

加测 25 定积分的计算答案

抽象函数的定积分——五年内数三考了 2 次（23 和 24 选择）

1. 【答案】C

$$\begin{aligned}\text{【解析】} \int_0^4 x f'(x) dx &= \int_0^4 x df(x) = x f(x) \Big|_0^4 - \int_0^4 f(x) dx \\ &= 4f(4) - 0 - \int_0^4 f(x) dx = 4 - \int_0^4 f(x) dx = 3\end{aligned}$$

$$\text{所以 } \int_0^4 f(x) dx = 1$$

2. 【答案】C

$$\text{【解析】} \text{令 } \frac{1}{x} = t, \therefore x = \frac{1}{t}, dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$$

$$\int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx = - \int_1^{\frac{1}{2}} t f(t) \frac{1}{t^2} dt = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 f(t) \frac{1}{t} dt = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$$

3. （2025 数一）已知 $f(x)$ 在 R 上连续且 $\int_1^2 f(2x) dx = 1$ ，则 $\int_2^4 f(x) dx = \underline{2}$.

4. （2025 数二）已知函数 $f(x)$ 在 R 上连续，且 $\int_0^3 f(x) = 1$ ，则 $\int_0^1 f(3x) = \underline{\frac{1}{3}}$

5. （2025 数三）已知 $f(x)$ 在 R 上连续且 $\int_0^1 x f(x^2) dx = 3$ ，则 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx =$ （ D ）

A. $\frac{3}{2}$

B. $\frac{1}{2}$

C. 3

D. 6

6. 已知函数 $f(x)$ 在 R 上连续，且 $\int_0^1 f(2x) dx = 1$ ，则 $\int_0^1 [f(x) + f(x+1)] dx = \underline{2}$

凑微分法——五年内数三考了 2 次（22 和 23 计算）

$$1. \text{【解析】} \int_{-1}^3 (\sqrt{x+1} - x) dx = \frac{2}{3} (x+1)^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{-1}^3 - \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{-1}^3 = \frac{4}{3}$$

$$2. \text{【解析】} \int_0^1 (x^3 - x) \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (x^2 - 1) \sqrt{1-x^2} dx^2$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} d(1-x^2) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{5} (1-x^2)^{\frac{5}{2}} \Big|_0^1 = -\frac{1}{5}$$

分部积分法——五年内数一考了 1 次（24 计算）、数二考了 2 次（20 和 23 计算）、数三考了 2 次（20 和 24 计算）

$$1. \text{【解析】} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x-1) \cos x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x-1) d \sin x = (x-1) \sin x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x d(x-1)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 + \cos x \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1 + (0 - 1) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 2$$

2. 【解析】 $\int_1^4 \frac{1+\ln x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2 \int_1^4 (1+\ln x) d(\sqrt{x}) = 2 \left[\sqrt{x}(1+\ln x) \Big|_1^4 - \int_1^4 \sqrt{x} d(\ln x + 1) \right]$

$$= 2 \left[2(1+\ln 4) - 1 - \int_1^4 \sqrt{x} \cdot \frac{1}{x} dx \right] = 4(1+2\ln 2) - 2 - \int_1^4 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 8\ln 2 + 2 - 2\sqrt{x} \Big|_1^4$$

$$= 8\ln 2 + 2 - 2(2-1) = 8\ln 2 - 2$$

3. 【解析】

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\sin x} \sin 2x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\sin x} \sin x \cos x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\sin x} \sin x d \sin x = 2 \int_0^1 e^t t dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^1 t de^t = 2te^t \Big|_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 e^t dt = 2e - 2(e-1) = 2$$

4. 【解析】

$$\int_0^1 x e^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} d(1-x^2) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_1^0 e^{\sqrt{t}} dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{\sqrt{t}} dt \stackrel{u=\sqrt{t}}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 2ue^u du$$

$$= \int_0^1 u de^u = ue^u \Big|_0^1 - e^u \Big|_0^1 = 1$$

5. 【解析】 $\int_0^1 x^2 \ln(x^2+1) dx = \int_0^1 \ln(x^2+1) d \frac{x^3}{3} = \frac{x^3}{3} \ln(x^2+1) \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{3} \int_0^1 x^3 d \ln(1+x^2)$

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

$$= \frac{\ln 2}{3} - \frac{2}{3} \left(\frac{x^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 - x \Big|_0^1 + \arctan x \Big|_0^1 \right) = \frac{\ln 2}{3} + \frac{4}{9} - \frac{\pi}{6}$$

6. (2025 数一) 求定积分 $\int_0^4 \ln(2+\sqrt{x}) dx$.

