# 第五单元 定积分 测试题及详解

# 一、填空题

$$1 \cdot \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} (1 + \sin^2 x) dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}_{\circ}$$

$$2 \cdot \int_{1}^{4} \sqrt{1+x} dx = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$3 \cdot \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^3 x dx = \underline{\qquad} \circ$$

$$5, \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} dx = \underline{\qquad} \circ$$

6. 
$$\int_0^2 (1-x)^2 dx =$$
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7、设
$$f(x)$$
在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上连续,则 $\frac{d}{dx}\int_{3x}^{\sin x^2} f(t)dt = _____$ 。

8、设
$$f(x)$$
在 $[0,4]$ 上连续,且 $\int_1^{x^2-2} f(t)dt = x - \sqrt{3}$ ,则 $f(2) =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_。

9. 
$$\int_{1}^{e^{3}} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+\ln x}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

$$10, \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x^2+1)} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$$

11. 
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[ \frac{2\sin x \cdot (x^4 + 3x^2 + 1)}{1 + x^2} + \cos x \right] dx = \underline{\qquad}$$

$$13, \quad \int_0^\pi \sqrt{1-\sin x} dx = \underline{\qquad}$$

# 二、单项选择

1. 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) = ($$

$$(C)$$
 1n2

2、若 
$$f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin(t-x) dt$$
,则  $f(x)$ 等于())。

$$(A) - \sin x$$

(A) 
$$-\sin x$$
; (B)  $-1+\cos x$ ; (C)  $\sin x$ ;

(C) 
$$\sin x$$
;

$$(D) \quad 0$$

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3、定积分 \int_{2}^{2} (|x|+x)e^{|x|}dx 的值是 ( )。
 (A) 0; (B) 2; (C) 2e^2+2; (D) \frac{6}{e^2}.
4、设f''(u)连续,已知n\int_{0}^{1}xf''(2x)dx = \int_{0}^{2}tf''(t)dt,则 n= ( )
 (A) 1/4; (B) 1; (C) 2; (D) 4.
5、若连续函数 f(x)满足关系式 f(x) = \int_0^{2x} f\left(\frac{t}{2}\right) dt + \ln 2,则 f(x)等于(
             (B) e^{2x} \ln 2; (C) e^x + \ln 2; (D) e^{2x} + \ln 2.
 (A) e^x \ln 2;
P = \int_{-\pi}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^4 \sin^5 x - \cos^2 x) dx \, \text{M} \, \text{f} \, ( )
  \text{(A)} \ \ N < P < M \ ; \qquad \text{(B)} \ \ M < p < N \ ; \quad \text{(C)} \ \ N < M < P \ ; \quad \text{(D)} \ \ P < M < N \ . 
7、设 f(x) = x^2 - \int_0^{x^2} \cos(t^2) dt, g(x) = \sin^{10} x 则当 x \to 0 时, f(x) 是 g(x) 的
 (A) 等价无穷小; (B) 同阶但非等价无穷小; (C) 高阶无穷小; (D) 低阶无穷小。
8、设f(x)是连续函数,且F(x) = \int_{x^2}^{e^{-x}} f(t)dt,则F'(x)等于( )
 (A) -e^{-x} f(e^{-x}) - 2x f(x^2); (B) -e^{-x} f(e^{-x}) + f(x^2);
 (C) e^{-x} f(e^{-x}) - 2xf(x^2); (D) e^{-x} f(e^{-x}) + f(x^2).
9、设函数 f(x) 在闭区间 [a,b] 上连续,且 f(x>0) ,则方程 \int_a^x f(t)dt + \int_b^x \frac{1}{f(t)}dt = 0 在
  开区间(a,b)内的根有(
 (A) 0个; (B) 1个; (C) 2个; (D) 无穷多个。
10、设 f(x) 连续,则 \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x t f(x^2 - t^2) dt = (
 (A) xf(x^2); (B) -xf(x^2); (C) 2xf(x^2); (D) -2xf(x^2).
11、设f(x) 是连续函数,且f(x) = x + 2 \int_0^1 f(t) dt,则f(x) = (
 (A) x-1; (B) x+1; (C) -x+1; (D) -x-1
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12. 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt}{x} = ($$

 $(B) 0; (C) -1; (D) \infty.$ 

# 三、计算解答

1、计算下列各题

$$(1) \int_0^2 x^3 \sqrt{4 - x^2} \, dx \; ;$$

$$(2) \int_{-1}^{4} x \sqrt{|x|} dx;$$

(3) 
$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx =$$

(3) 
$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx ; \qquad (4) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(x + \cos^2 x\right)^2 dx ;$$

$$(5) \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin^2 t dt}{x^3}$$

(5) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin^2 t dt}{x^3}$$
; (6)  $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \ln(1+t) dt}{x^2}$ .

