第五章 定积分

第一节 定积分的概念及性质

1. 用定义计算 $\int_0^1 a^x \, dx \, (a > 1)$ 时,将 [0,1] 分成 \underline{n} 等分,取子区间的左端点为

$$\xi_i = \frac{i-1}{\underline{n}}, \text{ M} f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \underline{a^{\frac{i-1}{n}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\underline{n}}, \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \underline{a^{\frac{i-1}{n}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\underline{n}},$$

于是

$$\int_0^1 a^x \, dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n a^{\frac{i-1}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{\underline{\ln a}} (a-1)$$

2.函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$ 在下列区间上是否可积? 为什么?

在[-1,1]上否;在[2,3]上可以.

解 否,因为 f(x) 在[-1,1] 上无界. 可以,因为在[2,3] 上连续.

注意 第一个空常错填为 f(x) 在 x = 0 处不连续.产生错误的原因是误认为函数不连续就不可积.

- 3.试用定积分表示:
- (1)曲线 $y = \sin x, x \in [0, \pi]$ 与 x 轴所围成的图形的面积 $\int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx$;
- (2)曲线 $y = \cos x, x \in [0, \pi], x = 0, x = \pi$ 及 x 轴所围成图形的面积 $\int_0^{\pi} |\cos x| \, dx$.
- **解** (1)由定积分的几何意义,因当 $x \in [0,\pi]$ 时, $\sin x \ge 0$,所以所求面积为 $\int_0^{\pi} \sin x \, dx$.
- (2)当 $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 时, $\cos x \ge 0$, 当 $x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$ 时, $\cos x \le 0$, 故所求面积可表示

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, \mathrm{d}x - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \cos x \, \mathrm{d}x$$

或者 $\int_0^{\pi} |\cos x| \, \mathrm{d} x$.

4.估计下列各式积分的值:

$$(1) \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d} x}{10 + 3\cos x}; \qquad (2) \int_1^0 \mathrm{e}^{x^2} \,\mathrm{d} x;$$

解 (1)令 $f(x) = \frac{1}{10 + 3\cos x}$.由于 $\cos x$ 的周期性,可知 f(x) 在 $[0,2\pi]$ 上的最大值

$$M = f(\pi) = \frac{1}{7}$$
,最小值 $m = f(0) = \frac{1}{13}$,从而根据估值定理,有

$$\frac{2}{13}\pi \le \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d} x}{10 + 3\cos x} \le \frac{2}{7}\pi.$$

(2)令
$$f(x) = e^{x^2}$$
. $f'(x) = 2xe^{x^2} > 0, x \in (0,1)$,所以 $f(x)$ 在[0,1]上最大值 $M = f(1)$

= e, 最小值
$$m = f(0) = 1$$
, 从而有 $1 \le \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx \le e$, 故
$$-e \le \int_0^1 e^{x^2} dx \le -1.$$

第二节 微积分基本定理

1.填空.

(1)若
$$f(x)$$
 在 $[a,b]$ 上连续, x_0 为 (a,b) 内任一固定点,则 $\frac{d}{dx}\int_a^{x_0} f(t)dt = \underline{0}$.

(2)设
$$f(x) = e^{-x^2}$$
,则 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数 $F(x) = \int_a^x e^{-t^2} dt$.

(3)若函数
$$f(x)$$
 具有连续的导数,则 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x (x-t) f'(t) dt = \underline{f(x)} - \underline{f(0)}$.

(4)设函数 $\Phi(x) = \int_0^x t \, \mathrm{e}^{-t} \, \mathrm{d}t$, 则 $\Phi'(x) = \underline{x \, \mathrm{e}^{-x}}$; $\Phi(x)$ 的驻点为 $x = \underline{0}$, 极值点为 $\underline{0}$, 极值为 0.

(5)设由
$$\int_0^y e^t dt + \int_0^x \cos t dt = 0$$
 确定 $y \neq x$ 的函数,则 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x - 1}$.

解 (1)因为 x_0 为 (a,b) 内的固定点,所以 $\int_a^{x_0} f(t) dt$ 为定积分.从而 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x_0} f(t) dt = 0$.

常见的错误是 $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}\int_a^{x_0} f(t)\mathrm{d}t = f(x_0)$.原因误认为 x_0 为变量 x,从而按积分上限函数求导.

(2)由原函数的存在定理知
$$F(x) = \int_a^x e^{-t^2} dt$$
.

$$(3) \diamondsuit F(x) = \int_0^x (x - t) f'(t) dt = x \int_0^x f'(t) dt - \int_0^x t f'(t) dt, \quad \text{(4)}$$
$$F'(x) = \int_0^x f'(t) dt + x f'(x) - x f'(x) = f(x) \Big|_0^x = f(x) - f(0).$$

注意 常见错解为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\int_0^x (x-t)f'(t) \,\mathrm{d}t \right) = (x-x)f'(x) = 0.$$

产生错误的原因是不清楚 $\int_0^x (x-t)f'(t)dt$ 中变量 x 和 t 的区别,在 $\int_0^x (x-t)f'(t)dt$ 中, x 对积分过程而言是常数,而积分结果 $\int_0^x (x-t)f(t)dt$ 是 x 的函数; t 为积分变量,其取值范围为 [0,x],故对 x 求导时,不能直接用替换积分变量的办法.

