专题 3 一元函数积分学

(A组) 基础题

1. 【考点定位】定积分的换元法; 定积分的几何意义。

【答案】 $\frac{\pi}{4}$

【解】方法一:

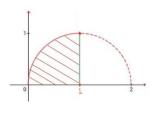
$$I = \int_0^1 \sqrt{2x - x^2} \, dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - (x - 1)^2} \, dx = \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - (x - 1)^2} \, d(x - 1)$$

$$= \int_{-1}^0 \sqrt{1 - u^2} \, du = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \cos^2 \theta \, d\theta = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{1 + \cos 2\theta}{2} \, d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \right) \Big|_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

方法二: 因为 $y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}, x \in [0,1]$ 即是 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1, x \in [0,1], y \in [0,1]$,所以曲线

 $y = \sqrt{2x - x^2}, x \in [0,1]$ 是圆 $(x-1)^2 + y^2 = 1$ 的位于第一象限的四分之一圆弧(如图?)。由定积分的几何

意义得,
$$I = \int_0^1 \sqrt{2x - x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 = \frac{\pi}{4}$$
.



图?

2. 【考点定位】定积分的换元法; 反常积分。

【答案】
$$\frac{\pi}{3}$$

【解】令
$$\sqrt{x-2}=t$$
,则 $x=t^2+2$, $dx=2tdt$,从而

$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+7)\sqrt{x-2}} \mathrm{d}x = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{2t \mathrm{d}t}{(t^2+9)t} = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^2+9} \mathrm{d}t \quad ,$$

下面用两种方法计算 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^2+9} dt$:

方法一:
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^2 + 9} dt = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{t}{3}\right)^2 + 1} dt = \left(\frac{1}{3} \arctan \frac{t}{3}\right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{6};$$

方法二:
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^2 + 9} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^2 + 3^2} dt = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{9 \sec^2 \theta} 3 \sec^2 \theta d\theta = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{3} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

故原式=
$$2\times\frac{\pi}{6}=\frac{\pi}{3}$$
。

3. 【考点定位】奇偶函数积分的性质; 瓦里士公式。

【答案】 $\frac{\pi}{8}$

【解】
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^3 + \sin^2 x) \cos^2 x dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^3 \cos^2 x dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx$$
。

下面分别计算 $I_1 = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^3 \cos^2 x dx, I_2 = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx$ 。

$$I_1 = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x^3 \cos^2 x d = 0;$$

我们用两种方式计算 $I_2 = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 x \cos^2 x dx$:

方式一:

$$I_{2} = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2} x \cos^{2} x dx 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2} x \cos^{2} x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (2 \sin x \cos x)^{2} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin 2x)^{2} dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \cos 4x) dx = \frac{1}{4} \left(x - \frac{1}{4} \sin 4x \right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{8};$$

方式二:

【注】以下常用的结果称为瓦里士公式,要求同学们会推导并牢记:

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{n} x dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{n} x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!}, & n 为 正 奇 数, \\ \frac{(n-1)!!}{n!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n 为 正偶数, \end{cases}$$

其中
$$n!!=n\times(n-2)\times(n-4)\cdots\times 1$$
(n 为奇数), $n!!=n\times(n-2)\times(n-4)\cdots\times 2$ (n 为偶数), 例如: $7!!=7\times5\times3\times1=105, 6!!=6\times4\times2=48$ 。

4. 【考点定位】反常积分; 定积分的换元法。

【答案】1

【解】方法一:

$$\int_{e}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln^{2} x} = \int_{e}^{+\infty} \frac{d \ln x}{\ln^{2} x} \frac{u = \ln x}{1 + \infty} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{du}{u^{2}} = \left(-\frac{1}{u}\right)\Big|_{1}^{+\infty} = 1.$$

$$\int_{e}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x \ln^{2} x} = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{t} dt}{e^{t} \cdot t^{2}} = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{t^{2}} = \left(-\frac{1}{t}\right) \Big|_{1}^{+\infty} = 1.$$

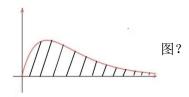
5. 【考点定位】定积分的几何应用; 反常积分。

【答案】1

【解】我们用两种方法求该无界图形的面积(如图?)

方法一:
$$S = \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(2) = 1! = 1$$

方法二:
$$S = \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x d\left(-e^{-x}\right) = \left(-xe^{-x}\right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = 0 + \left(-e^{-x}\right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1$$
.



【注】在方法一中,我们用到了重要的反常积分--- Γ 函数。以下关于 Γ 函数的几个重要结果同学们要会推导

并牢记:
$$\Gamma(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\alpha - 1} e^{-x} dx \quad (\alpha > 0)$$

① 递推公式
$$\Gamma(\alpha+1)=\alpha\Gamma(\alpha)$$
, (利用分部积分); ② $\Gamma(1)=1$, $\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})=\sqrt{\pi}$;

$$(3) \Gamma(n+1) = n\Gamma(n) = n(n-1)\Gamma(n-1) = \cdots = n!\Gamma(1) = n! .$$

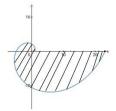
例如:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} (3x^2 + 4x - 1) e^{-x} dx = 3 \int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx + 4 \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx$$
$$= 3\Gamma(3) + 4\Gamma(2) - \Gamma(1) = 3 \times 2! + 4 \times 1! - 1 = 6 + 4 - 1 = 9.$$

6. 【考点定位】定积分的几何应用。

【答案】
$$\frac{1}{4a}(e^{4\pi a}-1)$$

【解】如图所示,所求面积
$$A = \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1}{2} (e^{a\theta})^2 d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{2a\theta} d\theta = \frac{1}{4a} e^{2a\theta} \Big|_0^{2\pi} = \frac{1}{4a} (e^{4\pi a} - 1)$$
。



7. 【考点定位】分段函数的定积分; 定积分的换元法。

【答案】 $-\frac{1}{2}$

【解】
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} f(x-1) dx = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{2} f(x-1) d(x-1) \xrightarrow{u=x-1} \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{1} f(u) du = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} f(u) du + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} f(u) du = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} u e^{u^{2}} du + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} (-1) du$$
$$= 0 + (-\frac{1}{2}) = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \text{(注意这里被积函数 } u e^{u^{2}} \text{ 在} [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \text{ 为奇函数})$$

8. 【考点定位】定积分的换元法; 反常积分。

【答案】 $\frac{\pi}{2}$

【解】方法一: 令 $x = \sec t$,则 $dx = d(\sec t) = \sec t \tan t dt$

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sec t \tan t} \sec t \tan t dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

方法二:

$$I = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x\sqrt{x^{2} - 1}} = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{2}}} \, \mathrm{d}x = -\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)^{2}}} \, \mathrm{d}\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\arcsin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)\Big|_{1}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

9. 【考点定位】定积分的换元法; 反常积分。

【答案】 $\frac{\pi}{4}$

【解】方法一: 令 $x = \sin t$,则 $dx = \cos t dt$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x dx}{(2 - x^{2})\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t \cdot \cos t dt}{(2 - \sin^{2} t)\cos t} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin t dt}{2 - \sin^{2} t} = -\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\cos t}{1 + \cos^{2} t}$$
$$= -\arctan(\cos t) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \arctan 1 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

方法二:

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

$$\frac{u=1-x^2}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \int_1^0 \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{(1+u)\sqrt{u}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+u} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}} \, \mathrm{d}u = \frac{1}{u=t^2} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+t^2} \, \frac{1}{t} \, 2t \, \mathrm{d}t = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+t^2} \, \mathrm{d}t = \arctan t \, dt = \arctan t \,$$

10. 【考点定位】反常积分; 定积分的换元法。

【答案】 $\frac{1}{2}$

11. 【考点定位】定积分的分部积分法; 定积分的换元法。

【答案】
$$\frac{\sqrt{e}}{2}$$

【解】 方法一: 令
$$\frac{1}{x} = t$$
,则 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, $dx = d\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = -\frac{1}{t^2}dt$ 。
$$I = \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x^3} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = \int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} t^3 e^t \left(-\frac{1}{t^2}\right) dt = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 t e^t dt = (t-1)e^t \left| \frac{1}{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{e} \right|$$

方法二:
$$I = \int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x^{3}} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = -\int_{1}^{2} \frac{1}{x} de^{\frac{1}{x}} = -\frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{1}{x}} \Big|_{1}^{2} + \int_{1}^{2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} d(\frac{1}{x}) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{1}{2}} + e + e^{\frac{1}{x}} \Big|_{1}^{2} = -\frac{1}{2} e^{\frac{1}{2}} + e + e^{\frac{1}{2}} - e = \frac{\sqrt{e}}{2}$$

12. 【考点定位】分部积分法; 定积分的几何意义。

【答案】C

【解】
$$\int_{0}^{a} xf'(x)dx = \int_{0}^{a} xdf(x) = xf(x)\Big|_{0}^{a} - \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx = af(a) - \int_{0}^{a} f(x)dx$$

由图? 可知 $a\cdot f(a)$ 为矩形 ABOC 的面积,由定积分的几何意义知 $\int_0^a f(x) dx$ 表示曲边梯形 ABOD 的面积。从 $\prod_0^a x f'(x) dx = a f(a) - \int_0^a f(x) dx$ 表示曲边三角形 ACD 面积。

故答案选(C)。

$$C(0,f(a))$$
 $y=f(x)$
 $A(a,f(a))$
 $B(a,0)$
 x

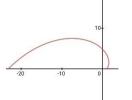
13. 【考点定位】极坐标下的弧长公式。

【答案】 $\sqrt{2}(e^{\pi}-1)$

【解】极坐标下弧长的计算公式为 $s = \int_{\alpha}^{\beta} \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + \left[r'(\theta)\right]^2} d\theta$

(如图?)所求弧长

$$s = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\left(e^{\theta}\right)^2 + \left[\left(e^{\theta}\right)'\right]^2} d\theta = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} e^{\theta} d\theta = \sqrt{2} e^{\theta} \left| \frac{\pi}{0} = \sqrt{2} (e^{\pi} - 1) \cdot \frac{\pi}{0} \right|$$

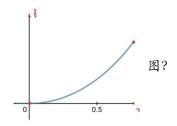


14. 【考点定位】变限积分求导;定积分的几何应用;基本积分公式: $\int \sec x dx = \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| + c$ 。

【答案】
$$\ln(\sqrt{2}+1)$$

【解】所求弧长为
$$S = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec x \, dx = \ln\left|\sec x + \tan x\right| \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\pi}{4} & \sin(x) \\ 0 & \cos(x) \end{vmatrix}$$

【注】为了方便同学们理解, 我们画出该曲线的图像, 如图?

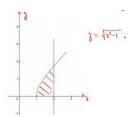


15. 【考点定位】旋转体的体积。

【答案】
$$\frac{4}{3}\pi$$

【解】所求旋转体体积为

$$V_{x} = \int_{1}^{2} \pi y^{2} dx = \int_{1}^{2} \pi (\sqrt{x^{2} - 1})^{2} dx = \int_{1}^{2} \pi (x^{2} - 1) dx = \pi \cdot (\frac{1}{3}x^{3} - x)\Big|_{1}^{2} = \frac{4}{3}\pi$$



16. 【考点定位】定积分的不等式性质。

【答案】B

【解】因为 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $0 < \sin x < \cos x < 1 < \cot x$,所以 $\ln(\sin x) < \ln(\cos x) < \ln(\cot x)$,故I < K < J。

17. 【考点定位】反常积分; Г函数。

【答案】
$$\frac{1}{\lambda}$$

$$\text{ [MF] } \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) \mathrm{d}x = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \lambda x \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda x} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{+\infty} (\lambda x) \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda x} \mathrm{d}(\lambda x) \stackrel{u=\lambda x}{=} \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_{0}^{+\infty} u \mathrm{e}^{-u} \mathrm{d}u = \frac{1}{\lambda} \Gamma(2) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \mathrm{e}^{-\lambda x} \mathrm{$$

18. 【考点定位】定积分的换元法; 反常积分。

【答案】
$$\frac{3\pi}{8}$$

【解】
$$\int_{-\infty}^{1} \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{1} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2 + 2^2} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{1} \frac{1}{(x+1)^2 + 2^2} d(x+1)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{1} \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)^{2}} d\left(\frac{x+1}{2}\right)^{u = \frac{x+1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{1} \frac{1}{1 + u^{2}} du = \frac{1}{2} \arctan u \bigg|_{-\infty}^{1} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right)\right) = \frac{3\pi}{8}.$$

19. 【考点定位】定积分的分部积分法。

【答案】
$$\frac{1}{2}$$

【解】由
$$\frac{1}{4} = \int_0^a x e^{2x} dx = (\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4})e^{2x} \Big|_0^a = (\frac{a}{2} - \frac{1}{4})e^{2a} + \frac{1}{4}$$
,得 $(\frac{a}{2} - \frac{1}{4})e^{2a} = 0$,所以 $a = \frac{1}{2}$ 。

【注】这里
$$\int xe^{2x}dx = (\frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{4})e^{2x} + c$$
 可由推广的分部积分法快速得到:

$x \downarrow$	+	1	_	0
$e^{2x} \uparrow$		$\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}$		$\frac{1}{4}e^{2x}$

20. 【考点定位】不定积分法换元;分部积分法;连续的充要条件。

【答案】D

【解】 当
$$x < 1$$
 时 $F(x) = \int f(x) dx = \int 2(x-1) dx = \int 2(x-1) d(x-1) = (x-1)^2 + c_1$

当
$$x \ge 1$$
 时, $F(x) = \int f(x) dx = \int \ln x dx = x \ln x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx = x \ln x - x + c_2$ 。

由于 F(x) 为 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的原函数,所以 F(x) 在 x=1 处连续。

因为
$$F(1^{-}) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} F(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^{-}} [(x-1)^{2} + c_{1}] = c_{1},$$

$$F(1^+) = \lim_{x \to 1^+} F(x) = \lim_{x \to 1^+} (x \ln x - x + c_2) = c_2 - 1,$$

所以 $c_1 = c_2 - 1$, 令 $c_1 = c$, 则 $F(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2 + c, x < 1, \\ x(\ln x - 1) + 1 + c, x \ge 1, \end{cases}$ 取 c = 0 可得 f(x) 的一个原函数

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2, & x < 1, \\ x(\ln x - 1) + 1, & x \ge 1. \end{cases}$$

故答案选 (D)。

21. 【考点定位】反常积分;分部积分法。

【答案】1

22. 【考点定位】有理函数的积分; 反常积分。

【答案】
$$\frac{1}{2}\ln 2$$

$$\text{ [m] } I = \int_{5}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 - 4x + 3} dx = \int_{5}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(x - 3)(x - 1)} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{5}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x - 3} - \frac{1}{x - 1} \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{x - 3}{x - 1} \right| \right) \Big|_{5}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$$

23. 【考点定位】曲线的弧长;基本积分公式 $\int \sec x dx = \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| + c$ 。

【答案】
$$\frac{1}{2}\ln 3$$

【解】
$$l = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{1 + \left[(\ln \cos x)' \right]^2} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{1 + (-\frac{\sin x}{\cos x})^2} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} \, dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sec x \, dx$$

$$= \ln \left| \sec x + \tan x \right| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} = \ln \left| \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right| = \ln \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3.$$

24. 【考点定位】定积分的换元法; 反常积分的敛散性。

【答案】D

【解】

对于选项 (A): 因为
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(2) = 1$$
, 所以 $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx$ 收敛。

对于选项 (B): 因为
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx^2 = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} d(-x^2) = \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2}\right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2},$$
所以 $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx$ 收敛。

对于选项(C): 因为 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \arctan x d \arctan x = \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$,
所以 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx$ 收敛。

对于选项 (D): 因为 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = +\infty$,所以 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$ 发散。故答案选 (D)。

25. 【考点定位】反常积分; 换元法。

【答案】
$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$

【解析】
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + 2x + 2} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)^2 + 1} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}(x+1)}{(x+1)^2 + 1}$$
$$= \frac{u = x+1}{1} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{u^2 + 1} = \arctan u \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

26. 【考点定位】 反常积分。

【答案】
$$\frac{1}{\ln 3}$$

【解】方法一:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| 3^{-x^2} dx = -\int_{-\infty}^{0} x \cdot 3^{-x^2} dx + \int_{0}^{+\infty} x \cdot 3^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{0} 3^{-x^2} d(-x^2) - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} 3^{-x^2} d(-x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 3} 3^{-x^2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{0} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\ln 3} 3^{-x^2} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\ln 3} .$$

方法二:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x| 3^{-x^2} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} x 3^{-x^2} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} 3^{-x^2} dx^2 = \int_{0}^{+\infty} 3^{-u} du$$

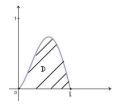
$$= \frac{1}{\ln 3} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-u \ln 3} d(u \ln 3)^{u \ln 3 = v} = \frac{1}{\ln 3} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-v} dv = \frac{1}{\ln 3} \Gamma(1) = \frac{1}{\ln 3} \sigma$$

27. 【考点定位】旋转体的体积; 定积分的换元法; 瓦里士公式。

【答案】
$$\frac{\pi}{4}$$

【解】如图,所求旋转体的体积为:

$$V = \pi \int_0^1 y^2 dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 x \sin^2 \pi x dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^1 \pi x \sin^2 (\pi x) d(\pi x)$$
$$\underline{\pi x} = \underline{u} \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} u \sin^2 u du = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 t dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt = \frac{1!!}{2!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$



【注】上述定积分的计算主要利用到了两个常用的公式::

为了使同学们加深对这两个结果的理解, 我们给出推导过程:

对于①:
$$\int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$
, 又由于

$$\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} f(\sin(\pi - t)) dt = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin t) dt = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx,$$

故
$$\int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx$$

对于②:由于

$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = -\int_{\pi}^0 (\pi - t) f(\sin(\pi - t)) dt = \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - t) f(\sin t) dt = \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - x) f(\sin x) dx$$
$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx - \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx,$$

移项得,
$$2\int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx = \pi \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx$$
,所以 $\int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx$ 。

(B组) 提升题

1. 【考点定位】定积分的换元法; 反常积分。

【答案】
$$\frac{\pi}{4e}$$

【解】记
$$I = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{e}^{x} + \mathrm{e}^{2-x}}$$

方法一:
$$I = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{e^x dx}{e^{2x} + e^2} = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{de^x}{(e^x)^2 + e^2} = \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{du}{u^2 + e^2} = \frac{1}{e} \arctan \frac{u}{e} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{4e}$$

方法二: 令
$$e^x = t$$
,则 $x = \ln t$, d $x = \frac{1}{t} dt$, 所以

$$I = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{e}^{x} + \mathrm{e}^{2-x}} = \int_{\mathrm{e}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t + \mathrm{e}^{2}t^{-1}} \frac{1}{t} \mathrm{d}t = \int_{\mathrm{e}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t^{2} + \mathrm{e}^{2}} \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{\mathrm{e}} \arctan\left(\frac{t}{\mathrm{e}}\right) \Big|_{\mathrm{e}}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{4\mathrm{e}}.$$

- 【注】方法一是第一换元法,方法二是第二换元法。
- 2. 【考点定位】不定积分的分部积分法;不定积分的换元法。

【解】方法一:
$$\int \frac{\arctan e^{x}}{e^{2x}} dx = \int \arctan e^{x} \cdot e^{-2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \arctan e^{x} de^{-2x}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \cdot \arctan e^{x} + \frac{1}{2} \int e^{-2x} \frac{1}{1 + e^{2x}} \cdot e^{x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \cdot \arctan e^{x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{e^{2x} (1 + e^{2x})} de^{x}$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} e^{-2x} \arctan e^{x} + \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{e^{2x}} - \frac{1}{1 + e^{2x}} \right) de^{x},$$

由于
$$\int \left(\frac{1}{e^{2x}} - \frac{1}{1 + e^{2x}}\right) de^{x} = \int \left(\frac{1}{u^2} - \frac{1}{1 + u^2}\right) du = -\frac{1}{u} - \arctan u + c = -e^{-x} - \arctan e^{x} + c_1$$
,所以

原式 =
$$-\frac{1}{2}$$
 $\left(e^{-2x} \arctan e^x + e^{-x} + \arctan e^x\right) + c$.

