

## 5.5 反常积分

一、选择题:

1. 下列反常积分中收敛的是 ( )

(A)  $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x dx$       (B)  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x} dx$       (C)  $\int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$       (D)  $\int_0^{+\infty} e^x dx$

解: 由反常积分的定义可得 (C) 成立.

2. 反常积分  $\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-kx} dx$  收敛时,  $k$  应满足 ( )

(A)  $k > 0$       (B)  $k \geq 0$       (C)  $k < 0$       (D)  $k \leq 0$

解: 当  $k \neq 0$  时,  $\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-kx} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^0 e^{-kx} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{k} e^{-kx}\right) \Big|_a^0 = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \left(-\frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{ke^{ka}}\right),$

当  $k > 0$  时,  $\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-kx} dx = +\infty$ , 当  $k < 0$  时,  $\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-kx} dx = -\frac{1}{k},$

当  $k = 0$  时,  $\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{-kx} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^0 dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} x \Big|_a^0 = \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} (-a) = +\infty,$  故应选 (C).

3. 下列广义积分收敛的是 ( ) .<sup>+</sup>

(A)  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$       (B)  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$       (C)  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx$       (D)  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{\ln x}}$ .<sup>+</sup>

解:  $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \int_e^{+\infty} \ln x d \ln x = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x \Big|_e^{+\infty} = \infty;$

$$\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\ln x} d \ln x = \ln \ln x \Big|_e^{+\infty} = \infty;$$

$$\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(\ln x)^2} dx = \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(\ln x)^2} d \ln x = -\frac{1}{\ln x} \Big|_e^{+\infty} = 1; .<sup>+</sup>$$

$$\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{\ln x}} dx = \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\ln x}} d \ln x = 2\sqrt{\ln x} \Big|_e^{+\infty} = \infty.$$

故选(C).

## 二、计算下列广义积分

1.  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{2-x}}$  ;

解: 
$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{2-x}} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b \frac{de^x}{e^{2x} + e^2} = \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e} \arctan \frac{e^x}{e} \Big|_1^b$$
$$= \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{e} \left( \arctan \frac{e^b}{e} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{1}{e} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{4e}$$

2.  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x)^3} dx$  ;

解: 原式 =  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x+1-1}{(1+x)^3} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \left[ \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} - \frac{1}{(1+x)^3} \right] dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{2(1+x)^2} \right]_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2}$

$$3. \int_3^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x-1)^4 \sqrt{x^2-2x}} \quad *$$

解: 令  $x-1 = \sec \theta$ , 则  $dx = \sec \theta \tan \theta d\theta$ , \*

$$\text{原式} = \int_3^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x-1)^4 \sqrt{(x-1)^2-1}} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec \theta \tan \theta}{\sec^4 \theta \tan \theta} d\theta = \int_{\frac{\pi}{3}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - \sin^2 \theta) \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{2}{3} - \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}.$$

$$4. \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx; \quad *$$

解: 原式 =  $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx$ , \*

$$\text{因为} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx \stackrel{x=\frac{1}{t}}{=} \int_1^0 \frac{\ln \frac{1}{t}}{1+\frac{1}{t^2}} \left(-\frac{1}{t^2} dt\right) = \int_1^0 \frac{\ln t}{1+t^2} dt = -\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx, *$$

所以, 原式 =  $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx - \int_0^1 \frac{\ln x}{1+x^2} dx = 0$ . \*

$$5. \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{|x-x^2|}} ; \leftarrow$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-x^2}} + \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-x}} = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{4} - \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2}} + \int_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{4}}} \leftarrow$$

$$= \arcsin(2x-1) \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 + \ln \left( \left(x - \frac{1}{2}\right) + \sqrt{x^2 - x} \right) \Big|_1^{\frac{3}{2}} \leftarrow$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} + \ln(2 + \sqrt{3})$$

$$6. \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} \quad *$$

解: 令  $u = \sqrt{1-x}$ , 则  $x = 1-u^2$ , \*

$$\text{原式} = \int_1^0 \frac{-2u du}{(1+u^2)u} = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{du}{1+u^2} = 2 \arctan u \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad *$$