2、 己知 f(x) 在 x = 12 的邻域内可导,且  $\lim_{x \to 12} f(x) = 0$ ,  $\lim_{x \to 12} f'(x) = 997$ ,求

$$\lim_{x\to 12}\frac{\int_{12}^x\left[\int_t^{12}tf(u)du\right]dt}{\left(12-x\right)^3}\,.$$

3、设
$$f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt$$
其中 $x > 0$ ,求 $f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$ 。

4、证明方程  $\ln x = \frac{x}{a} - \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \cos 2x} dx$  在区间  $(0,+\infty)$  内有且仅有两个不同实根。

5、已知 
$$f(x)$$
在  $[0,a]$ 上连续,且  $f(0)=0$ ,证明  $\left|\int_0^a f(x)dx\right| \le \frac{Ma^2}{2}$ ,其中  $M = \max_{x \in \mathbb{R}} |f'(x)|$ 。

6、己知 
$$f(x)$$
 在  $[0,1]$  上连续,定义  $g(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt$ ,  $h(x) = \int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt$ ,  $x \in [0,1]$ ,证明  $h(x) = \int_0^x g(u)du$ ,并求  $h''(x)$ 。

# 第五单元 定积分测试题详细解答

一、填空题

$$1 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} (1 + \sin^2 x) dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} (1 + \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}) dx = \frac{3}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} \cos 2x dx$$
$$= \frac{3}{2} \pi - \frac{1}{4} \sin 2x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} = \frac{3}{2} \pi \circ$$

$$2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} (5^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2^{\frac{3}{2}}) \int_{1}^{4} \sqrt{1 + x} dx = \int_{1}^{4} (1 + x)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(1 + x) = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2} + 1} (1 + x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{1}^{4} = \frac{2}{3} (5^{\frac{3}{2}} - 2^{\frac{3}{2}}) .$$

$$3. \frac{5\sqrt{2}+2}{12} + \frac{2}{3} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sin^3 x dx = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (1-\cos^2 x) d\cos x = \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{5\sqrt{2}}{12} + \frac{2}{3}$$

4. 
$$\frac{\pi^2}{8}$$
  $\int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_0^1 \arcsin x d(\arcsin x) = \frac{1}{2} (\arcsin x)^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (\frac{\pi}{2})^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$ 

$$5 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \qquad \int_0^1 \frac{x}{x^2 + 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} \ln |x^2 + 1| \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

6. 
$$\frac{2}{3}$$
  $\int_0^2 (1-x)^2 dx = \int_0^2 (x^2 - 2x + 1) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2 + x\right)_0^2 = \frac{2}{3}$ 

7、
$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 两边求导:  $2xf(x^2-2)=1$ , 令  $x=2$  得  $f(2)=\frac{1}{4}$ 

8. 
$$\underline{2}$$
  $\int_{1}^{e^{3}} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+\ln x}} = \int_{1}^{e^{3}} (1+\ln x)^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1+\ln x) = 2\sqrt{1+\ln x}\Big|_{1}^{e^{3}} = 2$ 

$$9 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x(x^{2}+1)} = \int_{1}^{+\infty} (\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{x^{2}+1}) dx = \left[ \ln x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^{2}+1) \right]_{1}^{+\infty}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to +\infty} (\ln x - \ln \sqrt{x^{2}+1}) - 0 + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

10, 
$$0$$
  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[ \frac{2\sin x \cdot (x^4 + 3x^2 + 1)}{1 + x^2} + \cos x \right] dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos x dx = 2\sin x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = 0$ 

11, 
$$f(x)+C$$
 ,  $\frac{1}{2}[f(2b)-f(2a)]$ 

$$\int f'(x)dx = f(x) + C$$

$$\int_{a}^{b} f'(2x)dx \underbrace{\frac{1}{2}u = 2x} \int_{2a}^{2b} f(u) \frac{1}{2} du = \frac{1}{2} f(u) \Big|_{2a}^{2b} = \frac{1}{2} [f(2b) - f(2a)]$$