方法二: 令
$$e^x = t$$
 ,则 $x = \ln t$,从而

$$\int \frac{\arctan e^{x}}{e^{2x}} dx = \int \frac{\arctan t}{t^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{t} du = -\frac{1}{2} \int \arctan t d\frac{1}{t^{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{t^{2}} \arctan t + \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+t^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{t^{2}} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{t^{2}} \arctan t + \frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{t^{2}} - \frac{1}{1+t^{2}}\right) dt$$

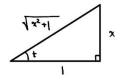
$$= -\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{t^{2}} \arctan t + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{t} - \arctan t\right) + c = -\frac{1}{2} \left(e^{-2x} \arctan e^{x} + e^{-x} + \arctan e^{x}\right) + c$$

3. 【考点定位】不定积分的三角换元法。

【解】令
$$x = \tan t$$
,则 $dx = \sec^2 t dt$,(如图)

$$\int \frac{dx}{(2x^2+1)\sqrt{x^2+1}} = \int \frac{1}{(2\tan^2 t + 1)\sec t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt = \int \frac{\sec t}{2\tan^2 t + 1} dt$$

$$= \int \frac{\cos t}{2\sin^2 t + \cos^2 t} dt = \int \frac{d\sin t}{1 + \sin^2 t} = \arctan(\sin t) + c = \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + 1}} + c.$$



4. 【考点定位】变限积分的性质。

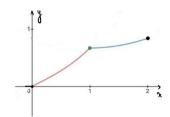
【答案】D

因为 $\lim_{x\to 1^+} g(x) = \frac{2}{3}$, $\lim_{x\to 1^-} g(x) = \frac{2}{3}$, $g(1) = \frac{2}{3}$, 所以 g(x) 在 x = 1 处连续,则在 g(x) 在 [0,2] 内连续。由连续函数的性质可知, g(x) 在 [0,2] 内有界。

又因为
$$g'(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}(x^2+1), & 0 < x < 1, \\ \frac{1}{3}(x-1), & 1 < x < 2, \end{cases}$$
 所以 $g'(x) \ge 0$, $x \in (0,1) \cup (1,2)$, 故 $g(x)$ 在[0,2] 上单增。

综上所述,答案选(D)。

【注】①为了方便同学们理解, 我们画出函数 g(x) 的图像, 计算可以发现 g(x) 在 x=1 处 $g'_{+}(1)=0, g'_{-}(1)=1$ 。



②对于变限定积分 $\mathbf{\Phi}(x)=\int_a^x f(t)\mathrm{d}t, x\in[a,b]$,我们有以下常用的结论,请同学们结合本例来理解。

- (i) 当 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续时,有 $\Phi'(x) = f(x), x \in [a,b]$;
- (ii) 当 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上可积时, $\Phi(x)$ 在区间 [a,b] 上连续,在 f(x) 的连续点处有 $\Phi'(x) = f(x)$,在 f(x) 的第一类间断点 x_0 处(跳跃间断点或可去间断点)有 $\Phi'_+(x_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0^+} f(x)$, $\Phi'_-(x_0) = \lim_{x \to x_0^-} f(x)$ 。
- 5. 【考点定位】分段函数的变限积分; 分部积分法。

【解】 当
$$-1 \le x < 0$$
 时, $F(x) = \int_{-1}^{x} f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^{x} \left(2t + \frac{3}{2}t^{2}\right) dt = \left(t^{2} + \frac{1}{2}t^{3}\right) \begin{vmatrix} x \\ -1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{1}{2}x^{3} + x^{2} - \frac{1}{2};$ 当 $0 \le x \le 1$ 时,

$$F(x) = \int_{-1}^{0} f(t) dt + \int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^{0} \left(2t + \frac{3}{2}t^{2}\right) dt + \int_{0}^{x} \frac{te^{t}}{\left(e^{t} + 1\right)^{2}} dt = -\frac{1}{2} + \int_{0}^{x} \frac{te^{t}}{\left(e^{t} + 1\right)^{2}} dt$$

下面我们用两种方法计算定积分 $I = \int_0^x \frac{te^t}{(e^t + 1)^2} dt$:

方法一: 令
$$e^{t} + 1 = u$$
,则 $t = \ln(u-1)$, $dt = \frac{1}{u-1}du$,所以
$$I = \int_{0}^{x} \frac{te^{t}}{(e^{t}+1)^{2}} dt = \int_{2}^{e^{x}+1} \frac{(u-1)\ln(u-1)}{u^{2}} \frac{1}{u-1} du = \int_{2}^{e^{x}+1} \frac{\ln(u-1)}{u^{2}} du$$

$$= \int_{2}^{e^{x}+1} \frac{\ln(u-1)}{u^{2}} du = -\int_{2}^{e^{x}+1} \ln(u-1) d\frac{1}{u} = \left(-\frac{1}{u}\ln(u-1)\right) \Big|_{2}^{e^{x}+1} + \int_{2}^{e^{x}+1} \frac{1}{u(u-1)} du$$

$$= -\frac{x}{e^{x}+1} + \int_{2}^{e^{x}+1} \left(\frac{1}{u-1} - \frac{1}{u}\right) du = \frac{x}{e^{x}+1} + \ln\frac{u-1}{u} \Big|_{2}^{e^{x}+1} = \frac{x}{e^{x}+1} + \ln\frac{e^{x}}{e^{x}+1} + \ln\frac{e^{x}}{e^{x}+1}$$

方法二:

$$I = \int_0^x \frac{te^t}{(e^t + 1)^2} dt = \int_0^x \frac{t}{(e^t + 1)^2} d\left(e^t + 1\right) = -\int_0^x t d\left(\frac{1}{e^t + 1}\right) = -\frac{t}{e^t + 1} \begin{vmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} + \int_0^x \frac{1}{e^t + 1} dt$$

$$= -\frac{x}{e^x + 1} + \int_0^x \frac{e^t}{e^t (e^t + 1)} dt = -\frac{x}{e^x + 1} + \int_0^x \left(\frac{1}{e^t} - \frac{1}{e^t + 1}\right) de^t = -\frac{x}{e^x + 1} + \int_0^x \frac{1}{e^t} de^t - \int_0^x \frac{1}{e^t + 1} d(e^t + 1)$$

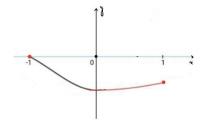
$$= -\frac{x}{e^x + 1} + \ln \frac{e^t}{e^t + 1} \begin{vmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = -\frac{x}{e^x + 1} + \ln \frac{e^t}{e^t + 1} + \ln \frac{e^t}{e^t + 1} + \ln 2$$

所以,当
$$0 \le x \le 1$$
时, $F(x) = -\frac{x}{e^x + 1} + \ln \frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} + \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$ 。

综上所述,
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}x^3 + x^2 - \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \le x < 0, \\ -\frac{x}{e^x + 1} + \ln\frac{e^x}{e^x + 1} + \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}, & 0 \le x \le 1, \end{cases}$$

【注】本例中的被积函数
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 2x + \frac{3}{2}x^2, -1 \le x < 0, \\ \frac{xe^x}{\left(e^x + 1\right)^2}, 0 \le x \le 1, \end{cases}$$
 是连续函数,由上一题中的注②(i)知,

 $F'(x)=f(x), x \in [-1,1]$,特别的,F'(0)=0,为了方便同学们理解,我们画出F(x)的图像。



6. 【考点定位】函数的奇偶性。

【答案】D

【解】我们有如下常用结论:设f(x)连续,则

①若 f(x) 为奇函数,则 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ 为偶函数;②若 f(x) 为偶函数,则 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ 为奇函数。

事实上, 当
$$f(x)$$
 为奇函数时, 令 $H(x) = F(x) - F(-x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt - \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt$,

则有
$$H'(x) = f(x) - \lceil -f(-x) \rceil = f(x) + f(-x) = 0$$
,又由于 $H(0) = F(0) - F(0) = 0$,故

$$H(x)=0$$
, 即得 $F(x)=F(-x)$, 所以 $F(x)=\int_0^x f(t)dt$ 为偶函数。

当
$$f(x)$$
为偶函数时,令 $H(x) = F(x) + F(-x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt$,

则有
$$H'(x) = f(x) + \lceil -f(-x) \rceil = f(x) - f(-x) = 0$$
, 又由于 $H(0) = F(0) + F(0) = 0$, 故

$$H(x)=0$$
, 即得 $F(x)=-F(-x)$, 所以 $F(x)=\int_0^x f(t)dt$ 为奇函数。

对于选项(A): 被积函数 $f(t^2)$ 为偶函数, 所以 $\int_0^x f(t^2) dt$ 为奇函数;

对于选项(B): 被积函数 $f^2(t)$ 不一定是奇函数,也不一定是偶函数,所以 $\int_0^x f^2(t) dt$ 不一定具有奇偶性;

对于选项(C): 令
$$g(t) = t[f(t) - f(-t)]$$
,则 $g(-t) = (-t)[f(-t) - f(t)] = t[f(t) - f(-t)] = g(t)$,所以 $g(t)$ 为偶函数,从而 $\int_0^x t[f(t) - f(-t)] dt$ 为奇函数;

对于选项(D): 令
$$g(t) = t[f(t) + f(-t)]$$
,则 $g(-t) = (-t)[f(-t) + f(t)] = -g(t)$,所以 $g(t)$ 为奇函数,

从而
$$\int_0^x t \left[f(t) + f(-t) \right] dt$$
 为偶函数。

故答案选(D)。

7. 【考点定位】不定积分换元法。

【答案】
$$\frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x$$

【解析】方法一: 令 $e^x = t$,则 $x = \ln t$,由 $f'(e^x) = xe^{-x}$ 得 $f'(t) = \frac{\ln t}{t}$,所以

$$f(x) = \int f'(x)dx = \int \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x + c$$
,

由于 f(1) = 0, 所以 c = 0, 故 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x$ 。

方法二:
$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int_{t=\ln x}^{x=e^t} \int f'(e^t) e^t dx = \int_{t=-\infty}^{t} t^2 + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x + c$$

由于 f(1) = 0, 所以 c = 0, 故 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x$ 。

8. 【考点定位】原函数存在定理;函数的奇偶性与原函数奇偶性的关系;函数的周期性与原函数周期性的关系。

【答案】A

【解】当f(x)连续时,其原函数可表示为 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt + c$ 。

对于选项 (A): F(x) 为偶函数时, F(x)=F(-x) ,等式两边同时对 x 求导得, F'(x)=-F'(-x) ,所以 f(x)=-f(-x) ,则 f(x) 为奇函数。

反之,设f(x)为奇函数,则 $F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt + c \stackrel{t=-u}{=} - \int_0^x f(-u) du + c = \int_0^x f(u) du + c = F(x)$,

所以F(x)为偶函数。故F(x)是偶函数⇔ f(x)是奇函数。

对于选项(B): 当F(x)为奇函数时,F(x) = -F(-x),等式两边同时对x求导得,

$$F'(x) = -F'(-x) \cdot (-1) = F'(-x)$$
, 所以 $f(x) = f(-x)$, 故 $f(x)$ 为偶函数。

反之,设f(x)为偶函数,则

$$F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt + c = -\int_0^x f(-u) du + c = -\int_0^x f(u) du + c = -\left[\int_0^x f(u) du + c\right] + 2c = -F(x) + 2c,$$

当且仅当c=0时,F(x)为奇函数。综上所述: F(x)是奇函数 f(x)是偶函数。

对于选项(C): 当F(x)是周期函数时,设F(x+T)=F(x), $(T\neq 0)$,等式两边同时对x求导得,F'(x+T)=F'(x),

所以 f(x+T)=f(x),则 f(x)为周期函数。反之,设 f(x+T)=f(x),则

$$F(x+T) = \int_0^{x+T} f(t)dt + c = \int_0^x f(t)dt + c + \int_x^{x+T} f(t)dt = \left(\int_0^x f(t)dt + c\right) + \int_0^T f(t)dt = F(x) + \int_0^T f(t)dt,$$

当且仅当 $\int_0^T f(t) dt = 0$ 时,F(x)为周期函数。综上所述: F(x)是周期函数 $\stackrel{\Rightarrow}{\sim} f(x)$ 是周期函数。

对于选项(D): 取 $F(x) = x^3$ 为单调函数,但 $f(x) = 3x^2$ 不单调。取f(x) = x,则f(x)单调,但是 $F(x) = \frac{1}{2}x^2$

并不单调。综上所述: F(x)是单调函数 $\stackrel{\nearrow}{\nwarrow} f(x)$ 是单调函数。

故答案选(A)。

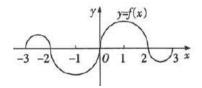
【注】作为选择题,我们也可以像判断(D)选项那样,通过反例排除(B)、(C)选项。在(B)中,取 $f(x)=x^2$,

则 $F(x) = \frac{1}{3}x^3 + c$ 不一定是奇函数; 在(C)中, 取 $f(x) = 1 + \cos x$, 则 $F(x) = x + \sin x + c$ 并不是周期函数。

9. 【考点定位】定积分的几何意义。

【答案】C

【解】由f(x)的图形知f(x)为奇函数,且f(x)连续,所以 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$



为偶函数。从而F(-3) = F(3), F(-2) = F(2), 由

定积分的几何意义知,

$$F(3) = \int_0^3 f(t) dt = \int_0^2 f(t) dt + \int_2^3 f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{8} = \frac{3}{8}\pi,$$

$$F(2) = \int_0^2 f(t) dt = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \pi \cdot 1^2 = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ 从而 } \frac{F(3)}{F(2)} = \frac{\frac{3}{8}\pi}{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{3}{4}, \text{ 即 } F(3) = \frac{3}{4}F(2) = F(-3), \text{ 故答案选 (C)}.$$

10. 【考点定位】函数的复合; 定积分的换元法。

【答案】 $\frac{1}{2}\ln 3$

方法二:

$$\begin{split} I &= \int_{2}^{2\sqrt{2}} f(x) \mathrm{d}x \overset{x=t+\frac{1}{t}}{=} \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}+1} f(t+\frac{1}{t}) \mathrm{d}\left(t+\frac{1}{t}\right) = \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}+1} \frac{t+t^{3}}{1+t^{4}} \mathrm{d}\left(t+\frac{1}{t}\right) = \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}+1} \frac{t+t^{3}}{1+t^{4}} \mathrm{d}t = \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}+1} \frac{1+t^{2}}{1+t^{4}} \left(1-\frac{1}{t^{2}}\right) \mathrm{d}t = \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}+1} \frac{1+t^{2}}{1+t^{4}} \left(t^{2}-1\right) \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}+1} \frac{t^{4}-1}{1+t^{4}} \frac{1}{t} \, \mathrm{d}t = \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}+1} \left(1-\frac{2}{1+t^{4}}\right) \frac{1}{t} \, \mathrm{d}t = \ln t \left| \sqrt{2}+1 - 2 \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}+1} \frac{1}{1+t^{4}} \frac{1}{t} \, \mathrm{d}t = \ln \left(\sqrt{2}+1\right) - 2 \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}+1} \frac{1}{1+t^{4}} \frac{1}{t} \, \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \ln \left(\sqrt{2}+1\right) + 2 \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}-1} \frac{u^{3}}{1+u^{4}} \, \mathrm{d}u = \ln \left(\sqrt{2}+1\right) - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\sqrt{2}-1}^{1} \frac{1}{1+u^{4}} \, \mathrm{d}\left(1+u^{4}\right) = \ln \left(\sqrt{2}+1\right) - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(1+u^{4}\right) \left| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}-1} \right| \\ &= \ln \left(\sqrt{2}+1\right) - \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln 2 - \ln \left(18-12\sqrt{2}\right)\right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln \left(3+2\sqrt{2}\right) - \ln 2 + \ln 6 + \ln \left(3-2\sqrt{2}\right)\right] = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 \, \, \mathrm{e} \end{split}$$

11. 【考点定位】定积分的换元法;分部积分法;反常积分。

【解】令 $\arcsin x = t$,则 $x = \sin t$, $dx = \cos t dt$ 。从而

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2} \arcsin x}{\sqrt{1 - x^{2}}} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\left(\sin^{2} t\right) \cdot t}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^{2} t}} \cdot \cos t dt = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \sin^{2} t dt = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cdot \frac{1 - \cos 2t}{2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \cdot \cos 2t dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} t^{2} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t d\sin 2t = \frac{\pi^{2}}{16} - \left(\frac{1}{4} t \sin 2t \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin 2t dt = \frac{\pi^{2}}{16} - \left(\frac{1}{8} \cos 2t \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\pi^{2}}{16} - \frac{1}{8} (-1 - 1) = \frac{\pi^{2}}{16} + \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{$$

12. 【考点定位】反常积分。

【答案】-2

【解】
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{k|x|} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{kx} dx = \frac{2}{k} e^{kx} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = \begin{cases} -\frac{2}{k}, k < 0 \\ +\infty, \quad k > 0 \end{cases}$$
 (当 $k = 0$ 时, $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} 1 \cdot dx = +\infty$),所以 $-\frac{2}{k} = 1$,解得 $k = -2$ 。

13. 【考点定位】分部积分法; 无穷小量与有界量的乘积仍为无穷小量。

【答案】0

【解】方法一: 利用分部积分法可得

$$\int_{0}^{1} e^{-x} \sin nx dx = -\int_{0}^{1} \sin nx de^{-x} = -e^{-x} \sin nx \left| \frac{1}{0} + \int_{0}^{1} e^{-x} \cdot n \cdot \cos nx dx = -e^{-1} \sin n - n \int_{0}^{1} \cos nx de^{-x} \right|$$

$$= -e^{-1} \sin n - n e^{-x} \cos nx \left| \frac{1}{0} + n \int_{0}^{1} e^{-x} \cdot n(-\sin nx) dx = -e^{-1} \sin n - n e^{-1} \cos n + n e^{-1} - n^{2} \int_{0}^{1} e^{-x} \sin nx dx \right|,$$

$$(n^{2} + 1) \int_{0}^{1} e^{-x} \sin nx dx = -e^{-1} (\sin n + n \cos n) + n e^{-1},$$

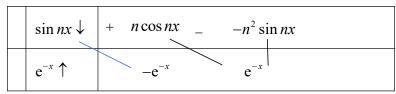
得
$$\int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin nx dx = -\frac{n \cos n + \sin n}{e(n^2 + 1)} + \frac{n}{n^2 + 1} \cdot \frac{1}{e},$$

所以

$$\left| \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 e^{-x} \cos nx dx \right| \le \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 \left| e^{-x} \cos nx \right| dx \le \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 \left| e^{-x} \right| dx \le \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 1 dx = \frac{1}{n} \to 0,$$

所以 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin nx dx = 0$ 。

【注】①在求 $\int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin nx dx$ 的原函数时,我们还可采用推广的分部积分法



故

$$\int e^{-x} \sin nx dx = -e^{-x} \sin nx - ne^{-x} \cos nx - \int -n^2 e^{-x} \sin nx dx,$$

得
$$(n^2+1)\int e^{-x} \sin nx dx = -e^{-x} (\sin nx + n\cos nx)$$
,

$$\iint \int e^{-x} \sin nx dx = -\frac{e^{-x}}{n^2 + 1} (\sin nx + n \cos nx) + c$$

因此
$$\int_0^1 e^{-x} \sin nx dx = -\frac{e^{-x}}{n^2 + 1} (\sin nx + n\cos nx) \left| \frac{1}{0} \right| = -\frac{e^{-1}}{(n^2 + 1)} (\sin n + n\cos n) + \frac{e^{-1} \cdot n}{n^2 + 1} .$$

②一般情形下,方法二可以推广为如下结论:设函数 f(x) 在区间[a,b]上连续可微,则有

(i)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \sin nx dx = 0$$
; (ii) $\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_a^b f(x) \cos nx dx = 0$.

