

例1 设 $f(x)$ 连续, 且 $f(x) = x + 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$,
求 $f(x)$ 的非积分表达式.

解 设 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = k$, 则 $f(x) = x + 2k$,

两边积分得:

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (x + 2k) dx$$

$$k = \int_0^1 (x + 2k) dx$$

$$k = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

于是

$$f(x) = x - 1.$$

例2 设 $f(x)$ 适合 $f(x) = 3x - \sqrt{1-x^2} \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx$, 求 $f(x)$.

解 设 $\int_0^1 f^2(x) dx = c$, 则

$$f(x) = 3x - c\sqrt{1-x^2},$$

$$c = \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx = \int_0^1 (3x - c\sqrt{1-x^2})^2 dx$$

$$c = \frac{2}{3}c^2 - 2c + 3$$

$$\therefore c_1 = 3, c_2 = \frac{3}{2}.$$

$$\therefore f(x) = 3x - 3\sqrt{1-x^2}$$

$$\text{或 } f(x) = 3x - \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{1-x^2}.$$

例3 设 $f(x) = x^2 - x \int_0^2 f(x) dx + 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$, 求 $f(x)$.

解 设 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = a$, $\int_0^2 f(x) dx = b$, 则

$$f(x) = x^2 - bx + 2a, \text{ 两边分别积分:}$$

$$a = \int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (x^2 - bx + 2a) dx = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{b}{2} + 2a,$$

$$b = \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^2 (x^2 - bx + 2a) dx = \frac{8}{3} - 2b + 4a,$$

解之 $a = \frac{1}{3}, b = \frac{4}{3}.$

故 $f(x) = x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x + \frac{2}{3}.$

例4 计算 $\int_{-2}^2 \max\{1, x^2\} dx$.

解 显然 $\max\{x^2, 1\} = \begin{cases} 1, & |x| \leq 1 \\ x^2, & 1 \leq |x| \leq 2 \end{cases}$

于是 $\int_{-2}^2 \max\{1, x^2\} dx = \int_{-2}^{-1} x^2 dx + \int_{-1}^1 dx + \int_1^2 x^2 dx$
 $= \frac{20}{3}.$

或用偶函数的性质

$$\text{原式} = 2 \left[\int_0^1 dx + \int_1^2 x^2 dx \right] = \frac{20}{3}.$$

例5 若 $f'(e^x) = xe^x$, 且 $f(1) = 0$, 计算

$$\int_1^2 [2f(x) + \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - 1)] dx.$$

解 设 $e^x = t$, 则 $x = \ln t, f'(t) = t \ln t$,

$$f(t) = \int t \ln t dt = \frac{1}{2} t^2 \ln t - \frac{1}{4} t^2 + C,$$

$$\because f(1) = 0, \therefore C = \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\therefore f(t) = \frac{1}{2} t^2 \ln t - \frac{1}{4} t^2 + \frac{1}{4}.$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_1^2 [2(\frac{1}{2} x^2 \ln x - \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{1}{4}) + \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - 1)] dx$$

$$= \int_1^2 x^2 \ln x dx = \frac{8 \ln 2}{3} - \frac{7}{9}.$$

例6 写出函数 $f(x) = \int_0^1 |t(x-t)| dt (0 \leq x \leq 2)$

的非积分表达式, 并计算 $\int_0^2 f(x) dx$.

解 当 $0 \leq x \leq 1$ 时,

$$f(x) = \int_0^x t(x-t) dt + \int_x^1 t(t-x) dt = \frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{3}.$$

当 $1 \leq x \leq 2$ 时, $f(x) = \int_0^1 t(x-t) dt = \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{3}.$

$$\therefore f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{3}, & 0 \leq x \leq 1, \\ \frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{3}, & 1 < x \leq 2. \end{cases}$$

$$\therefore \int_0^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{3}) dx + \int_1^2 (\frac{x}{2} - \frac{1}{3}) dx = \frac{7}{12}.$$

例7 计算

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) \frac{\pi}{n^2} + \left(1 + \frac{2}{n}\right) \frac{2\pi}{n^2} + \cdots + \left(1 + \frac{n-1}{n}\right) \frac{(n-1)\pi}{n^2} \right].$$

解 原式 = $\pi \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{2}{n} + \cdots + \frac{n-1}{n} \right) +$
 $\pi \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{n^2} + \frac{2^2}{n^2} + \cdots + \frac{(n-1)^2}{n^2} \right)$
 $= \pi \int_0^1 x dx + \pi \int_0^1 x^2 dx$
 $= \frac{5\pi}{6}.$