三、已知  $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{x+a}{x-a} \right)^x = \int_a^{+\infty} 4x^2 e^{-2x} dx$ , 求常数  $a$ . ↵

解: 左边  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left( 1 - \frac{2a}{x+a} \right)^x = e^{-2a}$ , ↵

$$\begin{aligned} \text{右边} &= -2 \int_a^{+\infty} x^2 d(e^{-2x}) = -2x^2 e^{-2x} \Big|_a^{+\infty} + 4 \int_a^{+\infty} x e^{-2x} dx = 2a^2 e^{-2a} - 2 \int_a^{+\infty} x d(e^{-2x}) \\ &= 2a^2 e^{-2a} - 2x e^{-2x} \Big|_a^{+\infty} + 2 \int_a^{+\infty} e^{-2x} dx = 2a^2 e^{-2a} + 2a e^{-2a} + e^{-2a}, \end{aligned}$$

有  $e^{-2a} = 2a^2 e^{-2a} + 2a e^{-2a} + e^{-2a} \Rightarrow a = 0, \text{或 } a = -1.$  ↵

四、证明:  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^4} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} dx = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$

证: 令  $x = \frac{1}{t}$ , 则  $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$

有  $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx = \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{-\frac{1}{t^2} dt}{1+\frac{1}{t^4}} = \int_{+\infty}^0 \frac{-t^2}{1+t^4} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} dx$

令  $I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx$ ,

$2I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x^4} dx + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{1+x^4} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1+x^2}{1+x^4} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1+\frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2+\frac{1}{x^2}} dx$

$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{x})}{(x-\frac{1}{x})^2+2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x-\frac{1}{x}}{\sqrt{2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right) = \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{2}}$

从而可得,  $I = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$



## 5.6 定积分的几何应用

一、填空题：

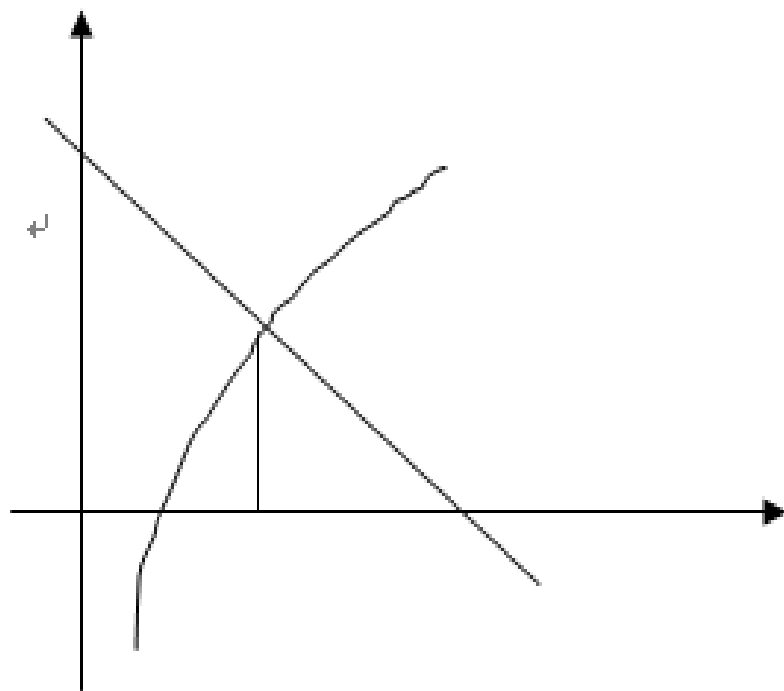
1. 曲线  $y = \ln x$  与两直线  $y = (e+1) - x$  及  $y = 0$  所围成的平面图形的面积为\_\_\_\_\_.

解：由  $y = \ln x$  及  $y = (e+1) - x$  求出交点  $A(e, 1)$ ，所以

$$S = \int_1^e \ln x dx + \int_e^{e+1} [(e+1) - x] dx = \frac{3}{2}.$$

解 2:  $S = \int_0^1 [(e+1-y) - e^y] dy$

$$= (e+1) - \frac{1}{2} - (e-1) = \frac{3}{2}$$



2. 星形线  $x = a \cos^3 t, y = a \sin^3 t$  的全长为\_\_\_\_\_.