以后在选择题与填空题中上述结论可以直接使用。为了让同学们能理解这个结论的来历,我们以(i)为例 给出其证明。由连续函数的有界性,可设

$$|f(x)| \le M_1, |f'(x)| \le M_2, \quad \& \Psi$$

 M_1, M_2 为常数。

14. 【考点定位】定积分的换元法; 反常积分。

【答案】
$$\frac{\pi^2}{4}$$

【解】所求旋转体的体积

$$V = \int_{e}^{+\infty} \pi y^{2} dx = \pi \int_{e}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1 + \ln^{2} x)} dx = \pi \int_{e}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1 + \ln^{2} x} d\ln x$$

$$= \pi \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1 + u^{2}} du = \pi (\arctan u \Big|_{1}^{+\infty}) = \frac{\pi^{2}}{4}.$$

15. 【考点定位】定积分的换元法; 定积分的分部积分法。

【答案】-4π。

【解】令
$$\sqrt{x} = t$$
,则 $x = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$, $\int_0^{\pi^2} \sqrt{x} \cos \sqrt{x} dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi} t^2 \cos t dt = 2(t^2 \sin t + 2t \cos t - 2 \sin t) \Big|_0^{\pi} = -4 \pi$ 。这里 $\int_0^{\pi} t^2 \cos t dt$ 由推广的分部积分法快速得到:

16. 【考点定位】定积分的几何意义;定积分的换元法;偶函数积分的性质;瓦里士公式。

【答案】
$$\frac{\pi}{2}$$
。

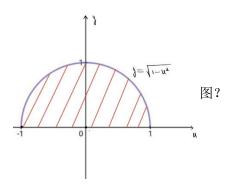
【解】方法一:
$$I = \int_0^2 x \sqrt{2x - x^2} \, dx = \int_0^2 x \sqrt{1 - (x - 1)^2} \, dx$$
, 令 $x - 1 = \sin \theta$, 则 $x = 1 + \sin \theta$ 。

从而
$$I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \sin \theta) \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta} d(1 + \sin \theta) = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \sin \theta) \cos^2 \theta d\theta$$

$$= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 \theta d\theta = 2 \cdot \frac{1!!}{2!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

方法二:

$$\begin{split} &\int_0^2 x \sqrt{2x - x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^2 x \sqrt{1 - (x - 1)^2} \, \mathrm{d} \left(x - 1 \right)^{u = x - 1} \int_{-1}^1 (u + 1) \sqrt{1 - u^2} \, \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 u \sqrt{1 - u^2} \, \mathrm{d}u + \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1 - u^2} \, \mathrm{d}u = 0 + \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1 - u^2} \, \mathrm{d}u \overset{\text{Leff}}{=} \frac{\pi}{2} \, \circ \end{split}$$



17. 【考点定位】定积分的几何应用;导数的几何意义。(原题中有错误!!)

【解】设切点为
$$A(x_0, \ln x_0)$$
,由 $y = \ln x$ 得, $y' = \frac{1}{x}$,从而切线方程为 $y - \ln x_0 = \frac{1}{x_0}(x - x_0)$ 。

因为切线经过点(0,1),所以 $1-\ln x_0 = \frac{1}{x_0}(-x_0)$,解得 $x_0 = e^2$,所以切点为 $A(e^2,2)$,如图?

区域D的面积为

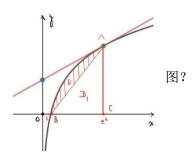
$$S = \int_{1}^{e^{2}} \ln x dx - S(D_{1}) = \int_{1}^{e^{2}} \ln x dx - \frac{1}{2} (e^{2} - 1) \times 2 = (x \ln x - x) \Big|_{1}^{e^{2}} - (e^{2} - 1) = (e^{2} + 1) - (e^{2} - 1) = 2.$$

区域 D_1 绕 x 轴旋转所得旋转体为圆锥体,其体积为 $V_1 = \frac{1}{3}\pi \times 2^2 \times (e^2 - 1) = \frac{4}{3}\pi (e^2 - 1)$,

区域 $D \cup D_1$ 绕x轴旋转所得旋转体的体积为

$$V_2 = \int_1^{e^2} \pi \ln^2 x dx = \int_{x=e^t}^{\ln x = t} \int_0^2 \pi t^2 e^t dt = \pi (t^2 - 2t + 2) e^t \Big|_0^2 = \pi (2e^2 - 2) = 2\pi (e^2 - 1),$$

所求旋转体的体积为: $V = V_2 - V_1 = 2\pi (e^2 - 1) - \frac{4}{3}\pi (e^2 - 1) = \frac{2}{3}\pi (e^2 - 1)$ 。



【注】其中 $\int t^2 e' dt = (t^2 - 2t + 2)e' + c$ 由推广的分部积分法快速得到:

$t^2 \downarrow$	+	2 <i>t</i>	-	2	+	0
$e^t \uparrow$		e^t		e^t		\mathbf{e}^t

18. 【考点定位】旋转体的体积。

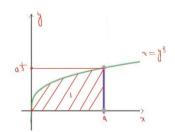
【解】
$$V_x = \int_0^a \pi y^2 dx = \int_0^a \pi x^{\frac{2}{3}} dx = \frac{3}{5} \pi x^{\frac{5}{3}} \Big|_0^a = \frac{3}{5} \pi a^{\frac{5}{3}}$$

下面用两种方法来求 V_{v} 。

方法一: 选
$$x$$
 为积分变量, $V_y = \int_0^a 2\pi x \cdot x^{\frac{1}{3}} dx = \left(\frac{6\pi}{7}x^{\frac{7}{3}}\right)\Big|_0^a = \frac{6\pi}{7}a^{\frac{7}{3}}$ 。

方法二: 选
$$y$$
 为积分变量, $V_y = \pi a^2 \cdot a^{\frac{1}{3}} - \int_0^{a^{\frac{1}{3}}} \pi (y^3)^2 dy = \pi a^{\frac{7}{3}} - \left(\frac{\pi}{7} y^7 \Big|_0^{a^{\frac{1}{3}}}\right) = \frac{6\pi}{7} a^{\frac{7}{3}}$ 。

由题设
$$V_y = 10V_x$$
得, $\frac{6\pi}{7}a^{\frac{7}{3}} = 10 \times \frac{3}{5}\pi a^{\frac{5}{3}}$,故 $a = 7\sqrt{7}$ 。



19. 【考点定位】变限积分函数;连续的概念;洛必达法则;导数存在的充要条件。

【答案】C

【解】方法一: 当
$$0 \le x < \pi$$
时, $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = \int_0^x \sin t dt = -\cos t \Big|_0^x = 1 - \cos x$;

当
$$\pi \le x \le 2\pi$$
时, $F(x) = \int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt + \int_{\pi}^{x} 2 dt = 2 + 2x - 2\pi$ 。

综上所述,
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} 1 - \cos x, & 0 \le x < \pi, \\ 2x - 2\pi + 2, & \pi \le x \le 2\pi. \end{cases}$$

所以F(x)在 $x=\pi$ 点连续。

因为
$$F'(\pi) = \lim_{x \to \pi^-} \frac{F(x) - F(\pi)}{x - \pi} = \lim_{x \to \pi^-} \frac{1 - \cos x - 2}{x - \pi} = \lim_{x \to \pi^-} \frac{-(1 + \cos x)^{\frac{0}{0}}}{x - \pi} = \lim_{x \to \pi^-} \sin x = 0$$
,

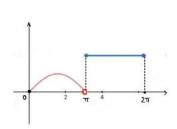
$$F'_{+}(\pi) = \lim_{x \to \pi^{+}} \frac{F(x) - F(\pi)}{x - \pi} = \lim_{x \to \pi^{+}} \frac{2x - 2\pi + 2 - 2}{x - \pi} = 2$$

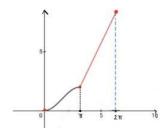
所以 $F'_{-}(\pi) \neq F'_{+}(\pi)$,因此F(x)在 $x = \pi$ 点不可导。故答案选(C)。

方法二: 由 B-4 中的注可知
$$F(x)$$
 连续,且 $F'_{-}(\pi) = \lim_{x \to \pi^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to \pi^{-}} \sin x = 0$, $F'_{+}(\pi) = \lim_{x \to \pi^{+}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to \pi^{-}} 2 = 2$ 。

故答案选(C)。

【注】为了方便同学们理解, 我们画出函数 f(x), F(x) 的图像:





20. 【考点定位】分部积分法;有理函数积分;反常积分。

【答案】 ln 2

$$I = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{(1+x)^{2}} dx = -\int_{1}^{+\infty} \ln x d(\frac{1}{1+x}) = -\frac{\ln x}{1+x} \Big|_{1}^{+\infty} + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x} dx$$
$$= 0 + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x}\right) dx = \ln \frac{x}{1+x} \Big|_{1}^{+\infty} = \ln 2$$

21. 【考点定位】定积分的换元法; 反常积分。

【答案】D

【解】由于
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{1}^{e} f(x) dx + \int_{e}^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_{1}^{e} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{\alpha-1}} dx + \int_{e}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^{\alpha+1} x} dx = I_{1} + I_{2}$$
,

对于 $I_{1} = \int_{1}^{e} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{\alpha-1}} dx$: $I_{1} = \int_{1}^{e} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{\alpha-1}} dx = \int_{1}^{e} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{\alpha-1}} d(x-1)^{u=x-1} \int_{0}^{e-1} \frac{1}{u^{\alpha-1}} du$,

故 I_{1} 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \alpha - 1 < 1 \Leftrightarrow \alpha < 2$.

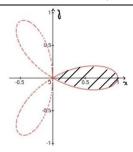
对于
$$I_2 = \int_{\mathrm{e}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^{\alpha+1} x} \mathrm{d}x$$
: $I_2 = \int_{\mathrm{e}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^{\alpha+1} x} \mathrm{d}x = \int_{\mathrm{e}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\ln^{\alpha+1} x} \mathrm{d}\ln x \stackrel{u=\ln x}{=} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{u^{\alpha+1}} \mathrm{d}u$, 故 I_2 收敛 $\Leftrightarrow \alpha+1>1 \Leftrightarrow \alpha>0$ 。

综上所述: 当 $0 < \alpha < 2$ 时, $\int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛,从而答案选(D)。

22.【考点定位】平面图形的面积;定积分的换元法;偶函数的性质;瓦里士公式。

【答案】 $\frac{\pi}{12}$

$$\text{[M] } S = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{2} \cos^2 3\theta d\theta = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 3\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 3\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 3\theta d\theta = \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 u du = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1!!}{2!!} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{12}$$



23. 【考点定位】平面图形的面积。

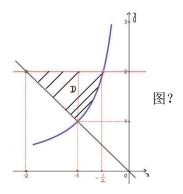
【答案】
$$\frac{3}{2}$$
-ln2

【解】曲线 xy+1=0 与直线 y+x=0 的交点为 $\left(-1,-1\right)$,曲线线 xy+1=0 与直线 y=2 的交点为 $\left(-\frac{1}{2},2\right)$,直线 y+x=0 与直线 y=2 的交点为 $\left(-2,2\right)$

下面用两种方法求D的面积S。如图?

方法一:
$$S = \int_1^2 \left(-\frac{1}{y} - (-y) \right) dy = \left(-\ln y + \frac{1}{2} y^2 \right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{3}{2} - \ln 2$$
.

方法二:
$$S = \int_{-2}^{-1} (2 - (-x)) dx + \int_{-1}^{-\frac{1}{2}} (2 - (-\frac{1}{x})) dx = 2 + (\frac{1}{2}x^2\Big|_{-2}^{-1}) + 1 + (\ln(-x)\Big|_{-1}^{-\frac{1}{2}}) = \frac{3}{2} - \ln 2$$



24. 【考点定位】函数的奇偶性;函数的周期性;原函数。

【答案】1

【解】因为 $f'(x) = 2(x-1), x \in [0,2]$, 所以对 $\forall x \in [0,2]$ 有

$$f(x) = \int f'(x) dx = \int 2(x-1) dx = \int 2(x-1) d(x-1) = (x-1)^2 + c$$
。由于 $f(x)$ 为奇函数,所以 $f(0) = 0$,

从而
$$c=-1$$
, 故 $f(x)=(x-1)^2-1, x \in [0,2]$ 。

又因为f(x)是以4为周期的周期函数,所以

$$f(7) = f(2 \times 4 - 1) = f(-1) = -f(1) = -(-1) = 1_{\circ}$$

25. 【考点定位】反常积分的敛散性判别。

【答案】C

[\varphi]\]
$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^a (1+x)^b} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^a (1+x)^b} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^a (1+x)^b} dx = I_1 + I_2$$

对于
$$I_1 = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^a (1+x)^b} dx$$
 : 当 $x \to 0^+$ 时 $\lim_{x \to 0^+} \frac{\frac{1}{x^a (1+x)^b}}{\frac{1}{x^a}} = 1$, 所以 $I_1 = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^a} dx$, 同敛散。故当 $a < 1$, I_1 收敛。

对于
$$I_2 = \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^a (1+x)^b} dx$$
 : 当 $x \to +\infty$ 时, $\frac{1}{x^a (1+x)^b} = \frac{1}{x^{a+b} (1+\frac{1}{x})^b}$,从而

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{1}{x^{a}(1+x)^{b}}}{\frac{1}{x^{a+b}}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{a+b}}{x^{a+b}(1+\frac{1}{x})^{b}} = 1, \quad \text{figure } I_{2} = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{a+b}} dx \quad \text{figure } igns = 1, \quad I_{2} \text{ which } igns = 1, \quad I_{2} \text{ which } igns = 1, \quad I_{2} \text{ which } igns = 1, \quad \text{figure } igns = 1, \quad \text{figure$$

综上所述,a < 1且a + b > 1时 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^a (1+x)^b} dx$ 收敛,答案选(C)。

26. 【考点定位】反常积分的敛散性。

【答案】B

【解】因为
$$\int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = -\int_{-\infty}^{0} e^{\frac{1}{x}} d(\frac{1}{x}) = \left(-e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right) \Big|_{-\infty}^{0} = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} \left(-e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right) - \lim_{x \to -\infty} \left(-e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right) = 0 + 1 = 1$$
,所以反常积分①收敛;

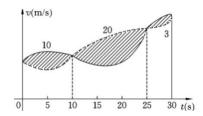
因为
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}} d\frac{1}{x} = \left(-e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right)\Big|_0^{+\infty} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(-e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right) - \lim_{x \to 0^+} \left(-e^{\frac{1}{x}}\right) = 0 + \left(+\infty\right) = +\infty$$
。,所以反常积分②发散。

综上所述,答案选(B)。

27. 【考点定位】定积分的物理应用; 定积分的几何意义。

【答案】C

【解】甲的位移 $s_{\mathbb{H}} = \int_0^{t_0} v_1(t) dt$, 乙的位移 $s_{\mathbb{Z}} = \int_0^{t_0} v_2(t) dt$, 当乙追上甲时, $s_{\mathbb{Z}} = s_{\mathbb{H}} + 10$, 由图可知 $t_0 = 25$, 故应选 (C)。



28. 【考点定位】两条曲线相切的条件; 定积分的分部积分法。

【答案】2ln2-2

【解】因为曲线 y = f(x) 过点 (0,0) ,所以 f(0) = 0 。又因为曲线 y = f(x) 与曲线 $y = 2^x$ 在点 (1,2) 相切,所以 $f(1) = 2 \,, \quad f'(1) = (2^x)'\big|_{x=1} = 2\ln 2 \,, \quad \text{则}$

【注】在计算 $\int_0^1 x f''(x) dx$ 时也可以不用推广的分部积分法。

$$\int_0^1 x f''(x) dx = \int_0^1 x df'(x) = x f'(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f'(x) dx = 2 \ln 2 - \left(f(x) \right) \Big|_0^1 = 2 \ln 2 - 2 .$$

29. 【考点定位】奇偶函数积分的性质; 定积分的不等式性质。

【答案】C

[#]
$$M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+x^2+2x}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 1 dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2x}{1+x^2} dx = \pi,$$

记
$$f(x) = \frac{1+x}{e^x}$$
, 则 $f'(x) = \frac{e^x - (1+x)e^x}{e^{2x}} = -xe^{-x}$, 列表讨论如下:

x	$(-\infty,0)$	0	$(0,+\infty)$
f'(x)	_	0	+
f(x)	\	最小值点	↑

由上表知 f(x) 的最小值为 f(0)=1, 所以 $f(x)=\frac{1+x}{e^x}<1(x\neq 0)$, 因此

$$N = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+x}{\mathrm{e}^{x}} \mathrm{d}x < \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}x = \pi , \quad K = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1+\sqrt{\cos x}) \mathrm{d}x > \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{d}x = \pi ,$$

故K > M > N, 答案选(C)。

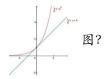
【注】 $\frac{1+x}{e^x} < 1(x \neq 0)$ 的证明方法有多种,这里我们再提供几种证明方法:

方法一:注意 $y=e^x$ 为凹函数,在(0,1)处的切线方程为y=1+x,由凹函数的几何特征可得

$$1+x < e^x(x \neq 0)$$
如图? , 从而 $\frac{1+x}{e^x} < 1(x \neq 0)$ 。

方法二: 利用带拉格朗日余项的二阶泰勒公式可得 $e^x = 1 + x + \frac{e^{\xi}}{2!}x^2 > 1 + x(x \neq 0)$,从而

$$\frac{1+x}{e^x} < 1(x \neq 0)$$



30. 【考点定位】分部积分法;不定积分换元法。

【答案】
$$e^x \arcsin \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} - \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} + c$$

【解】

方法一:

$$I = \int e^{x} \arcsin \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} dx = \int \arcsin \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} de^{x} = \int \arcsin \sqrt{1 - u^{2}} du$$

$$= u \arcsin \sqrt{1 - u^{2}} - \int u \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\sqrt{1 - u^{2}}\right)^{2}}} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - u^{2}}} (-2u) du = u \arcsin \sqrt{1 - u^{2}} + \int \frac{u}{\sqrt{1 - u^{2}}} du$$

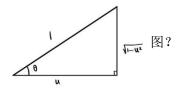
$$= u \arcsin \sqrt{1 - u^{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - u^{2})^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(1 - u^{2}) = u \arcsin \sqrt{1 - u^{2}} - \sqrt{1 - u^{2}} + c = e^{x} \arcsin \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} - \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} + c.$$

方法二:

$$I = \int e^x \arcsin \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} dx = \int \arcsin \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} de^x = \int \arcsin \sqrt{1 - u^2} du$$

$$= \int \arcsin (\sin \theta) d\cos \theta = \int \theta d\cos \theta = \theta \cos \theta - \int \cos \theta d\theta = \theta \cos \theta - \sin \theta + c$$

$$= u \cdot \arcsin \sqrt{1 - u^2} - \sqrt{1 - u^2} + c = e^x \arcsin \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} - \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} + c$$



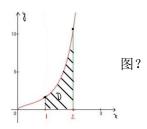
31. 【考点定位】一阶线性微分方程; 旋转体的体积。

$$y = e^{-\int -x dx} \left(\int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot e^{\int -x dx} dx + c \right) = e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \left(\int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \cdot e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx + c \right)$$

$$= e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \left(\int \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} dx + c \right) = e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2} \left(\sqrt{x} + c \right),$$

由 $y(1) = \sqrt{e}$, 可得 $\sqrt{e} = e^{\frac{1}{2}(1+c)}$, 解得 c = 0 , 从而 $v(x) = \sqrt{x}e^{\frac{1}{2}x^2}$ 。

(2) 如图? 所示,所求的体积为 $V = \int_1^2 \pi y^2(x) dx = \int_1^2 \pi x e^{x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} e^{x^2} \Big|_1^2 = \frac{\pi}{2} (e^4 - e)$.



