

## 高等数学(2) 综合练习3 参考答案

### 一、填空题(18%).

1.  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+2x+2} dx =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

【解析】  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2+2x+2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+(x+1)^2} d(x+1) = \arctan(x+1) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$

2. 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上连续, 将  $[a, b]$   $n$  等分, 记分点为  $a = x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \cdots < x_{n-1} < x_n = b$  则梯形法近似公式:  $\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx$  \_\_\_\_\_.

【解析】  $\int_a^b f(x) dx \approx \frac{b-a}{n} (\frac{y_0+y_n}{2} + y_1 + y_2 + \cdots + y_{n-1})$

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

【解析】 因为  $x[f(x) + f(-x)]$  在  $[-a, a]$  是奇函数, 所以  $\int_{-a}^a x[f(x) + f(-x)] dx = 0$ , 应填答案: 0.

4. 若  $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$ , 则  $\int e^{-x} f(e^{-x}) dx =$  【      】

(A)  $F(e^x) + c$     (B)  $-F(e^{-x}) + c$     (C)  $F(e^{-x}) + c$     (D)  $-F(e^x) + c$

【解析】  $\int e^{-x} f(e^{-x}) dx = -\int f(e^{-x}) de^{-x} = -F(e^{-x}) + C$ , 应选 B.

5. 将函数  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x}$  展开成  $x-1$  的幂级数为\_\_\_\_\_.

【解析】  $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1}{2+(x-1)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+\frac{x-1}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-\frac{1}{2})^n (x-1)^n, x \in (-1, 3)$

6. 设函数  $f(x)$  是周期为  $2\pi$  的周期函数, 且在  $[-\pi, \pi)$  上  $f(x) = x$ , 则  $f(x)$  的傅里叶级数在  $x = \pi$  收敛于\_\_\_\_\_.

【解析】  $f(x)$  的傅里叶级数在  $x = \pi$  处收敛于  $\frac{f(\pi^-) + f(\pi^+)}{2} = \frac{f(\pi^-) + f(-\pi^+)}{2} = \frac{\pi - \pi}{2} = 0.$

### 二、解答下列各题(42%)

1.  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (\tan t - \sin t) dt}{\sin x^4}$

【解】  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (\tan t - \sin t) dt}{\sin x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x (\tan t - \sin t) dt}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{4x^3}$   
 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan x(1 - \cos x)}{4x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x \cdot \frac{x^2}{2}}{4x^3} = \frac{1}{8}$

2.  $\int \left( e^{\sin x} \cos x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx$

【解】  $\int \left( e^{\sin x} \cos x + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \right) dx = \int e^{\sin x} d \sin x + \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{2x}} dx + \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx$   
 $= e^{\sin x} + \sqrt{2x} + \arctan x + C.$

3.  $\int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx$

解 令  $\sqrt{x} = t$ , 则  $x = t^2, dx = 2t dt$ ,

则  $\int \frac{1}{1+\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{t+1} 2t dt = \int \left( 2 - \frac{2}{t+1} \right) dt = 2t - 2 \ln|t+1| + C = 2\sqrt{x} - 2 \ln(\sqrt{x}+1) + C$

4. 设  $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{9-2x}, & x \geq 0 \\ x \cos x, & x < 0 \end{cases}$ , 求  $\int_{-1}^4 f(x) dx$ .

解:  $\int_{-1}^4 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 x \cos x dx + \int_0^4 \sqrt{9-2x} dx$ ,  
 $\int_{-1}^0 x \cos x dx = (x \sin x) \Big|_{-1}^0 - \int_{-1}^0 \sin x dx = 1 - \cos 1 - \sin 1$ ,  
 $\int_0^4 \sqrt{9-2x} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^4 \sqrt{9-2x} d(9-2x) = \frac{26}{3}$ ,  
 $\int_{-1}^4 f(x) dx = 1 - \cos 1 - \sin 1 + \frac{26}{3} = \frac{29}{3} - \sin 1 - \cos 1$ .

5. 设  $f(x)$  的一个原函数为  $x^2 \sin x$ , 计算不定积分  $\int x f'(x) dx$ .

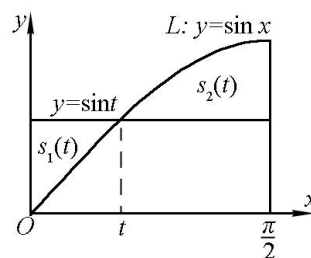
解: 因为  $f(x)$  的一个原函数为  $x^2 \sin x$ , 则  $f(x) = (x^2 \sin x)' = 2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x$ ,  
 $\int x f'(x) dx = \int x d(f(x)) = x f(x) - \int f(x) dx = x(2x \sin x + x^2 \cos x) - x^2 \sin x + C$   
 $= x^2 (\sin x + x \cos x) + C$

6. 记  $L: y = \sin x (0 \leq x \leq \pi/2)$ ,  $s_1(t)$  表示曲线  $L$ 、 $x=0$  及  $y = \sin t$  围成的面积,  $s_2(t)$  表示曲线  $L$ 、 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$

及  $y = \sin t$  围成的面积, 其中  $0 \leq t \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ . 求  $s(t) = s_1(t) + s_2(t)$  的最值.