解: 利用对称性,  $S = 4S_1 = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{x_t'^2 + y_t'^2} dt = 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 3a \cos t \sin t dt = 6a$ .

3. 心形线  $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$  的全长为\_\_\_\_\_.

解:  $S = 2S_1 = 2 \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{r^2(\theta) + r'^2(\theta)} d\theta = 2\sqrt{2}a \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos \theta} d\theta = 4a \int_0^{\pi} \cos \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = 8a$ .

4. 设平面区域  $D$  由曲线  $y = \sin x + 1$  与三直线  $x = 0, x = \pi, y = 0$  围成, 则  $D$  绕  $ox$  轴旋转一周所得旋转体体积为\_\_\_\_\_.

解:  $V = \int_0^{\pi} \pi y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi} (\sin x + 1)^2 dx = \pi(4 + \frac{3\pi}{2})$ .

二、求双纽线  $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$  所围成且在  $r = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$  内的图形面积.  $\leftarrow$

解: 由  $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$  及  $r = \frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$  求得  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{6}$ .  $\leftarrow$

$$A_1 = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{a^2}{4} d\theta + \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{a^2 \cos 2\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{a^2}{4} \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right), \text{ 而 } A = 4A_1 = a^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{6} + 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right). \leftarrow$$

三、问  $k$  为何值时, 由曲线  $y = x^2$ , 直线  $y = kx$  ( $0 < k < 2$ ) 及  $x = 2$  围成的平面图形面积最小?  $\leftarrow$

解:  $y = x^2$  与  $y = kx$  的交点坐标为  $(0, 0)$ ,  $(k, k^2)$ , 所围图形面积为  $\leftarrow$

$$A = \int_0^k (kx - x^2) dx + \int_k^2 (x^2 - kx) dx = \frac{1}{3} k^3 - 2k + \frac{8}{3}, \leftarrow$$

$$A' = k^2 - 2, \quad A'' = 2k. \leftarrow$$

令  $A' = k^2 - 2 = 0$ , 解得  $k = \pm\sqrt{2}$  ( $k = -\sqrt{2}$  舍去), 且  $A''(\sqrt{2}) > 0$ , 所以,  $k = \sqrt{2}$  时,  $A$  有最小值.  $\leftarrow$

四、求位于曲线  $y = e^x$  下方，该曲线过原点的切线的左方以及  $x$  轴上方之间的图形的面积。

解：可求得切线方程为  $y = ex$ 。

故所求面积为  $S = \int_{-\infty}^0 e^x dx + \int_0^1 (-ex + e^x) dx = e^x \Big|_{-\infty}^0 + e^x \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} ex^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{e}{2}$ 。

五、求曲线  $y = x^2 - 2x$ ,  $y = 0$ ,  $x = 1$ ,  $x = 3$  所围成的平面图形的面积  $S$ , 并求该平面图形绕  $y$  轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积  $V$ . ↵

解: 设位于  $x$  轴下方的面积为  $S_1$ , 位于  $x$  轴上方的面积为  $S_2$ , 则 ↵

$$S_1 = \int_1^2 (2x - x^2) dx = (x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3) \Big|_1^2 = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \leftarrow$$

$$S_2 = \int_2^3 (x^2 - 2x) dx = (\frac{1}{3}x^3 - x^2) \Big|_2^3 = \frac{4}{3}, \quad \leftarrow$$

故所求图形的面积  $S = S_1 + S_2 = \frac{2}{3} + \frac{4}{3} = 2$ . ↵

平面图形  $S_1$  绕  $y$  轴旋转一周所得旋转体体积为 ↵

$$V_1 = \int_1^2 2\pi x |x^2 - 2x| dx = \int_1^2 2\pi x (2x - x^2) dx = \frac{11}{6}\pi, \quad \leftarrow$$

平面图形  $S_2$  绕  $y$  轴旋转一周所得旋转体体积为  $V_2 = \int_2^3 2\pi x (x^2 - 2x) dx = \frac{43}{6}\pi$ , ↵