32. 【考点定位】函数的奇偶性。

【答案】A

【解】同 B-6 的分析

f(x) 为奇函数 \Rightarrow f'(x) 为偶函数, $\cos f(x)$ 为偶函数 \Rightarrow $f'(x) + \cos f(x)$ 为偶函数 \Rightarrow $\int_0^x (f'(t) + \cos f(t)) dt$ 为 奇函数故(A)正确,(B)错误。

f(x) 为奇函数 $\Rightarrow f'(x)$ 为偶函数 $\Rightarrow \cos f'(x)$ 为偶函数 $\Rightarrow \int_0^x \cos f'(t) dt$ 为奇函数,又因为 f(x) 为奇函数

 $\Rightarrow \int_0^x f(t) dt$ 为偶函数,所以 $\int_0^x (f(t) + \cos f'(t)) dt$ 不一定是奇函数,也不一定是偶函数。

故(C)、(D)错误。综上所述,答案选(A)。

33. 【考点定位】常系数齐次线性微分方程解的结构; 反常积分。

【答案】 am+n

【解】由
$$f''(x) + af'(x) + f(x) = 0$$
 得, $f(x) = -f''(x) - af'(x)$ 。

从而

【注】①下面给出 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x) = 0$, $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f'(x) = 0$ 的证明。

微分方程 f''(x) + af'(x) + f(x) = 0 的特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + a\lambda + 1 = 0$ 。

(i) 当
$$\Delta = a^2 - 4 < 0$$
 时,特征根 $\lambda_1 = -\frac{a}{2} + i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4 - a^2}}{2}, \lambda_2 = -\frac{a}{2} - i \cdot \frac{\sqrt{4 - a^2}}{2}$ 。

为了表示方便,令
$$\alpha = -\frac{a}{2} < 0, \beta = \frac{\sqrt{4-a^2}}{2}$$
,此时 $f(x) = e^{\alpha x} \left(c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x \right)$ 。

由于 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} e^{\alpha x} = 0$, 且 $|c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x| \le |c_1 \cos \beta x| + |c_2 \sin \beta x| = |c_1| + |c_2|$, 故 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = 0$.

又由于
$$f'(x) = \alpha e^{\alpha x} \left(c_1 \cos \beta x + c_2 \sin \beta x \right) + e^{\alpha x} \left(-c_1 \beta \sin \beta x + c_2 \beta \cos \beta x \right),$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} f'(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} e^{\alpha x} \left((c_1 \alpha + c_2 \beta) \cos \beta x + (c_2 \alpha - c_1 \beta) \sin \beta x \right) = 0$$

(ii) 当
$$\Delta = a^2 - 4 = 0$$
 , 即 $a = 2$ 时 , $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 = -1$, 此时 $f(x) = (c_1 + c_2 x)e^{-x}$ 且

$$f'(x) = c_2 e^{-x} - (c_1 + c_2 x) e^{-x} = (c_2 - c_1 - c_2 x) e^{-x}$$
,

从而 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f'(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = 0$ 。

此时
$$f(x) = c_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + c_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$$
 ,则 $f'(x) = c_1 \lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + c_2 \lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$,则 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} f'(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = 0$ 。

综上所述可知当a>0时, $\lim_{x\to +\infty}f(x)=0$, $\lim_{x\to +\infty}f'(x)=0$ 。

②完全类似注①的讨论,我们有如下结论: 若p>0,q>0,则二阶常系数线性齐次方程

$$v'' + pv' + qv = 0$$

的通解 y 满足 $y(+\infty) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} y = 0, y'(+\infty) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} y' = 0, \dots, y^{(k)}(+\infty) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} y^{(k)} = 0, (k = 0, 1, 2, \dots)$ 。该结论可以直接使用。

34. 【考点定位】常系数齐次线性微分方程; 反常积分的计算。

【答案】1

【解】方法一:注意对于y'' + py' + qy = 0, 当p > 0, q > 0时,其通解y(x)满足 $y^{(k)}(+\infty) = 0, k = 0, 1, 2, \cdots$ 。

(见 33 题注)所以 y'' + 2y' + y = 0 的通解 y(x) 满足 $y(+\infty) = 0$, $y'(+\infty) = 0$ 。由 y'' + 2y' + y = 0 得 y = -y'' - 2y',

故
$$\int_0^{+\infty} y(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(-y''(x) - 2y'(x) \right) dx = \left(-y'(x) - 2y(x) \right) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 0 - (-1 - 0) = 1$$

方法二: y''+2y'+y=0 的特征方程为 $r^2+2r+1=0$,解得 $r_1=r_2=-1$

所以
$$y = c_1 e^{-x} + c_2 x e^{-x}$$
。由 $y(0) = 0$, $y'(0) = 1$ 得 $\begin{cases} c_1 = 0 \\ c_2 - c_1 = 1 \end{cases}$,则 $\begin{cases} c_1 = 0 \\ c_2 = 1 \end{cases}$,故 $y = x e^{-x}$ 。

于是
$$\int_0^{+\infty} y(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(2) = 1.$$

【注】请同学们仔细体会方法一,相比而言方法一的计算量比方法二小很多。

35. 【考点定位】定积分的换元法; 反常积分。

【答案】A

【解】方法一: 令 $\sqrt{x} = t$,则 $x = t^2$, $dx = dt^2 = 2tdt$ 。所以

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin t}{\sqrt{t^2(1-t^2)}} \cdot 2t dt = 2\int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = 2\int_0^1 \arcsin t d(\arcsin t) = \left(\arcsin t\right)^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot$$

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arcsin \left(\sin \theta\right)}{\sqrt{\sin^2 \theta \cos^2 \theta}} \cdot 2\sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta = 2\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \theta d\theta = \theta^2 \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi^2}{4} \\ 0 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\pi^2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac$$

36. 【考点定位】旋转体的体积。

【答案】
$$\pi \left(\ln 2 - \frac{1}{3} \right)$$

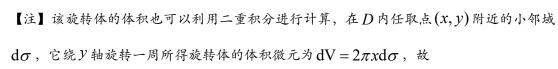
【解】因为曲线
$$y = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
 与直线 $y = \frac{x}{2}$ 的交点为 $A(1, \frac{1}{2})$ 。所以 $D \cup D'$ 绕 y 轴

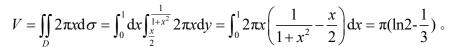
旋转一周所得旋转体的体积为:

$$V_1 = \int_0^1 2\pi x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx = \pi \int_0^1 \frac{d(1+x^2)}{1+x^2} = \pi \ln(1+x^2) \Big|_0^1 = \pi \ln 2$$

D' 绕 Y 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积为: $V_2 = \int_0^1 2\pi x \cdot \frac{x}{2} dx = \pi \left(\frac{1}{3}x^3\Big|_0^1\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}$.

故所求旋转体的体积为 $V = V_1 - V_2 = \pi(\ln 2 - \frac{1}{3})$ 。

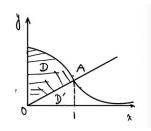




37. 【考点定位】定积分的换元法;反常积分。

【答案】6

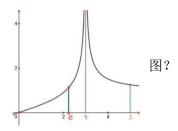
【解】该反常积分的瑕点为x=3,如图所示。



$$\int_{\sqrt{5}}^{5} \frac{x}{\sqrt{|x^{2} - 9|}} dx = \int_{\sqrt{5}}^{3} \frac{x}{\sqrt{|x^{2} - 9|}} dx + \int_{3}^{5} \frac{x}{\sqrt{|x^{2} - 9|}} dx = \int_{\sqrt{5}}^{3} \frac{x}{\sqrt{9 - x^{2}}} dx + \int_{3}^{5} \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^{2} - 9}} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\sqrt{5}}^{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{9 - x^{2}}} d(9 - x^{2}) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{3}^{5} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2} - 9}} d(x^{2} - 9) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{\sqrt{5}}^{3} (9 - x^{2})^{-\frac{1}{2}} d(9 - x^{2}) + \frac{1}{2} \int_{3}^{5} (x^{2} - 9)^{\frac{1}{2}} d(x^{2} - 9) dx$$

$$= \left(-(9 - x^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \Big|_{\sqrt{5}}^{3} + \left((x^{2} - 9)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right) \Big|_{3}^{5} = 2 + 4 = 6 \quad 0$$



(C组) 拔高题

1. 【考点定位】不定积分换元法;不定积分分部积分法。

【解】方法一: 令
$$\ln x = t$$
,则 $x = e^t$,由 $f(\ln x) = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$ 得 $f(t) = \frac{\ln(1+e^t)}{e^t}$,所以,

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

故
$$\int f(x)dx = -\frac{\ln(1+e^x)}{e^x} + x - \ln(1+e^x) + C$$
。

方法二:

$$\int f(x) dx = \int_{t=e^{x}} \int f(\ln t) \frac{1}{t} dt = \int \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} \frac{1}{t} dt = \int \ln(1+t) d\left(-\frac{1}{t}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} + \int \frac{1}{(1+t)t} dt = -\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} + \int \left(\frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{1+t}\right) dt = -\frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} + \ln|t| - \ln|1+t| + C$$

$$= -\frac{\ln(1+e^{x})}{e^{x}} + x - \ln(1+e^{x}) + C \circ$$

2. 【考点定位】定积分的不等式性质;周期函数的定积分性质;夹逼准则。

【解】(I) 如图,由于 $|\cos t| \ge 0$,且 $n\pi \le x < (n+1)\pi$,由定积分不等式性质可知

$$\int_{0}^{x} |\cos t| \, dt = \int_{0}^{n\pi} |\cos t| \, dt + \int_{n\pi}^{x} |\cos t| \, dt \ge \int_{0}^{n\pi} |\cos t| \, dt , \quad \exists.$$

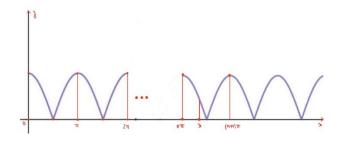
$$\int_{0}^{x} |\cos t| \, dt = \int_{0}^{(n+1)\pi} |\cos t| \, dt - \int_{x}^{(n+1)\pi} |\cos t| \, dt < \int_{0}^{(n+1)\pi} |\cos t| \, dt .$$

又由于 $|\cos t|$ 是以 π 为周期的函数,所以

$$\int_0^{n\pi} |\cos t| \, \mathrm{d}t = n \int_0^{\pi} |\cos t| \, \mathrm{d}t = 2n \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\cos t| \, \mathrm{d}t = 2n ,$$

$$\int_0^{(n+1)\pi} |\cos t| \, \mathrm{d}t = (n+1) \int_0^{\pi} |\cos t| \, \mathrm{d}t = 2(n+1) \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |\cos t| \, \mathrm{d}t = 2(n+1) ,$$

$$2n \le S(x) < 2(n+1)_\circ$$



(II) 由
$$n\pi \le x < (n+1)\pi$$
 可知, $\frac{1}{(n+1)\pi} < \frac{1}{x} \le \frac{1}{n\pi}$ 。

又由 (I) 知
$$2n \le S(x) < 2(n+1)$$
, 所以 $\frac{2n}{(n+1)\pi} < \frac{S(x)}{x} < \frac{2(n+1)}{n\pi}$,

因为
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2n}{(n+1)\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi}$$
, $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2(n+1)}{n\pi} = \frac{2}{\pi}$, 所以由夹逼准则知 $\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{S(x)}{x} = \frac{2}{\pi}$ 。

【注】对于(II),同学们可能想到使用 $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ 型洛必达法则:

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{S(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x \left| \cos t \right| dt}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\left| \cos x \right|}{1} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left| \cos x \right|$$

不存在(也不是无穷大),这说明洛必达法则不能使用。

3. 【考点定位】变限积分。

【解】如图? 当
$$0 \le t \le 1$$
 时, $S(t) = \frac{1}{2}t^2$; 当 $1 < t \le 2$ 时, $S(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{2}(2 - t)^2 = -\frac{1}{2}t^2 + 2t - 1$; 当 $t > 2$ 时, $S(t) = 1$ 。

所以
$$S(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}t^2, & 0 \le t \le 1, \\ -\frac{1}{2}t^2 + 2t - 1, 1 < t \le 2, \\ 1, & t > 2. \end{cases}$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 0 \le x \le 1 \text{ B}, \quad \int_0^x S(t) dt = \int_0^x \frac{1}{2} t^2 dt = \frac{1}{6} x^3;$$

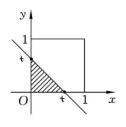
当1\int_0^x S(t) dt = \int_0^1 S(t) dt + \int_1^x S(t) dt = \frac{1}{6} + \int_1^x (-\frac{1}{2}t^2 + 2t - 1) dt
$$= \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{6}(x^3 - 1) + (x^2 - 1) - (x - 1) = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 + x^2 - x + \frac{1}{3};$$

当x > 2时,

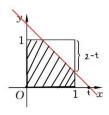
$$\int_0^x S(t)dt = \int_0^2 S(t)dt + \int_2^x S(t)dt = \left(-\frac{8}{6} + 4 - 2 + \frac{1}{3}\right) + \int_2^x 1dt = 1 + x - 2 = x - 1$$

故

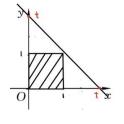
$$\int_0^x S(t) dt = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{6}x^3, & 0 \le x \le 1, \\ -\frac{1}{6}x^3 + x^2 - x + \frac{1}{3}, 1 < x \le 2, \\ x - 1, & x > 2. \end{cases}$$



 $0 \le t \le 1$ 的情形



 $1 < t \le 2$ 的情形



t > 2的情形

图?

4. 【考点定位】旋转体的体积;函数的最值。

【解】由 $\begin{cases} y = ax^2, \\ y = 1 - x^2, \end{cases}$ 解得 A 点的坐标为 $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a}}, \frac{a}{1+a}\right)$,所以直线 OA 的方程为 $y = \frac{a}{\sqrt{1+a}}x$ 。如图?区域

 $D \bigcup D_1 \, \&x \, \text{轴旋转} - 周得到的立体为圆锥体,其体积为: \ V_1 = \frac{1}{3} \pi \left(\frac{a}{1+a}\right)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a}} = \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{a^2}{\left(1+a\right)^{\frac{5}{2}}},$

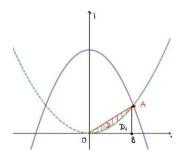
区域 D_1 绕 x 轴旋转一周得到的立体为的体积为: $V_2 = \int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a}}} \pi \left(ax^2\right)^2 dx = \left(\frac{\pi}{5}a^2x^5\right) \Big|_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+a}}} = \frac{\pi}{5} \cdot \frac{a^2}{\left(1+a\right)^{\frac{5}{2}}},$

所以区域 D 绕 x 轴旋转一周得到的立体为的体积为: $V(a) = V_1 - V_2 = \frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{a^2}{(1+a)^{\frac{5}{2}}} - \frac{\pi}{5} \cdot \frac{a^2}{(1+a)^{\frac{5}{2}}} = \frac{2\pi}{15} \frac{a^2}{(1+a)^{\frac{5}{2}}}$ 。

$$V'(a) = \left(\frac{2\pi}{15}a^2\left(1+a\right)^{-\frac{5}{2}}\right)' = \frac{2\pi}{15}\left(2a\left(1+a\right)^{-\frac{5}{2}} + a^2\left(-\frac{5}{2}\right)\left(1+a\right)^{-\frac{7}{2}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{15}\frac{a\left(4-a\right)}{\left(1+a\right)^{\frac{7}{2}}}, \quad \text{列表讨论如下:}$$

a	(0,4)	4	$(4,+\infty)$
V'(a)	+	0	_
V(a)	↑	最大值点	\

故当 a = 4 时, V(a) 取最大值 $V(4) = \frac{82\sqrt{5}}{1875} \pi$ 。



5. 【考点定位】平面图形的面积: 函数的最值。

【解】(I)如图所示,设
$$y = px^2 + qx$$
 与 $x + y = 5$ 相切于 (x_0, y_0) ,则
$$\begin{cases} px_0^2 + qx_0 = 5 - x_0, 1 \\ 2px_0 + q = -1, \end{cases}$$
 ②

曲②得
$$x_0 = \frac{-1-q}{2p}$$
,代入①得 $p \cdot \frac{(-1-q)^2}{(2p)^2} + (1+q) \cdot \frac{-1-q}{2p} = 5$,从而, $p = -\frac{1}{20}(1+q)^2$ 。