(4) $\Phi'(x) = x e^{-x}$,令 $\Phi'(x) = 0$,则 得 驻 点 为 x = 0,当 x < 0 时, $\Phi'(x) < 0$,当 x > 0 时, $\Phi'(x) > 0$,则极值点为 x = 0;又 $\Phi'(0) = \int_0^0 t e^{-t} dt = 0$,故极值为 0.

$$(5) e^{y} \frac{dy}{dx} + \cos x = 0, \text{ M} \frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{\cos x}{e^{y}}.$$

另一方面 $\int_0^y e^t dt + \int_0^x \cos t dt = e^y - 1 + \sin x = 0$, 得 $e^y = 1 - \sin x$, 故 $\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\cos x}{\sin x - 1}$. 2.将下列极限表示为定积分,并求其值:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1}{n}\bigg(\sin\frac{\pi}{n}+\sin\frac{2\pi}{n}+\cdots\sin\frac{n-1}{n}\pi\bigg).$$

解 由定积分的定义知,若 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上可积,则可对 [a,b] 用某种特定的分法,并取特殊的点,所得积分和的极限就是 f(x) 在 [a,b] 上的定积分.因此,遇到求一些和式的极限时,若能将其化为某个可积函数的积分和,就可用定积分求此极限.分析和式

$$\frac{1}{n} \left(\sin \frac{\pi}{n} + \sin \frac{2\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin \frac{n-1}{n} \pi \right)$$

的特点,若将其化为积分和,可视被积函数为 $\sin \pi x$,而分点 $\frac{1}{n}$ 和 $\frac{n-1}{n}$ 其极限分别为 0 和 1,

即知积分区间为[0,1].将区间[0,1]作n等分,取 ξ_i 为 $[\frac{i-1}{n},\frac{i}{n}]$ 的左端点,于是 $\sin\pi x$ 相应的积分和就是本题的和式.由于 $\sin\pi x$ 在[0,1]上连续,从而可积,有

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sin\frac{\pi}{n} + \sin\frac{2\pi}{n} + \dots + \sin\frac{n-1}{n} \pi \right) = \int_0^1 \sin\pi \, x \, \mathrm{d} \, x = \frac{2}{\pi} \, .$$

用定积分求此类和式极限的关键是仔细分析所求和式,选择适当的函数与积分区间,把和式极限转化为定积分,在利用牛顿—莱布尼茨公式计算出结果.

3.计算下列极限:

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

解 (1)原式 =
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \cos t^2 dt}{\ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\cos x^2}{1} = 1$$
.

(2) 原式 =
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x \sin^{3/2}(x^2)}{x(x - \sin x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2 \cdot 3x^2}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{6x^2}{(1/2)x^2} = 12$$
.

4.利用牛顿一莱布尼茨公式计算下列的定积分:

$$(1) \int_{-1}^{1} (1 - |x|) \, \mathrm{d} x; \quad (2) \, \mathcal{L} f(x) = \begin{cases} x \, \mathrm{e}^{-x^2}, & x \ge 0, \\ \frac{1}{1 + \cos x}, & -1 < x < 0. \end{cases}$$

计算 $\int_{1}^{4} f(x-2) dx$.

解 法1 原式=
$$2\int_0^1 (1-x) dx = 2(1-\frac{1}{2}) = 1$$
.

法2 原式=
$$\int_{-1}^{0} [1-(-x)] dx + \int_{0}^{1} (1-x) dx = 1.$$

(2)设x-2=t,则 dx=dt,且当x=1时,t=-1;当x=4时,t=2.于是

$$\int_{1}^{4} f(x-2) dx = \int_{-1}^{2} f(t) dt = \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{dt}{1+\cos t} + \int_{0}^{2} t e^{-t^{2}} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^{0} \sec^{2} \frac{t}{2} dt - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{2} e^{-t^{2}} d(-t^{2})$$

$$= \tan \frac{t}{2} \Big|_{-1}^{0} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-t^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{2} = \tan \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-4} + \frac{1}{2}.$$

5. 计算下列各定积分:

$$(1) \int_{-e^{-1}}^{-2} \frac{dx}{1+x}; \qquad (2) \int_{-1}^{0} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2+x}} dx; \qquad (3) \int_{1}^{4} \left| t^{2} - 3t + 2 \right| dt.$$

解 (1)原式 =
$$\ln |1 + x|_{-e^{-1}}^{-2} = \ln 1 - \ln e = -1$$
.

