## 高等数学(2)综合练习1参考解答

## 一、填空题

1. 设 f(x) 在闭区间  $[0, \pi/2]$  上连续,则  $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} [f(x^2) \sin x + \cos x] dx =$ \_\_\_\_\_

【解析】  $f(x^2)\sin x$  在  $[-\pi/2,\pi/2]$ 上为连续的奇函数,  $\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} f(x^2)\sin x dx = 0$ ,

2. 
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^2 e^{-x} dx =$$
\_\_\_\_\_\_

【解析】 利用结果  $\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{n} e^{-x} dx = n!$ , 得  $\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} e^{-x} dx = 2! = 2$ .

3. 设 F(x) 是 f(x) 的一个原函数,则下列结论中**不正确**的是【

(A) 
$$F'(x) = f(x)$$
;

(B) 
$$\int F'(x)dx = f(x) + C;$$

(C) 
$$\int f'(x)dx = f(x) + C;$$

(D) 
$$\frac{d}{dx} [\int f(x) dx] = f(x)$$
.

【解析】显然选项 A、C、D 都正确, 应选 B.

4.下列级数中条件收敛的是【

(A) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \sin \frac{1}{n^2}$$
;

(B) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n})$$
;

(C) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1}$$

(C) 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1}$$
; (D)  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{1}{n(n+1)}$ .

【解析】对于选项 A,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |(-1)^{n+1} \sin \frac{1}{n^2}| = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin \frac{1}{n^2} \le \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$  收敛, 即 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+1} \sin \frac{1}{n^2}$  D 绝对收敛;

同样选项 D 中级数也绝对收敛,选项 C,  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1}$  发散 (  $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{n}{n+1} = 1$ ,  $\lim_{n\to\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n}{n+1}$ 

不存在),对于选项 B,  $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\sqrt{n+1} - \sqrt{n}) = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}$  满足 Leibniz 条件,因此收

敛, 但 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n+1} + \sqrt{n}}$  发散, 所以, B 中级数条件收敛, 应选 B.

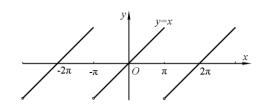
5. 设 f(x) = x,  $0 \le x \le \pi$ , 将 f(x) 展开为正弦级数  $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx$ , 记  $s(x) = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} b_n \sin nx$ , 则

$$s(\pi) =$$
\_\_\_\_\_\_.

【解析】对 f(x)进行奇延拓得  $f(x) = x, -\pi \le x \le \pi$ ,

再进行周期延拓(如右图所示),  $s(\pi) = \frac{\pi + (-\pi)}{2} = 0$ .

6. 设 
$$F(x) = \int_{x^2}^1 e^{t^2} dt$$
,则  $dF(x) =$ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.



【解析】 
$$dF(x) = d(\int_{x^2}^1 e^{t^2} dt) = (\int_{x^2}^1 e^{t^2} dt)' dx = (0 - 2xe^{(2x)^2}) dx = -2xe^{4x^2} dx$$

二、解答下列各题

1. 求极限  $\lim_{t\to 0} \frac{\int_0^t \sin t^2 dt}{t^3}$ .

$$\text{ Im} \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t^2 dt}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin x^2}{3x^2} = \frac{1}{3}.$$

2. 计算不定积分 
$$\int \frac{2x+3}{x^2+2x+2} dx$$
.

【解】 
$$\int \frac{2x+3}{x^2+2x+2} dx = \int \frac{2x+2+1}{x^2+2x+2} dx$$

$$= \ln(x^2+2x+2) + \int \frac{dx}{x^2+2x+2}$$

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

$$= \ln(x^2+2x+2) + \arctan(x+1) + C;$$

3. 计算积分 
$$\int_{0}^{1} x \arctan x dx$$
.

【解】 
$$\int_{0}^{1} x \arctan x dx = \frac{x^{2}}{2} \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{1} - \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2}}{2} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} = \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+x^{2}}\right) dx$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{8} - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}.$$

4. 
$$\int_0^3 \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{x+1}} dx$$
,

原式= 
$$\int_{1}^{2} \frac{t^2+1}{t} 2t dt = 2 \int_{1}^{2} (t^2+1) dt = 2 \left[ \frac{t^3}{3} + t \right]_{1}^{2} = \frac{20}{3}.$$

5. 设 
$$f(0) = f(3) = f'(3) = 3$$
,  $f(x)$  二阶导数连续, 求  $\int_{0}^{3} x f''(x) dx$ ;

【解】 
$$\int_{0}^{3} xf''(x)dx = \int_{0}^{3} xdf'(x) = xf'(x)\Big|_{0}^{3} - \int_{0}^{3} f'(x)dx = 9 - f(x)\Big|_{0}^{3} = 9.$$

6. 判定级数 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n^2}{3^n}$$
 的敛散性,如果收敛,是绝对收敛还是条件收敛?

【解】 因为
$$u_n = (-1)^n \frac{n^2}{3^n}, |u_n| = \frac{n^2}{3^n},$$
又 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(n+1)^2}{3^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{3^n}{n^2} = \frac{1}{3} < 1.$ 

所以 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} |u_n|$$
 收敛, 即  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{n^2}{3^n}$  绝对收敛.

