

练习 3.1

(3.1.1 原函数与不定积分的概念)

一、选择题:

1. 若 $f(x)$ 的导数是 $\sin x$, 则 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为 ().

- (A) $1 + \sin x$ (B) $1 - \sin x$
(C) $1 + \cos x$ (D) $1 - \cos x$

解: 因为 $f'(x) = \sin x$, 若设 $F(x)$ 是 $f(x)$ 的原函数, 则须 $F''(x) = \sin x$, 故应选 (B).

2. 设 $f(x)$ 连续, 则 $[\int f(e^{-x})dx]' = ()$.

- (A) $f(e^{-x})$ (B) $f(e^{-x})dx$
(C) $e^{-x}f(e^{-x})$ (D) $-e^{-x}f(e^{-x})$

解: 记 $g(x) = f(e^{-x})$, 那么 $[\int f(e^{-x})dx]' = [\int g(x)dx]' = g(x) = f(e^{-x})$. 故应选 (B).

3. 函数 $f(x)$ 在区间 I 上连续是 $f(x)$ 存在原函数的 ()

- (A) 充分而非必要条件 (B) 必要而非充分条件
(C) 充分必要条件 (D) 既非充分又非必要条件

解: 选 (A)

二、填空题:

1. 设 $F(x)$ 是函数 $\frac{e^x}{x}$ 的一个原函数, 则 $dF(x^2) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解: 根据原函数的概念知, $F'(x) = \frac{e^x}{x}$, 从而

$$dF(x^2) = F'(x^2) \cdot 2x dx = \frac{e^{x^2}}{x^2} \cdot 2x dx = \frac{2e^{x^2}}{x} dx.$$

2. 已知 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数为 $e^{3x} \cos 2x$, 则 $\int f'(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解: 根据原函数的概念知, $f(x) = (e^{3x} \cos 2x)' = e^{3x} (3 \cos 2x - 2 \sin 2x)$, 从而

$$\int f'(x) dx = f(x) + C = e^{3x} (3 \cos 2x - 2 \sin 2x) + C.$$

3. $\int \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ($\sin x \leq \cos x$).

解: 原式 $= \int (\cos x - \sin x) dx = \sin x + \cos x + C$.

三、计算解答

$$1. (1) \int 2^x 3^{2x} 4^{3x} dx \qquad (2) \int \frac{\cos 2x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx$$

解: (1) 原式 = $\int (2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 4^3)^x dx = \frac{(2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 4^3)^x}{\ln(2 \cdot 3^2 \cdot 4^3)} + C.$

(2) 解: 原式 = $\int \frac{\cos^2 x - \sin^2 x}{\sin^2 x \cos^2 x} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sin^2 x} dx - \int \frac{1}{\cos^2 x} dx = -\csc x - \sec x + C.$

2. 已知 $F(x)$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上连续, 在 $(-1, 1)$ 内 $F'(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$, 且 $F(1) = \frac{3\pi}{2}$, 求 $F(x)$.

解: 因为 $F(x) = \int F'(x) dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \arcsin x + C$, 又 $F(1) = \frac{3\pi}{2}$, 所以 $C = \pi$,

故 $F(x) = \arcsin x + \pi$.

3. 已知 $f(x) = f(x+4)$, $f(0) = 0$, 且在 $(-2, 2)$ 内 $f'(x) = |x|$, 求 $f(9)$.

解: 因为 $f'(x) = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x < 2, \\ -x, & -2 < x < 0, \end{cases}$ 所以 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2} + C_1, & 0 \leq x < 2, \\ -\frac{x^2}{2} + C_2, & -2 < x < 0, \end{cases}$

又因为函数可导必连续, 则有 $f(0) = f(0+0) = f(0-0)$, 从而 $C_1 = C_2 = 0$, 故

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{2}, & 0 \leq x < 2, \\ -\frac{x^2}{2}, & -2 < x < 0, \end{cases} \quad \text{则有 } f(9) = f(5+4) = f(5) = f(1) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

练习 3.2

(3.1.2 不定积分的性质)

一、选择题

1. 下列结论不正确的是 ().

(A) 一切初等函数在其定义区间上都有原函数 (B) 凡奇函数的原函数都是偶函数

(C) 若 $f(x)$ 的某个原函数为常数, 则 $f(x) \equiv 0$ (D) $[\int f(x) dx]' = \int f'(x) dx$

解: 应选 (D).

2. 设 $f(x^2 - 1) = \ln \frac{x^2}{x^2 - 1}$, 且 $f(\varphi(x)) = \ln(1+x)$, 则不定积分 $\int \varphi(x) dx = ()$

- (A) $-\ln|x|$; (B) $-\ln|x|+C$; (C) $\ln|x|$; (D) $\ln|x|+C$

解: $f(x^2-1) = \ln \frac{x^2}{x^2-1} = \ln(1 + \frac{1}{x^2-1})$, 令 $t = \frac{1}{x^2-1}$, $f(\frac{1}{t}) = \ln(1+t)$, 故 $\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{x}$,

$\int \varphi(x)dx = \ln|x|+C$, 选 (D)

3. 设 $F(x)$ 是函数 $f(x)$ 在 (a,b) 上的一个原函数, 如果在点 $x_0 \in (a,b)$ 处有 $f(x_0) = 0$,

$f'(x_0) > 0$, 则 ()

- (A) x_0 是 $F(x)$ 的极小值点
 (B) x_0 是 $F(x)$ 的极大值点
 (C) $(x_0, F(x_0))$ 是曲线 $y = F(x)$ 的拐点
 (D) x_0 不是 $F(x)$ 的极值点

解: 选 (A)

二、填空题

1. $\int xf'(3x^2+1)dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解: $\int xf'(3x^2+1)dx = \frac{1}{6} \int f'(3x^2+1)d(3x^2+1) = \frac{1}{6} f(3x^2+1) + C$.

2. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 内可导, 且当 $x > 0$ 时, 有 $\int f(x^3)dx = (x-1)e^{-x} + C$, 则

$f(1) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解: 依题意, $f(x^3) = [(x-1)e^{-x}]' = (2-x)e^{-x}$, 令 $x=1$ 得 $f(1) = e^{-1}$.

3. 设 $f'(\ln x) = \begin{cases} 1 & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ x & x > 1 \end{cases}$ 及 $f(0) = 2$, 则函数 $f(x) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解: 令 $t = \ln x, x = e^t, f'(t) = \begin{cases} 1 & t < 0 \\ e^t & t > 0 \end{cases}, f(x) = \begin{cases} x + C_1 & x \leq 0 \\ e^x + C_2 & x > 0 \end{cases}$, 由 $f(0) = 2$ 及 $x=0$

处的连续性得 $f(x) = \begin{cases} x+2 & x \leq 0 \\ e^x+1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$.

三、计算

1. $\int \frac{\sqrt{x} - 2\sqrt[3]{x^2+1}}{\sqrt[4]{x}} dx$

2. $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^4+x^4+2}}{x^3} dx$

3. $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2+1} - \sqrt{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{x^4-1}} dx$

解: 1. 原式 = $\int (x^{\frac{1}{4}} - 2x^{\frac{5}{12}} + x^{-\frac{1}{4}}) dx = \frac{4}{5}x^{\frac{5}{4}} - \frac{24}{17}x^{\frac{17}{12}} + \frac{4}{3}x^{\frac{3}{4}} + C$

2. 原式 = $\int \frac{\sqrt{(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2})^2}}{x^3} dx = \int \frac{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^3} dx = \int (\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^5}) dx = \ln|x| - \frac{1}{4x^4} + C$

3. 原式 = $\int (\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-1}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+1}}) dx$
 $= \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2-1}| - \ln|x + \sqrt{x^2+1}| + C = \ln \left| \frac{x + \sqrt{x^2-1}}{x + \sqrt{x^2+1}} \right| + C$

练习 3.3

(3.1.3 基本积分表)

一、选择题

1. 设有函数 $\ln(ax)$ 与 $\ln(bx)$, 且 $a \neq b$, 则 ().

(A) $\ln(ax)$ 的原函数是 $\frac{1}{ax}$, $\ln(bx)$ 的原函数是 $\frac{1}{bx}$

(B) $\ln(ax)$ 与 $\ln(bx)$ 的原函数都是 $\frac{1}{x}$

(C) $\ln(ax)$ 与 $\ln(bx)$ 的原函数不相等

(D) $\ln(ax)$ 与 $\ln(bx)$ 的原函数相等, 但不是 $\frac{1}{x}$

解: 应选 (C)

2. 设 $f(x)$ 连续, 且 $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$, 则下列各式中正确的是 ().