(2) 法 1 原式 =
$$\int_{-1}^{0} \frac{x+2-2}{\sqrt{x+2}} dx = \int_{-1}^{0} \left(\sqrt{2+x} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{2+x}}\right) dx$$

= $\left(\frac{2}{3}(2+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 4\sqrt{2+x}\right)\Big|_{-1}^{0} = \frac{10}{3} - \frac{8}{3}\sqrt{2}$.

法 2 先求
$$\int \frac{x}{\sqrt{2+x}} dx = 2x\sqrt{2+x} - \frac{4}{3}(x+2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$
.

故 原式=
$$\left[2x\sqrt{2+x} - \frac{4}{3}(x+2)^{\frac{3}{2}}\right]_{1}^{0} = \frac{10}{3} - \frac{8}{3}\sqrt{2}$$
.

(3)因为
$$t^2 - 3t + 2 = (t-1)(t-2)$$
,所以

原式=
$$\int_{1}^{2} -(t^{2}-3t+2)dt + \int_{2}^{4} (t^{2}-3t+2)dt = \frac{29}{6}$$
.

6. 已知 $\varphi(x)$ 为连续函数, 令

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \int_0^x [(t-1)\int_0^{t^2} \varphi(u) \, \mathrm{d}u] \, \mathrm{d}t \\ \ln(1+x^2) \end{cases}, \quad x \neq 0, \\ 0, \quad x = 0,$$

试讨论函数 f(x) 在 x = 0 处的连续性

解 利用 $\ln(1+x^2) \sim x^2$ 及洛必达法则,可得

$$\lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \left[(t - 1) \int_0^{t^2} \varphi(u) \, du \right] dt}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{(x - 1) \int_0^{x^2} \varphi(u) \, du}{2x} = -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^{x^2} \varphi(u) \, du}{2x}$$

$$= -\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x \varphi(x^2)}{2} = 0 = f(0),$$

所以 f(x) 在 x = 0 处连续

7.设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & -1 \le x \le 0, \\ e^{-x}, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$
 求 $F(x) = \int_{-1}^{x} f(t) dt$ 在 $[-1, +\infty)$ 内的表达式.

解 当
$$-1 \le x \le 0$$
时, $F(x) = \int_{-1}^{x} dt = x + 1$;

当x > 0时,

$$F(x) = \int_{-1}^{0} dt + \int_{0}^{x} e^{-t} dt = 1 - e^{-t} \Big|_{0}^{x} = 1 - e^{-x} + 1 = 2 - e^{-x}.$$

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1, & -1 \le x \le 0, \\ 2 - e^{-x}, & x > 0. \end{cases}$$

所以

8.设 $F(x) = \int_0^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt$,试求

(1) F(x) 的极值; (2)曲线 y = F(x) 的拐点的横坐标.

解 (1)
$$F'(x) = 2xe^{-x^4}$$
,

$$F''(x) = 2xe^{-x^4} - 8x^4e^{-x^4} = 2(1-4x^4)e^{-x^4}$$
.

令F'(x) = 0,得驻点x = 0,又

$$F''(0) = 2 > 0$$

故x = 0是F(x)的极小值点,其极小值为F(0) = 0.

(2)由上述(1),令
$$F''(x) = 0$$
,得 $x_1 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$, $x_2 = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$,则
 当 $-\infty < x < -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时, $F''(x) < 0$;
 当 $-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < x < \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ 时, $F''(x) > 0$;
 当 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} < x < +\infty$ 时, $F''(x) < 0$.

所以曲线 y = F(x) 的拐点的横坐标为 $x = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.

第三节 定积分的换元积分法与分部积分法

1.填空.

(1)已知
$$\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}$$
,则 $\int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = 2\int_0^1 x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}$.

$$(2) \int_{-2}^{2} x^{3} \cos x \, \mathrm{d} \, x = \underline{0} \, .$$

(3)设
$$f(x)$$
 在[$-a$, a] 上连续, $g(x) = f(x) - f(-x)$,则 $\int_{-a}^{a} g(x) dx = \underline{0}$.

(4)设
$$f(x)$$
具有二阶连续导数且 $f(0) = 2, f(2) = 3, f'(2) = 5$,计算

$$I = \int_0^1 x f''(2x) \, \mathrm{d} \, x = \frac{9}{4} \, .$$

(5)若
$$f(x)$$
 具有连续的导数,且 $\int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x \, dx = k$,则 $\int_0^{\pi} f'(x) \cos x \, dx = -[f(\pi) + f(0)] + k$.

解 (1)因为
$$f(x) = x^2$$
在[-1,1]上是偶函数,所以 $\int_{-1}^{1} x^2 dx = 2 \int_{0}^{1} x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}$.

(2)因为
$$f(x) = x^3 \cos x$$
 满足 $f(-x) = (-x)^3 \cos(-x) = -f(x)$,所以 $\int_{-2}^2 x^3 \cos x \, dx$ =0.

