pi \int_1^2 \sqrt{x-1} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x-1}}\right)^2} dx \\ &= \pi \int_1^2 \sqrt{4x-3} dx = \frac{\pi}{6} (4x-3)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{6} (5\sqrt{5} - 1), \end{aligned}$$

介于原点与点 $(2, 1)$ 之间切线绕 x 轴旋转而得的旋转体的侧面积为

$$S_2 = 2\pi \int_0^2 y \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = 2\pi \int_0^2 \frac{x}{2} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4}} dx = \sqrt{5}\pi,$$

故所求表面积为 $S = S_1 + S_2 = \frac{\pi}{6} (11\sqrt{5} - 1)$.

13. 求星形线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}} (a > 0)$ 绕 x 轴旋转而成的旋转体的体积.

解: 由题设知 $y^2 = (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^3$, 该曲线与 x 轴的交点为 $(-a, 0)$, $(a, 0)$, 于是所求旋转体的体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_{-a}^a y^2 dx = \pi \int_{-a}^a (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^3 dx \\ &= 2\pi \int_0^a (a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}})^3 dx \stackrel{x=at^3}{=} 6\pi a^3 \int_0^1 (1-t^2)^3 t^2 dt \\ &= 6\pi a^3 \int_0^1 (1-3t^2+3t^4-t^6)t^2 dt \\ &= 6\pi a^3 \left(\frac{1}{3}t^3 - \frac{3}{5}t^5 + \frac{3}{7}t^7 - \frac{1}{9}t^9\right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{32}{105}\pi a^3. \end{aligned}$$

14. 求曲线 $\begin{cases} x = 1 + \sqrt{2} \cos t, \\ y = -1 + \sqrt{2} \sin t, \end{cases} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} \leq t \leq \frac{3}{4}\pi\right)$ 绕 x 轴旋转得到的旋转体的体积与侧面积.

解: $\forall t \in [\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\pi]$, 我们有 $x'(t) = -\sqrt{2} \sin t < 0$, 因此 $x(t)$ 在 $[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\pi]$ 上严格递减, 从而所求旋转体的体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_{\frac{3}{4}\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (-1 + \sqrt{2} \sin t)^2 (-\sqrt{2} \sin t) dt \\ &= \sqrt{2} \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} (\sin t - 2\sqrt{2} \sin^2 t + 2 \sin^3 t) dt \\ &= \sqrt{2} \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} (3 \sin t - \sqrt{2}(1 - \cos 2t) - 2 \cos^2 t \sin t) dt \\ &= \sqrt{2} \pi \left(-3 \cos t - \sqrt{2} t + \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sin 2t + \frac{2}{3} \cos^3 t \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} \\ &= 2\pi \left(\frac{5}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right), \end{aligned}$$

所求旋转体的侧面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} (-1 + \sqrt{2} \sin t) \sqrt{(-\sqrt{2} \sin t)^2 + (\sqrt{2} \cos t)^2} dt \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} (-1 + \sqrt{2} \sin t) dt \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \pi \left(-t - \sqrt{2} \cos t \right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3}{4}\pi} \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \pi \left(2 - \frac{\pi}{2} \right). \end{aligned}$$

15. 求曲线 $\begin{cases} x = t + \sin t, \\ y = 1 + \cos t, \end{cases} (t \in [0, \pi])$ 绕 y 轴旋转而成的旋转面的侧面积.

解: 由题设可知所求侧面积为

$$\begin{aligned} S &= 2\pi \int_0^\pi (t + \sin t) \sqrt{(1 + \cos t)^2 + (-\sin t)^2} dt \\ &= 4\pi \int_0^\pi (t + \sin t) \cos \frac{t}{2} dt \stackrel{u=\frac{t}{2}}{=} 8\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2u + \sin 2u) \cos u du \\ &= 16\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (u \cos u + \sin^2 u \cos u) du \\ &= 16\pi \left(u \sin u + \cos u + \frac{1}{3} \sin^3 u \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\ &= 16\pi \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \right). \end{aligned}$$

16. 设 $a \in \mathbb{R}$, 而 $f \in \mathcal{C}[0, 1]$ 在 $(0, 1)$ 内可导使得 $\forall x \in (0, 1)$, 均有 $f(x) > 0$ 且 $xf'(x) = f(x) + \frac{3}{2}ax^2$. 设曲线 $y = f(x)$ 与直线 $x = 0, x = 1, y = 0$ 所围区域 D 的面积为 2.

(1) 求函数 f 的表达式.

(2) 问 a 取何值时, 区域 D 绕 x 旋转而成的旋转体的体积最小?