(A) $\int f(e^{2x})e^{2x} dx = F(e^{2x}) + C$ (B) $\int f(\sin x) \cos x dx = F(\sin x) + C$

(C) $\int f(\cos x) \sin x dx = F(\cos x) + C$ (D) $\int f(\frac{1}{x}) \frac{1}{x^2} dx = F(\frac{1}{x}) + C$

解: 本题考查不定积分凑微分法, 只有 (B) 正确, 其余三个选项都是错误的, 其正确形式

如下: $\int f(e^{2x})e^{2x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int f(e^{2x}) de^{2x} = \frac{1}{2} F(e^{2x}) + C,$

$\int f(\cos x) \sin x dx = -\int f(\cos x) d\cos x = -F(\cos x) + C,$

$\int f(\frac{1}{x}) \frac{1}{x^2} dx = -\int f(\frac{1}{x}) d(\frac{1}{x}) = -F(\frac{1}{x}) + C.$

3. 设 $f'(\cos^2 x) = \sin^2 x$, 则不定积分 $\int f(x) dx = ().$

- (A) $\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + Cx$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + Cx + C$
 (C) $\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + C$ (D) $\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + C_1x + C_2$

解: 令 $t = \cos^2 x$, $f'(t) = 1 - t$, $f(t) = t - \frac{t^2}{2} + C$, $\int f(x)dx = \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{6}x^3 + C_1x + C_2$,

选 (D)

二、填空题

1. 不定积分 $\int \frac{3^x + 2^{x+1}}{4^x} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解: 原式 = $\int \left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^x + 2 \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x dx = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^x}{\ln \frac{3}{4}} + 2 \cdot \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^x}{\ln \frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)^x}{\ln 3 - \ln 4} - \frac{1}{2^{x-1} \ln 2} + C$

2. 不定积分 $\int (|1+x| + |1-x|) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解: $|1+x| + |1-x| = \begin{cases} -2x & x \leq -1 \\ 2 & -1 < x \leq 1 \\ 2x & x > 1 \end{cases}$, 原式 = $\begin{cases} -x^2 + C_1 & x \leq -1 \\ 2x + C_2 & -1 < x \leq 1 \\ x^2 + C_3 & x > 1 \end{cases}$

3. 设 $f(x) = f(x+4)$ ($-\infty < x < \infty$), $f(0) = 0$, 且在 $[-2, 2]$ 内 $f'(x) = \max\{1, x^2\}$, 则 $f(5)$ 及 $f(2)$ 分别为 $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解: $f'(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 & -2 \leq x < -1, 1 < x < 2 \\ 1 & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \end{cases}$, $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3} + C_1 & -2 \leq x < -1 \\ x + C_2 & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \frac{x^3}{3} + C_3 & 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$, 由 $f(0) = 0$

及 $x = -1, 1$ 处的连续性, 得 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{2}{3} & -2 \leq x < -1 \\ x & -1 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{2}{3} & 1 < x < 2 \end{cases}$

所以 $f(5) = f(1) = 1$, $f(2) = f(-2) = -\frac{10}{3}$

三、计算

1. $\int \frac{1}{1-x^2} \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx$

2. $\int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} dx$

3. $\int \frac{x^2 - 1}{x^4 + 1} dx$

解: 1. 原式 = $\frac{1}{2} \int \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} d(\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}) = \frac{1}{4} \ln^2 \frac{1+x}{1-x} + C$

2. 原式 = $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt[3]{\sin x - \cos x}} d(\sin x - \cos x) = \frac{3}{2} (\sin x - \cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C = \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{1 - \sin 2x} + C$

3. 原式 = $\int \frac{1 - \frac{1}{x^2}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}} dx = \int \frac{1}{(x + \frac{1}{x})^2 - 2} d(x + \frac{1}{x}) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{x + \frac{1}{x} - \sqrt{2}}{x + \frac{1}{x} + \sqrt{2}} + C$
 $= \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{2}x + 1}{x^2 + \sqrt{2}x + 1} + C$

练习 3.4

(3.1.4 换元积分法)

一、选择题:

1. 已知 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f'(\arcsin x) dx = 2 \arcsin^2 x + C$, 且 $f(0) = 1$, 则 $f(x) = (\quad)$.

- (A) $2x^2 + 1$; (B) $2 \arcsin^2 x$; (C) $2x^2$; (D) $2 \arcsin^2 x + C$

解: 因为 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} f'(\arcsin x) dx = \int f'(\arcsin x) d(\arcsin x) = f(\arcsin x) + C_1$,

从而 $f(\arcsin x) = 2 \arcsin^2 x + C_0$, 则有 $f(x) = 2x^2 + C_0$, 由 $f(0) = 1$ 得 $C_0 = 1$,

故 $f(x) = 2x^2 + 1$, 应选 (A)

2. 设 $f(x) = e^{-x}$, 则 $\int \frac{f'(\ln x)}{x} dx = (\quad)$.

- (A) $-\frac{1}{x} + C$; (B) $-\ln x + C$; (C) $\frac{1}{x} + C$; (D) $\ln x + C$

解: 因为 $\int \frac{f'(\ln x)}{x} dx = \int f'(\ln x) d \ln x = f(\ln x) + C = e^{-\ln x} + C = \frac{1}{x} + C$, 故选 (C)

3. 用换元法计算不定积分 $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$ 时使用变量代换 (\quad) 是不适宜的.

- (A) $t = \sqrt{x^2+1}$; (B) $x = \tan t (-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2})$; (C) $x = \frac{1}{t}$; (D) $t = x^2$

解: 选 (D)

二、填空题:

1. 设 $\int f(x)dx = \sin x \cdot \ln x + C$, 则 $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx =$ _____;

$$\int f(x)f'(x)dx = \text{_____}.$$

解: 因为 $f(x) = (\sin x \ln x + C)' = \cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x}$,

所以 $\int \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)} dx = \int \frac{1}{f(x)} df(x) = \ln|f(x)| + C = \ln\left|\cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x}\right| + C$;

$$\int f(x)f'(x)dx = \int f(x)df(x) = \frac{1}{2}f^2(x) + C = \frac{1}{2}\left(\cos x \ln x + \frac{\sin x}{x}\right)^2 + C.$$

2. $\int \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} =$ _____.

解一: 令 $x = a \sin t$, 则 $\int \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = a \int \sin t dt = -a \cos t + C = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C$.

解二: $\int \frac{xdx}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{d(a^2 - x^2)}{\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = -\sqrt{a^2 - x^2} + C$

3. 设 $a \neq 0$, 不定积分 $\int \frac{dx}{(ax+b)\sqrt{\ln(ax+b)}} =$ _____.

解: 原式 $= \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{d(ax+b)}{(ax+b)\sqrt{\ln(ax+b)}} = \frac{1}{a} \int \frac{d \ln(ax+b)}{\sqrt{\ln(ax+b)}} = \frac{2}{a} \sqrt{\ln(ax+b)} + C$

三、计算下列不定积分:

1. $\int \cos^4 x \sin^3 x dx$; 2. $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x} dx$; 3. $\int \frac{x+1}{\sqrt{3+4x-4x^2}} dx$;

解: 1. $\int \cos^4 x \sin^3 x dx = \int \cos^4 x (\cos^2 x - 1) d \cos x = \frac{1}{7} \cos^7 x - \frac{1}{5} \cos^5 x + C$

2. 令 $x = 3 \sec t$, 则 $\int \frac{\sqrt{x^2 - 9}}{x} dx = 3 \int \tan^2 t dt = 3 \int (\sec^2 t + 1) dt = 3 \tan t + 3t + C$
 $= \sqrt{x^2 - 9} - 3 \cos \frac{3}{x} + C$

3. 解: 原式 $= -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{-2x+1-3}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}+x-x^2}} dx = -\frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d(\frac{3}{4}+x-x^2)}{\sqrt{\frac{3}{4}+x-x^2}} + \frac{3}{4} \int \frac{d(x-\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{1-(x-\frac{1}{2})^2}}$

$$= -\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{3+4x-4x^2} + \frac{3}{4}\arcsin(x-\frac{1}{2}) + C$$

练习 3.5

(3.1.5 分部积分法)

一、选择题:

1. 设 $\frac{\ln x}{x}$ 为 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 则 $\int xf'(x)dx = (\quad)$.