故所求旋转体体积为  $V = V_1 + V_2 = \frac{11}{6}\pi + \frac{43}{6}\pi = 9\pi$ . ↵

六、在闭区间  $[0,1]$  上给定函数

$y = x^2$ , 点  $t$  在什么位置时, 面积  $S_1$  和

$S_2$  之和分别具有最大值和最小值? \*

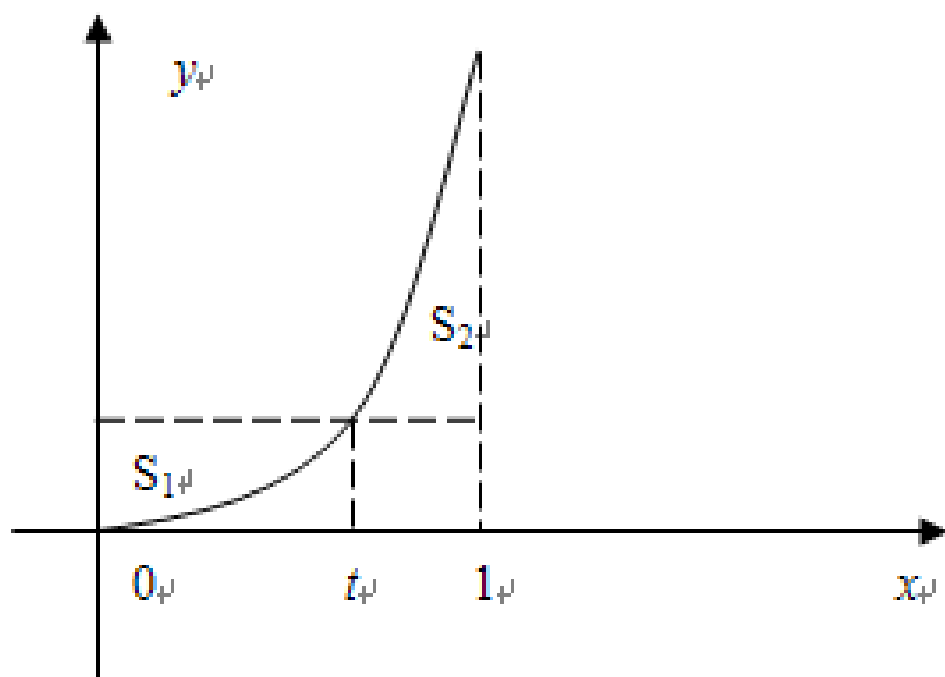
解:  $S_1 = \int_0^t (t^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{2}{3}t^3$ , \*

$S_2 = \int_t^1 (x^2 - t^2) dx = \frac{1}{3} - t^2 + \frac{2}{3}t^3$ , \*

令  $(S_1 + S_2)'_t = 0$ , 即  $4t^2 - 2t = 0$ ,

解得  $t_1 = 0, t_2 = \frac{1}{2}$ . 又  $S_1(0) + S_2(0) = \frac{1}{3}$ ,  $S_1(\frac{1}{2}) + S_2(\frac{1}{2}) = \frac{1}{4}$ ,  $S_1(1) + S_2(1) = \frac{2}{3}$ , \*

故当  $t = 1$  时,  $\max(S_1 + S_2) = \frac{2}{3}$ ; 当  $t = \frac{1}{2}$  时,  $\min(S_1 + S_2) = \frac{1}{4}$ . \*



## 自测题(第5章)

一、填空题(每小题3分,共15分):

1. 设  $f(x)$  是连续函数, 且  $\int_0^{x^3-1} f(t)dt = x$ , 则  $f(7) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

解: 两边对  $x$  求导得  $3x^2 f(x^3 - 1) = 1$ , 令  $x^3 - 1 = 7$ , 得  $x = 2$ , 所以  $f(7) = \frac{1}{3x^2} \Big|_{x=2} = \frac{1}{12}$ .