由
$$px^2 + qx = 0$$
 解得 $x_1 = 0, x_2 = -\frac{q}{p}$, 所以

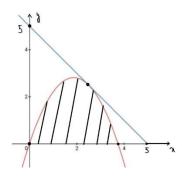
$$S = \int_0^{x_2} \left(px^2 + qx \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3} px^3 + \frac{1}{2} qx^2 \right) \Big|_0^{x_2} = \frac{1}{3} px_2^3 + \frac{1}{2} qx_2^2 = \frac{1}{3} p \left(-\frac{q}{p} \right)^3 + \frac{1}{2} q \left(-\frac{q}{p} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{6} \frac{q^3}{p^2} = \frac{200}{3} \frac{q^3}{\left(1 + q \right)^4}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}S}{\mathrm{d}q} = \left(\frac{200}{3}q^3\left(1+q\right)^{-4}\right)' = \frac{200}{3}\left(3q^2\left(1+q\right)^{-4}+q^3\left(-4\right)\left(1+q\right)^{-5}\right) = \frac{200}{3}\cdot\frac{q^2\left(3-q\right)}{\left(1+q\right)^5}\,,\ \, \mathrm{M\&irich}$$

q	(0,3)	3	(3,+∞)
$\frac{\mathrm{d}S}{\mathrm{d}q}$	+	0	_
S	†	最大值点	↓

综上所述: 当q=3, $p=-\frac{4}{5}$ 时, S达到最大值。

(II) 由 (I) 知
$$S$$
 的最大值为 $S |_{q=3} = \frac{200}{3} \times \frac{27}{4^4} = \frac{225}{32}$ 。



6. 【考点定位】曲率半径; 弧长公式; 参数方程确定的函数的导数与高阶导数。

【解】由于
$$y' = \frac{1}{2}x^{-\frac{1}{2}}, \ y'' = -\frac{1}{4}x^{-\frac{3}{2}}, \$$
所以点 $M(x,y)$ 处的曲率为

$$K_{M} = \frac{|y''|}{\left[1 + (y')^{2}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{\frac{1}{4}x^{-\frac{3}{2}}}{\left[1 + \frac{1}{4}x^{-1}\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{2}{\left(4x + 1\right)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \quad \text{从而该点的曲率半径} \rho(x) = \frac{1}{K_{M}} = \frac{1}{2}(4x + 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

弧
$$AM$$
 的弧长 $s = \int_{1}^{x} \sqrt{1 + \left[\left(\sqrt{t}\right)'\right]^{2}} dt = \int_{1}^{x} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{1}{2\sqrt{t}}\right)^{2}} dt = \int_{1}^{x} \sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4t}} dt$ 。

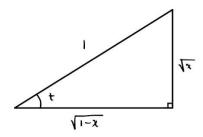
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \rho}{\mathrm{d}s^2} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}\rho}{\mathrm{d}s}\right)}{\frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}x}} = \frac{\frac{3}{\sqrt{x}}}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{4x}}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{4x+1}} = \frac{6}{\sqrt{4x+1}},$$

故
$$3\rho \frac{d^2\rho}{ds^2} - \left(\frac{d\rho}{ds}\right)^2 = 3 \times \frac{1}{2} (4x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \times \frac{6}{\sqrt{4x+1}} - 36x = 9(4x+1) - 36x = 9$$

7. 【考点定位】函数的复合; 分部积分法。

【解】方法一: 令
$$x = \sin^2 t, t \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$
, 则 $\sin t = \sqrt{x}, dx = 2\sin t \cos t dt$,

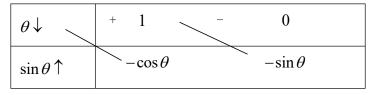
$$I = \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{\sin^2 t}}{\sqrt{\cos^2 t}} \cdot \frac{t}{\sin t} 2 \sin t \cos t dt = 2 \int t \cdot \sin t dt$$
$$= 2 \int t d(-\cos t) = 2 \left(-t \cos t + \int \cos t dt \right) = 2 \left(-t \cos t + \sin t \right) + c = 2 \left(-\sqrt{1-x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x} \right) + c.$$



方法二: 由
$$f(\sin^2 x) = \frac{x}{\sin x}$$
可得 $f(u) = \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{u}}{\sqrt{u}}$, 所以

$$I = \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} f(x) dx = \int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} \cdot \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}} dx = \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}} dx = \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}}} dx = \int \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x}$$

$$= 2\int \theta \sin\theta d\theta = 2\left(-\theta \cos\theta + \sin\theta\right) + c = 2\left(-\sqrt{1-x}\arcsin\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{x}\right) + c.$$



8. 【考点定位】定积分的物理应用。

【解】如图建立坐标系,则抛物线 AOB 的方程为 $y = x^2$;

先求闸门矩形部分承受的水压力:

取薄片[y, y+dy] \subset [1, h+1],相应的面积微元为ds = 2dy,

压力微元为 $dF_1 = \rho g(h+1-y)2dy = 2\rho g(h+1-y)dy$

闸门矩形部分承受的水压力为 $F_1 = \int_1^{h+1} 2\rho g(h+1-y) dy = \rho g h^2$ 。

再求闸门下部承受的水压力:

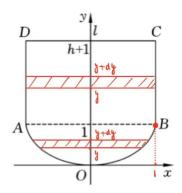
取薄片[y,y+dy] \subset [0,1],相应的面积微元为 $ds=2\sqrt{y}dy$,

压力微元为 $dF_2 = \rho g (h+1-y) 2 \sqrt{y} dy = 2 \rho g (h+1-y) \sqrt{y} dy$

闸门下部承受的水压力为 $F_2 = \int_0^1 2\rho g(h+1-y)\sqrt{y} dy = 2\rho g\left[\frac{2}{3}(h+1)y^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{2}{5}y^{\frac{5}{2}}\right] \Big|_0^1 = 2\rho g\left(\frac{2h}{3} + \frac{4}{15}\right)$ 。

由题设
$$\frac{F_1}{F_2} = \frac{\rho g h^2}{2\rho g \left(\frac{2}{3}h + \frac{4}{15}\right)} = \frac{5}{4}$$
, 化简得 $3h^2 - 5h - 2 = 0$, 即 $(h-2)(3h+1) = 0$,

故h=2,即闸门矩形部分的高h应为2米。



9. 【考点定位】不定积分的换元法;不定积分的分部积分法。

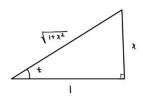
【解】 \diamondsuit arctan x = t, 则 $x = \tan t$, d $x = \sec^2 t dt$

$$\int \frac{xe^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int \frac{\tan te^t}{(1+\tan^2 t)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \sec^2 t dt = \int \frac{\tan te^t}{\sec t} dt = \int e^t \sin t dt,$$

因为 $\int e^t \sin t dt = \int \sin t de^t = e^t \sin t - \int \cos t e^t dt = e^t \sin t - \int \cos t de^t = e^t \sin t - e^t \cos t - \int e^t \sin t dt$,

所以
$$\int e^t \sin t dt = \frac{e^t}{2} (\sin t - \cos t) + C$$
,

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \int \frac{x e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} dx = \int e^t \sin t dt = \frac{e^t}{2} (\sin t - \cos t) + c = \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{2} \left(\frac{x-1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \right) + c$$



10. 【考点定位】定积分的不等式性质;函数的单调性。

【答案】B

【解】 令
$$f(x) = \frac{\tan x}{x}$$
,则 $f'(x) = \frac{x \sec^2 x - \tan x}{x^2}$,

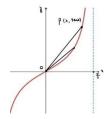
因为
$$x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$$
时, $x \sec^2 x - \tan x = \frac{x - \sin x \cdot \cos x}{\cos^2 x} > \frac{\sin x - \sin x \cdot \cos x}{\cos^2 x} > 0$,所以 $f'(x) > 0$, $x \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right]$,则

$$f(x)$$
 在 $(0,\frac{\pi}{4}]$ 单增。 因为 $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = 1, f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{4}{\pi}$,所以 $1 < f(x) < \frac{4}{\pi}$, $x \in (0,\frac{\pi}{4})$,则

$$I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\tan x}{x} dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{4}{\pi} dx = 1, \ \exists \ I_1 > \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 1 dx = \frac{\pi}{4}; \quad I_2 < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} 1 dx = \frac{\pi}{4}, \quad \text{fill} \ 1 > I_1 > I_2, \quad \text{the partial of the properties of$$

【注】这里我们向同学们介绍一种快速判别 $f(x) = \frac{\tan x}{x}$ 在 $\left(0, \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$ 上单调递增的方法:如图?, $y = \tan x$

在 $\left(0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 内为凹函数,其上的点 $\left(x,\tan x\right)$, $\left(0,0\right)$ 的斜率 $k=\frac{\tan x}{x}$ 关于x单调递增。



- 11. 【考点定位】定积分的几何应用;导数的几何意义。
- 【解】设切点为 (x_0,y_0) 。由 $y=\ln x$ 得, $y'=(\ln x)'=\frac{1}{x}$,从而 (x_0,y_0) 处的切线方程为 $y-\ln x_0=\frac{1}{x_0}(x-x_0)$,将 x=0,y=0 代入切线方程可得 $x_0=e$,所以切点为(e,1),切线为 $y=\frac{1}{e}x$ 。
 - (1)这里用两种方法求平面图形D的面积为

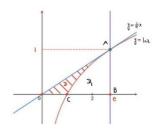
方法一:
$$A = \int_0^1 (e^y - ey) dy = \left(e^y - \frac{e}{2} y^2 \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{e}{2} - 1;$$

方法二: $A = S(D \cup D_1) - S(D_1) = \frac{1}{2} e - \int_1^e \ln x dx = \frac{1}{2} e - \left(x \ln x - x \right) \Big|_1^e = \frac{1}{2} e - 1.$

(2) 区域 $D \cup D_1$ 绕直线 x = e 所得立体为圆锥体,其体积为: $V_1 = \frac{1}{3}\pi e^2 \times 1 = \frac{1}{3}\pi e^2$,

区域 D_1 绕直线 x = e 所得立体体积为:

$$V_2 = \int_0^1 \pi \left(e - e^y \right)^2 dy = \pi \int_0^1 \left(e^2 - 2e^{y+1} + e^{2y} \right) dy = \pi e^2 - \left(2\pi e^{y+1} \right) \left| \frac{1}{0} + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} e^{2y} \right) \right| \frac{1}{0} = \pi \left(2e - \frac{1}{2} e^2 - \frac{1}{2} \right),$$
所求旋转体的体积为:
$$V = V_1 - V_2 = \pi \left(\frac{5}{6} e^2 - 2e + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{6} \left(5e^2 - 12e + 3 \right).$$



12. 【考点定位】定积分物理应用:变力沿直线做功;等比数列求和。

【解】(1) 由题意知,当木桩被打进地下x(m)时,桩所受阻力f=kx,设第 n 次击打时木桩被打进地下 $x_n(m)$,此时汽锤克服阻力所做的功为 W_n 。

当
$$n=1$$
 时,木桩被打入地下 $x_1(m)$ 处,则 $W_1 = \int_0^{x_1} kx dx = \frac{k}{2} x_1^2$ 。

当n=2时木桩被打入地下 $x_2(m)$ 处,即第二次击打,木桩从 $x_1(m)$ 移动到 $x_2(m)$ 处,

所以
$$W_2 = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} kx dx = \frac{k}{2} (x_2^2 - x_1^2)$$
。

同理,当 n=3 时 $W_3=\int_{x_2}^{x_3}kx\mathrm{d}x=\frac{k}{2}\left(x_3^2-x_2^2\right)$ 。则前三次汽锤所做的功为 $W_1+W_2+W_3=\frac{k}{2}x_3^2$,

由题意可知 $W_3 = rW_2 = r^2W_1$,所以 $W_1 + W_2 + W_3 = (1 + r + r^2)W_1 = (1 + r + r^2)\frac{k}{2}x_1^2$,因为第一次击打将桩打入地下 a(m) 处,即 $x_1 = a$,所以 $\frac{k}{2}x_3^2 = (1 + r + r^2)\frac{k}{2}a^2$,故 $x_3 = \sqrt{1 + r + r^2}a$ 。

(2) 设汽锤击打桩n次后,将桩打进地下 x_n (m),则有:

$$W_{1} = \int_{0}^{x_{1}} kx dx = \frac{k}{2} x_{1}^{2}, \quad W_{2} = \int_{x_{1}}^{x_{2}} kx dx = \frac{k}{2} \left(x_{2}^{2} - x_{1}^{2} \right), \quad \cdots, \quad W_{n} = \int_{x_{n-1}}^{x_{n}} kx dx = \frac{k}{2} \left(x_{n}^{2} - x_{n-1}^{-2} \right),$$
累加得 $W_{1} + W_{2} + \cdots + W_{n} = \frac{k}{2} x_{n}^{2}, \quad \text{又由于 } W_{i} = r^{i-1} W_{1} = r^{i-1} \cdot \frac{k}{2} x_{1}^{2} = r^{i-1} \cdot \frac{k}{2} a^{2},$
所以 $\frac{k}{2} \left(1 + r + \cdots + r^{n-1} \right) a^{2} = \frac{k}{2} x_{n}^{2}, \quad \text{从而 } x_{n} = \sqrt{1 + r + r^{2} + \cdots + r^{n-1}} a,$

$$\text{故 } \lim_{n \to \infty} x_{n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{1 + r + r^{2} + \cdots + r^{n-1}} a = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sqrt{\frac{1 - r^{n}}{1 - r}} a = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1 - r}} a,$$

因此,若击打次数不限,汽锤至多可将木桩打入地下 $\sqrt{\frac{1}{1-r}}a(m)$ 处。

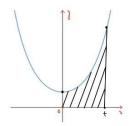
- 13. 【考点定位】旋转体的体积;旋转体的侧面积;洛必达法则。
- 【解】 (1)如图,曲边梯形绕 x 旋转一周所得旋转体的体积为:

$$V(t) = \int_0^t \pi y^2 dx = \int_0^t \pi \left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}\right)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^t \left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}\right)^2 dx ;$$

侧面积为
$$S(t) = \int_0^t 2\pi y \cdot \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \int_0^t 2\pi \cdot \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2} \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}\right)^2} dx = 2\pi \int_0^t \left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}\right)^2 dx$$
; 故 $\frac{S(t)}{V(t)} = 2$ 。

(2) 由于在点 x = t 处的底面积为: $F(t) = \pi \left(\frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2}\right)^2$, 所以

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{S(t)}{F(t)} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{2\pi \int_0^t \left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}\right)^2 dx}{\pi \left(\frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2}\right)^2} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{2\pi \left(\frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2}\right)^2}{2\pi \left(\frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{e^t - e^{-t}}{2}} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{e^t + e^{-t}}{e^t - e^{-t}} = \lim_{t \to \infty} \frac{1 + e^{-2t}}{1 - e^{-2t}} = 1.$$



- 14. 【考点定位】定积分的分部积分法; 导数的几何意义; 拐点的必要条件。
- 【解】由推广的分部积分法得 $\int (x^2+x)f'''(x)dx = (x^2+x)f''(x) (2x+1)f'(x) + 2f(x) + c$

所以

$$I = \int_0^3 (x^2 + x) f'''(x) dx = \left[\left(x^2 + x \right) f''(x) - \left(2x + 1 \right) f'(x) + 2f(x) \right]_0^3$$

$$= \left[12 f''(3) - 7f'(3) + 2f(3) \right] - \left[-f'(0) + 2f(0) \right], \qquad (1)$$

下面求f(0), f'(0), f(3), f'(3), f''(3):

因为
$$(0,0)$$
处的切线 l_1 过点 $(2,4)$,所以 $f(0)=0,f'(0)=k_{l_1}\frac{4-0}{2-0}=2$ 。

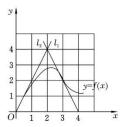
又因为因为点(3,2) 是曲线y = f(x)的拐点,所以f''(3) = 0,f(3) = 2,

再由(3,2)处的切线 l_2 过点(2,4)得,所以 $f'(3)=k_{l_2}=\frac{4-2}{2-3}=-2$ 。 这样,就得到了:

$$f(0)=0, f'(0)=2, f(3)=2, f'(3)=-2, f''(3)=0,$$

代入①得,
$$I = [12 \times 0 - 7 \times (-2) + 2 \times 2] - [-2 + 2 \times 0] = 20$$
,即得

$$\int_{0}^{3} (x^{2} + x) f'''(x) dx = 20_{\circ}$$



15. 【考点定位】不定积分换元积分法; 不定积分分部积分法。

【解】方法一: 令
$$e^x = t$$
,则 $x = \ln t$, $dx = \frac{1}{t}$,

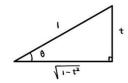
$$\int \frac{\arcsin^x}{e^x} dx = \int \frac{\arcsin t}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt = \int \arcsin t dt = \int \arcsin t dt = \int \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}$$

由于

$$\int \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} dt \stackrel{t = \sin \theta}{=} \int \frac{1}{\cos \theta \sin \theta} \cdot \cos \theta d\theta = \int \csc \theta d\theta = \ln|\csc \theta - \cot \theta| + c$$

$$= \ln \left| \frac{1}{t} - \frac{\sqrt{1 - t^2}}{t} \right| + c = \ln \left| \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - t^2}}{t} \right| + c$$

所以,原式 = $-\frac{1}{t} \arcsin t + \ln \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - t^2}}{t} + C = -e^{-x} \arcsin e^x + \ln \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}\right) - x + c$ 。



方法二: 令 $\arcsin t = t$, 则 $e^x = \sin t, x = \ln \sin t, dx = \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} dt$,

$$\int \frac{\arcsin e^x}{e^x} dx = \int \frac{t}{\sin t} \cdot \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} dt = \int t \cdot \csc t \cdot \cot t dt = \int t d \left(-\csc t \right) = -t \csc t + \int \csc t dt$$

$$= -t \csc t + \ln|\csc t - \cot t| + c = -\left(\arcsin e^x\right) \cdot \frac{1}{e^x} + \ln\frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}}{e^x} + c$$

$$= -e^{-x} \arcsin e^x + \ln\left(1 - \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}\right) - x + C.$$

方法三:
$$\int \frac{\arcsin e^x}{e^x} dx = \int \arcsin e^x d(-e^{-x}) = -e^{-x} \arcsin e^x + \int e^{-x} \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}} dx$$
$$= -e^{-x} \arcsin e^x + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}} dx,$$

下面计算
$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-e^{2x}}} dx$$
: 令 $\sqrt{1-e^{2x}} = t$,则

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 - t^2), dx = \frac{-t}{1 - t^2} dt$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{-t}{1 - t^2} dt = \int \frac{-1}{1 - t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int \left(\frac{1}{1 - t} + \frac{1}{1 + t} \right) dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \left(-\ln|1 - t| + \ln|1 + t| \right) + c = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{1 - \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}}{1 + \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}} + c = \frac{1}{2} \left(\ln \frac{\left(1 - \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} \right)^2}{e^{2x}} \right) + c = \ln \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}} \right) - x + c$$

故
$$\int \frac{\arcsin^x}{e^x} dx = -e^{-x}\arcsin^x + \ln(1 - \sqrt{1 - e^{2x}}) - x + c$$

16. 【考点定位】高阶导数; 导数的几何意义; 参数方程确定的函数的导数; 函数的凹凸性的判定; 定积分的几何应用。

【解】(I)因为
$$\frac{dx}{dt} = (t^2 + 1)' = 2t$$
, $\frac{dy}{dt} = (4t - t^2)' = 4 - 2t$, 所以

$$y'(x) = \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{4 - 2t}{2t} = \frac{2 - t}{t}, \quad y''(x) = \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{dy'}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy'}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\left(\frac{2}{t} - 1\right)'}{2t} = -\frac{1}{t^3}$$