(A) $\frac{\ln x}{x} + C$; (B) $\frac{\ln x + 1}{x^2} + C$; (C) $\frac{1}{x} + C$; (D) $\frac{1}{x} - \frac{2\ln x}{x} + C$

解: 依题意, $f(x) = (\frac{\ln x}{x})' = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2}$, $\int f(x)dx = \frac{\ln x}{x} + C_0$, 所以

$$\int xf'(x)dx = \int xdf(x) = xf(x) - \int f(x)dx = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x} - \frac{\ln x}{x} + C = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{2\ln x}{x} + C,$$

故应选 (D)

2. 设 e^{-x} 是 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数, 则 $\int xf(x)dx = (\quad)$.

(A) $e^{-x}(1-x) + C$; (B) $e^{-x}(x+1) + C$; (C) $e^{-x}(x-1) + C$; (D) $-e^{-x}(x+1) + C$

解: 因为 $f(x) = (e^{-x})'$, 则 $f(x)dx = (e^{-x})'dx = d(e^{-x})$, 于是

$$\int xf(x)dx = \int xd(e^{-x}) = xe^{-x} - \int e^{-x}dx = xe^{-x} + e^{-x} + C = e^{-x}(x+1) + C, \text{ 故应选 (B)}$$

3. 甲、乙两学生分别用以下的不同方法计算不定积分 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx$:

甲: $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx \stackrel{t=\sqrt{x}}{=} \int \frac{2}{1+t^2} dt = 2\arctan t + C = 2\arctan \sqrt{x} + C$

乙: $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx \stackrel{x=\frac{1}{t}}{=} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{t}(1+t)} dt$, 移项合并得 $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+x)} dx = C$

你的判断是 ()

- (A) 甲的计算方法正确而乙的计算方法不正确
 (B) 甲的计算方法不正确而乙的计算方法正确
 (C) 甲、乙的计算方法都正确
 (D) 甲、乙的计算方法都不正确

解: 选 (A)

二、填空题:

1. 设 $f(x) = e^x \cos x$, 则 $\int xf''(x)dx = \underline{\hspace{10em}}$.

解: $\int xf''(x)dx = \int xdf'(x) = xf'(x) - \int f'(x)dx = xf'(x) - f(x) + C$

$$= x(e^x \cos x)' - e^x \cos x + C = x(e^x \cos x - e^x \sin x) - e^x \cos x + C$$

$$2. \int x \sec^2 x dx = \underline{\hspace{10em}}.$$

$$\text{解: } \int x \sec^2 x dx = \int x d \tan x = x \tan x - \int \tan x dx = x \tan x + \ln |\cos x| + C.$$

$$3. \int \arctan \frac{1}{x} dx = \underline{\hspace{10em}}.$$

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

三、计算下列不定积分：

$$1. \int x^2 \sin 2x dx; \quad 2. \int \frac{x \sin x}{\cos^5 x} dx;$$

$$3. \int \frac{x+1}{x(1+xe^x)} dx; \quad 4. \int \frac{e^x}{x} (1+x \ln x) dx;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } 1. \text{ 原式} &= \int x^2 d(-\frac{1}{2} \cos 2x) = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cos 2x + \int x \cos 2x dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cos 2x + \int x d(\frac{1}{2} \sin 2x) = -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x - \frac{1}{2} \int \sin 2x dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} x^2 \cos 2x + \frac{1}{2} x \sin 2x + \frac{1}{4} \cos 2x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \int \frac{x \sin x}{\cos^5 x} dx &= -\int \frac{x}{\cos^5 x} d \cos x = \frac{1}{4} \int x d \frac{1}{\cos^4 x} = \frac{1}{4} \int x d \sec^4 x \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x \sec^4 x - \frac{1}{4} \int \sec^4 x dx = \frac{1}{4} x \sec^4 x - \frac{1}{4} \int (1 + \tan^2 x) d \tan x \\ &= \frac{1}{4} x \sec^4 x - \frac{1}{4} \tan x - \frac{1}{12} \tan^3 x + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{ 原式} &= \int \frac{(x+1)e^x}{xe^x(1+xe^x)} dx = \int \frac{d(xe^x)}{xe^x(1+xe^x)} = \int (\frac{1}{xe^x} - \frac{1}{1+xe^x}) d(xe^x) \\ &= \int \frac{d(xe^x)}{xe^x} - \int \frac{d(1+xe^x)}{1+xe^x} = \ln(xe^x) - \ln(1+xe^x) + C = \ln \frac{xe^x}{1+xe^x} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 4. \text{ 原式} &= \int \frac{e^x}{x} dx + \int e^x \ln x dx = \int e^x d \ln x + \int e^x \ln x dx \\ &= e^x \ln x - \int e^x \ln x dx + \int e^x \ln x dx = e^x \ln x + C. \end{aligned}$$

练习 3.6

(3.1.6 有理函数的分解)

一、选择题

1. 设 $\frac{x^2+ax+b}{(x+1)^2(x^2+1)}$ 的原函数为有理函数, 则常数 a, b 的值分别为 ()

- (A) 0, 1; (B) 1, 0.5; (C) 1, 1; (D) 0, 0.5

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \int \frac{x^2+ax+b}{(x+1)^2(x^2+1)} dx &= \int \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1} dx \\ &= A \ln|x+1| - \frac{B}{x+1} + \frac{C}{2} \ln|x^2+1| + D \arctan x + C_1 \end{aligned}$$

要上式为有理函数, 则需满足 $A=0, C=0, D=0$, 即 $\frac{x^2+ax+b}{(x+1)^2(x^2+1)} = \frac{B}{(x+1)^2}$, B 是常

数, 故 $a=0, b=1$, 选 (A)

2. $\frac{x^3+3x+1}{(x-1)^2(x^2+1)^2}$ 的部分分式的形式为 ()

(A) $\frac{A}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{Bx+C}{(x^2+1)^2}$; (B) $\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{C}{x^2+1} + \frac{D}{(x^2+1)^2}$;

(C) $\frac{A}{x-1} + \frac{B}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{Cx+D}{x^2+1} + \frac{Ex+F}{(x^2+1)^2}$; (D) $\frac{A}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2+1} + \frac{Dx+E}{(x^2+1)^2}$

解: 选 (C)

3. $\frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)(x^2-2x+1)}$ 的部分分式的形式为 ()

(A) $\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx+C}{x^2-2x+1}$; (B) $\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x^2-2x+1}$;

(C) $\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{Bx}{x^2-2x+1}$; (D) $\frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{(x-1)^2}$

解: 选 (D)

二、填空题

1. $\int \frac{2x+3}{(x-2)(x+5)} dx =$ _____.

解: 待定系数法, 原式 $= \int (\frac{1}{x-2} + \frac{1}{x+5}) dx = \ln|x-2| + \ln|x+5| + C = \ln|(x-2)(x+5)| + C$

2. $\int \frac{x}{(x+1)(x+2)(x+3)} dx =$ _____.

解：待定系数法，原式 = $\int \left(\frac{-\frac{1}{2}}{x+1} + \frac{2}{x+2} + \frac{-\frac{3}{2}}{x+3} \right) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x+1} + 2 \int \frac{dx}{x+2} - \frac{3}{2} \int \frac{dx}{x+3}$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| + 2 \ln|x+2| - \frac{3}{2} \ln|x+3| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{(x+2)^4}{(x+1)(x+3)^3} \right| + C$$

3. $\int \frac{x^4}{x^4 + 5x^2 + 4} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解：待定系数法，原式 = $\int \left[1 + \frac{1}{3(x^2+1)} - \frac{16}{3(x^2+4)} \right] dx = x + \frac{1}{3} \arctan x - \frac{8}{3} \arctan \frac{x}{2} + C$

三、计算

1. $\int \frac{x^4 + 2x^3 - 3}{x^2 + 2x + 2} dx$; 2. $\int \frac{x}{x^3 - 3x + 2} dx$; 3. $\int \frac{x^2 + 1}{(x+1)^2(x-1)} dx$

解：1. 利用带余除法，将被积函数由假分式化为整式与真分式之和，得

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int \left(x^2 - 2 + \frac{4x+1}{x^2+2x+2} \right) dx = \frac{x^3}{3} - 2x + \int \frac{2(x^2+2x+2)' - 3}{x^2+2x+2} dx \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} - 2x + 2 \ln(x^2+2x+2) - \int \frac{3}{1+(x+1)^2} dx \\ &= \frac{x^3}{3} - 2x + 2 \ln(x^2+2x+2) - 3 \arctan(x+1) + C. \end{aligned}$$

2. 利用待定常数法将其分解为最简分式之和，设

$$\frac{x}{x^3 - 3x + 2} = \frac{x}{(x+2)(x-1)^2} = \frac{A}{x+2} + \frac{B}{x-1} + \frac{C}{(x-1)^2},$$

通分整理得 $x = (A+B)x^2 + (-2A+B+C)x + (A-2B+2C)$,

比较等式两边同次幂的系数，得
$$\begin{cases} A+B=0, \\ -2A+B+C=1, \\ A-2B+2C=0, \end{cases}$$

解得 $A = -\frac{2}{9}, B = \frac{2}{9}, C = \frac{1}{3}$.