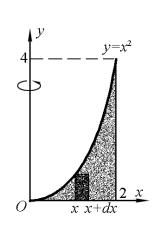
**P**: 
$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x)dx = \int_{-1}^{0} (1+x^2)dx + \int_{0}^{1} e^x dx = (1+\frac{1}{3}) + (e-1) = \frac{1}{3} + e.$$

【思考】计算 
$$F(x) = \int_{-1}^{x} f(t) dt$$
.

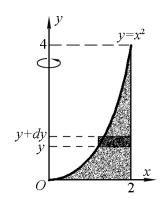
**8**. 求由抛物线  $y = x^2$ ,直线 x = 2 以及 x 轴所围成的平面图形面积,并求该图形绕 y 轴旋转一周所成旋转体的体积.

解: (1) 
$$dA = x^2 dx, 0 \le x \le 2$$
,  
 $A = \int_{2}^{2} x^2 dx = \frac{8}{3}$ ;

(2) 法① 
$$dV_y = 2\pi x \cdot x^2 dx = 2\pi x^3 dx, 0 \le x \le 2$$
,



$$V_y = 2\pi \int_0^2 x^3 dx = \pi \frac{x^4}{2} \Big|_0^2 = 8\pi.$$



注② 
$$dV_y = \pi (2^2 - \sqrt{y^2}) dy = \pi (4 - y) dy, 0 \le y \le 4,$$

$$V_y = \pi \int_0^4 (4 - y) dy$$

$$= -\pi \frac{(4 - y)^2}{2} \Big|_0^4 = 8\pi.$$

9. 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1}$ 的收敛域及和函数,并求  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n}$  的和。

解: 记  $a_n = n$ ,则  $\rho = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1$ ,由 k = 1得收敛半径为  $R = \frac{1}{\rho} = 1$ ,收敛中心 x = 0,收敛区间为 (-1,1);

$$\left| \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} \right|_{x=-1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} n \, \mathcal{D} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^{n-1} \bigg|_{x=1} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \, \text{都发散,所以,收敛域为(-1,1).}$$

$$s(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = 1 + 2x + \dots + nx^{n-1} + \dots = (x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots)'$$

= 
$$(1+x+x^2+x^3+\cdots)' = \left(\frac{1}{1-x}\right)' = \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}, |x| < 1.$$

所以 
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{2^n} = \frac{1}{2} s(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{(1-\frac{1}{2})^2} = 2.$$

10. 将函数  $f(x) = x, 0 \le x \le \pi$  展开为周期为  $2\pi$  的正弦级数,并求和  $s = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \cdots$ .

解:对 f(x)进行奇延拓及周期延拓, Fourier 系数为:

$$a_n = 0, n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots;$$

$$b_{n} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \sin nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \sin nx dx = -\frac{2}{n\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x d \cos nx$$

$$= -\frac{2}{n\pi} \left[ x \cos nx \Big|_{0}^{\pi} - \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos nx dx \right] = -\frac{2}{n\pi} \pi \cos n\pi = \frac{2}{n} (-1)^{n+1}, n = 1, 2, \cdots$$

f(x)的 Fourier 级数为:

$$2\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin nx = 2(\sin x - \frac{\sin 2x}{2} + \frac{\sin 3x}{3} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n+1}}{n} \sin nx + \dots) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \le x < \pi \\ 0, & x = \pi \end{cases}.$$

在上式中令 
$$x = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
 得,  $s = 1 - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{7} + \dots = \frac{\pi}{4}$ .

11.设 f(x) 是连续函数,且  $\int_{0}^{x} (x-t)f(t)dt = \ln(x+\sqrt{1+x^2})$ ,求 f(x)。

**解:** 原方程变为 $x\int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt - \int_{0}^{x} tf(t)dt = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})$ , 两边关于x求导,得

$$\int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt + xf(x) - xf(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}}}, \quad \exists I \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^{2}}},$$

两边再关于 
$$x$$
 求导,得  $f(x) = \left( (1+x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right)' = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{(1+x^2)^3}}.$ 

【注意】 
$$x\int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt - \int_{0}^{x} tf(t)dt = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2}) + \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt = x \times \int_{0}^{x} f(t)dt$$
.

12. 将函数 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2-x-x^2}$$
 展开为  $x$  的幂级数.

解: 
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{2 - x - x^2} = \frac{1}{(1 - x)(2 + x)} = \frac{1}{3} \left( \frac{1}{1 - x} + \frac{1}{x + 2} \right)$$

因为
$$\frac{1}{1-t} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} t^n$$
,  $t \in (-1,1)$ ,所以,

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + \dots + x^n + \dots, |x| < 1,$$

$$\frac{1}{2+x} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1+\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{2^2} - \dots + \frac{(-1)^n x^n}{2^n} + \dots), |x| < 2,$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n + \frac{1}{6} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\frac{x}{2})^n = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(1 + \frac{(-1)^n}{2^{n+1}}\right) x^n, \quad x \in (-1,1).$$