因为t > 0,所以 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} < 0$,故曲线L是凸的。

(II) 设切点
$$(x_0, y_0)$$
 对应的参数为 t_0 ,则
$$\begin{cases} x_0 = t_0^2 + 1 \\ y_0 = 4t_0 - t_0^2 \end{cases}$$
 , $y'(x_0) = \left(\frac{2}{t} - 1\right) \bigg|_{t = t_0} = \frac{2}{t_0} - 1,$

曲线 L 在点 (x_0,y_0) 的切线方程为 $y-(4t_0-t_0^2)=\left(\frac{2}{t_0}-1\right)\left(x-(t_0^2+1)\right)$,因为切线过点 (-1,0),所以

$$-(4t_0-t_0^2) = \frac{2-t_0}{t_0}(-1-t_0^2-1), \text{ kinh } t_0^2+t_0-2=0, \text{ kinh } t_0=1 \text{ if } t_0=-2 \text{ (\pm)},$$

当 $t_0 = 1$ 时, $x_0 = 2$, $y_0 = 3$,所以切点为(2,3),所求切线方程为y = x + 1。

(III) 如图所示,用两种方法求指定区域的面积。

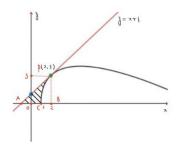
方法一:

记参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = t^2 + 1 \\ y = 4t - t^2 \end{cases}$ 表示的曲线的方程为 y = y(x),所求区域的面积为

$$S = S_{\Delta ABP} - S_{\text{dist}\Delta CBP} = \frac{1}{2} \times 3^2 - \int_1^2 y(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \left(4t - t^2 \right) dt = \frac{9}{2} - \int_0^1 (4t - t^2) dt = \frac{9}{2} - \left(\frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{7}{3}.$$

方法二: 记参数方程 $\begin{cases} x = t^2 + 1 \\ y = 4t - t^2 \end{cases}$ 表示的曲线的方程为 x = x(y), 所求区域的面积为

$$S = \int_0^3 \left[x(y) - (y-1) \right] dy = \int_0^3 x(y) dy - \frac{3}{2} = \int_0^1 (t^2 + 1) d(4t - t^2) - \frac{3}{2}$$
$$= \int_0^1 (t^2 + 1) (4 - 2t) dt - \frac{3}{2} = \int_0^1 (-2t^3 + 4t^2 - 2t + 4) dt - \frac{3}{2} = \left(-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{4}{3} - 1 + 4 \right) - \frac{3}{2} = \frac{7}{3}.$$



【注】
$$\begin{cases} x = t^2 + 1 \\ y = 4t - t^2 \end{cases} (t \ge 0)$$
 表示的曲线可以变为显函数: $y = 4\sqrt{x - 1} - (x - 1)$ 。

17. 【考点定位】导数的几何意义; 一阶线性微分方程通解; 平面图形的面积。

【解】(I)如图,设曲线L的方程为y=y(x),则点P(x,y)处的斜率为y',直线OP的斜率为 $\frac{y}{x}$ 。由题设知 $y'-\frac{y}{x}=ax$,该一阶线性微分方程的通解:

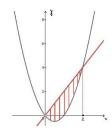
$$y = e^{-\int -\frac{1}{x} dx} \left[\int ax e^{\int -\frac{1}{x} dx} dx + C \right] = x \left[\int ax \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx + C \right] = x (\int a dx + C) = ax^2 + Cx$$

因为曲线过(1,0),则0=a+C,即C=-a,所以曲线L的方程为 $y=ax^2-ax$ 。

(II)如图,由 $\begin{cases} y = ax^2 - ax \\ y = ax \end{cases}$ 得,两曲线的交点 (0,0) , (2,2a) ,则两曲线所围成的平面图形的面积为:

$$S = \int_0^2 \left[ax - (ax^2 - ax) \right] dx = \int_0^2 (2ax - ax^2) dx = \left(ax^2 - \frac{a}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^2 = 4a - \frac{8}{3}a = \frac{4}{3}a ,$$

由题设可得, $\frac{4}{3}a = \frac{8}{3}$,解得a = 2。



【注】在 $y = e^{\int_{-x}^{1} dx} \left[\int axe^{\int_{-x}^{-1} dx} dx + c \right] + \int_{-x}^{1} dx = \ln|x|$ 不需要加绝对值,这是由于无论 x 是正还是负,最后符号总可以消掉。

18. 【考点定位】函数的奇偶性; 连续的概念; 变量代换; 函数可积的必要条件; 定积分的不等式性质。

【答案】B

【解】方法一: 因为f(x)是奇函数,所以f(-x) = -f(x)。记 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$,则

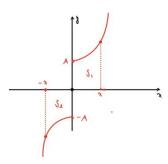
$$F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt = \int_0^x f(-u) d(-u) = \int_0^x f(u) du = F(x), \text{ if } F(x) \neq \emptyset$$

因为f(x)可积, 所以 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ 是连续函数。综上所述,答案选(B)

方法二: 作为选择题,可以考虑采用特例法快速得到结论,取 $f(x) = \begin{cases} -1, x < 0, \\ 0, x = 0, \\ 1, x > 0, \end{cases}$

$$F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = \begin{cases} -x, x < 0, \\ 0, & x = 0, = |x|, \text{ but } \text{ β $\ref{ex:eq:bound} x, $x > 0, \end{cases}$$

方法三: 数形结合法



如图, $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt = S_1$, $F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} f(t) dt = -\int_{-x}^0 f(t) dt = -\left(-S_2\right) = S_2$,由奇函数的对称性可得 $S_1 = S_2$,即得 $F(x) = F\left(-x\right)$ 。由 B-4 中的注可得, $F'(x) = f\left(x\right)$, $\left(x \neq 0\right)$ 且 $F'_+(0) = A$, $\left(x \neq 0\right)$ 的数答案选(B)。

19. 【考点定位】定积分的几何应用; 反常积分; 函数单调性的判定; 一元函数的最值; Γ函数。

【解】(1) 如图?, 所求旋转体的体积为

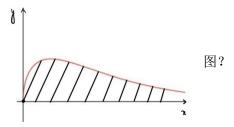
$$V(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \pi \left(\sqrt{x} a^{-\frac{x}{2a}} \right)^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{+\infty} x a^{-\frac{x}{a}} dx = \pi \int_0^{+\infty} x \left(e^{\ln a} \right)^{-\frac{x}{a}} dx = \pi \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\frac{\ln a}{a}x} dx$$

$$= \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right) e^{-\left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)} d\left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^{u = \frac{\ln a}{a} x} = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \int_0^{+\infty} u e^{-u} du = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \Gamma(2) = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \circ \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{\ln a}{a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} \right)^2 \left(\frac{a}{\ln a} x \right)^2 = \pi \left$$

(2) 由 (1) 可知 $V'(a) = \frac{2\pi a}{\ln^3 a} (\ln a - 1)$,令V'(a) = 0可得驻点a = e。列表讨论如下:

а	(1,e)	e	$(e,+\infty)$
V'(a)	_	0	+
V(a)	\	最小值点	↑

故a = e时,体积V(a)最小,且最小值为 $V(e) = \pi e^2$ 。



20.【考点定位】导数的定义; 定积分的积分中值定理; 周期函数的定积分; 定积分的换元法;变限定积分求导。

【解】(I)由于对任意的x, f(x)连续, 所以

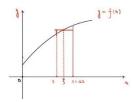
$$F'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{F(x + \Delta x) - F(x)}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^{x + \Delta x} f(t) dt - \int_0^x f(t) dt}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt + \int_x^{x + \Delta x} f(t) dt - \int_0^x f(t) dt}{\Delta x}$$

$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_x^{x + \Delta x} f(t) dt}{\Delta x},$$

由积分中值定理可得,存在 ξ 介于x和 $x+\Delta x$ 之间,使得 $\int_{x}^{x+\Delta x} f(t) dt = f(\xi) \Delta x$,如图?从而

$$F'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\int_{x}^{x + \Delta x} f(t) dt}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(\xi) \Delta x}{\Delta x} = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} f(\xi) = f(x),$$

故 $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$ 可导,且 F'(x) = f(x)。



(II)这里采用两种方法证明G(x+2)=G(x)。

方法一: 由题设知 f(x+2) = f(x),

$$G(x+2) = 2\int_0^{x+2} f(t)dt - (x+2)\int_0^2 f(t)dt = 2\left[\int_0^2 f(t)dt + \int_2^{x+2} f(t)dt\right] - (x+2)\int_0^2 f(t)dt$$
$$= 2\int_0^2 f(t)dt + 2\int_2^{x+2} f(t)dt - x\int_0^2 f(t)dt - 2\int_0^2 f(t)dt = 2\int_2^{x+2} f(t)dt - x\int_0^2 f(t)dt,$$

又由于
$$\int_{2}^{x+2} f(t) dt = u + 2 \int_{0}^{x} f(u+2) du = \int_{0}^{x} f(u) du$$
, 所以 $G(x+2) = 2 \int_{0}^{x} f(u) du - x \int_{0}^{2} f(t) dt = G(x)$,

即G(x)是以2为周期的函数。

$$H(x) = \left[2\int_{0}^{x+2} f(t)dt - (x+2)\int_{0}^{2} f(t)dt\right] - \left[2\int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt - x\int_{0}^{2} f(t)dt\right] = 2\left[\int_{0}^{x+2} f(t)dt - \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt - \int_{0}^{2} f(t)dt\right]$$

从而,
$$H'(x) = 2[f(x+2)-f(x)] = 0$$
, 因此 $H(x)$ 为常数。又由于

$$H(0) = 2 \left[\int_0^2 f(t) dt - \int_0^0 f(t) dt - \int_0^2 f(t) dt \right] = 0,$$

所以H(x) = G(x+2) - G(x) = 0,即G(x+2) = G(x)。故G(x)是以2为周期的函数。

21. 【考点定位】定积分的换元法; 变限积分求导。

(1)证明:这里采用两种方法证明该结论。

方法一:
$$\int_{t}^{t+2} f(x) dx = \int_{t}^{0} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{2} f(x) dx + \int_{2}^{2+t} f(x) dx,$$
由于
$$\int_{2}^{2+t} f(x) dx \stackrel{x=u+2}{=} \int_{0}^{t} f(u+2) du = \int_{0}^{t} f(u) du = \int_{0}^{t} f(x) dx,$$
所以
$$\int_{t}^{t+2} f(x) dx = \int_{t}^{0} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{2} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{t} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{2} f(x) dx.$$

方法二: 记 $G(t) = \int_t^{t+2} f(x) dx$,则 G'(t) = f(t+2) - f(t) = 0,故 G(t) 为常数,又因为 $G(0) = \int_0^2 f(x) dx$,所以 $G(t) = \int_0^2 f(x) dx$,即 $\int_t^{t+2} f(x) dx = \int_0^2 f(x) dx$ 。

(II)
$$\[eta \] (II) = (II) = \int_{t}^{t+2} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{2} f(x) dx, \ \ \[\[\] A = \int_{0}^{2} f(s) ds, \ \[\] \]$$

$$G(x+2) - G(x) = \int_{0}^{x+2} \left[2f(t) - A \right] dt - \int_{0}^{x} \left[2f(t) - A \right] dt = \int_{x}^{x+2} \left[2f(t) - A \right] dt = 2 \int_{x}^{x+2} f(t) dt - 2A$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt - 2A = 2 \int_{0}^{x} f(t) dt - 2 \int_{0}^{x} f($$

故G(x+2) = G(x),所以G(x)是周期为2的周期函数。

22. 【考点定位】定积分的换元法; 分部积分法。

【解】方法一: 设
$$\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} = t$$
,则 $x = \frac{1}{t^2 - 1}$,所以 $\int \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) dx = \int \ln(1+t) d\frac{1}{t^2 - 1} = \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t^2 - 1} - \int \frac{1}{t^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{t + 1} dt$,下面计算 $\int \frac{1}{t^2 - 1} \cdot \frac{1}{t + 1} dt$:

设
$$\frac{1}{(t^2-1)(t+1)} = \frac{1}{(t-1)(t+1)^2} = \frac{A}{t-1} + \frac{B}{t+1} + \frac{C}{(t+1)^2}$$

$$1 = A(t+1)^2 + B(t-1)(t+1) + C(t-1),$$

令 t=1 得 $A=\frac{1}{4}$ 。 对比 t^2 的系数得 A+B=0 , 所以 $B=-\frac{1}{4}$ 。 再比较常数项得 1=A-B-C , 所以 $C=-\frac{1}{2}$

从而
$$\int \frac{1}{(t^2 - 1)(t + 1)} dt = \frac{1}{4} \int \left[\frac{1}{t - 1} - \frac{1}{t + 1} - \frac{2}{(t + 1)^2} \right] dt = \frac{1}{4} \left[\ln |t - 1| - \ln |t| + 1 \right] + \frac{2}{t + 1} + c_1$$

故原式 =
$$x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}}{\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} - 1} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}} + 1} - c_1$$

$$= x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}} \right] + c_{\circ}$$

$$\int \ln\left(1+\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}\right) dx = \int \ln\left(1+\frac{\sec t}{\tan t}\right) d\tan^2 t = \int \ln\left(1+\csc t\right) d\tan^2 t$$

$$= \tan^2 t \cdot \ln\left(1+\csc t\right) - \int \tan^2 t \frac{-\csc t \cdot \cot t}{1+\csc t} dt = \tan^2 t \cdot \ln\left(1+\csc t\right) + \int \tan t \cdot \frac{\csc t}{1+\csc t} dt$$

$$= \tan^2 t \cdot \ln\left(1+\csc t\right) + \int \frac{\sin t}{(1+\sin t)\cos t} dt$$

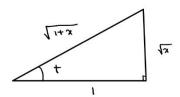
下面计算: $I = \int \frac{\sin t}{(1+\sin t)\cos t} dt$

$$I = \int \frac{\sin t}{(1+\sin t)\cos t} dt = \int \frac{\sin t \cos t}{(1+\sin t)\cos^2 t} dt = \int \frac{\sin t}{(1+\sin t)^2 (1-\sin t)} d\sin t = \int \frac{u}{(1+u)^2 (1-u)} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int \left[\frac{1}{1+u} + \frac{1}{1-u} - \frac{2}{(1+u)^2} \right] du = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{1+u}{1-u} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+u} + c_1 = \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \frac{1+\sin t}{1-\sin t} \right| + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+\sin t} + c$$

$$\int \ln\left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}\right) dx = \tan^2 t \cdot \ln\left(1 + \csc t\right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln\left|\frac{1+\sin t}{1-\sin t}\right| + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+\sin t} + c$$

$$= x \ln\left(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}\right) + \frac{1}{4} \ln\left|\frac{1 + \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}}}{1 - \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}}}\right| + \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}}} + c == x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) + \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}}\right] + c = x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) + \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}}\right] + c = x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) + \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}}\right] + c = x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) + \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}}\right] + c = x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) + \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}}\right] + c = x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) + \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}}\right] + c = x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) + \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}}\right] + c = x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) + \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}}\right] + c = x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) + \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}}\right] + c = x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) + \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}}\right] + c = x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) + \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}}\right] + c = x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) + \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}}\right] + c = x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) + \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}}\right] + c = x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) + \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}}\right] + c = x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) + \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}}\right] + c = x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) + \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}}\right] + c = x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) + \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}}\right] + c = x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + \frac{1}{2} \left[\ln(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{x}) + \frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x}}\right] + c = x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}) + c = x \ln(1 + \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{x}}$$



【注】 这里
$$\frac{\sqrt{1+x}}{\sqrt{1+x}+\sqrt{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{1+x}+\sqrt{x}-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1+x}+\sqrt{x}} = 1 - \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1+x}+\sqrt{x}}$$
。

23. 【考点定位】变限积分函数的连续性; 变限积分函数可导的条件。

【答案】选(D)。

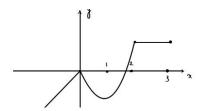
当 $x \neq 0,2$ 时, f(x) 连续, 从而 F'(x) = f(x) $(x \neq 0,2)$

列表讨论如下:

x	[-1,0)	(0,1)	1	(1,2)	(2,3]
	'	\ /		,	\ _

F'(x)	+	-	0	+	0
F(x)	↑	\		↑	常数

且 F(0) = 0 , F(x) 在 x = 0,2 处不可导。因此其图形如下:



故选 (D)。

24. 【考点定位】反常积分的敛散性判别。

【答案】D

【解】注意x = 0.1为被积函数的瑕点(或可能的瑕点)

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx = I_1 + I_2 \circ$$

对于
$$I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[m]{x}} dx$$
, 当 $x \to 0^+$ 时,
$$\ln^2(1-x) \approx x^2 \Rightarrow \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \approx \left(x^2\right)^{\frac{1}{m}} = x^{\frac{2}{m}} \Rightarrow \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[m]{x}} \approx \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{n-m}}},$$

从而
$$I_1 = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx$$
 与 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt[n-2]{m}} dx$ 同敛散,由于 $\frac{1}{n} - \frac{2}{m} < \frac{1}{n} \le 1$,所以对任意的正整数 m, n , I_1 收敛。

对于
$$I_2 = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[m]{x}} dx$$
 , 当 $x \to 1^-$ 时,
$$\lim_{x \to 1^-} \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}} = 1$$
 ,所以 $I_2 = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} dx$ 同敛散。又因为

$$\lim_{x\to 1^-} \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \stackrel{t=1-x}{=} \lim_{t\to 0^+} t^{\frac{1}{2}} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2 t} = \lim_{t\to 0^+} \sqrt[m]{t^{\frac{m}{2}} \ln^2 t} = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \frac{1}{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } \text{ in } \text{ in } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \frac{1}{(1-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } \text{ in } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } \text{ in } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } \text{ in } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } \text{ in } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } \text{ in } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{ with } t = 0, \text{ in } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{1} \sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)} \mathrm{d}x \text{$$

I,收敛。

综上所述,
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt[m]{\ln^2(1-x)}}{\sqrt[n]{x}} dx$$
 的收敛性与 m, n 均无关,答案选(D)。

25. 【考点定位】不定积分的换元法; 分部积分法。

【解】方法一: 令
$$\sqrt{x} = t$$
,则 $x = t^2$,d $x = 2t$ d t

$$\int \frac{\arcsin\sqrt{x} + \ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{\arcsin t + 2\ln t}{t} \cdot 2t dt = 2\int \arcsin t dt + 4\int \ln t dt$$