于是 $\int \frac{x}{x^3 - 3x + 2} dx = -\frac{2}{9} \int \frac{dx}{x+2} + \frac{2}{9} \int \frac{dx}{x-1} + \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{dx}{(x-1)^2} = \frac{2}{9} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right| - \frac{1}{3(x-1)} + C$.

3. 利用待定常数法将其分解为最简分式之和，设 $\frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2(x-1)} = \frac{A}{x+1} + \frac{B}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{C}{x-1}$,

$$\text{通分整理得} \begin{cases} A+C=1 \\ B+2C=0 \\ -A-B+C=1 \end{cases}, \text{解得 } A=\frac{1}{2}, B=-1, C=\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{故} \int \frac{x^2+1}{(x+1)^2(x-1)} dx &= \int \left[\frac{1}{2(x+1)} - \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} + \frac{1}{2(x-1)} \right] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \ln|x+1| + \frac{1}{x+1} + \frac{1}{2} \ln|x-1| + C = \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2-1| + \frac{1}{x+1} + C \end{aligned}$$

练习 3.7

(3.1.7 有理函数的积分)

一、选择题

1. 下列不定积分计算不正确的是 ()

$$\begin{aligned} (A) \int \frac{x}{2+x} dx &= x - 2 \ln|2+x| + C; & (B) \int \frac{x^2}{2+x} dx &= \frac{x^2}{2} - 2x + 4 \ln|2+x| + C; \\ (C) \int \frac{x}{(2+x)^2} dx &= -\ln|2+x| - \frac{2}{2+x} + C & (D) \int \frac{x^2}{(2+x)^2} dx &= x - 4 \ln|2+x| - \frac{2}{2+x} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{解: 选 (C) 原式} = \int \frac{(x+2)-2}{(2+x)^2} dx = \int \left[\frac{1}{2+x} - \frac{2}{(2+x)^2} \right] dx = \ln|2+x| + \frac{2}{2+x} + C.$$

2. 下列不定积分计算不正确的是 ()

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

$$\text{解: 选 (B) 原式} = \int \frac{(2+x^2)-2}{2+x^2} dx = \int \left(1 - \frac{2}{2+x^2} \right) dx = x - \sqrt{2} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + C$$

3. 设 $f(x)$ 为连续的单调函数, $f^{-1}(x)$ 是其反函数, 且 $\int f(x) dx = F(x) + C$, 则

$$\int f^{-1}(x) dx = ().$$

$$\begin{aligned} (A) \quad & x f^{-1}(x); & (B) \quad & x f^{-1}(x) + C; \\ (C) \quad & x f^{-1}(x) - F[f^{-1}(x)] + C; & (D) \quad & F[f^{-1}(x)] + C \end{aligned}$$

解: 记 $y = f^{-1}(x)$, 则 $x = f(y)$, 有

$$\int f^{-1}(x)dx = \int ydf(y) = yf(y) - \int f(y)dy = yf(y) - F(y) + C$$

$$= xf^{-1}(x) - F[f^{-1}(x)] + C. \quad \text{故选 (C)}$$

二、填空题

$$1. \int \frac{dx}{x(x+1)(x^2+x+1)} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x+1} - \frac{1}{x^2+x+1} \right) dx = \ln \left| \frac{x}{x+1} \right| - \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$2. \int \left(\frac{x}{x^3-3x+2} \right)^2 dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

$$\text{解: 原式} = \int \left[\frac{4}{x-1} + \frac{1}{(x-1)^2} - \frac{4}{x-2} + \frac{4}{(x-2)^2} \right] dx = 4 \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x-2} \right| - \frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{4}{x-2} + C$$

$$3. \int \frac{dx}{x(x^{10}+1)^2} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: 原式} &= \int \frac{x^9 dx}{x^{10}(x^{10}+1)^2} = \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{dx^{10}}{x^{10}(x^{10}+1)^2} \stackrel{u=x^{10}}{=} \frac{1}{10} \int \frac{du}{u(u+1)^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \int \left[\frac{1}{u(u+1)} - \frac{1}{(u+1)^2} \right] du = \frac{1}{10} \int \left[\frac{1}{u} - \frac{1}{u+1} - \frac{1}{(u+1)^2} \right] du \\ &= \frac{1}{10} \ln \left| \frac{u}{u+1} \right| + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{u+1} + C = \frac{1}{10} \ln \frac{x^{10}}{x^{10}+1} + \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{1}{x^{10}+1} + C. \end{aligned}$$

三、计算

$$1. \int \frac{x(1+x^2)}{1+x^4} dx; \quad 2. \int \frac{\ln x}{(1+x)^2} dx; \quad 3. \int \frac{2x^4 - x^3 - x + 1}{x^3 - 1} dx$$

$$\text{解: 1. 原式} = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{dx^2}{1+(x^2)^2} + \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{dx^4}{1+x^4} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan x^2 + \frac{1}{4} \ln(1+x^4) + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{原式} &= \int \ln x d\left(-\frac{1}{1+x}\right) = -\frac{\ln x}{1+x} + \int \frac{1}{(1+x)x} dx = -\frac{\ln x}{1+x} + \int \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x}\right) dx \\ &= -\frac{\ln x}{1+x} + \ln|x| - \ln|1+x| + C = -\frac{\ln x}{1+x} + \ln \left| \frac{x}{1+x} \right| + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \text{解: 原式} = \int \frac{2x^4 - 2x - x^3 + 1 + x}{x^3 - 1} dx = \int \left(2x - 1 + \frac{x}{x^3 - 1} \right) dx$$

2. $\int \cos x \cos 2x \cos 3x dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解：利用积化和差公式，原式 = $\frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x (\cos 4x + \cos 2x) dx$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{2} \int \cos 2x \cos 4x dx + \frac{1}{2} \int \cos^2 2x dx = \frac{1}{4} \int (\cos 6x + \cos 2x) dx + \frac{1}{4} \int (1 + \cos 4x) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{24} \int \cos 6x dx + \frac{1}{8} \int \cos 2x dx + \frac{x}{4} + \frac{1}{16} \int \cos 4x dx \\ &= \frac{1}{24} \sin 6x + \frac{1}{8} \sin 2x + \frac{1}{16} \sin 4x + \frac{x}{4} + C \end{aligned}$$

3. $\int \frac{2 \sin x - \cos x}{3 \sin^2 x + 4 \cos^2 x} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

解：原式 = $\int \frac{2 \sin x}{3 \sin^2 x + 4 \cos^2 x} dx - \int \frac{\cos x}{3 \sin^2 x + 4 \cos^2 x} dx = -2 \int \frac{d \cos x}{3 + \cos^2 x} - \int \frac{d \sin x}{4 - \sin^2 x}$

$$\begin{aligned} &= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \int \frac{d \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{3}}}{1 + (\frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{3}})^2} - \frac{1}{4} \int (\frac{1}{2 - \sin x} + \frac{1}{2 + \sin x}) d \sin x \\ &= -\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} \arctan \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{3}} - \frac{1}{4} \ln \frac{2 + \sin x}{2 - \sin x} + C \end{aligned}$$

三、计算

1. $\int \frac{1}{\cos x(5 + 3 \cos x)} dx$; 2. $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$; 3. $\int \frac{dx}{(2 + \cos x) \sin x}$;

解：1. 原式 = $\frac{1}{5} \int (\frac{1}{\cos x} - \frac{3}{5 + 3 \cos x}) dx = \frac{1}{5} \ln |\sec x + \tan x| - \frac{3}{5} \int \frac{1}{5 + 3 \cos x} dx$,

令 $u = \tan \frac{x}{2}$, 则 $\int \frac{1}{5 + 3 \cos x} dx = \int \frac{du}{u^2 + 4} = \frac{1}{2} \arctan \frac{u}{2} + C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \arctan(\frac{1}{2} \tan \frac{x}{2}) + C_1$,