解: (1) 由题设可知, $\forall x \in (0, 1)$, 我们有 $\left(\frac{f(x)}{x}\right)' = \frac{xf'(x) - f(x)}{x^2} = \frac{3}{2}a$, 于是 $\exists C \in \mathbb{R}$ 使得 $\forall x \in (0, 1)$, 我们均有 $\frac{f(x)}{x} = \frac{3}{2}ax + C$, 也即 $f(x) = \frac{3}{2}ax^2 + Cx$. 又 $f \in \mathcal{C}[0, 1]$, 因此 $\forall x \in [0, 1]$, 我们有 $f(x) = \frac{3}{2}ax^2 + Cx$, 从而

$$2 = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{1}{2}(a + C),$$

故 $C = 4 - a$, 于是 $\forall x \in [0, 1]$, 我们有 $f(x) = \frac{3}{2}ax^2 + (4 - a)x$.

(2) 由题设可知, 区域 D 绕 x 旋转而成的旋转体的体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^1 (f(x))^2 dx = \pi \int_0^1 \left(\frac{3}{2}ax^2 + (4 - a)x\right)^2 dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 \left(\frac{9}{4}a^2x^4 + 3a(4 - a)x^3 + (4 - a)^2x^2\right) dx \\ &= \pi \left(\frac{9}{20}a^2x^5 + \frac{3}{4}a(4 - a)x^4 + \frac{(4 - a)^2}{3}x^3\right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{\pi}{30}((a + 5)^2 + 135), \end{aligned}$$

因此当 $a = -5$ 时, 区域 D 绕 x 旋转而成的旋转体的体积最小, 其值为 $\frac{9}{2}\pi$.

17. 设 $0 \leq \alpha \leq \beta \leq \pi$, 而 $\rho_0 \in \mathcal{C}[\alpha, \beta]$. 求证: 极坐标下的区域

$$D = \{(\rho, \theta) \mid \alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta, 0 \leq \rho \leq \rho_0(\theta)\}$$

绕极轴旋转而成的旋转体的体积为 $V = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (\rho_0(\theta))^3 \sin \theta d\theta$.

证明: 将极坐标方程为 $\rho = \rho_0(\theta)$ ($\alpha \leq \theta \leq \beta$) 的曲线记作 Γ , 并令

$$a = \rho_0(\alpha) \cos \alpha, \quad b = \rho_0(\beta) \cos \beta.$$

不失一般性, 我们可以假设 $a > 0, b > 0$. 对于其它情形, 可以作类似考虑. 由直线 $y \cos \beta = x \sin \beta, y = 0, x = 0, x = b$ 所围成的区域绕 x 轴旋转得到一个圆锥体, 其体积为 $V_1 = \frac{\pi}{3}b(\rho_0(\beta) \sin \beta)^2$. 由直线 $y \cos \alpha = x \sin \alpha, y = 0, x = 0, x = a$ 所围成的区域绕 x 轴旋转也会得到一个圆锥体, 其体积为 $V_2 = \frac{\pi}{3}a(\rho_0(\alpha) \sin \alpha)^2$. 由曲线 $\Gamma, y = 0, x = a, x = b$ 所围的区域绕 x 轴旋转所得到的旋转体的体积为

$$\begin{aligned} V_3 &= \pi \int_a^b y^2 dx = \pi \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (\rho_0(\theta) \sin \theta)^2 d(\rho_0(\theta) \cos \theta) \\ &= \pi \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (\rho_0(\theta) \sin \theta)^2 (\rho_0'(\theta) \cos \theta - \rho_0(\theta) \sin \theta) d\theta. \end{aligned}$$

于是所求旋转体的体积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= V_1 - V_2 - V_3 = \frac{\pi}{3}b(\rho_0(\beta)\sin\beta)^2 - \frac{\pi}{3}a(\rho_0(\alpha)\sin\alpha)^2 \\
 &\quad - \pi \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (\rho_0(\theta)\sin\theta)^2 (\rho_0'(\theta)\cos\theta - \rho_0(\theta)\sin\theta) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{3} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} d((\rho_0(\theta)\cos\theta)(\rho_0(\theta)\sin\theta)^2) \\
 &\quad - \pi \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (\rho_0(\theta)\sin\theta)^2 (\rho_0'(\theta)\cos\theta - \rho_0(\theta)\sin\theta) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{\pi}{3} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (3\rho_0'(\theta)(\rho_0(\theta))^2 \sin^2\theta \cos\theta + 2(\rho_0(\theta))^3 \sin\theta \cos^2\theta - (\rho_0(\theta))^3 \sin^3\theta) \\
 &\quad - \pi \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (\rho_0(\theta)\sin\theta)^2 (\rho_0'(\theta)\cos\theta - \rho_0(\theta)\sin\theta) d\theta \\
 &= \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} (\rho_0(\theta))^3 \sin\theta d\theta.
 \end{aligned}$$

18. 求心脏线 $\rho = a(1 + \cos\theta)$ 所围的区域绕极轴旋转而成的旋转体的体积, 其中 $a > 0$.

解: 旋转体由心脏线的上半部分所围的区域绕极轴旋转而成, 故

$$V = \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_0^{\pi} (a(1 + \cos\theta))^3 \sin\theta dx = -\frac{\pi}{6} a^3 (1 + \cos\theta)^4 \Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{8}{3} a^3 \pi.$$