(3)因为
$$g(-x) = f(-x) - f(x) = -g(x)$$
,故 $\int_{-a}^{a} g(x) dx = 0$.

$$(4) I = \int_0^1 x \frac{1}{2} df'(2x) = \frac{x}{2} f'(2x) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 f'(2x) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} f'(2) - \frac{1}{4} [f(2) - f(0)] = \frac{9}{4}.$$

$$(5) \int_0^{\pi} f'(x) \cos x \, dx = \int_0^{\pi} \cos x \, df(x) = f(x) \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x \, dx$$
$$= -[f(\pi) + f(0)] + k.$$

2.若 f(x) 为 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上连续的偶函数, $F(x) = \int_0^x (x-2t)f(t)dt$,证明 F(x) 为偶函数.

证
$$F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} (-x - 2t) f(t) dt$$
. 令 $u = -t$,则 $t = 0$ 时, $u = 0$; $t = -x$ 时, $u = x$. 从而
$$F(-x) = \int_0^x (-x + 2u) f(-u) d(-u) = \int_0^x (x - 2u) f(u) du = F(x).$$

故F(x)为偶函数.

3.计算下列各定积分:

$$(1) \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx; \qquad (2) \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x - \cos^3 x} dx;$$

$$(3) \int_2^3 \frac{dx}{1 - e^x}; \qquad (4) \int_0^2 \frac{dx}{(\sqrt{x^2 + 4})^3}.$$

解 (1)原式=
$$-\int_0^{\pi} \frac{d\cos x}{1+\cos^2 x} = -\arctan\cos x\Big|_0^{\pi} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

(2) 原式 =
$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x} \sqrt{\sin^2 x} \, dx = 2 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\cos x} \sin x \, dx = -2 \cdot \frac{2}{3} (\cos x)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{4}{3}$$

(3) **法 1** 原式=
$$\int_2^3 \frac{e^{-x}}{e^{-x}-1} dx = -\ln \left| e^{-x} - 1 \right|_2^3 = \ln \left| \frac{e^{-2}-1}{e^{-3}-1} \right|.$$

原式 =
$$\int_{e^2}^{e^3} \frac{dt}{t(1-t)} = \int_{e^2}^{e^3} \left(\frac{1}{1-t} + \frac{1}{t} \right) dt = \left(-\ln|1-t| + \ln|t| \right) \Big|_{e^2}^{e^3} = \ln \left| \frac{e(1-e^2)}{1-e^3} \right|.$$

(4)
$$\Rightarrow x = 2 \tan t$$
, $\mathbb{M} dx = 2 \sec^2 t dt$, $\mathbb{H} x = 0 \mathbb{H}$, $t = 0$, $t = 2 \mathbb{H}$, $t = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

$$\int_0^2 \frac{1}{(\sqrt{x^2 + 4})^3} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{2\sec^2 t dt}{(2\sec t)^3} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1}{\sec t} dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \cos t dt = \frac{1}{4} \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{8}.$$

4.设 f(x) 是以 T 为周期的连续函数,证明 $\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx$ 的值与 a 无关.

$$\mathbf{iE 1} \quad \int_{a}^{a+T} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{a}^{0} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{0}^{T} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_{T}^{T+a} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \,.$$

$$\int_{T}^{T+a} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{0}^{a} f(T+t) \, \mathrm{d}t = \int_{0}^{a} f(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \,.$$

所以 $\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx$,即 $\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx$ 是与 a 无关的常数,其值为 $\int_0^T f(x) dx$.

证 2 令
$$F(a) = \int_{a}^{a+T} f(x) dx$$
, a 为变量,则
$$F'(a) = f(a+T) - f(a) = f(a) - f(a) = 0$$
,

所以, $F(a) \equiv C$ 与 a 无关.

注意 常见的错误解法是设F(x)是 f(x)的一个原函数,则F(x)也是以T为周期的连

续函数,所以

$$\int_{a}^{a+T} f(x) dx = F(x) \Big|_{a}^{a+T} = F(a+T) - F(a) = F(a) - F(a) = 0.$$

大家知道:可导的周期函数的导数为周期函数,但其原函数不一定是周期函数.如 $f(x) = \cos x + 1$ 是以 2π 为周期的,但其原函数 $F(x) = \sin x + x$ 不是周期函数.

5.设
$$f(x)$$
 连续,求 $\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \int_0^x t f(x^2 - t^2) \, \mathrm{d}t$.

解 先对 $\int_0^x tf(x^2-t^2) dt$ 应用定积分的换元法.

从而

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^x tf(x^2 - t^2) dt = \frac{1}{2} f(x^2) \cdot 2x = xf(x^2).$$

6.设 $I = \int_0^b x e^{-|x|} dx$,分别计算(1)b > 0时; (2)b < 0时I的值.