所以, $\int \frac{1}{\cos x(5 + 3 \cos x)} dx = \frac{1}{5} \ln |\sec x + \tan x| - \frac{3}{10} \arctan(\frac{1}{2} \tan \frac{x}{2}) + C$

2. 法一：设 $T_1 = \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$, $T_2 = \int \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$, 则

$$T_1 + T_2 = \int dx = x + C_1,$$

$$T_2 - T_1 = \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{d(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sin x + \cos x} = \ln |\sin x + \cos x| + C_2, \text{ 所以}$$

$$T_1 = \frac{1}{2} x - \frac{1}{2} \ln |\sin x + \cos x| + C.$$

法二： $\int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x - \cos x + \sin x - \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$

$$= \int \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx - \int \frac{\cos x - \sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx - \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx,$$

$$\text{即 } 2 \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int dx - \int \frac{d(\sin x + \cos x)}{\sin x + \cos x} = x - \ln|\sin x + \cos x| + C_1,$$

$$\text{所以, } \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{2}\ln|\sin x + \cos x| + C.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{法三: } \int \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int \frac{\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4})}{\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4})}{\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})} d(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) = \frac{1}{2} \int [1 - \cot(x + \frac{\pi}{4})] d(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [x + \frac{\pi}{4} - \ln|\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})|] + C_1 = \frac{1}{2} [x - \ln|\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})|] + C. \end{aligned}$$

法四: 令 $\tan x = t$.

法五: 令 $\tan \frac{x}{2} = t$.

$$\begin{aligned} 3. \text{ 法一: 令 } u = \cos x, \text{ 则原式} &= \int \frac{\sin x dx}{(2 + \cos x) \sin^2 x} = \int \frac{d \cos x}{(2 + \cos x)(1 - \cos^2 x)} \\ &= \int \frac{du}{(u^2 - 1)(u + 2)} = \frac{1}{3} \int (\frac{2-u}{u^2-1} + \frac{1}{u+2}) du \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \int (\frac{1}{u-1} - \frac{1}{u+1} + \frac{1}{u+2}) du - \frac{1}{3} \int \frac{u}{u^2-1} du \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{(u-1)(u+2)}{u+1} \right| - \frac{1}{6} \ln|u^2-1| + C = \frac{1}{6} \ln \frac{(1-\cos x)(2+\cos x)^2}{(1+\cos x)^3} + C. \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{法二: 令 } u = \tan \frac{x}{2}, \text{ 则得, 原式} = \frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \tan^3 \frac{x}{2} + 3 \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C.$$

练习 3.9

(3.1.9 简单无理函数的积分)

一、选择题

1. 设 $R(u, v, w)$ 是变量 u, v, w 的有理式, 则计算不定积分 $\int R(x, \sqrt[p]{ax+b}, \sqrt[q]{ax+b})$ 时应做的变量代换为 () (其中 p, q 是互质的正整数, r, s 分别是 p, q 的最小公倍数和最大公约数)

$$(A) t = \sqrt[p]{ax+b}; \quad (B) t = \sqrt[q]{ax+b}; \quad (C) t = \sqrt[r]{ax+b}; \quad (D) t = \sqrt[s]{ax+b}$$

解: 选 (C)

2. 用换元法计算不定积分 $\int \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^2+1}} dx$ 时使用变量代换 () 是不适宜的

- (A) $t = \sqrt{x^2+1}$; (B) $x = \tan t$ ($-\frac{\pi}{2} < t < \frac{\pi}{2}$); (C) $x = \frac{1}{t}$; (D) $t = x^2$

解: 选 (D)

3. 计算不定积分 $\int \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x\sqrt{x}}} dx$ 时, 下列变量代换中最佳的是 ()

- (A) $t = \sqrt{x}$; (B) $t = x\sqrt{x}$; (C) $t = \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x\sqrt{x}}}$; (D) $t = 1-x\sqrt{x}$

解: 选 (B) $t = x\sqrt{x}$, $x = t^{\frac{2}{3}}$, $dx = \frac{2}{3}t^{-\frac{1}{3}}dt$,

$$\text{原式} = \int \sqrt{\frac{t^{\frac{2}{3}}}{1-t}} \cdot \frac{2}{3}t^{-\frac{1}{3}}dt = \frac{2}{3} \int (1-t)^{-\frac{1}{2}} dt = \frac{4}{3}(1-t)^{\frac{1}{2}} + C = \frac{4}{3}(1-x^{\frac{3}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}} + C$$

二、填空题

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

解: 解: 令 $u = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1+x}$, 则 $\frac{1}{u} = \sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{x}$, 从而 $x = (\frac{u^2-1}{2u})^2$, $dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u^4-1}{u^3} du$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{于是, 原式} &= \int \frac{1}{1+u} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{u^4-1}{u^3} du = \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{(u-1)(u^2+1)}{u^3} du \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int (1 - \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{u^2} - \frac{1}{u^3}) du = \frac{1}{2} (u - \ln|u| - \frac{1}{u} + \frac{1}{2u^2}) + C \end{aligned}$$

将 $u = \sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1+x}$ 代入上式右端并化简, 得

$$\text{原式} = \frac{x}{2} + \sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{x(1+x)} - \frac{1}{2} \ln(\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1+x}) + C.$$

2. $\int \frac{1-\sqrt{x+1}}{1+\sqrt[3]{x+1}} dx =$ _____

解: 利用换元法, 令 $\sqrt[6]{x+1} = u$ 则 $x = u^6 - 1, dx = 6u^5 du$, 故

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= 6 \int \frac{u^5(1-u^3)}{1+u^2} du = 6 \int (-u^6 + u^4 + u^3 - u^2 - u + 1 + \frac{u-1}{1+u^2}) du \\ &= -\frac{6}{7}u^7 + \frac{6}{5}u^5 + \frac{3}{2}u^4 - 2u^3 - 3u^2 + 6u + 3\ln(1+u^2) - 6\arctan u + C \end{aligned}$$

$$3. \int \frac{x^2+1}{(x^2-1)\sqrt{x^4+1}} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

解: 原式 = $\int \frac{\frac{x^2+1}{(x^2-1)^2}}{\sqrt{\frac{x^4+1}{(x^2-1)^2}}} dx$

又 $\int \frac{x^2+1}{(x^2-1)^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int \left[\frac{1}{(x-1)^2} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \right] dx = \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{1}{x-1} - \frac{1}{x+1} \right) + C_1 = -\frac{x}{x^2-1} + C_1$

所以 $\frac{x^2+1}{(x^2-1)^2} dx = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} d \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{\sqrt{x^2-1}}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int d \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{x^2-1}}{\sqrt{1+\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{x^2-1}\right)^2}} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}x}{x^2-1} + \sqrt{1+\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}x}{x^2-1}\right)^2} \right| + C \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2}x + \sqrt{x^4+1}}{x^2-1} \right| + C \end{aligned}$$

三、计算

$$1. \int \frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} dx; \quad 2. \int \frac{x}{x-\sqrt{x^2-1}} dx; \quad 3. \int \sqrt{\frac{x}{1-x\sqrt{x}}} dx$$

解: 1. 解: 令 $u = \sqrt{e^x-1}$, 则 $x = \ln(1+u^2)$, 从而有

$$\begin{aligned} \int \frac{xe^x}{\sqrt{e^x-1}} dx &= \int \frac{(1+u^2)\ln(1+u^2)}{u} \cdot \frac{2u}{1+u^2} du = 2 \int \ln(1+u^2) du \\ &= 2u \ln(1+u^2) - 4 \int \frac{u^2}{1+u^2} du = 2u \ln(1+u^2) - 4 \int \left(1 - \frac{1}{1+u^2}\right) du \\ &= 2u \ln(1+u^2) - 4u + 4 \arctan u + C = 2x\sqrt{e^x-1} - 4\sqrt{e^x-1} + 4 \arctan \sqrt{e^x-1} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2. \text{原式} &= \int \frac{x(x+\sqrt{x^2-1})}{(x-\sqrt{x^2-1})(x+\sqrt{x^2-1})} dx = \int x(x+\sqrt{x^2-1}) dx \\ &= \int x^2 dx + \int x\sqrt{x^2-1} dx = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{2} \int \sqrt{x^2-1} d(x^2-1) = \frac{x^3}{3} + \frac{1}{3} (x^2-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C. \end{aligned}$$

3. 解: 令 $\sqrt{x} = t$, 则有

$$\text{原式} = \int \frac{2t^2}{\sqrt{1-t^3}} dt = -\frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^3}} d(1-t^3) = -\frac{4}{3} \sqrt{1-t^3} + C = -\frac{4}{3} \sqrt{1-x\sqrt{x}} + C.$$