12. 
$$\underline{4(\sqrt{2}-1)}$$
 原式 =  $\int_0^\pi \sqrt{(\sin\frac{x}{2} - \cos\frac{x}{2})^2 dx} = \int_0^\pi |\sin\frac{x}{2} - \cos\frac{x}{2}| dx$   
=  $\int_0^{\pi/2} (\cos\frac{x}{2} - \sin\frac{x}{2}) dx + \int_{\pi/2}^\pi (\sin\frac{x}{2} - \cos\frac{x}{2}) dx$ 

$$= 2\left[\left(\sin\frac{x}{2} + \cos\frac{x}{2}\right)\Big|_{0}^{\pi/2} - \left(\cos\frac{x}{2} + \sin\frac{x}{2}\right)\Big|_{\pi/2}^{\pi}\right]$$
$$= 4(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

#### 二、选择题

1、选(C) 
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \dots + \frac{1}{n+n}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{n}} + \frac{1}{1+\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + \frac{1}{1+\frac{n}{n}}\right) = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x} = \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2$$

2、选(A) 
$$f(x) = \frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x \sin(t-x) dt = \frac{d}{dx} \left[ -\cos(t-x) \right]_0^x = -\sin x$$

3、选(C) 
$$\int_{-2}^{2} (|x|+x)e^{|x|}dx = \int_{-2}^{0} 0dx + \int_{0}^{2} 2xe^{x}dx = 2xe^{x} \Big|_{0}^{2} -2e^{x} \Big|_{0}^{2} = 2e^{2} + 2e^{2}$$

4、选(D) 
$$n\int_0^1 x f''(2x) dx$$
 令  $2x = t$  得  $n\int_0^2 \frac{t}{2} f''(t) \cdot \frac{1}{2} dt = \frac{n}{4} \int_0^2 t f''(t) dt$ 

5、选(B)两边求导 
$$f'(x) = 2f(x)$$

6、选(D) 因为
$$M=0, N=0+2\int_0^{\pi/2}\cos^2xdx>0$$
, $P=0-2\int_0^{\pi/2}\cos^2xdx<0$ 

7、选 (B) 
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x)}{g(x)} = \underbrace{\frac{0}{0}}_{x \to 0} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 - \int_0^{x^2} \cos(t^2) dt}{x^{10}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 - 2\cos x^4}{10x^8} = \frac{\frac{x^8}{2}}{5x^8} = \frac{1}{10}$$

8、选(A) 
$$F'(x) = f(e^{-x})(e^{-x})' - f(x^2)(x^2)' = -e^{-x}f(e^{-x}) - 2xf(x^2)$$
。

9、选(B) 因为
$$F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} f(t)dt + \int_{b}^{x} \frac{1}{f(t)}dt$$
,则有

$$F(a) = \int_{b}^{a} \frac{1}{f(t)} dt < 0, \quad F(b) = \int_{a}^{b} f(t) dt > 0$$

又  $F'(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} > 0$ . 可知 F(x) 是严格增的,由介值定理知存在唯一的一个  $\xi$  ,

10、选(A)首先通过积分换元,把被积函数中的参变量x "解脱"出来:

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

由此, 原式=
$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{d}{dx}\int_0^{x^2} f(u)du = xf(x^2)$$
。

11、选(A)设  $\int_0^1 f(t)dt = a$  ,则有恒等式  $f(x) = x + 2\int_0^1 f(t)dt$  。为求常数 a ,两边取由 0 到 1 的积分得  $a = \int_0^1 x dx + 2a$  ,解得  $a = -\int_0^1 x dx = -\frac{1}{2}$  。由此, f(x) = x - 1 。

12、选(A) 
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x^2}{1} = 1$$

# 三、计算解答

1、计算下列各题

(1) 
$$mathref{m:} \int_0^2 x^3 \sqrt{4 - x^2} dx \Leftrightarrow x = 2\sin t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 8\sin^3 t \cdot 2\cos t \cdot 2\cos t dt = 32 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^2 x - 1)\cos^2 t d\cos t dt = 32 \left(\frac{1}{5}\cos^5 x - \frac{1}{3}\cos^3 t\right)_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{64}{15}$$

(2) 解: 
$$\int_{-1}^{4} x \sqrt{|x|} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} x \sqrt{|x|} dx + \int_{1}^{4} x^{\frac{3}{2}} dx = \frac{2}{5} x^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_{1}^{4} = \frac{62}{5}$$