由于

$$\int \arcsin t \, dt = t \cdot \arcsin t - \int \frac{t}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} \, dt = t \cdot \arcsin t + \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - t^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \, d(1 - t^2) = t \cdot \arcsin t + (1 - t^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + c_1,$$

$$\int \ln t \, dt = t \ln t - \int 1 \, dt = t \ln t - t + c_2,$$

所以

$$\int \frac{\arcsin\sqrt{x} + \ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2t \arcsin t + 2\sqrt{1 - t^2} + 4t \ln t - 4t + C = 2\sqrt{x} \arcsin\sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{1 - x} + 2\sqrt{x} \ln x - 4\sqrt{x} + C$$

$$\int \frac{\arcsin\sqrt{x} + \ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\int \left(\arcsin\sqrt{x} + \ln x\right) d\sqrt{x} = 2\int \left(\arcsin u + 2\ln u\right) du = 2\int \arcsin u du + 4\int \ln u du$$

$$\int \arcsin u \, du = u \cdot \arcsin u - \int \frac{u}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} \, du = u \cdot \arcsin u + \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - u^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \, d(1 - u^2) = u \cdot \arcsin u + (1 - u^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} + c_1,$$

$$\int \ln u \, du = u \ln u - \int 1 \, du = u \ln u - u + c_2,$$

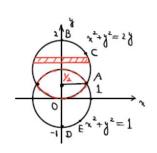
所以

$$\int \frac{\arcsin\sqrt{x} + \ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2u \arcsin u + 2\sqrt{1 - u^2} + 4u \ln u - 4u + C = 2\sqrt{x} \arcsin \sqrt{x} + 2\sqrt{1 - x} + 2\sqrt{x} \ln x - 4\sqrt{x} + C$$

26. 【考点定位】旋转体的体积; 定积分的物理应用。

【解】(1) 如图, 易知
$$A\left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)$$
, 弧 ACB 的方程为 $x = \sqrt{2y - y^2}\left(\frac{1}{2} \le y \le 2\right)$, 弧 AED 的方程为

$$x = \left(\sqrt{1 - y^2}\right) \left(-1 \le y \le \frac{1}{2}\right), \quad$$
故容器的容积为
$$V = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \pi \left(\sqrt{2y - y^2}\right)^2 dy + \int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} \pi \left(\sqrt{1 - y^2}\right)^2 dy$$
$$= \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \pi \left(2y - y^2\right) dy + \int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} \pi \left(1 - y^2\right) dy = \frac{9}{8}\pi + \frac{9}{8}\pi = \frac{9}{4}\pi .$$



(2) 当
$$y \in \left[\frac{1}{2}, 2\right]$$
时,取薄片 $\left[y, y + \mathrm{d}y\right] \subset \left[\frac{1}{2}, 2\right]$,其质量 $\mathrm{d}m = \rho \pi \left(\sqrt{2y - y^2}\right)^2 \mathrm{d}y$,

该薄片提升的高度为2-y,将该薄片抽出克服重力做功为

$$dW_1 = (2-y)gdm = \pi \rho g(2-y)(2y-y^2)dy$$
,

总功为

$$W_1 = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 \pi \rho g (2 - y) (2y - y^2) dy = \frac{63}{64} \pi \rho g ,$$

当
$$y \in \left[-1, \frac{1}{2}\right]$$
时,取薄片 $\left[y, y + \mathrm{d}y\right] \subset \left[-1, \frac{1}{2}\right]$,其质量 $\mathrm{d}m = \rho\pi \left(\sqrt{1-y^2}\right)^2\mathrm{d}y$,该薄片提升的高度 $2-y$,

将该薄片抽出克服重力做功为

$$dW_2 = (2-y)gdm = \pi \rho g(2-y)(1-y^2)dy$$
,

总功为
$$W_2 = \int_{-1}^{\frac{1}{2}} \pi \rho g (2-y) (1-y^2) dy = \frac{153}{64} \pi \rho g$$
,

故至少需要做功

$$W = W_1 + W_2 = \frac{27}{8}\pi\rho g = \frac{27 \times 10^3}{8}\pi g$$

27. 【考点定位】定积分的不等式性质; 定积分的换元法。

【答案】D

【解】

$$I_{1} = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{x^{2}} \sin x dx; \quad I_{2} = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{x^{2}} \sin x dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^{2}} \sin x dx; \quad I_{3} = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{x^{2}} \sin x dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^{2}} \sin x dx + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^{2}} \sin x dx + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi}$$

$$\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx \stackrel{x=\pi+t}{=} \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{(\pi+t)^2} \sin(\pi+t) d(\pi+t) = -\int_{0}^{\pi} e^{(\pi+t)^2} \sin t dt,$$

$$\int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx \stackrel{x=2\pi+t}{=} \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{(2\pi+t)^2} \sin(2\pi+t) d(2\pi+t) = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{(2\pi+t)^2} \sin t dt,$$

$$\exists a = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{t^2} \sin t dt, \ b = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{(\pi+t)^2} \sin t dt, \ c = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{(2\pi+t)^2} \sin t dt,$$

$$\exists t = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{t^2} \sin t dt, \ b = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{(\pi+t)^2} \sin t dt, \ c = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{(2\pi+t)^2} \sin t dt,$$

$$\exists t = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{t^2} \sin t dt, \ b = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{(\pi+t)^2} \sin t dt, \ c = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{(2\pi+t)^2} \sin t dt,$$

$$\exists t = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{t^2} \sin t dt, \ b = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{(\pi+t)^2} \sin t dt, \ c = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{(2\pi+t)^2} \sin t dt,$$

$$\exists t = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{t^2} \sin t dt, \ dt = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{(\pi+t)^2} \sin t dt, \ dt = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{(2\pi+t)^2} \sin t dt,$$

$$\exists t = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{t^2} \sin t dt, \ dt = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{(\pi+t)^2} \sin t dt,$$

$$\exists t = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{t^2} \sin t dt, \ dt = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{(\pi+t)^2} \sin t dt,$$

$$\exists t = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{t^2} \sin t dt, \ dt = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{(\pi+t)^2} \sin t dt,$$

$$\exists t = \int_$$

28. 【考点定位】参数方程确定的函数的导数; 微分方程; 平面图形面积。

【解】由
$$\begin{cases} x = f(t), \\ y = \cos t, \end{cases}$$
得 $\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{-\sin t}{f'(t)}, \text{ 曲线 } L$ 上任意一点 $P(f(t), \cos t)$ 处的切线方程为
$$Y - \cos t = -\frac{\sin t}{f'(t)}(X - f(t)), \text{ 其中}(X, Y)$$
为切线上的动点。

令 Y = 0,可得切线与 x 轴的交点为 $Q(f'(t) \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} + f(t), 0)$ 。

由题意可知
$$|PQ|=1$$
,所以 $\left(f'(t)\frac{\cos t}{\sin t}\right)^2+\cos^2 t=1$,从而 $\left(f'(t)\frac{\cos t}{\sin t}\right)^2=\sin^2 t$,由于 $f'(t)>0$,所以

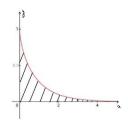
$$f'(t) = \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t}, \quad \text{id} \quad f(t) = \int \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} dt = \int \frac{1 - \cos^2 t}{\cos t} dt = \int (\sec t - \cos t) dt = \ln |\sec t| + \tan t - \sin t + C$$

因为
$$f(0) = 0$$
, 所以 $C = 0$, 故 $f(t) = \ln(\sec t + \tan t) - \sin t, t \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 。

曲线
$$L$$
 的方程为 $\begin{cases} x = \ln(\sec t + \tan t) - \sin t, \\ y = \cos t, \end{cases}$ $t \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, 所求区域的面积为:

$$S = \int_0^{+\infty} y dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t df(t) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \cdot f'(t) dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t \cdot \frac{\sin^2 t}{\cos t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^2 t dt = \frac{1!!}{2!!} \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

【注】为了方便同学们理解,我们画出该曲线的图像:



29. 【考点定位】变限积分求导;分部积分法;定积分的换元法;累次积分交换积分次序。

【解】方法一: 由
$$f(x) = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{\ln(t+1)}{t} dt$$
 知 $f(1) = 0$,且 $f'(x) = \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x}$,故
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} f(x) d\sqrt{x} = 2\sqrt{x} f(x) \left| \frac{1}{0} - 2 \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{x} f'(x) dx = 2 f(1) - 2 \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{x} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x} dx \right|$$

$$= -2 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = -2 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln(1+t^{2})}{t} 2t dt = -4 \int_{0}^{1} \ln(1+t^{2}) dt = -4 \left[t \ln(1+t^{2}) \right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} t \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^{2}} dt$$

$$= -4 \ln 2 + 8 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{t^{2}}{1+t^{2}} dt = -4 \ln 2 + 8 \int_{0}^{1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+t^{2}}\right) dt = -4 \ln 2 + 8 - \left(8 \arctan t\right) \Big|_{0}^{1} = 8 - 4 \ln 2 - 2 \pi$$

方法二:
$$\int_0^1 \frac{f(x)}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^1 \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \int_1^x \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} dt \right] dx = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \int_1^x \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} dt$$

$$= -\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx \int_x^1 \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} dt = -\int_0^1 dt \int_0^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} \cdot \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} dx = -\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} dt \int_0^t \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$$

$$= -\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+t)}{t} \cdot 2\sqrt{t} dt = -2\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+t)}{\sqrt{t}} dt = 8 - 2\pi - 4\ln 2 \text{ (} \text{最后的定积分的计算过程与方法一相同)}.$$

30. 【考点定位】曲线的弧长;形心坐标。

【解】(1) 由
$$y = \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\ln x$$
 得 $y' = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{1}{2}\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)$,

所以曲线 L 的弧长为:

$$S = \int_{1}^{e} \sqrt{1 + {y'}^{2}} dx = \int_{1}^{e} \sqrt{1 + \left[\frac{1}{2}\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)\right]^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{e} \left(x + \frac{1}{x}\right) dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2}x^{2} + \ln x\right) \begin{vmatrix} e \\ 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{e^{2} + 1}{4}$$

(2) 当
$$x \in (1,e)$$
时 $y' = \frac{1}{2}(x - \frac{1}{x}) = \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x} > 0$,所以 $y = \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\ln x$ 在 $[1,e]$ 上单增,由 $y(1) = \frac{1}{4} > 0$ 可知,

区域
$$D = \{(x, y) | 0 \le y \le \frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\ln x, 1 \le x \le e\}$$
。

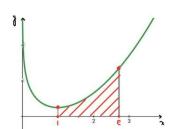
区域
$$D$$
 的面积 $S(D) = \int_1^e \left(\frac{1}{4}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\ln x\right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{12}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x\ln x + \frac{1}{2}x\right)\Big|_1^e = \frac{e^3 - 7}{12}$ 。,

因为

$$\int_{D} x d\sigma = \int_{1}^{e} dx \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{4}x^{2} - \frac{1}{2}\ln x} x dy = \int_{1}^{e} x \left(\frac{1}{4}x^{2} - \frac{1}{2}\ln x\right) dx = \int_{1}^{e} \left(\frac{1}{4}x^{3} - \frac{1}{2}x\ln x\right) dx = \frac{1}{16}x^{4} \Big|_{1}^{e} - \frac{1}{4}\int_{1}^{e} \ln x dx^{2} dx = \frac{e^{4} - 1}{16} - \frac{1}{4}\left[\left(x^{2}\ln x\right)\Big|_{1}^{e} - \int_{1}^{e} x dx\right] = \frac{e^{4} - 1}{16} - \frac{e^{2}}{4} + \frac{e^{2} - 1}{8} = \frac{1}{16}\left(e^{4} - 2e^{2} - 3\right)$$

所以形心横坐标为

$$\overline{x} = \frac{\iint x d\sigma}{S(D)} = \frac{\frac{1}{16} \left(e^4 - 2e^2 - 3 \right)}{\frac{e^3 - 7}{12}} = \frac{3 \left(e^4 - 2e^2 - 3 \right)}{4 \left(e^3 - 7 \right)}.$$



31. 【考点定位】 $\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$;配方法;二元函数的最值。(仔细检查注解!!)

【答案】A

【解】记
$$\varepsilon(a,b) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x - a\cos x - b\sin x)^2 dx$$
, 则

$$\varepsilon(a,b) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left(x^2 + a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x - 2ax \cos x - 2bx \sin x + 2ab \sin x \cos x \right) dx$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} x^3 \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + 2a^2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos^2 x dx + 2b^2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^2 x dx - 4b \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin x dx ,$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} x \sin x dx = \int_0^{\pi} x d\left(-\cos x\right) = \left(-x \cos x\right) \Big|_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} \cos x dx = \pi + \left(\sin x \Big|_0^{\pi}\right) = \pi, \text{ od } 1 = \pi$$

$$\int_0^\pi x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi f(\sin x) dx \not= \int_0^\pi x \sin x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^\pi \sin x dx = \pi,$$

所以
$$\varepsilon(a,b) = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x - a\cos x - b\sin x)^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}\pi^3 + \pi a^2 + \pi b^2 - 4\pi b = \pi \left[a^2 + (b-2)^2\right] + \left(\frac{2}{3}\pi^3 - 4\pi\right)$$

这里用两种方法求a,b:

方法一:配方法

由
$$\varepsilon(a,b) = \frac{2}{3}\pi^3 + \pi a^2 + \pi b^2 - 4\pi b = \pi \left[a^2 + (b-2)^2\right] + \left(\frac{2}{3}\pi^3 - 4\pi\right)$$
可知

当 a=0,b=2, 时 $\varepsilon(a,b)$ 最小。此时 $a_1\cos x+b_1\sin x=2\sin x$,故答案选(A)。

方法二: 二元函数求最值

由
$$\varepsilon(a,b) = \frac{2}{3}\pi^3 + \pi a^2 + \pi b^2 - 4\pi b$$
 可得, $\frac{\partial \varepsilon(a,b)}{\partial a} = 2\pi a, \frac{\partial \varepsilon(a,b)}{\partial b} = 2\pi b - 4\pi, \diamondsuit$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial \varepsilon(a,b)}{\partial a} = 2\pi a = 0, \\ \frac{\partial \varepsilon(a,b)}{\partial b} = 2\pi b - 4\pi = 0, \end{cases}$$
解得 $\varepsilon(a,b)$ 的驻点 (稳定点) 为
$$\begin{cases} a = 0, \\ b = 2, \end{cases}$$
由问题的实际背景知,当 $a = 0, b = 2$, 时

 $\varepsilon(a,b)$ 最小,故答案选(A)。

【注】①此题的命题背景是如下的最佳平方逼近问题:设函数f(x)在区间[a,b]上连续,

函数系
$$\{\varphi_1(x),\varphi_2(x),\dots,\varphi_n(x)\}$$
是区间 $[a,b]$ 上的正交系,即 $\int_a^b \varphi_i(x)\varphi_j(x)dx = 0,(i \neq j)$,

求系数
$$a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n$$
使得 $\int_a^b \Big[f(x) - (a_1 \varphi_1(x) + a_2 \varphi_2(x) + \dots + a_n \varphi_n(x)) \Big]^2 dx$ 达到最小。

这个问题的解答如下: 记
$$\varepsilon(a_1,a_2,\cdots,a_n) = \int_a^b \left[f(x) - \left(a_1 \varphi_1(x) + a_2 \varphi_2(x) + \cdots + a_n \varphi_n(x) \right) \right]^2 dx$$
,则

$$\begin{split} & \varepsilon \left(a_{1}, a_{2}, \cdots, a_{n} \right) = \int_{a}^{b} \left[f\left(x \right) - \left(a_{1} \varphi_{1}\left(x \right) + a_{2} \varphi_{2}\left(x \right) + \cdots + a_{n} \varphi_{n}\left(x \right) \right) \right]^{2} \mathrm{d}x \\ & = \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{i}^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x \right) a_{i}^{2} - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(2 \int_{a}^{b} f\left(x \right) \varphi_{i}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x \right) a_{i} + 2 \sum_{i \neq j} \left(\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{i}\left(x \right) \varphi_{j}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x \right) a_{i} a_{j} \\ & = \left[\left(\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{1}^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x \right) a_{i}^{2} - \left(2 \int_{a}^{b} f\left(x \right) \varphi_{1}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x \right) a_{1} \right] + \cdots + \left[\left(\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{n}^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x \right) a_{n}^{2} - \left(2 \int_{a}^{b} f\left(x \right) \varphi_{n}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x \right) a_{n} \right] + \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ & = \left(\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{1}^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x \right) \left(a_{1} - \frac{\int_{a}^{b} f\left(x \right) \varphi_{1}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x}{\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{1}^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x} \right)^{2} + \cdots + \left(\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{n}^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x \right) \left(a_{n} - \frac{\int_{a}^{b} f\left(x \right) \varphi_{n}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x}{\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{n}^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x} \right)^{2} + \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\left(\int_{a}^{b} f\left(x \right) \varphi_{i}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x}{\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{i}^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x} \right)^{2} + \cdots + \left(\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{n}^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x \right) \left(a_{n} - \frac{\int_{a}^{b} f\left(x \right) \varphi_{n}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x}{\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{n}^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x} \right)^{2} + \int_{a}^{b} f^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x - \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\left(\int_{a}^{b} f\left(x \right) \varphi_{i}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x}{\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{i}^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x} \right)^{2} + \cdots + \left(\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{n}^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x \right)^{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\left(\int_{a}^{b} f\left(x \right) \varphi_{i}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x}{\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{i}^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x} \right)^{2} + \cdots + \left(\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{n}^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x \right)^{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\left(\int_{a}^{b} f\left(x \right) \varphi_{i}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x}{\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{i}^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x} \right)^{2} + \cdots + \left(\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{n}^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x \right)^{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\left(\int_{a}^{b} f\left(x \right) \varphi_{i}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x}{\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{i}^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x} \right)^{2} + \cdots + \left(\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{n}^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x \right)^{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\left(\int_{a}^{b} f\left(x \right) \varphi_{i}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x}{\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{i}^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x} \right)^{2} + \cdots + \left(\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{n}^{2}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x \right)^{2} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\left(\int_{a}^{b} f\left(x \right) \varphi_{i}\left(x \right) \mathrm{d}x}{\int_{a}^{b} \varphi_{i}^{2}\left(x \right)$$

从而得到: 当 $a_i = \frac{\int_a^b f(x)\varphi_i(x)dx}{\int_a^b \varphi_i^2(x)dx}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 时, $\varepsilon(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$ 取得最小值,最小值为:

$$\int_a^b f^2(x) \mathrm{d}x - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\left(\int_a^b f(x) \varphi_i(x) \mathrm{d}x\right)^2}{\int_a^b \varphi_i^2(x) \mathrm{d}x} \text{。该结论以后可以直接使用。}$$

②对于本题而言,函数 f(x)=x 在区间 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上连续,函数系 $\{\cos x,\sin x\}$ 在 $[-\pi,\pi]$ 上正交,即 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi}\cos x\cdot\sin x\mathrm{d}x=0\ ,\ \mathrm{bil}$ 由注①中的结论立即可得:

$$a_{1} = \frac{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \cos x dx}{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^{2} x dx} = \frac{0}{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos^{2} x dx} = 0, b_{1} = \frac{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} x \sin x dx}{\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^{2} x dx} = \frac{2 \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin x dx}{\pi} = \frac{2 \times \frac{\pi}{2} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin x dx}{\pi} = 2.$$

32. 【考点定位】定积分的性质; 变限积分求导; 不等式的证明。

【解】(I)由
$$0 \le g(x) \le 1$$
得,当 $x \in [a,b]$ 时, $\int_a^x 0 dt \le \int_a^x g(t) dt \le \int_a^x 1 dt$,所以
$$0 \le \int_a^x g(t) dt \le x - a , x \in [a,b].$$

$$(II) \diamondsuit F(u) = \int_{a}^{a+\int_{a}^{u}g(t)dt} f(x)dx - \int_{a}^{u} f(x)g(x)dx , \quad u \in [a,b], \quad \square$$

$$F(a) = 0, \quad F'(u) = f(a+\int_{a}^{u}g(t)dt) \cdot g(u) - f(u)g(u),$$

由(I)知, $a \le a + \int_a^u g(t)dt \le a + u - a = u$, 因为f(x)单调递增, 所以

$$F'(u) = g(u) \cdot [f(a + \int_a^u g(t)dt) - f(u)] \le 0$$

故F(u)在[a,b]上单调递减,从而 $F(b) \le F(a) = 0$,即得

$$\int_{a}^{a+\int_{a}^{b}g(t)dt} f(x)dx \le \int_{a}^{b} f(x)g(x)dx \circ$$

33. 【考点定位】函数的复合; 定积分的几何意义。(题目有错!!!)