练习 3.10

(3.1.10 关于积分问题的一些补充说明)

一、选择题

1. 下列说法正确的是 ()

- (A) 区间 I 上有间断点的函数一定不存在原函数
- (B) 函数是区间 I 内的连续的奇函数, 则其所有的原函数都是偶函数
- (C) 函数是区间 I 内的连续的偶函数, 则其所有的原函数都是奇函数
- (D) 初等函数的原函数未必是初等函数

解: 选 (A)

2. 设函数 $f(x) = e^{3x}$, 则不定积分 $\int \frac{f'(\ln x)}{3x} dx = ()$

- (A) $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$
- (B) $\frac{1}{2}x^2$
- (C) $\frac{1}{3}x^3 + C$
- (D) $\frac{1}{3}x^3$

解: 选 (A)

3. 下列不定积分计算不正确的是 ()

- (A) $\int xf''(x)dx = xf'(x) - f(x) + C$
- (B) $\int f'(2x)dx = \frac{1}{2}f(2x) + C$
- (C) $f'(x^2) = \frac{1}{x}$, $f(x) = 2\sqrt{x} + C$
- (D) $\int f'(e^{-x})e^{-x}dx = f(e^{-x}) + C$

解: 选 (D) $\int f'(e^{-x})e^{-x}dx = -f(e^{-x}) + C$

二、填空题

1. $\int \sin(\ln x)dx = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$.

解: 连续运用分部积分法, 原式 $= x \sin(\ln x) - \int x \cos(\ln x) \frac{1}{x} dx = x \sin(\ln x) - \int \cos(\ln x) dx$

$x \sin(\ln x) - x \cos(\ln x) - \int \sin(\ln x) dx$, 所以原式 $= \frac{x}{2} [\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x)] + C$

2. $\int \frac{e^{\arctan x}}{(1+x^2)^2} dx = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$.

解: 令 $t = \arctan x$, 原式 $= \int \frac{e^t}{\sec^3 t} \cdot \sec^2 t dt = \int e^t \cos t dt = \int e^t dsint = e^t sint - \int e^t sint dt$

$= e^t sint + \int e^t dcost = e^t (sint + cost) - \int e^t cost dt$,

即原式 $= \frac{e^t (sint + cost)}{2} + C = \frac{x+1}{2\sqrt{1+x^2}} e^{\arctan x} + C$

3. $\int e^{ax} \sin bxdx = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$.

解: ①若 $a=b=0$, 则原式= C ;

②若 $a=0, b \neq 0$, 则原式= $\int \sin bx dx = -\frac{1}{b} \cos bx + C$

③若 $a \neq 0$, 则原式= $\frac{1}{a} \int \sin bx de^{ax} = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a} \int e^{ax} \cos bx dx$
 $= \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a^2} \int \cos bx de^{ax} = \frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \cos bx - \frac{b^2}{a^2} \int e^{ax} \sin bx dx,$

整理得, 原式= $\frac{a^2}{a^2+b^2} \left[\frac{1}{a} e^{ax} \sin bx - \frac{b}{a^2} e^{ax} \cos bx \right] = \frac{e^{ax}(a \sin bx - b \cos bx)}{a^2+b^2} + C$

综上 $\int e^{ax} \sin bx dx = \begin{cases} C & a=b=0 \\ \frac{e^{ax}(a \sin bx - b \cos bx)}{a^2+b^2} + C & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

三、计算证明

1. $\int \frac{(1+x^2) \arcsin x}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx;$ 2. $\int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)(b-x)}} dx \quad (a < b);$

3. 证明: 若 $P(x)$ 为 n 次多项式, 则

$$\int P(x)e^{ax} dx = e^{ax} \left[\frac{P(x)}{a} - \frac{P'(x)}{a^2} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{P^{(n)}(x)}{a^{n+1}} \right] + C$$

解: 1. 原式= $\int \frac{\arcsin x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx + \int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \arcsin x d \arcsin x + \int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (\arcsin x)^2 + \int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx,$$

令 $\arcsin x = t$, 则 $\int \frac{\arcsin x}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int \frac{t}{\sin^2 t} dt = \int t d(-\cot t) = -t \cot t + \int \cot t dt$

$$= -t \cot t + \ln |\sin t| + C_1 = -\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \arcsin x + \ln |x| + C_1,$$

所以, 原式= $\frac{1}{2} (\arcsin x)^2 - \frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x} \arcsin x + \ln |x| + C.$

2. 法一: 原式= $\int \frac{1}{x-a} \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-x}} dx \stackrel{t=\sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-x}}}{=} \int \frac{1+t^2}{(b-a)t^2} \cdot t \cdot \frac{2(b-a)t}{(1+t^2)^2} dt = 2 \int \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$

$$= 2 \arctan t + C = 2 \arctan \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-x}} + C$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{法二: 令 } t = x - \frac{a+b}{2}, \text{ 原式} &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{b-a}{2} + t\right)\left(\frac{b-a}{2} - t\right)}} dt = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{b-a}{2}\right)^2 - t^2}} dt \\ &= \arcsin \frac{2t}{b-a} + C = \arcsin \frac{2x - (a+b)}{b-a} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{法三: 原式} &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-a}\sqrt{b-x}} dx = \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{x-a}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{(b-a)-(x-a)}} dx \\ &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x-a}{b-a}}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{b-a}\sqrt{x-a}} dx = 2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{x-a}{b-a}}} d \frac{\sqrt{x-a}}{\sqrt{b-a}} \stackrel{t=\frac{\sqrt{x-a}}{\sqrt{b-a}}}{=} 2 \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt \\ &= 2 \arcsin t + C = 2 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} + C \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{法四: 令 } x-a = (b-a)\sin^2 t, \text{ 原式} &= \int \frac{1}{\sqrt{(b-a)\sin^2 t \cdot (b-a)\cos^2 t}} (b-a)2 \sin t \cos t dt \\ &= 2 \int dt = 2t + C = 2 \arcsin \sqrt{\frac{x-a}{b-a}} + C \end{aligned}$$

3. 证明: 连续多次利用分部积分法

$$\begin{aligned} \int P(x)e^{ax} dx &= \frac{1}{a} \int P(x) d(e^{ax}) = \frac{1}{a} P(x)e^{ax} - \frac{1}{a} \int P'(x)e^{ax} dx = \frac{1}{a} P(x)e^{ax} - \frac{1}{a^2} \int P''(x)e^{ax} dx \\ &= \frac{1}{a} P(x)e^{ax} - \frac{1}{a^2} P'(x)e^{ax} + \frac{1}{a^2} \int P''(x)e^{ax} dx \\ &= \dots \\ &= e^{ax} \left[\frac{P(x)}{a} - \frac{P'(x)}{a^2} + \dots + (-1)^n \frac{P^{(n)}(x)}{a^{n+1}} \right] + C \end{aligned}$$

因为 $P(x)$ 为 n 次多项式, 所以 $P^{(n+1)}(x) \equiv 0$, 从而上述等式括号中导数到 $P^{(n)}(x)$ 为止.

练习 3.11

(3.2.1-3.2.2 定积分的概念与性质)

一、选择题:

1. 下列不等式中, 成立的为 ().

- (A) $\int_1^2 x^3 dx > \int_1^2 x^2 dx$ (B) $\int_0^1 x^3 dx > \int_0^1 x^2 dx$
 (C) $\int_{-1}^{-2} x^2 dx > \int_{-1}^{-2} x^3 dx$ (D) $\int_0^{-1} x^2 dx > \int_0^{-1} x^3 dx$

解: 因为在区间(1,2)内 $x^3 > x^2$, 故有 $\int_1^2 x^3 dx > \int_1^2 x^2 dx$, 从而应选 (A).

2. $I_1 = \int_0^1 e^x dx$, $I_2 = \int_0^1 (1+x)dx$, 则下列结论成立的是 ().

- (A) $I_1 > I_2$ (B) $I_1 < I_2$ (C) $I_1 \geq I_2$ (D) $I_1 \leq I_2$

解: 设 $f(x) = e^x - (1+x) = e^x - x - 1$, $f'(x) = e^x - 1$, 而 $x \in (0,1)$, 故 $f'(x) > 0$, $f(x)$ 为增函数. 而 $f(0) = 0$, 从而 $f(x) > 0$, 即 $e^x > 1+x$, 所以 $\int_0^1 e^x dx > \int_0^1 (1+x)dx$. 故应选 (A)

3. 设 $f(x)$ 为连续函数, 则 $\lim_{b \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x)dx = ()$.