2. 设  $f(x) = x^2 + e^{-x} \int_0^1 f(x)dx$ , 则  $f(x) =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

解: 令  $a = \int_0^1 f(x)dx$ , 则  $f(x) = x^2 + ae^{-x}$ ,

从而  $a = \int_0^1 (x^2 + ae^{-x})dx = \left( \frac{x^3}{3} - ae^{-x} \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{3} - a(e^{-1} - 1)$ ,

解得  $a = \frac{e}{3}$ , 于是  $f(x) = x^2 + \frac{1}{3}e^{1-x}$ .

$$3. \int_{-x}^x \frac{x e^{\cos x} + x^2 \sin^3 x + 1}{1 + |x|} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

解: 在 $[-\pi, \pi]$ 上,  $\frac{x e^{\cos x}}{1 + |x|}$  与  $\frac{x^2 \sin^3 x}{1 + |x|}$  都是奇函数, 而  $\frac{1}{1 + |x|}$  是偶函数, 由奇偶函数在对称

区间上的定积分性质有, 原式  $= 2 \int_0^x \frac{1}{1 + x} dx = 2 \ln(1 + x) \Big|_0^x = 2 \ln(1 + \pi).$

$$4. \text{曲线 } y = \int_{\frac{x}{2}}^x \cos t^2 dt \text{ 在点 } \left(\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}, 0\right) \text{ 处的法线方程为 } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

解: 因为  $\frac{dy}{dx} = \cos x^2$ , 则  $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=\frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}} = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2},$

所对应的法线方程为  $y - 0 = -\sqrt{2}\left(x - \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}\right)$ , 即  $\sqrt{2}x + y = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$



5. 在区间 $[0, \pi]$ 上曲线 $y = \cos x, y = \sin x$ 之间所围图形的面积为\_\_\_\_\_.

$$\text{解: } A = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} |\cos x - \sin x| dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} (\sin x - \cos x) dx$$

$$= (\sin x + \cos x) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} + (-\cos x - \sin x) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\pi} = \sqrt{2} - 1 + 1 + \sqrt{2} = 2\sqrt{2}.$$

二、选择题 (每小题 3 分, 共 15 分):

1. 设  $f(x)$  是连续函数, 且  $F(x) = \int_x^{e^{-x}} f(t)dt$ , 则  $F'(x) = ( \quad )$ .

(A)  $-e^{-x}f(e^{-x}) - f(x)$                       (B)  $-e^{-x}f(e^{-x}) + f(x)$

(C)  $e^{-x}f(e^{-x}) - f(x)$                       (D)  $e^{-x}f(e^{-x}) + f(x)$

解: 由积分上限函数的导数可得  $F'(x) = -e^{-x}f(e^{-x}) - f(x)$ , 故选 (A).

2. 设  $f(x)$  是以  $T$  为周期的连续函数, 则  $I = \int_a^{a+T} f(x)dx$  的值 (  $\quad$  ).

(A) 依赖于  $a, T$                                       (B) 依赖于  $a, T$  和  $x$

(C) 依赖于  $T, x$ , 不依赖于  $a$                       (D) 依赖于  $T$ , 不依赖于  $a$

解: 根据周期函数定积分的性质有,  $\int_i^{i+T} f(x)dx = \int_0^T f(x)dx$ , 故应选 (D).

3.  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( \frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right)$  的值为 ( ) . $\leftarrow$

(A) 0      (B) 1      (C)  $\ln 2$       (D) 不存在 $\leftarrow$

解: 原式 =  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{1 + \frac{i}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{1+x} = \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^1 = \ln 2$ , 故选 (C) . $\leftarrow$

4. 曲线  $y = \sin^{\frac{3}{2}} x$  ( $0 \leq x \leq \pi$ ) 与  $x$  轴围成的图形绕  $x$  轴旋转所成的旋转体的体积为 ( ) . $\leftarrow$

(A)  $\frac{4}{3}$       (B)  $\frac{4}{3}\pi$       (C)  $\frac{2}{3}\pi^2$       (D)  $\frac{2}{3}\pi$  $\leftarrow$

解: 所求旋转体的体积为 $\leftarrow$

$$V = \int_0^{\pi} \pi y^2 dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 x dx = -\pi \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos^2 x) d \cos x = -\pi \left[ \cos x - \frac{\cos^3 x}{3} \right]_0^{\pi} = \frac{4}{3}\pi . \leftarrow$$