例8 求 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}} \frac{dx}{(1+5x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}}.$

解 为去掉根号, 设 $x = \tan t$, 则

原式 = $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{\cos t dt}{1+4\sin^2 t}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{d(2\sin t)}{1+(2\sin t)^2}$
 $= \frac{1}{2} \arctan(2\sin t) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}}$
 $= \frac{\pi}{8}.$

例9 求 $\int_{e^{-2}}^{e^2} \frac{|\ln x|}{\sqrt{x}} dx.$

解

原式 设 $\sqrt{x} = e^t$ $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{2|t|2e^{2t} dt}{e^t}$
 $= 4 \int_0^1 t e^t dt + 4 \int_{-1}^0 (-t e^t) dt$
 $= 8 - \frac{8}{e}.$

例10 求 $\int_0^3 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} dx.$

解 用分部积分法

原式 = $x \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x}{1+x}} \Big|_0^3 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^3 \frac{x dx}{\sqrt{x(1+x)}}$
 $= 3 \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \int_0^3 \frac{1 + (\sqrt{x})^2 - 1}{(\sqrt{x})^2 + 1} d(\sqrt{x})$
 $= 3 \cdot \frac{\pi}{3} - \sqrt{x} \Big|_0^3 + \arctan \sqrt{x} \Big|_0^3$
 $= \frac{4\pi}{3} - \sqrt{3}.$

例11 求 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^3 x dx.$

解 原式 = $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec x d \tan x$

$$= \sec x \tan x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x \sec x dx$$

$$= \sqrt{2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^3 x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec x dx$$

$$= \sqrt{2} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^3 x dx + \ln(\sec x + \tan x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} + \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1) - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec^3 x dx$$

故 原式 = $\frac{1}{2} [\sqrt{2} + \ln(\sqrt{2} + 1)].$

例12 若 $f(\pi) = 1$, 且 $\int_0^{\pi} [f(x) + f''(x)] \sin x dx = 3$, 求 $f(0)$.

解 $\int_0^{\pi} [f(x) + f''(x)] \sin x dx$
 $= \int_0^{\pi} [f''(x) \sin x - f(x) (\sin x)'] dx$
 $= \int_0^{\pi} [\sin x f'(x) - f(x) (\sin x)'] dx$
 $= [\sin x f'(x) - \cos x f(x)] \Big|_0^{\pi}$
 $= f(\pi) + f(0)$
 $\therefore f(\pi) + f(0) = 3, \text{ 又 } f(\pi) = 1$
 $\therefore f(0) = 2$

例13 求 $\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{2x^3+5x+2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$.

解 注意到 $\frac{2x^3+5x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ 是奇函数, $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$ 是偶函数,

$$\begin{aligned}\text{原式} &= \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{2x^3+5x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + 2 \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \\ &= 0 + 4 \arcsin x \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \\ &= \frac{2\pi}{3}.\end{aligned}$$

例14 求 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^x \sin^4 x dx}{1+e^x}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 原式} &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{e^x}{1+e^x} + \frac{e^{-x}}{1+e^{-x}} \right] \sin^4 x dx \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx \\ &= \frac{3\pi}{16}.\end{aligned}$$

例15 求 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+x^5+x^{10}}}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 原式} &= -\frac{1}{5} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{d(x^{-5})}{\sqrt{1+x^{-5}+(x^{-5})^2}} \\ &\stackrel{u=x^{-5}}{=} -\frac{1}{5} \int_0^1 \frac{du}{\sqrt{1+u+u^2}} \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \ln\left(u + \frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{1+u+u^2}\right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{5} \ln\left(1 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}\right).\end{aligned}$$

例16 求 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^2+x+1)^2}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解 原式} &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{d(x+\frac{1}{2})}{[(x+\frac{1}{2})^2+(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2]^2} \\ &\stackrel{u=x+\frac{1}{2}}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{du}{[u^2+(\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2]^2} \\ &\stackrel{u=\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\tan t}{=} \frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt \\ &= \frac{16}{3\sqrt{3}} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt = \frac{4\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}.\end{aligned}$$

例17 当 $x>0$ 且 n 为正整数, $f(x) = \int_0^x (t-t^2) \sin^{2n} t dt$, 则 $f(x) \leq \frac{1}{(2n+2)(2n+3)}$.