- (A) $f(b)$ (B) $f(\xi)$ (C) $f(a)$ (D) 以上结论都不对

解: 由中值定理得 $\int_a^b f(x)dx = f(\xi)(b-a)$, $\xi \in (a,b)$, 所以

$$\lim_{b \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x)dx = \lim_{b \rightarrow a} \frac{1}{b-a} \cdot f(\xi)(b-a) = \lim_{\xi \rightarrow a} f(\xi) = f(a). \text{故应选 (C).}$$

二、填空题:

1. 设 $f(x)$ 是连续函数, 且 $\int_0^{x^3-1} f(t)dt = x$, 则 $f(7) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

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. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n+1} + \frac{1}{n+2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{n+n} \right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

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

3. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + \sqrt{1 + \frac{n}{n}} \right) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解: 函数 $f(x) = \sqrt{1+x}$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续, 故可积且 $\int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x} dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i$

把 $[0, 1]$ 区间 n 等分, 取 $\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n}$, $\xi_i = \frac{i}{n}$ 则

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{1 + \frac{i}{n}} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} (\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{n}} + \sqrt{1 + \frac{2}{n}} + \cdots + \sqrt{1 + \frac{n}{n}}) \\ &= \int_0^1 \sqrt{1+x} dx = \frac{2}{3} (2\sqrt{2} - 1)\end{aligned}$$

三、计算解答

1. 证明: $\sqrt{\frac{2}{e}} \leq \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} e^{-x^2} dx \leq \sqrt{2}$.

解: 设 $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$, 则 $f'(x) = -2xe^{-x^2}$, 令 $f'(x) = 0$, 解得 $x = 0$, 且推知 $x = 0$ 为 $f(x)$

在 $[-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}]$ 内的最大值点, 而 $f(x)$ 分别在 $(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, 0)$ 及 $(0, \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ 内单调,

故 $e^{-\frac{(\pm\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})^2}{2}} \leq f(x) \leq e^0$, 即 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}} \leq f(x) \leq 1$, 所以 $\sqrt{\frac{2}{e}} \leq \int_{-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} f(x) dx \leq \sqrt{2}$.

2. 用定积分的定义计算由 $y = x + 1$ 及 $x = 1, x = 2, y = 0$ 所围成的图形的面积.

解: 将区间 $[1, 2]$ n 等分, 取 $\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n}$, 则 $x_i = 1 + \frac{i}{n}$.

$$\begin{aligned}S &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i) \Delta x_i = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n (2 + \frac{i}{n}) \frac{1}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2}{n} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{i}{n^2}) = 2 + \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(1+n)}{2} \\ &= 2 + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{5}{2}.\end{aligned}$$

3. 已知 $\int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx = 2 \ln 2 - 1$, 求极限 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{(n+1)(n+2) \cdots (n+n)}$.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{解一: } \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{(n+1)(n+2) \cdots (n+n)} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt[n]{(1 + \frac{1}{n})(1 + \frac{2}{n}) \cdots (1 + \frac{n}{n})} \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{n} \ln \sqrt{(1 + \frac{1}{n})(1 + \frac{2}{n}) \cdots (1 + \frac{n}{n})}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} e^{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(1 + \frac{i}{n})} = e^{\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(1 + \frac{i}{n})} = e^{\int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx} = e^{2 \ln 2 - 1} = \frac{4}{e}.\end{aligned}$$

解二: 记 $a_n = \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{(n+1)(n+2) \cdots (n+n)}$,

取对数得 $\ln a_n = \frac{1}{n} [\ln(1 + \frac{1}{n}) + \ln(1 + \frac{2}{n}) + \cdots + \ln(1 + \frac{n}{n})] = \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(1 + \frac{i}{n}) \cdot \frac{1}{n}$,

所以, $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \ln a_n = \int_0^1 \ln(1+x) dx = 2 \ln 2 - 1$, 故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} a_n = \frac{4}{e}$.

练习 3.12

(3.2.3-3.2.4 中值定理与 Newton-Leibniz 公式)

一、选择题:

1. 下列各式中正确的是 ().

$$(A) \quad d \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(t) dt \qquad (B) \quad \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^b f(t) dt = f(x)$$

$$(C) \quad \frac{d}{dx} \int_x^b f(x) dx = -f(x) \qquad (D) \quad \frac{d}{dx} \int_a^x f(t) dt = f(t)$$

解: 因为 $\frac{d}{dx} \int_x^b f(x) dx = -f(x)$, 故应选 (C).

2. 若 $k \neq 0$, 且 $\int_0^k (2x - 3x^2) dx = 0$, 则 $k =$ ().

$$(A) \quad -\frac{3}{2} \qquad (B) \quad -1 \qquad (C) \quad 1 \qquad (D) \quad \frac{3}{2}$$

解: 由于 $\int_0^k (2x - 3x^2) dx = (x^2 - x^3) \Big|_0^k = k^2(1-k)$, 令 $k^2(1-k) = 0$, 得 $k = 0$ 或 $k = 1$, 故应选 (C).

3. 设函数 $y = \int_0^x (t-1) dt$, 则 y 有 ().

$$(A) \quad \text{极小值 } \frac{1}{2} \qquad (B) \quad \text{极小值 } -\frac{1}{2} \qquad (C) \quad \text{极大值 } \frac{1}{2} \qquad (D) \quad \text{极大值 } -\frac{1}{2}$$

解: 因为 $y' = x - 1$, $y'' = 1 > 0$, 令 $y' = 0$ 得驻点 $x = 1$, 且在 $x = 1$ 处函数 y 取得极小值

$$y(1) = \int_0^1 (t-1) dt = \left(\frac{t^2}{2} - t \right) \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{2} - 1 = -\frac{1}{2}. \text{ 故应选 (B).}$$

二、填空题:

1. 设 $\int_1^x f(x) dx = x[f(x) + 1]$, 则 $f(x) =$ _____.

解: 两边对 x 求导得 $f(x) = f(x) + 1 + xf'(x)$, 所以 $f'(x) = -\frac{1}{x}$, 两边积分得

$f(x) = -\ln|x| + C$, 将 $x = 1$ 代入等式 $\int_1^x f(x) dx = x[f(x) + 1]$ 可得 $f(1) = -1$, 将 $x = 1$ 代入等式 $f(x) = -\ln|x| + C$ 可得 $C = -1$, 所以 $f(x) = -\ln|x| - 1$.

2. $\int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos 2x} dx =$ _____.

解: $\int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{1 + \cos 2x} dx = \sqrt{2} \int_0^{2\pi} |\cos x| dx$

$$= \sqrt{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx - \sqrt{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{3\pi}{2}} \cos x dx + \sqrt{2} \int_{\frac{3\pi}{2}}^{2\pi} \cos x dx = 4\sqrt{2}.$$

3. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x (1+t^2)e^{t^2-x^2} dt = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解: 原式 $= \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\int_0^x (1+t^2)e^{t^2} dt}{xe^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(1+x^2)e^{x^2}}{(1+2x^2)e^{x^2}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1+x^2}{1+2x^2} = \frac{1}{2}$.

三、计算解答

1. 设 $\int_0^x t \ln(1+t) dt + \int_1^y \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = 0$, 求 $\frac{dy}{dx}$.

解: 两边对 x 求导得 $x \ln(1+x) + \frac{\sin y}{y} y' = 0$, 所以 $y' = -\frac{xy \ln(1+x)}{\sin y}$.

2. 设 $\int_0^y e^t dt - \int_0^{e^x-1} \cos|t| dt = 0$, 求 $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0}$.

解: 两边对 x 求导得 $e^y y' - \cos|e^x - 1| \cdot e^x = 0$, 所以 $y' = e^{x-y} \cos|e^x - 1|$. 在原方程中令

$x = 0$, 有 $\int_0^{y(0)} e^t dt - \int_0^{e^0-1} \cos|t| dt = \int_0^{y(0)} e^t dt = 0$, 所以 $y(0) = 0$. 故 $\left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = \left. \frac{dy}{dx} \right|_{\substack{x=0 \\ y=0}} = 1$.

练习 3.13

(3.2.5-3.2.6 定积分的换元积分法与分部积分法)

一、选择题:

1. 下列积分不正确的一项是 () .

(A) $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{x} \Big|_{-1}^1 = -2$

(B) $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx = 2$

(C) $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin x dx = 0$

(D) $\int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$

解: 因为 (A) 中的积分不能用牛顿-莱布尼茨公式, 其他三项利用奇偶函数的积分性质及定积分的几何意义可得, 故应选 (A).