解 (1)当 b > 0 时.

$$I = \int_0^b x e^{-|x|} dx = \int_0^b x e^{-x} dx = -x e^{-x} \Big|_0^b + \int_0^b e^{-x} dx = 1 - e^{-b} (1 + b)$$

(2) 当b < 0时,

$$I = \int_0^b x e^{-|x|} dx = \int_0^b x e^x dx = x e^x \Big|_0^b - \int_0^b e^x dx = e^b (b-1) + 1.$$

7.计算下列各定积分:

$$(1)\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}t\sin 2t\,\mathrm{d}t;$$

$$(2) \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{x \, \mathrm{d} x}{\sin^2 x};$$

(3)
$$\int_{0}^{1} e^{\sqrt{1-x}} dx$$
;

$$(4)\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解 (1)原式 =
$$-\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} t \, d\cos 2t = -\frac{1}{2} (t\cos 2t) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos 2t \, dt$$

= $\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

(2) 原式 =
$$-x \cot x \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cot x \, dx$$

$$= -\frac{\pi}{3} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} + \frac{\pi}{4} + \ln|\sin x||_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} = \left(\frac{1}{4} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{9}\right)\pi + \frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{3}{2}.$$

(3)
$$\diamondsuit\sqrt{1-x} = t$$
, $\exists x = 1 - t^2$, $\exists x = 0 \exists t$, $t = 1$, $\exists x = 1 \exists t$, $t = 0$.

$$\exists x = \int_{1}^{0} e^{t} (-2t dt) = 2 \int_{0}^{1} t e^{t} dt = 2(t e^{t}) \Big|_{0}^{1} - 2 \int_{0}^{1} e^{t} dt$$

$$= 2e - 2e^{t} \Big|_{0}^{1} = 2e - 2(e - 1) = 2.$$

(4)
$$\mathbf{k} \mathbf{1} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x \, dx = e^{2x} \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \sin x \, dx$$

$$= e^{\pi} + 2 e^{2x} \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x \, dx$$

$$= e^{\pi} - 2 - 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x \, dx,$$

移项整理得原式= $\frac{1}{5}(e^{\pi}-2)$.

法 2
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x \, de^{2x} = \frac{1}{2} \cos x e^{2x} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \sin x \, dx$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin x e^{2x} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{2x} \cos x \, dx,$$

移项整理得原式 = $\frac{1}{5}$ ($e^{\pi} - 2$).

8.设
$$f''(x)$$
 连续,且 $\int_0^{\pi} [f(x) + f''(x)] \sin x \, dx = 5$,及 $f(\pi) = 0$,求 $f(0)$ 的值.

解 法1
$$\int_0^{\pi} [f(x) + f''(x)] \sin x \, dx = \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x \, dx + \int_0^{\pi} f''(x) \sin x \, dx$$
. 而

$$\int_0^{\pi} f''(x) \sin x \, dx = f'(x) \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} f'(x) \cos x \, dx$$

$$= -f(x) \cos x \Big|_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} f(x) (-\sin x) \, dx$$

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

故
$$5 = f(0) + f(\pi)$$
,则 $f(0) = 5$.

法 2 原式 =
$$\int_0^{\pi} f(x) \sin x \, dx + \int_0^{\pi} f''(x) \sin x \, dx$$

= $-\cos x f(x) \Big|_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} f'(x) \cos x \, dx + f'(x) \sin x \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} f'(x) \cos x \, dx$
= $f(\pi) + f(0) = f(0) = 5$,

故 f(0) = 5.

1.证明:
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln^{2} x} = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln^{2} x} = \frac{1}{\ln 2}.$$
证 法 1
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln^{2} x} = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{0} \frac{1}{\frac{1}{t} \ln^{2} \frac{1}{t}} \left(-\frac{1}{t^{2}} \right) \mathrm{d}t = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{t \ln^{2} t}.$$

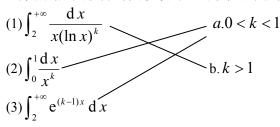
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x \ln^{2} x} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{2}^{b} \frac{1}{\ln^{2} x} \mathrm{d}\ln x = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{\ln x} \right) \Big|_{2}^{b} = \frac{1}{\ln 2}.$$

证 法2
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d} x}{x \ln^{2} x} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int \frac{\mathrm{d} \ln x}{\ln^{2} x} = \frac{1}{\ln 2}.$$

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d} x}{x \ln^{2} x} = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0^{+}} \int_{\epsilon}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{\ln^{2} x} \, \mathrm{d} \ln x = \lim_{\epsilon \to 0^{+}} \left(-\frac{1}{\ln x} \right) \Big|_{\epsilon}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{\ln 2}.$$

故
$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d} x}{x \ln^{2} x} = \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d} x}{x \ln^{2} x} = \frac{1}{\ln 2}$$
.