解析: 令 $\sqrt{x} = t$

$$\int_0^4 \ln(2+\sqrt{x}) dx = \int_0^2 \ln(2+t) dt^2 = t^2 \ln(2+t) \Big|_0^2 - \int_0^2 t^2 d \ln(2+t)$$

$$= 4 \ln 4 - \int_0^2 \frac{t^2}{2+t} dt = 4 \ln 4 - \int_0^2 \frac{t^2-4+4}{2+t} dt = 4 \ln 4 - \int_0^2 (t-2+\frac{4}{2+t}) dt$$

$$= 4 \ln 4 - \frac{t^2}{2} \Big|_0^2 + 2t \Big|_0^2 - 4 \ln |2+t| \Big|_0^2 = 4 \ln 2 + 2$$

7. (2025 数三) 已知 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2]$ 上连续且 $\int_0^2 [f(x) + xf'(x)] dx = 1$, 则 $f(2) =$ (B)

- A. 1 B. $\frac{1}{2}$ C. 2 D. 4

根式代换——五年内数二考了 2 次 (21 和 22 计算)、数三考了 1 次 (21 计算)

1. 【解析】设 $\sqrt{2x-1} = t \Rightarrow x = \frac{t^2+1}{2} \Rightarrow dx = t dt$, 当 $x=1, t=1$; 当 $x=5, t=3$;

$$\text{原式} = \int_1^3 e^t t dt = \int_1^3 t d e^t = t e^t \Big|_1^3 - \int_1^3 e^t dt = 3e^3 - e - e^t \Big|_1^3 = 2e^3.$$

2. 【解析】令 $\sqrt{x-1} = t \Rightarrow x = t^2 + 1 \Rightarrow dx = 2t dt$, 当 $x=1$ 时 $t=0$, 当 $x=2$ 时 $t=1$

$$\text{所以 } \int_1^2 e^{\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \int_0^1 e^t \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int_0^1 t d e^t = 2 t e^t \Big|_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 e^t dt = 2e - 2(e-1) = 2.$$

3. 【解析】令 $\sqrt{x+1} = t, x = t^2 - 1, dx = 2t dt, x=0, t=1; x=3, t=2$

$$\int_0^3 \frac{x}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{t^2-1}{t} \cdot 2t dt = 2 \int_1^2 (t^2-1) dt = \left(\frac{2t^3}{3} - 2t \right) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{8}{3}$$

4. (2025 数二) 求定积分 $\int_0^1 x \arctan \sqrt{x} dx$

解析: 令 $\sqrt{x} = t$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 x \arctan \sqrt{x} dx &= \int_0^1 t^2 \arctan t dt^2 = 2 \int_0^1 t^3 \arctan t dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \arctan t dt^4 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} t^4 \arctan t \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{t^4}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 \frac{t^4-1+1}{1+t^2} dt = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 (t^2-1 + \frac{1}{1+t^2}) dt \\ &= \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{t^3}{6} \Big|_0^1 + \frac{1}{2} t \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \arctan t \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} \end{aligned}$$

5. (2025 数三) 求定积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+\sqrt{x})}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx$

解析: 令 $1+\sqrt{x} = t$, 所以

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1+\sqrt{x})}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_1^2 \frac{\ln t}{t} \cdot 2(t-1) dt = 2 \int_1^2 \left(\ln t - \frac{\ln t}{t} \right) dt = 2 \int_1^2 \ln t dt - (\ln t)^2 \Big|_1^2$$

$$= 2t \ln t \Big|_1^2 - 2 \int_1^2 t d \ln t - (\ln 2)^2 = 4 \ln 2 - 2 - (\ln 2)^2$$