证 $f'(x) = (x-x^2) \sin^{2n} x$, 令 $f'(x) = 0$, 则 $x=0, x=1, x=k\pi$ (k 是 ≥ 1 的整数), 由于 $f(0)=0$,

$$\begin{aligned}f(1) &= \int_0^1 (t-t^2) \sin^{2n} t dt \\ &\leq \int_0^1 (t-t^2) t^{2n} dt = \frac{1}{(2n+2)(2n+3)}.\end{aligned}$$

$$f(k\pi) = f(1) + \int_1^{k\pi} (t-t^2) \sin^{2n} t dt \leq f(1).$$

综上所述, $f(1)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的最大值, 于是

$$f(x) \leq f(1) \leq \frac{1}{(2n+2)(2n+3)}.$$

例18 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续可微, $f(0)=0, f(1)=1$, 则

$$\int_0^1 |f'(x) - f(x)| dx \geq \frac{1}{e}.$$

证 只要注意到 $f'(x) - f(x) = e^x [e^{-x} f(x)]'$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 |f'(x) - f(x)| dx &= \int_0^1 e^x [e^{-x} f(x)]' dx \\ &\geq \int_0^1 [e^{-x} f(x)]' dx \\ &\geq \int_0^1 [e^{-x} f(x)]' dx \\ &= e^{-x} f(x) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{e}.\end{aligned}$$

例19 若 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上可导, 且 $f(1) = 2\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} xf(x)dx$,
试证: 存在 $\zeta \in (0, 1)$, 使得 $f(\zeta) + \zeta f'(\zeta) = 0$.

证 设 $\varphi(x) = xf(x)$, 则 $\varphi(1) = f(1)$. 又由积分中值定理, $\exists \eta \in (0, \frac{1}{2})$, 则 $\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} xf(x)dx = \eta f(\eta) \cdot \frac{1}{2}$.

$$\eta f(\eta) = \varphi(\eta) = f(1) = \varphi(1),$$

使用罗尔定理, 则

$$\exists \zeta \in (\eta, 1) \subset (0, 1), \text{ 使得}$$

$$\varphi'(\zeta) = 0,$$

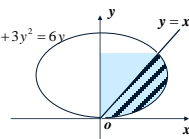
即

$$f(\zeta) + \zeta f'(\zeta) = 0.$$

例20 直线 $y = x$ 将椭圆 $x^2 + 3y^2 = 6y$ 分成两部分, 求较小的一部分图形的面积.

解 直线 $y = x$ 与椭圆 $x^2 + 3y^2 = 6y$ 相交于 $(0, 0)$, $(3/2, 3/2)$, 于是面积

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} (\sqrt{6y - 3y^2} - y) dy \\ &= \sqrt{3} \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} \sqrt{1 - (y-1)^2} dy - \int_0^{\frac{3}{2}} y dy \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \pi - \frac{3}{4}. \end{aligned}$$



例21 求曲线 $y = e^{-x} \sin x (x \geq 0)$ 与 x 轴围成图形的面积.

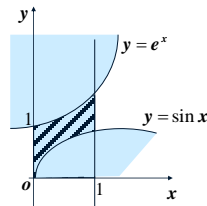
解 显然 x 轴, 即 $y=0$ 为其水平渐近线, 所求面积为

$$\begin{aligned} A &= \int_0^{\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx - \cdots \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} e^{-x} \sin x dx \\ &= \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} e^{-k\pi} (1 + e^{-\pi}) \\ &= \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e^{-k\pi} \right) \cdot \frac{e^{-\pi} + 1}{2} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{\pi} + 1}{e^{\pi} - 1}. \end{aligned}$$

例22 求由曲线 $y = e^x, y = \sin x (0 \leq x \leq 1)$ 所围成的图形绕 x 轴旋转一周的旋转体的体积.

解 如图所示

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \pi \int_0^1 [(e^x)^2 - \sin^2 x] dx \\ &= \pi \int_0^1 e^{2x} dx - \pi \int_0^1 \sin^2 x dx \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} e^{2x} \Big|_0^1 - \pi \left(\frac{x}{2} - \frac{\sin 2x}{4} \right) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{\pi e^2}{2} + \frac{\pi \sin 2}{4} - \pi. \end{aligned}$$



例23 求曲线 $y = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^x \sqrt{\cos t} dt$ 的全长.

解 由于 $\cos t$ 非负, 则 $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$,

即要求 $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ 的曲线全长为

$$\begin{aligned} s &= \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + y'^2(x)} dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 + (\sqrt{\cos x})^2} dx \\ &= 2\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos \frac{x}{2} dx \\ &= 4\sqrt{2} \sin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = 4. \end{aligned}$$