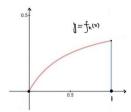
【解】因为
$$f_1(x) = \frac{x}{1+x}$$
, $f_2(x) = f(f_1(x)) = \frac{\frac{x}{1+x}}{1+\frac{x}{1+x}} = \frac{x}{1+2x}$, 假设 $f_k(x) = \frac{x}{1+kx}$, 则

$$f_{k+1}(x) = f(f_k(x)) = f(\frac{x}{1+kx}) = \frac{\frac{x}{1+kx}}{1+\frac{x}{1+kx}} = \frac{x}{1+(k+1)x}$$

由数学归纳法可得, $y = f_n(x) = \frac{x}{1+nx}(n=1,2,\cdots)$,因此曲线 $y = f_n(x)$ 过点(0,0),如图?

所以
$$nS_n = \int_0^1 nf_n(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{nx}{1+nx} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{nx+1-1}{1+nx} dx = 1 - \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 \frac{d(1+nx)}{1+nx} = 1 - \frac{\ln(1+n)}{n},$$

故 $\lim_{n\to\infty} nS_n = 1 - \lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{\ln(1+n)}{n} = 1 - 0 = 1.$



34. 【考点定位】质心公式。

【答案】
$$\frac{11}{20}$$

$$\boxed{ \begin{array}{c} \text{ I } \text{ \overline{x} = } \frac{\int_0^1 x \rho(x) dx}{\int_0^1 \rho(x) dx} = \frac{\int_0^1 x \left(-x^2 + 2x + 1\right) dx}{\int_0^1 \left(-x^2 + 2x + 1\right) dx} = \frac{\left(-\frac{1}{4}x^4 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2\right)\Big|_0^1}{\left(-\frac{1}{3}x^3 + x^2 + x\right)\Big|_0^1} = \frac{-\frac{1}{4} + \frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{2}}{-\frac{1}{3} + 1 + 1} = \frac{11}{20} \ .$$

35. 【考点定位】二阶常系数线性齐次方程; 反常积分。

【解】(I) 微分方程 y'' + 2y' + ky = 0 的特征方程为: $r^2 + 2r + k = 0$, 解得

$$r_{1,2} = \frac{-2 \pm \sqrt{4 - 4k}}{2} = -1 \pm \sqrt{1 - k} ,$$

由于 0 < k < 1,所以, $r_1 = -1 + \sqrt{1-k} < 0$, $r_2 = -1 - \sqrt{1-k} < 0$, $y = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 e^{r_2 x}$,

故
$$\int_0^{+\infty} y(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} c_1 e^{r_1 x} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} c_2 e^{r_2 x} dx = -\frac{c_1}{r_1} - \frac{c_2}{r_2}$$
,所以 $\int_0^{+\infty} y(x) dx$ 收敛。

(II) 方法一: 由于
$$y(+\infty) = 0$$
, $y'(+\infty) = 0$, $y = -\frac{1}{k}(y'' + 2y')$, 所以

$$\int_0^{+\infty} y(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} -\frac{1}{k} (y'' + 2y') dx = -\frac{1}{k} (y' + 2y) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{k} (y'(0) + 2y(0)) = \frac{3}{k}$$

方法二:由
$$y = c_1 e^{r_1 x} + c_2 e^{r_2 x}$$
 , $y(0) = 1$, $y'(0) = 1$ 得 ,
$$\begin{cases} c_1 + c_2 = 1, \\ c_1 r_1 + c_2 r_2 = 1, \end{cases}$$
 解 得
$$\begin{cases} c_1 = \frac{r_2 - 1}{r_2 - r_1}, \\ c_2 = \frac{1 - r_1}{r_2 - r_1}, \end{cases}$$
 , 故

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} y(x) dx = -\frac{c_{1}}{r_{1}} - \frac{c_{2}}{r_{2}} = -\frac{c_{1}r_{2} + c_{2}r_{1}}{r_{1}r_{2}} = -\frac{\frac{r_{2} - 1}{r_{2} - r_{1}}r_{2} + \frac{1 - r_{1}}{r_{2} - r_{1}}r_{1}}{r_{1}r_{2}} = -\frac{\left(r_{2}^{2} - r_{1}^{2}\right) - \left(r_{2} - r_{1}\right)}{r_{1}r_{2}\left(r_{2} - r_{1}\right)} = -\frac{r_{2} + r_{1} - 1}{r_{1}r_{2}} = -\frac{2 - 1}{k} = \frac{3}{k}$$

36. 【考点定位】旋转体的体积; 瓦里士公式; 旋转体的侧面积。

【解】(1) 设星形线 $\begin{cases} x = \cos^3 t \\ y = \sin^3 t \end{cases} (0 \le t \le \frac{\pi}{2})$ 表示的曲线方程为 y = y(x)。任取 $[x, x + \mathrm{d}x] \subset [0, 1]$,该区间上的体积元素为 $\mathrm{d}V = \pi \left(\sqrt{1 - x^2}\right)^2 \mathrm{d}x - \pi y^2(x) \mathrm{d}x \text{ , 所以}$

$$V = \int_0^1 \pi (1 - x^2) dx - \int_0^1 \pi y^2(x) dx = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \int_0^1 \pi y^2(x) dx = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \int_0^1 \pi y^2(x) dx = \frac{2\pi}{3} - \frac{2\pi}{3} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \pi \sin^6 t \, d\cos^3 t$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} - 3\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 t \cos^2 t dt = \frac{2}{3}\pi - 3\pi \left(\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^7 t \, dt - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^9 t \, dt \right) = \frac{2}{3}\pi - 3\pi \left(\frac{6!!}{7!!} - \frac{8!!}{9!!} \right) = \frac{18}{35}\pi$$

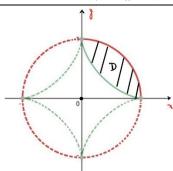
(2) 曲线 $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ 绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转体侧面积为:

$$S_1 = \int_0^1 2\pi y \sqrt{1 + {y'}^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 2\pi \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{-x}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}}\right)^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \, \mathrm{d}x = 2\pi \int_0^1 \sqrt{1 - x^2} \, \mathrm$$

星形线绕X轴旋转一周所得旋转体的侧面积为

$$\begin{split} S_2 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\pi y(t) \sqrt{x'^2(t) + y'^2(t)} \mathrm{d}t &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2\pi \sin^3 t \sqrt{\left[3\cos^2 t(-\sin t)\right]^2 + \left[3\sin^2 t \cos t\right]^2} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= 6\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \cos t \mathrm{d}t = 6\pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 t \mathrm{d}\sin t = \frac{6}{5}\pi \sin^5 t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{6}{5}\pi \ \mathrm{o} \end{split}$$

$$\text{bigsides} \qquad \qquad S = S_1 + S_2 = 2\pi + \frac{6}{5}\pi = \frac{16}{5}\pi \ \mathrm{o} \end{split}$$



【注】由于 $y=\sqrt{1-x^2}$ $(0 \le x \le 1)$ 为单位圆的四分之一,故该四分之一圆绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转体为半球,因此此在求旋转体体积的侧面积时,我们可直接利用半球的体积 $V_{+y}=\frac{2}{3}\pi$,及侧面积 $S_1=2\pi$ 简化计算。

37. 【考点定位】定积分不等式性质; 曲线的凹凸性。

【答案】B

【解】方法一:数形结合法:

如图?由于 f''(x) > 0,故 f(x) 在 [-1,1] 上为凹函数,弦 AB 位于弧 AB 的上方。又由于弦 AB 的方程为 y = -2x - 1,从而 $f(x) < -2x - 1, x \in (-1,0)$,进而由定积分的不等式性质知:

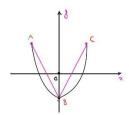
$$\int_{-1}^{0} f(x) dx < \int_{-1}^{0} (-2x - 1) dx = 0,$$

同理在[0,1]上,弦BC位于弧BC的上方,弦BC方程为y=2x-1,从而 $f(x)<2x-1,x\in(0,1)$,所以

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx < \int_0^1 (2x - 1) dx = 0,$$

故 $\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{0} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx < 0$, 从而 (A) 错误, (B) 正确。

对于选项(C)和(D), 当取f(x)为偶函数时,有 $\int_{-1}^{0} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx$,从而(C)、(D)都错误。 综上所述,答案选(B)。



方法二:特例法

取 $f(x) = 2x^2 - 1, x \in [-1,1]$,则 f(x)满足题设条件,具体计算可得:

$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{1} (2x^{2} - 1) dx = -\frac{2}{3}, \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} (2x^{2} - 1) dx = -\frac{1}{3}, \int_{-1}^{0} f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{0} (2x^{2} - 1) dx = -\frac{1}{3}.$$

故答案选(B)。

【注】一般情形下,通过数形结合的方法容易得到以下重要结论:

①若 $f''(x) > 0, x \in [a,b]$,(如图(a))则弦 AB 位于曲线 y = f(x) 的上方,点 $\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\right)$ 的切线位于曲线 y = f(x) 的下方,从而得到以下面积关系:

$$S_{$$
檢形 $ABB_{1}A_{1}}>S_{$ 曲边梯形 $ABB_{1}A_{1}}>S_{$ 梯形 $A_{2}B_{2}B_{1}A_{1}}$

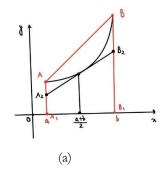
$$\frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2}(b-a) > \int_a^b f(x) dx > f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)(b-a) \quad .$$

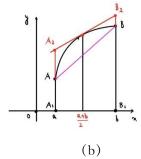
②若 $f''(x) < 0, x \in [a,b]$,(如图(b))则弦 AB 位于曲线 y = f(x) 的下方,点 $\left(\frac{a+b}{2}, f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\right)$ 的切线位于

曲线 y = f(x) 的上方, 从而得到以下面积关系:

$$S_{$$
檢形 $ABB_1A_1} < S_{$ 曲边梯形 $ABB_1A_1} < S_{$ 梯形 A,B,B_1A_1}

$$\frac{f(a)+f(b)}{2}(b-a) < \int_a^b f(x) dx < f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)(b-a) \quad .$$





上述结论可以直接使用。在本题中,使用上述结论可以得到:

$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^{0} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{1} f(x) dx < \frac{f(-1) + f(0)}{2} \times 1 + \frac{f(0) + f(1)}{2} \times 1 = 0 ,$$

答案选(B)。

38. 【考点定位】不定积分的换元法; 分部积分法。

【解】方法一:
$$令\sqrt{e^x-1}=t$$
,则

$$x = \ln(1+t^2), dx = \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt \int e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int (1+t^2)^2 \cdot (\arctan t) \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2} dt = \int (\arctan t) \cdot 2t (1+t^2) dt$$

方法二:
$$\int e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \int \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} d\left(\frac{1}{2}e^{2x}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}\arctan\sqrt{e^x - 1} - \int \frac{1}{2} \cdot e^{2x} \cdot \frac{\frac{1}{2}(e^x - 1)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \cdot e^x}{1 + (e^x - 1)} dx = \frac{1}{2}e^{2x}\arctan\sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{4}\int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx,$$

$$\int \frac{e^{2x}}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} dx = \int \frac{e^x}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}} d(e^x - 1) = \int \frac{u + 1}{\sqrt{u}} du = \int (\sqrt{u} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{u}}) du = \frac{2}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2u^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

$$= \frac{2}{3} (e^x - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + 2(e^x - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C_1,$$

故
$$\int e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} dx = \frac{1}{2} e^{2x} \arctan \sqrt{e^x - 1} - \frac{1}{6} (e^x - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{2} (e^x - 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

【考点定位】有理函数的积分;不定积分的换元法;线性方程组的求解。

【解】设
$$\frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2(x^2+x+1)} = \left[\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2}\right] + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+x+1}$$
,则
$$3x+6 = A(x-1)(x^2+x+1) + B(x^2+x+1) + (Cx+D)(x-1)^2$$
$$=A(x^3-1) + B(x^2+x+1) + (Cx+D)(x^2-2x+1)$$
$$=(A+C)x^3 + (B-2C+D)x^2 + (B+C-2D)x + (-A+B+D),$$
比较系数得:
$$\begin{cases} A+C=0, \\ B-2C+D=0, \\ A+C=0, \end{cases}$$
利用初等变换求解该方程:

比较系数得: $\begin{cases} B-2C+D=0, \\ B+C-2D=3. \end{cases}$ 利用初等变换求解该方程:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & -2 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & -3 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -2 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

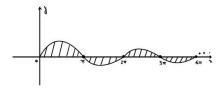
故
$$A = -2$$
, $B = 3$, $C = 2$, $D = 1$, 所以

$$\int \frac{3x+6}{(x-1)^2 (x^2+x+1)} = \int \frac{-2}{x-1} dx + \int \frac{3}{(x-1)^2} dx + \int \frac{2x+1}{x^2+x+1} dx = -2 \ln|x-1| - \frac{3}{x-1} + \int \frac{(x^2+x+1)'}{x^2+x+1} dx$$

$$= -2 \ln|x-1| - \frac{3}{x-1} + \ln(x^2+x+1) + c_0$$

40. 【考点定位】平面图形的面积; 定积分的换元法; 分部积分法; 等比级数求和。

【解】 如图



所求的面积为:

$$S = \int_0^{+\infty} |e^{-x} \sin x| dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} e^{-x} |\sin x| dx$$

由于
$$\int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} e^{-x} \left| \sin x \right| dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{-(n\pi+t)} \left| \sin \left(n\pi + t \right) \right| d\left(n\pi + t \right) = e^{-n\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} e^{-t} \sin t dt,$$

所以
$$S = \int_0^{+\infty} \left| e^{-x} \sin x \right| dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} e^{-x} \left| \sin x \right| dx = \left(\int_0^{\pi} e^{-t} \sin t dt \right) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-n\pi} = \left(\int_0^{\pi} e^{-t} \sin t dt \right) \cdot \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\pi}}$$

下面计算 $I = \int_0^{\pi} e^{-t} \sin t dt$:

因为

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} e^{-t} \sin t dt = \int_0^{\pi} e^{-t} d(-\cos t) = \left(-e^{-t} \cos t\right) \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} e^{-t} \cos t dt$$

$$= \left(-e^{-t} \cos t\right) \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} e^{-t} d\sin t = \left(-e^{-t} \cos t\right) \Big|_0^{\pi} - \left(e^{-t} \sin t\right) \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} e^{-t} \sin t dt = \left(1 + e^{-\pi}\right) - I,$$
所以
$$I = \int_0^{\pi} e^{-t} \sin t dt = \frac{1}{2} \left(e^{-\pi} + 1\right), \quad \text{in} \quad S = \frac{1 + e^{-\pi}}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1 - e^{-\pi}} = \frac{e^{\pi} + 1}{2 \left(e^{\pi} - 1\right)}$$

【注】在求 $\int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} e^{-x} \left| \sin x \right| dx$ 时一般先利用变量代换将积分区间化为恒量区间再来求,同学们应重点掌握住这种利用变量代换求定积分的思想。若直接利用分部积分求该积分的值,解答过程较为繁琐。

41. 【考点定位】函数方程;旋转体的体积;定积分的换元法。

【解】(1) 因为
$$2f(x)+x^2f(\frac{1}{x})=\frac{x^2+2x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$
 ①, $\Leftrightarrow t=\frac{1}{x}$,可得 $2f(\frac{1}{t})+\frac{1}{t^2}f(t)=\frac{\frac{1}{t^2}+\frac{2}{t}}{\sqrt{1+\frac{1}{t^2}}}$,

整理得
$$f(t) + 2t^2 f\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = \frac{2t^2 + 2t}{\sqrt{1+t^2}}$$
 ,所以 $f(x) + 2x^2 f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{2x^2 + 2x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ ②,

联立方程①、②得
$$\begin{cases} 2f(x) + x^2 f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{x^2 + 2x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} \\ f(x) + 2x^2 f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{2x^2 + x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} \end{cases}, \quad \text{解得} f(x) = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1 + x^2}} .$$

(2) 这里采用两种方法求该旋转体的体积:

方法一: 如图 (a) 由
$$y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$
 得 $y^2 = \frac{x^2}{1+x^2}$,所以 $x^2 = \frac{y^2}{1-y^2}$,因为 $x > 0$,故 $x(y) = \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$,对 $\forall [y, y + \mathrm{d}y] \subset \left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right]$,该区间上的体积元素为 $\mathrm{d}V = 2\pi y \cdot x(y) = 2\pi y \cdot \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-y^2}} = 2\pi \cdot \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{1-y^2}}$,

所以, 该旋转体的体积为

$$V = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} 2\pi \frac{y^2}{\sqrt{1 - y^2}} dy = \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} 2\pi \frac{\sin^2 t}{\sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t}} \cos t dt = 2\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \sin^2 t dt = \pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} (1 - \cos 2t) dt$$
$$= \frac{\pi^2}{6} - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \sin 2t\right) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{\pi^2}{6} .$$

方法二: 如图(b)

区域 $D \cup D_1 \cup D_2$ 绕x轴旋转一周得到的立体为圆柱体,其体积为:

$$V_0 = \pi \left(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right)^2 \times \sqrt{3} = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}\pi,$$

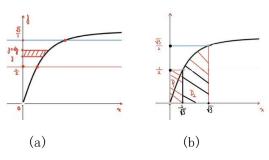
区域D,绕x轴旋转一周得到的立体为圆柱体,其体积为:

$$V_1 = \pi \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2 \times \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{12},$$

区域D,绕x轴旋转一周得到的立体为圆柱体,其体积为:

$$V_{2} = \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \pi \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}}} \right)^{2} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \pi \frac{x^{2}}{1+x^{2}} dx = \pi \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^{2}} \right) dx = \left(\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right) \pi - \pi \left(\arctan x \left| \frac{\sqrt{3}}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \right| = \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi - \frac{\pi^{2}}{6},$$

故区域 D 绕 x 轴旋转一周得到的立体为: $V = V_0 - V_1 - V_2 = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{4}\pi - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{12}\pi - \left(\frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}\pi - \frac{\pi^2}{6}\right) = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$ 。



42. 【考点定位】定积分的物理应用。

【答案】
$$\frac{1}{3}\rho ga^3$$

【解】如图建立直角坐标轴,取[y,y+dy] \subset [-a,0],所对应的面积微元为ds=2(a+y)dy,

压力微元为 $dF = \rho g(-y)ds = -2\rho gy(a+y)dy$, 故所求的水压力为

$$F = \int_{-a}^{0} -2\rho gy(a+y) dy = \frac{1}{3}\rho ga^{3}.$$

