

2016 一元函数积分部分解答

一、单选

BDACD

二、填空

(1) 25

(2) $4X-1$

(3) $X^2 + Y^2 + 3Z^2 = 1$

(4) $\frac{1}{12}$

(5) $\frac{8}{15}\pi$

三、不定积分



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$$\begin{aligned} (1) \int \frac{x^2}{(x+1)^8} dx &= \int \frac{(x+1)^2 - 2(x+1) + 1}{(x+1)^8} dx \\ &= \int \left[\frac{1}{(x+1)^6} - \frac{2}{(x+1)^7} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^8} \right] dx = -\frac{1}{5} \frac{1}{(x+1)^5} + \frac{1}{3} \frac{1}{(x+1)^6} - \frac{1}{7} \frac{1}{(x+1)^7} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (2) \int e^x \ln(1+e^x) dx &= \int \ln(1+e^x) de^x \\ &= e^x \ln(1+e^x) - \int e^x \cdot \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} dx \\ &= e^x \ln(1+e^x) - \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+e^x}\right) de^x = e^x \ln(1+e^x) - e^x + \ln(1+e^x) + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (3) \int \frac{x^2}{1+x^2} \arctan x dx &= \int \frac{x^2+1-1}{1+x^2} \arctan x dx \\ &= \int \arctan x dx - \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} \arctan x dx \\ &= x \arctan x - \int x \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx - \int \arctan x d(\arctan x) \\ &= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{1}{1+x^2} dx^2 - \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 \\ &= x \arctan x - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2) - \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 + C \end{aligned}$$

四、定积分

$$\begin{aligned}
 (1) \quad \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx & \xrightarrow[t \in [0, \frac{\pi}{6}]]{x = \sin t} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{(\sin t)^2}{|\cos t|} d\sin t = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sin^2 t dt \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} (1 - \cos 2t) dt \\
 & = \frac{1}{2} \left(t - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t \right) \Big|_{t=0}^{t=\frac{\pi}{6}} = \frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) \quad \int_{-1}^1 (|x| + 2016x) e^{-|x|} dx & = \int_{-1}^0 (-x + 2016x) e^x dx + \int_0^1 (x + 2016x) e^{-x} dx \\
 & \xrightarrow[t \in [0, 1]]{x = -t} \int_1^0 -2015t e^{-t} d(-t) + \int_0^1 2017x e^{-x} dx \\
 & = \int_0^1 -2015t e^{-t} dt + \int_0^1 2017x e^{-x} dx \\
 & \quad \star = 2 \int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx = -2 \int_0^1 x d(e^{-x}) \\
 & \quad = -2 x e^{-x} \Big|_0^1 + 2 \int_0^1 e^{-x} dx \\
 & \quad = -2e^{-1} - 2e^{-x} \Big|_0^1 = 2 - 4e^{-1}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{或: } \int_{-1}^1 (|x| + 2016x) e^{-|x|} dx & = \int_{-1}^1 |x| e^{-|x|} dx + \int_{-1}^1 2016x e^{-|x|} dx \\
 & \quad \text{被积函数为偶函数} \quad \text{被积函数为奇函数} \\
 & \quad \text{积分区域对称} \quad \text{积分区域对称, 积分值为0} \\
 & = 2 \int_0^1 x e^{-x} dx \quad (\text{同上} \star \text{处})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (3) \quad \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{2}x)}{1+3^x} dx & \xrightarrow{x=-t} \int_1^{-1} \frac{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{2}t)}{1+3^{-t}} d(-t) = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{2}t)}{1+3^{-t}} dt \\
 \therefore \text{原式} & = \frac{1}{2} \left[\int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{2}x)}{1+3^x} dx + \int_{-1}^1 \frac{\sin^2(\frac{\pi}{2}x)}{1+3^{-x}} dx \right] = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-1}^1 \sin^2(\frac{\pi}{2}x) dx \\
 & = \frac{1}{4} \int_{-1}^1 (1 - \cos \pi x) dx \\
 & = \frac{1}{2}
 \end{aligned}$$

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$$(1) \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} (\underbrace{x^2+y^2}_{\text{无穷小}}) \cos(\underbrace{x^2+y^2}_{\text{有界}}) = 0 = f(0,0) \quad \therefore f(x,y) \text{ 在 } (0,0) \text{ 连续.}$$

$$(2) f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} x \cdot \cos \frac{1}{x^2} = 0. \text{ 同理得 } f'_y(0,0) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f'_x(0,0)x - f'_y(0,0)y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \lim_{\substack{x \rightarrow 0 \\ y \rightarrow 0}} \sqrt{x^2+y^2} \cdot \cos(x^2+y^2) = 0$$

$\therefore f(x,y)$ 在 $(0,0)$ 可微

六、

$$f(x) = x^2 \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt - \int_1^{x^2} t e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$f'(x) = 2x \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt + x^2 e^{-x^2} \cdot 2x - x^2 e^{-x^2} \cdot 2x = 2x \int_1^{x^2} e^{-t^2} dt$$

f'(x) 的符号与 x 的取值范围相关

x	$(-\infty, -1)$	$(-1, 0)$	$(0, 1)$	$(1, +\infty)$
f'(x)	< 0	> 0	< 0	> 0

$\therefore f(x)$ 在 $x \in (-\infty, -1], [0, 1]$ 上递减
在 $x \in (-1, 0], (1, +\infty)$ 上递增.

$\therefore f(1), f(-1)$ 为极小值, $f(0)$ 为极大值.

$$\begin{aligned} f(1) = f(-1) &= 0, \quad f(0) = -\int_1^0 t e^{-t^2} dt \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 e^{-t^2} dt^2 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (-e^{-t^2}) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} (1 - e^{-1}) \end{aligned}$$

七、

由于 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上二次连续可导

\Rightarrow 泰勒展开成 (在 $x = \frac{a+b}{2}$ 上) 取 $\xi \in [a, b]$

$$f(x) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2,$$

$$\left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| = \left| \int_a^b f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx + \int_a^b f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx + \int_a^b \frac{f''(\xi)}{2!}\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx \right|$$

$$\leq \left| f'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) dx \right| + \left| \frac{f''(\xi)}{2} \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx \right|$$

ps. $|f''(\xi)| \leq M$

$$\leq \frac{M}{2} \cdot \int_a^b \left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 dx = \frac{M}{24} (b-a)^3$$

证：设 $F(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数

即 $F(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ 上 ~~连续可导~~ 满足泰勒公式 \Rightarrow 则可导.

$$F(x) = F\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) + F'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right) + \frac{F''(\xi)}{2!}\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 + \frac{F'''(\xi)}{3!}\left(x - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^3, \quad \xi \in [x, \frac{a+b}{2}]$$

ξ 在 x 与 $\frac{a+b}{2}$ 之间, $F'\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) = 0$, $F\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right)$ 也为 0

$$\therefore F(b) - F(a) = \int_a^b f(x) dx$$

$$\Rightarrow \left| \int_a^b f(x) dx \right| = \left| \frac{F''(\xi_1)}{2} \left[\left(b - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 - \left(a - \frac{a+b}{2}\right)^2 \right] + \frac{F''(\xi_1) + F''(\xi_2)}{3!} \left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^3 \right|$$

$$= \frac{|F''(\xi_1) + F''(\xi_2)|}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{8} (b-a)^3$$

$$\leq \frac{2M}{6} \cdot \frac{1}{8} (b-a)^3 = \frac{1}{24} M (b-a)^3$$