故应选(B). $\leftarrow$

5. 设  $M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+x^2} \cos^4 x dx$ ,  $N = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^3 x + \cos^4 x) dx$ ,  $\leftarrow$

$P = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x^2 \sin^3 x - \cos^4 x) dx$ , 则有 ( ) .  $\leftarrow$

(A)  $N < P < M$

(B)  $M < P < N$   $\leftarrow$

(C)  $N < M < P$

(D)  $P < M < N$   $\leftarrow$

解: 利用定积分的奇偶性质知  $M = 0$ ,  $N = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx > 0$ ,  $P = -2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^4 x dx < 0$ ,

所以  $P < M < N$ , 故选 (D) .  $\leftarrow$

三、解答下列各题 (每小题 6 分, 共 30 分):  $\leftarrow$

1. 计算  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \ln(\cos t) dt}{x^3}$ ;  $\leftarrow$

解: 原式  $= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(\cos x)}{3x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{-\tan x}{6x} = -\frac{1}{6}$  .  $\leftarrow$

2. 计算  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x e^{\sin x} |\cos x| dx$ ;  $\leftarrow$

解: 原式  $= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\sin x} \cos x dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{\sin x} d\sin x = \pi e^{\sin x} \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi(e - 1)$  .  $\leftarrow$

3. 设  $x \geq -1$ , 求  $\int_{-1}^x (1 - |t|) dt$ ; \*

解: 当  $-1 \leq x \leq 0$  时,  $F(x) = \int_{-1}^x (1 - |t|) dt = \int_{-1}^x (1 - t) dt = \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{1}{2}$ ,

当  $x > 0$  时,  $F(x) = \int_{-1}^0 (1 + t) dt + \int_0^x (1 - t) dt = -\frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{1}{2}$ .

从而  $F(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{1}{2}, & -1 \leq x \leq 0, \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + x + \frac{1}{2}, & x > 0. \end{cases}$ \*

4. 计算  $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{x^2} dx$ ; \*

解: 原式  $= -\int_1^{+\infty} \arctan x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -\frac{1}{x} \arctan x \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x(1+x^2)} dx$  \*

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^b \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{x}{1+x^2}\right) dx = \frac{\pi}{4} + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \left[\ln |x| - \frac{1}{2} \ln(1+x^2)\right]_1^b *$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \ln \frac{b}{\sqrt{1+b^2}} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2 = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{1}{2} \ln 2. *$$

5. 求曲线  $y = |\ln x|$ , 直线  $x = \frac{1}{e}$ ,  $x = e$  和  $x$  轴所围图形的面积. \*

解: 所求图形的面积为\*

$$A = \int_{e^{-1}}^1 -\ln x dx + \int_1^e \ln x dx = -[x \ln x - x]_{e^{-1}}^1 + [x \ln x - x]_1^e = 2(1 - e^{-1}). *$$

四、已知  $f(x)$  连续，试证  $\int_0^{2a} f(x)dx = \int_0^a [f(x) + f(2a-x)]dx$ ，并由此计算

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx.$$

解：因为  $\int_0^{2a} f(x)dx = \int_0^a f(x)dx + \int_a^{2a} f(x)dx$ ，

上式右端第二项中令  $x = 2a - t$ ，则

$$\int_a^{2a} f(x)dx = -\int_a^0 f(2a-t)dt = \int_0^a f(2a-t)dt = \int_0^a f(2a-x)dx,$$

所以  $\int_0^{2a} f(x)dx = \int_0^a [f(x) + f(2a-x)]dx$ 。

$$\text{从而，} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[ \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} + \frac{(\pi-x) \sin(\pi-x)}{1 + \cos^2(\pi-x)} \right] dx$$

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

五、(8分) 已知  $f(x)$  连续,  $F(x) = \int_0^x tf(x-2t)dt$ , 求  $F''(0)$ .