【解】  $s_1(t) = \int_0^t (\sin t - \sin x) dx$ ,  $s_2(t) = \int_t^{\pi/2} (\sin x - \sin t) dx$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} s(t) &= \int_0^t (\sin t - \sin x) dx + \int_t^{\pi/2} (\sin x - \sin t) dx \\ &= t \sin t - \int_0^t \sin x dx + \int_t^{\pi/2} \sin x dx - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - t\right) \sin t \\ &= 2t \sin t - \int_0^t \sin x dx + \int_t^{\pi/2} \sin x dx - \frac{\pi}{2} \sin t \\ &= 1 + 2t \sin t - 2 \int_0^t \sin x dx - \frac{\pi}{2} \sin t = 2t \sin t + 2 \cos t - \frac{\pi}{2} \sin t - 1, \end{aligned}$$



$$s'(t) = 2 \sin t + 2t \cos t - \sin t - \sin t - \frac{\pi}{2} \cos t = (2t - \frac{\pi}{2}) \cos t, \text{ 驻点 } t = \frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\text{又 } s(0) = 1, \quad s(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4} + \sqrt{2} - 2 - \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{4} = \sqrt{2} - 1, \quad s(\frac{\pi}{2}) = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1,$$

$$\text{故 } s_{\min} = s(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \sqrt{2} - 1, \quad s_{\max} = s(0) = 1.$$

### 三、解答下列各题 (28%)

1. 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:  $\int_0^3 x f''(x) dx = \int_0^3 x df'(x) = [x f'(x)]_0^3 - \int_0^3 f'(x) dx = [x f'(x)]_0^3 - [f(x)]_0^3 = 9$ .

2. 判断级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{3^n}$  的敛散性. 若收敛, 是绝对收敛还是条件收敛.

解: 这里  $u_n = \frac{(-1)^n n}{3^n}$ , 由  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|u_{n+1}|}{|u_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{3^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{3^n}{n} = \frac{1}{3} < 1$ , 故  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{3^n}$  收敛

从而原级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^n n}{3^n}$  绝对收敛.

3. 求幂级数  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n x^n$  的收敛区间以及和函数, 并计算  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{3^n}$ .

解: 这里  $a_n = n$ , 由  $\rho = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{|a_{n+1}|}{|a_n|} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{n+1}{n} = 1$ ,  $k=1$ , 故  $R = \frac{1}{\rho} = 1$ , 收敛中心  $x=0$ , 收敛区间为  $(-1, 1)$

$$\text{从而 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^n = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} nx^{n-1} = x \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (x^n)' = x \left( \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x^n \right)' = x \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x^n \right)' = x \left( \frac{1}{1-x} \right)' = \frac{x}{(1-x)^2},$$

$$\text{则 } \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n+1}{3^n} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n}{3^n} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{3^n} = \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{(1-\frac{1}{3})^2} + \frac{\frac{1}{3}}{1-\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{5}{4}.$$

4. 设  $f(x) = x, x \in [0, \pi]$ , 试将其展开为余弦级数, 并计算  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^2}$ .

解: 由题意可知应将函数作偶沿拓, 从而一个周期内  $f(x) = \begin{cases} -x, & -\pi \leq x < 0 \\ x, & 0 \leq x < \pi \end{cases}$ .

则  $b_n = 0, n = 1, 2, \dots$ ;

$$a_0 = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x dx = \pi,$$

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} (\cos n\pi - 1) \cos nx = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{4}{\pi} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(2k-1)^2} \cos(2k-1)x, \quad (0 \leq x \leq \pi)$$

$$a_n = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} f(x) \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} x \cos nx dx = \frac{2}{n^2 \pi} (\cos n\pi - 1) = \begin{cases} \frac{-4}{n^2 \pi}, & n = 1, 3, \dots \\ 0, & n = 2, 4, \dots \end{cases}$$

$$\text{令 } x=0, \text{ 得 } s_1 = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}, \text{ 令 } s = 1 + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \dots,$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{s}{4} = \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{4^2} + \frac{1}{6^2} + \frac{1}{8^2} + \dots, \text{ 两式相减, 得 } \frac{3s}{4} = 1 + \frac{1}{3^2} + \frac{1}{5^2} + \frac{1}{7^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{8}, \text{ 故 } s = \frac{\pi^2}{6}.$$

#### 四、解答下列各题 (12%)

1. 设曲线  $y = f(x) \quad (-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2})$ , 且  $(y')^2 = \cos^8 x - 1$ , 求该曲线的弧长.

【解】弧长元素  $ds = \sqrt{1 + y'^2} dx = \cos^4 x dx$ ,  $-\frac{\pi}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ , 弧长

$$s = \int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^4 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^4 x dx = 2I_4 = 2 \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} I_0 = \frac{3}{4} \int_0^{\pi/2} dx = \frac{3\pi}{8}.$$

【注】也可以利用倍角公式计算:

$$\int_{-\pi/2}^{\pi/2} \cos^4 x dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \left( \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} \right)^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi/2} (1 + 2\cos 2x + \frac{1 + \cos 4x}{2}) dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{3}{2} dx = \frac{3\pi}{8}.$$

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

(1) 求  $F'(x)$ ; (2) 证明  $F'(x) \geq 2$ ; (3) 证明方程  $F(x) = 0$  在区间  $(a, b)$  内有且只有一个根.

$$\text{解: (1) } F'(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)},$$

$$(2) F'(x) - 2 = \frac{f^2(x) - 2f(x) + 1}{f(x)} = \frac{(f(x) - 1)^2}{f(x)} > 0,$$

$$\text{或 } F'(x) = f(x) + \frac{1}{f(x)} \geq 2\sqrt{f(x) \cdot \frac{1}{f(x)}} = 2$$

(3)  $F'(x) > 2 > 0$ , 故  $F(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  严格单增,

且  $F(a) = \int_b^a \frac{1}{f(t)} dt < 0, F(b) = \int_a^b f(t) dt > 0$ , 方程  $F(x) = 0$  在  $(a, b)$  存在唯一的实根.