(3) 
$$\text{#F: } \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx = -\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \arcsin x d\sqrt{1 - x^2} = -\sqrt{1 - x^2} \arcsin x \left| \frac{\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2}} + x \right|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$= 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{6} \pi$$

$$(4) \quad \text{$\mathbb{H}$: } \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x + \cos^2 x)^2 dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 + 2x\cos^2 x + \cos^4 x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 + \cos^4 x) dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} x^3 \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2})^2 dx = \frac{\pi^3}{12} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + 2\cos 2x + \cos^2 2x) dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi^3}{12} + \frac{1}{2} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{4} x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{8} \sin 4x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^3}{12} + \frac{3\pi}{8}$$

(5) 
$$\text{ #F: } \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin^2 t dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3} .$$

(6) 
$$\text{ #: } \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \ln(1+t)dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{2x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{2(1+x)} = \frac{1}{2} .$$

2. 
$$\Re: \lim_{x \to 12} \frac{\int_{12}^{x} \left[ \int_{t}^{12} tf(u) du \right] dt}{(12 - x)^{3}} = \lim_{x \to 12} \frac{x \int_{x}^{12} f(u) du}{-3(12 - x)^{2}} = \lim_{x \to 12} \frac{x \int_{12}^{x} f(u) du}{3(12 - x)^{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 12} \frac{\int_{12}^{x} f(u) du + xf(x)}{-6(12 - x)} = \lim_{x \to 12} \frac{f(x) + f(x) + xf'(x)}{6}$$

$$= \frac{12 \times 997}{6} = 1994$$

3. 
$$\Re: : f(\frac{1}{x}) = \int_{1}^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt = \frac{t}{u} = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{u}}{1+\frac{1}{u}} \cdot (-\frac{1}{u^{2}}) du$$

$$= \int_{1}^{x} \frac{\ln u}{u^{2} + u} du = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{\ln u}{u(u+1)} du = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{\ln t}{t(t+1)} dt$$

$$\therefore f(x) + f(\frac{1}{x}) = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{\ln t}{1+t} dt + \int_{1}^{x} \frac{\ln t}{t(t+1)} dt = \int_{1}^{x} \left[ \frac{\ln t}{1+t} + \frac{\ln t}{t(t+1)} \right] dt$$
$$= \int_{1}^{x} \frac{\ln t}{t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \ln^{2} t \Big|_{1}^{x} = \frac{1}{2} \ln^{2} x$$

$$\int_{1}^{\pi} \frac{dt - 2^{\inf t}}{t} dt = 2^{\inf t} \int_{1}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} dt = \int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{2 \sin^{2} x} dt = \sqrt{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x dx = -\sqrt{2} \cos x \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = \ln x - \frac{x}{e} + 2\sqrt{2} \quad \text{If} \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e} = \frac{e - x}{ex}$$

令 
$$f'(x) = 0$$
 ⇒ 驻点  $x = e$ 

在(0,e)内,f'(x) > 0,f(x) 单调增加. 在 $(e,+\infty)$  内f'(x) < 0,f(x) 单调减少

$$f(e) = 2\sqrt{2} > 0$$

 $\therefore f(x)$ 在(0,e)内有且仅有一个零点,在 $(e,+\infty)$ 内有且仅有一个零点

即 方程  $\ln x = \frac{x}{e} - \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \cos 2x} dx$  在  $(0,+\infty)$  内有且仅有两个不同实根

5、解: 证: 
$$\left| \int_0^a f(x) dx \right| = \int_0^a [f(0) + f'(\xi)x] dx$$
 | 其中  $\xi \in (0, x)$ 

$$= |\int_0^a f'(\xi)xdx| = |\frac{x^2}{2}f'(\xi)|_0^a = |\frac{a^2}{2}f'(\xi)| \le \frac{Ma^2}{2}$$

6、解: 
$$: h(x) = x \int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt - \int_{0}^{x} t f(t) dt$$

$$\therefore h'(x) = \int_0^x f(t)dt + xf(x) - xf(x) = g(x)$$

$$\therefore \int_0^x h'(x) dx = \int_0^x g(x) dx$$

$$\mathbb{H} h(x)|_0^x = \int_0^x g(u)du \qquad \Rightarrow \qquad h(x) - h(0) = \int_0^x g(u)du$$

$$\overrightarrow{m} \ h(0) = 0 \quad \therefore h(x) = \int_0^x g(u) du \ h''(x) = g'(x) = f(x)$$