解:  $F(x) \stackrel{u=x-2t}{t=\frac{x-u}{2}} = \int_x^{-x} \frac{x-u}{2} f(u) \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) du = \frac{1}{4} \int_x^{-x} (x-u) f(u) du$

$$= \frac{x}{4} \int_x^{-x} f(u) du - \frac{1}{4} \int_x^{-x} uf(u) du,$$

则  $F'(x) = \frac{1}{4} \int_x^{-x} f(u) du + \frac{x}{4} [f(x) + f(-x)] - \frac{1}{4} [xf(x) - xf(-x)]$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \int_x^{-x} f(u) du + \frac{x}{2} f(-x).$$

从而  $F'(0) = 0$ , 于是

$$F''(0) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F'(x) - F'(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{\int_x^{-x} f(u) du}{4x} + \frac{1}{2} f(-x) \right] = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x) + f(-x)}{4} + \frac{1}{2} f(0)$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} f(0) + \frac{1}{2} f(0) = f(0).$$



六、(8分) 设  $f(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt$ , 计算  $\int_0^\pi f(x) dx$ .

解: 因为  $f(\pi) = \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt$ ,  $f'(x) = \frac{\sin x}{\pi - x}$ , 故

$$\int_0^\pi f(x) dx = xf(x) \Big|_0^\pi - \int_0^\pi xf'(x) dx = \pi f(\pi) - \int_0^\pi x \cdot \frac{\sin x}{\pi - x} dx$$

$$= \pi \int_0^\pi \frac{\sin t}{\pi - t} dt - \int_0^\pi \frac{x \sin x}{\pi - x} dx = \int_0^\pi \frac{(\pi - x) \sin x}{\pi - x} dx = \int_0^\pi \sin x dx = 2.$$

七、(8分) 设  $f(x)$  在  $[0,1]$  上连续, 试证  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(|\cos x|)dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} f(|\cos x|)dx$ .

解: 因为

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(|\cos x|)dx \stackrel{x=\pi-t}{=} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(|\cos t|)dt = 2 \int_0^{\pi} f(|\cos t|)dt \stackrel{t=\frac{\pi}{2}-u}{=} 2 \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(|\sin u|)du$$

$$= 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(|\sin u|)du \stackrel{u=\frac{\pi}{2}-x}{=} 4 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(|\cos x|)dx,$$

所以,  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(|\cos x|)dx = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{2\pi} f(|\cos x|)dx$ .

八、(8分) 设  $f(x)$  在  $[a, b]$  上二阶导数连续, 且  $f''(x) \leq 0$ , 试证明:  $\ast$

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

证: 设  $F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt - (x-a) f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right)$ , ( $a \leq x \leq b$ ), 则  $F(a) = 0$ .  $\ast$

$$F'(x) = f(x) - f\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) - (x-a) \frac{1}{2} f'\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) \ast$$

$$= \int_{\frac{a+x}{2}}^x f'(t) dt - \int_{\frac{a+x}{2}}^x f'\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right) dt = \int_{\frac{a+x}{2}}^x [f'(t) - f'\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right)] dt. \ast$$

因为  $f''(x) \leq 0$ , 所以  $f'(x)$  单减, 故当  $t > \frac{a+x}{2}$  时,  $f'(t) \leq f'\left(\frac{a+x}{2}\right)$ .  $\ast$

从而  $F'(x) \leq 0$ , 即有  $F(x)$  单减. 故  $F(b) \leq F(a)$ , 即  $\int_a^b f(t) dt - (b-a) f\left(\frac{a+b}{2}\right) \leq 0$ ,

结论成立.  $\ast$

九、(6分) 证明:  $2 - \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2 + x \cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx \leq \frac{2}{3}$  .\*

证: 因为  $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x \cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx = 0$ ,  $\frac{x^2}{1 + x^2} \leq \frac{x^2}{1 + \sin^2 x} \leq x^2$ ,  $-1 \leq x \leq 1$ , 所以, \*

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{1 + x^2} dx \leq \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx \leq \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx, *$$

$$\text{而 } \int_{-1}^1 x^2 dx = \frac{2}{3}, \quad \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2}{1 + x^2} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{1 + x^2}\right) dx = -\frac{\pi}{2}, *$$

$$\text{故有 } 2 - \frac{\pi}{2} \leq \int_{-1}^1 \frac{x^2 + x \cos x}{1 + \sin^2 x} dx \leq \frac{2}{3} .*$$

