2.将下列广义积分与其收敛时k的取值范围用线连接起来.



并写出第(1)题的解题过程.

解 (1) 当
$$k = 1$$
 时, $\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d} x}{x(\ln x)^{k}} = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{2}^{b} \frac{1}{x \ln x} \mathrm{d} x = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \ln \ln x \Big|_{2}^{b} = +\infty$.

当*k* ≠1时

$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^{k}} dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln x)^{k}} d\ln x$$

$$= \lim_{b \to +\infty} \frac{1}{1 - k} (\ln x)^{1 - k} \Big|_{2}^{b} = \begin{cases} +\infty, & 0 < k < 1, \\ \frac{1}{(1 - k)(\ln 2)^{k - 1}}, & k > 1. \end{cases}$$

所以 $\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d} x}{x(\ln x)^{k}} \mathrm{d} x \stackrel{.}{=} k > 1$ 时收敛, $0 < k \le 1$ 时发散.

3 计算下列广义积分:

$$(1)\int_{1}^{2} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{-x^{2}+4x-3}}; \quad (2)\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}}; \quad (3)I = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{2}+4x+9}.$$

解 (1) x = 1 为瑕占 故

$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{\mathrm{d} x}{\sqrt{-x^{2}+4x-3}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \int_{1+\varepsilon}^{2} \frac{\mathrm{d} x}{\sqrt{1-(x-2)^{2}}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \arcsin(x-2) \Big|_{1+\varepsilon}^{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

(2) x = 1 为瑕占 故

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}}.$$

而

$$\int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{1}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} dx \stackrel{\sqrt{1-x}=t}{=} \int_1^{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \frac{-2t dt}{(1+t^2)t} = -2\int_1^{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} \frac{dt}{1+t^2}$$
$$= -2 \arctan t \Big|_1^{\sqrt{\varepsilon}} = 2(\arctan 1 - \arctan \sqrt{\varepsilon}).$$

故 原式 =
$$\lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^+} 2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \arctan\sqrt{\varepsilon}\right) = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
.
$$(3) I = \int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + 4x + 9} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + 4x + 9}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{0} \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2 + 5} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2 + 5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{5}} \Big|_{-\infty}^{0} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{5}} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\arctan \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \right) = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{5}}.$$

第五章 定积分(总习题)

1.设
$$g(x)$$
 处处连续,且 $\int_0^1 g(x) dx = 2$, $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (x-t)^2 g(t) dt$,则 $f'(x) = \frac{x \int_0^x g(t) dt - \int_0^x t g(t) dt}{g(t) dt - \int_0^x t g(t) dt}$, $f''(x) = \frac{\int_0^x g(t) dt}{g(t) dt}$ $= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x (x^2 - 2xt + t^2) g(t) dt$ $= \frac{x^2}{2} \int_0^x g(t) dt - x \int_0^x t g(t) dt + \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x t^2 g(t) dt$.
故 $f'(x) = x \int_0^x g(t) dt + \frac{x^2}{2} g(x) - \int_0^x t g(t) dt - x^2 g(x) + \frac{1}{2} x^2 g(x)$ $= x \int_0^x g(t) dt - \int_0^x t g(t) dt$.
 $f''(x) = \int_0^x g(t) dt + x g(x) - x g(x) = \int_0^x g(t) dt$;
 $f'''(1) = \int_0^1 g(t) dt = 2$.
注意 常见错误 $f'(x) = (x - x)^2 g(x) = 0$. 产生错误的原因混淆了 $x = t$ 的区别,在

注意 常见错误 $f'(x) = (x-x)^{-}g(x) = 0$. 产生错误的原因混淆了 x = t 的区别,在 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{x} (x-t)^{2} g(t) dt$

中, x 对积分过程而言是常数,而积分结果是 x 的函数,故对 x 求导时,应将被积函数中的 x 分离出来,使被积表达式中仅含积分变量 t.

2.设 $F(x) = \int_0^x \sin^n t \, dt \, (n \, \text{为奇数})$,证明 F(x) 是以 2π 为周期的周期函数.

证 只需证 $F(x+2\pi) = F(x)$ 即可.

$$F(x+2\pi) = \int_0^{x+2\pi} \sin^n t \, dt = \int_0^x \sin^n t \, dt + \int_x^{x+2\pi} \sin^n t \, dt$$
$$= F(x) + \int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n t \, dt.$$

下面说明 $\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n t \, \mathrm{d}t = 0$.

令 $t-\pi=u$ 换元,有

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n t \, \mathrm{d} t = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin^n (u + \pi) \, \mathrm{d} u = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (-\sin u)^n \, \mathrm{d} u \,,$$

由于n为奇数,所以 $(-\sin u)^n = -\sin^n u$ 为奇函数,从而

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \sin^n t \, \mathrm{d} t = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (-\sin u)^n \, \mathrm{d} u = 0 \,,$$

因此 $F(x + 2\pi) = F(x)$.得证.

