

5.(1) 解. 计算可得

$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^2} \sqrt{1+t^2} dt = \sqrt{1+(x^2)^2} (x^2)' = 2x\sqrt{1+x^4}. \quad \blacksquare$$

8.(2) 解. 由微积分基本定理可知

$$\int_1^2 \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^4}\right) dx = \int_1^2 (x^2 + x^{-4}) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^{-3}}{3}\right]_1^2 = \frac{21}{8}. \quad \blacksquare$$

8.(5) 解. 由微积分基本定理可知

$$\int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \left[\arcsin x\right]_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \arcsin \frac{1}{2} - \arcsin\left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}. \quad \blacksquare$$

8.(12) 解. 由定积分关于积分区间的可加性和微积分基本定理可知

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 f(x) dx &= \int_0^1 f(x) dx + \int_1^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 (x+1) dx + \int_1^2 \frac{1}{2} x^2 dx \\ &= \left[\frac{1}{2} x^2 + x\right]_0^1 + \left[\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{3} x^3\right]_1^2 = \frac{8}{3}. \quad \blacksquare \end{aligned}$$