3.计算下列极限:

$$(1)\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{1^p+2^p+\cdots+n^p}{n^{p+1}}(p>0);$$

$$(2)\lim_{n\to\infty}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2-1}}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2-2^2}}+\cdots+\frac{1}{\sqrt{4n^2-n^2}}\right).$$

解 (1)原式 =
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\frac{i}{n}\right)^{p} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_{0}^{1} x^{p} dx = \frac{1}{p+1}$$
.

(2) 原式 =
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - (\frac{i}{n})^2}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{4 - x^2}} dx = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$
.

4.设函数 f(x) 在[0,1]上连续,在(0,1) 内可导,且 $3\int_{\frac{2}{3}}^{1} f(x) dx = f(0)$,证明在(0,1) 内存在一点 C,使 f'(C)=0.

证 由定积分中值定理知,在 $\left[\frac{2}{3},1\right]$ 上存在一点 C_1 ,使

$$\int_{\frac{2}{3}}^{1} f(x) \, \mathrm{d} x = \frac{1}{3} f(C_1),$$

从而有 $f(C_1) = f(0)$,

故 f(x) 在区间 $[0,C_1]$ 上满足罗尔定理的条件,因此在 $(0,C_1)$ 内存在一点C,使

$$f'(C) = 0, C \in (0, C_1) \subset (0,1).$$

5.计算下列定积分:

$$(1) \int_{0}^{100 \pi} \sqrt{1 - \cos 2x} \, \mathrm{d} x;$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 x (\arctan x)^2 dx.$$

解 (1)原式= $\int_0^{100\pi} \sqrt{2} |\sin x| dx$,因 $|\sin x|$ 是以 π 为周期的,故

原式=
$$100\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{2} |\sin x| dx = 100\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin x dx = 200\sqrt{2}$$
.

(2) 原式 =
$$(\arctan x)^2 \cdot \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 x^2 \arctan x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$$

= $\frac{\pi^2}{32} - \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^2}\right) \arctan x dx$
= $\frac{\pi^2}{32} - \int_0^1 \arctan x dx + \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+x^2} \arctan x dx$
= $\frac{\pi^2}{32} - x \arctan x \Big|_0^1 + \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx + \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 \Big|_0^1$
= $\frac{\pi^2}{16} - \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2$.

6. 设
$$f(x)$$
 在区间 $[a,b]$ 上连续,且 $f(x) > 0$, $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt + \int_b^x \frac{1}{f(t)} dt$, $x \in [a,b]$,

证明: $(1) F'(x) \ge 2$; (2)方程 F(x) = 0 在区间 (a,b) 内有且仅有一根.

ive
$$(1) F'(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \ge 2\sqrt{f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)}} = 2$$
.

(2)由 $F'(x) \ge 2$ 知,F(x)在[a,b]上严格单调.故F(x)=0在(a,b)内至多有一根.

另一方面,
$$F(a) = \int_{b}^{a} \frac{1}{f(t)} dt < 0$$
, $F(b) = \int_{a}^{b} f(t) dt > 0$, 又 $F(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上连续,由零

点定理知,F(x)=0 在(a,b)内至少有一根.综上所述,F(x)=0 在(a,b)内有且仅有一根.

7.确定常数a,b,c的值,使

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_b^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt} = c \qquad (c \neq 0).$$

分析 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, $ax - \sin x \rightarrow 0$, 且

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_{b}^{x} \frac{\ln(1+t^{3})}{t} dt}$$

存在而不为零,故

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \int_{b}^{x} \frac{\ln(1+t^{3})}{t} dt = 0.$$
 (*)

因此b必为0.因若b > 0,则在(0,b]内 $\frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} > 0$;若b < 0,则在[b,0)内

$$\frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} > 0,$$

式(*)均不成立.确定了b之后,可再用罗必达法则确定a与c.

解 由于 $x \to 0$ 时, $ax - \sin x \to 0$,且

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_{b}^{x} \frac{\ln(1+t^{3})}{t} dt} = c \neq 0,$$

故b=0,再由罗必达法则,有

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_0^x \frac{\ln(1 + t^3)}{t} dt} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{\frac{\ln(1 + x^3)}{t}} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{x^2}.$$

若 $a \neq 1$,则上式为∞,与条件不符,故 a = 1,从而再用罗必达法则(或用等价无穷小代换),得 $c = \frac{1}{2}$.

8.已知
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos x}{(x+2)^2} dx = A$$
,求 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{x+1} dx$.

$$\mathbf{FF} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x \cos x}{x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin 2x}{x+1} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin u}{u+2} du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{\cos u}{u+2} \Big|_0^{\pi} - \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos u}{(u+2)^2} du \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi+2} - A \right).$$

9.设 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上连续、可导,不恒为零, $f^2(x) = \int_0^x f(t) \frac{\sin t}{2 + \cos t} dt$,求 f(x).

解 法1 方程式对两端对x求导,得

$$2f(x)f'(x) = f(x) \cdot \frac{\sin x}{2 + \cos x},$$

因 f(x) 不恒为零,故 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin x}{2 + \cos x}$

$$f(x) = \int \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin x}{2 + \cos x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(2 + \cos x) + C.$$

又因
$$f(0) = 0$$
,故 $C = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3$.所以 $f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{1}{2} \ln (2 + \cos x)$.

解 法2 由
$$2f(x)f'(x) = f(x) \cdot \frac{\sin x}{2 + \cos x}$$
,得 $f'(x) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin x}{2 + \cos x}$,则

$$f(x) = \int_0^x f'(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \frac{\sin x}{2 + \cos x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(2 + \cos x) \Big|_0^x$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln 3 - \frac{1}{2} \ln(2 + \cos x).$$

注意 要善于在方程式中挖掘条件 f(0) = 0,否则会得出 $f(x) = -\frac{1}{2}(2 + \cos x) + C$ 不 完善的解.

10. 设函数
$$f(x) = x e^{-x^2} \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt$$
,

- (1)证明 F(x) 为偶函数;
- (2)求 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x)$,并说明 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上有界.

$$\mathbf{K} \quad (1) f(-x) = (-x) e^{-x^2} \int_0^{-x} e^{t^2} dt = x e^{-x^2} \int_0^x e^{t^2} dt = f(x),$$

所以 f(x) 是偶函数.因此只需要在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上证明 f(x) 有界即可.

$$(2) \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\int_0^x e^{t^2} dt}{\frac{1}{x} e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{e^{x^2}}{2 e^{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^2} e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2 - \frac{1}{x^2}} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

因此 $\exists X > 0$, 当 x > X 时, |f(x)| < 1.

又 $f(x) \in C[0, X]$, $\exists M_1 > 0$, $\exists x \in [0, X]$ 时, $|f(x)| \le M_1$, 取 $M = \max\{1, M_1\}$,则 $\forall x \in [0, +\infty]$, 有 $|f(x)| \le M$,实际上 $f(x) \ge 0$.由(1)知,

$$0 \le f(x) \le M$$
.

11.设
$$\int_{1}^{x^{2}} e^{-t^{2}} dt$$
,求 $\int_{0}^{1} x f(x) dx$.

解 应用分部积分法和变上限积分函数的性质进行计算.

$$\int_{0}^{1} xf(x) dx = \int_{0}^{1} x \left(\int_{1}^{x^{2}} e^{-t^{2}} dt \right) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \left(\int_{1}^{x^{2}} e^{-t^{2}} dt \right) d\left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} \right)$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^{2}}{2} \left(\int_{1}^{x^{2}} e^{-t^{2}} dt \right) \right]_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} x^{3} e^{-x^{4}} dx$$

$$= 0 - \frac{1}{4} \left(\int_{0}^{1} e^{-x^{4}} dx^{4} \right) = \frac{1}{4} e^{-x^{4}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{1}{4} (e^{-1} - 1).$$

12.计算
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\frac{n}{2}}}{1+x^{n+2}} dx$$
 $(n > -2)$.

解 $x = \sqrt{2}$ 为无穷间断点,则

$$I = \int_{1}^{3} \frac{x}{2 - x^{2}} dx = \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{x}{2 - x^{2}} dx + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{3} \frac{x}{2 - x^{2}} dx.$$

而

$$\int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{x}{2 - x^{2}} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2} - \varepsilon} \frac{\frac{1}{2} dx^{2}}{2 - x^{2}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \to 0^{+}} \left(\frac{1}{2} \ln |2 - x^{2}| \right) \Big|_{1}^{\sqrt{2} - \varepsilon} = +\infty.$$

所以原广义积分发散.

注意 常见的错误有,一是忽视了 $x = \sqrt{2}$ 为无穷间断点,把广义积分与常义积分混为一

谈而得出
$$\int_{1}^{3} \frac{x}{2-x^{2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \ln |2-x^{2}|_{1}^{3} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln 7$$
; 二是知 $x = \sqrt{2}$ 为无穷间断点而将

$$I = \int_{1}^{3} \frac{x}{2 - x^{2}} dx = \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2}} \frac{x}{2 - x^{2}} dx + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^{3} \frac{x}{2 - x^{2}} dx$$
$$= \lim_{\varepsilon_{1} \to 0^{+}} \int_{1}^{\sqrt{2} - \varepsilon_{1}} \frac{x}{2 - x^{2}} dx + \lim_{\varepsilon_{2} \to 0} \int_{\sqrt{2} + \varepsilon_{2}}^{3} \frac{x}{2 - x^{2}} dx$$

中 ϵ_1 与 ϵ_2 看作一个,而得出 $-\frac{1}{2}\ln 7$ 的错误结果.