2. 设函数 $f(x)$ 连续, 则在下列变上限定积分定义的函数中, 必为偶函数的是 () .

(A) $\int_0^x t[f(t) + f(-t)] dt$

(B) $\int_0^x t[f(t) - f(-t)] dt$

(C) $\int_0^x f(t^2) dt$

(D) $\int_0^x f^2(t) dt$

解: 在 (A) 中令 $F(x) = \int_0^x t[f(t) + f(-t)] dt$, 则

$$F(-x) = \int_0^{-x} t[f(t) + f(-t)]dt \stackrel{u=-t}{=} \int_0^x (-u)[f(-t) + f(u)]d(-u)$$

$$= \int_0^x u[f(-t) + f(u)]du = F(x),$$

故应选 (A) .

3. 设 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_0^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt} = b (b \neq 0)$, 则常数 a, b 应分别为 ().

(A) $1, \frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}, 1$ (C) $0, 0$ (D) $1, 1$

解: 当 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 分子分母都 $\rightarrow 0$, 则应用洛必达法则有

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{ax - \sin x}{\int_0^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(ax - \sin x)'}{(\int_0^x \frac{\ln(1+t^3)}{t} dt)'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \cos x}{\ln(1+x^3)} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{x(a - \cos x)}{\ln(1+x^3)} \left(\frac{0}{0} \text{型}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[x(a - \cos x)]'}{[\ln(1+x^3)]'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \cos x + x \sin x}{\frac{3x^2}{1+x^3}} = b (b \neq 0)$$

而此时 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时, 分子 $\rightarrow a - 1$, 分母 $\rightarrow 0$ 而 $b \neq 0$ 所以 $a - 1 = 0 \Rightarrow a = 1$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{a - \cos x + x \sin x}{\frac{3x^2}{1+x^3}} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{(1+x^3)(1 - \cos x + x \sin x)}{3x^2} \left(\frac{0}{0} \text{型}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[(1+x^3)(1 - \cos x + x \sin x)]'}{[3x^2]'} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3x^2(1 - \cos x + x \sin x) + (1+x^3)(2 \sin x + x \cos x)}{6x} \left(\frac{0}{0} \text{型}\right)$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{[3x^2(1 - \cos x + x \sin x) + (1+x^3)(2 \sin x + x \cos x)]'}{(6x)'}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{6x(1 - \cos x + x \sin x) + 3x^2(2 \sin x + x \cos x) + 3x^2(2 \sin x + x \cos x) + (1+x^3)(3 \cos x - x \sin x)}{6}$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{3 \cos x}{6} = \frac{1}{2} = b$$

故应选 (A) .

二、填空题:

1. 若 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + \sqrt{1-x^2} \int_0^1 f(x) dx$, 则 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx =$ _____.

解: 令 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = C$, 则 $f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + C\sqrt{1-x^2}$, 而

$$\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \int_0^1 \left(\frac{1}{1+x^2} + C\sqrt{1-x^2} \right) dx = \arctan x \Big|_0^1 + C \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4} C,$$

由 $\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{4}C = C$, 得 $C = \frac{\pi}{4-\pi}$, 故 $\int_0^1 f(x)dx = \frac{\pi}{4-\pi}$.

2. $\int_{-1}^1 (|x| + x)e^{-|x|} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解: $\int_{-1}^1 (|x| + x)e^{-|x|} dx = 2\int_0^1 xe^{-x} dx = 2(-xe^{-x} - e^{-x})\Big|_0^1 = 2(1 - e^{-1})$.

3. 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} xe^{x^2}, & -\frac{1}{2} \leq x < \frac{1}{2} \\ -1, & x \geq \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$, 则 $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 f(x-1)dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

解: 先换元然后分段积分, 令 $x-1=t$, 则 $x=t+1$, $dx=dt$, 当 $\frac{1}{2} \leq x \leq 2$ 时, 有

$$-\frac{1}{2} \leq t \leq 1, \text{ 于是 } \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^2 f(x-1)dx = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^1 f(t)dt = \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} te^{t^2} dt + \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 (-1)dt = 0 - \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

三、计算解答:

1 (1) $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx$;

解: $\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx = 2\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{1-(\sqrt{x})^2}} d\sqrt{x} = 2\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 \arcsin \sqrt{x} d \arcsin \sqrt{x}$
 $= (\arcsin \sqrt{x})^2 \Big|_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 = \frac{3\pi^2}{16}$.

1 (2) $\int_{-3}^2 \min(2, x^2) dx$;

解: $\int_{-3}^2 \min(2, x^2) dx = \int_{-3}^{-\sqrt{2}} 2 dx + \int_{-\sqrt{2}}^{\sqrt{2}} x^2 dx + \int_{\sqrt{2}}^2 2 dx = 10 - \frac{8\sqrt{2}}{3}$.

2 (1) $\int_a^b |2x - a - b| dx \ (a < b)$;

解: $\int_a^b |2x - a - b| dx = \int_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} (a+b-2x) dx + \int_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b (2x-a-b) dx$
 $= [(a+b)x - x^2] \Big|_a^{\frac{a+b}{2}} + [x^2 - (a+b)x] \Big|_{\frac{a+b}{2}}^b = \frac{(b-a)^2}{2}$.

2 (2) $\int_0^1 \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx$;

解: $\int_0^1 \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) dx = x \ln(x + \sqrt{1+x^2}) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx = \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) - \sqrt{1+x^2} \Big|_0^1$

$$= \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) - \sqrt{2} + 1.$$

3 (1) . $\int_0^{\pi} x \sin^6 x \cos^4 x dx$;

解: $\int_0^{\pi} x \sin^6 x \cos^4 x dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x \cos^4 x dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x (1 - \sin^2 x)^2 dx$
 $= \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin^6 x - 2 \sin^8 x + \sin^{10} x) dx$
 $= \pi \left(\frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - 2 \cdot \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{9}{10} \cdot \frac{7}{8} \cdot \frac{5}{6} \cdot \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{3\pi^2}{512}.$

3 (2) . $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^4 x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx.$

解: $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^4 x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^4 x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\sin^4 x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx$, 对右边的第二个积分, 令 $x = -t$, 则

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\sin^4 x}{1 + e^{-x}} dx = -\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\sin^4 t}{1 + e^t} dt = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^4 x}{1 + e^x} dx, \text{ 于是}$$

$$\text{原式} = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{1 + e^{-x}} + \frac{1}{1 + e^x} \right) \sin^4 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx = \frac{3}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{16}.$$

练习 3.14

(3.2.7 广义积分)

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

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 ().

(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) $\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{\ln x}}$.

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

故选(C).

二、填空题:

1. $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{e^x + e^{2-x}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

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

2. $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x)^3} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

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

3. $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(2-x)\sqrt{1-x}} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$

解: 令 $u = \sqrt{1-x}$, 则 $x = 1-u^2$,

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

三、计算解答

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. 已知 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{x-a}{a+a}\right)^x = \int_a^{+\infty} 4x^2 e^{-2x} dx$ ，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 $e^{-2a} = 2a^2 e^{-2a} + 2a e^{-2a} + e^{-2a} \Rightarrow a = 0, \text{或 } a = -1$.

3. 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 $dx = -\frac{1}{t^2} dt$

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

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

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

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

从而可得, $I = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}$.

练习 3.15

(3.3.1-3.3.2 定积分的几何应用)

一、选择题:

1. 由曲线 $ax=y^2$ 与曲线 $ay=x^2$ 所围成的面积是 ().

- (A) $\frac{a^2}{3}$ (B) $\frac{3}{a^2}$ (C) $\frac{a^3}{3}$ (D) $\frac{3}{a^3}$

解: 由 $\begin{cases} ax=y^2 \\ ay=x^2 \end{cases}$ 可以得到交点的坐标为 $A(a,a)$ 以及 $O(0,0)$. 故所围成的面积为

$$s = \int_0^a (\sqrt{ax} - \frac{x^2}{a}) dx = [\frac{2}{3a}(ax)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3a}x^3] \Big|_0^a = \frac{2}{3a}a^3 - \frac{1}{3a}a^3 = \frac{a^2}{3}$$

故应选 (A)

2. 曲线 $y = \ln \cos x$ 夹在 $0 \leq x \leq a < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 之间的弧长为 ().

- (A) $\ln \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{a}{2})$ (B) $\ln \cos(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{a}{2})$
 (C) $\ln \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{a}{2})$ (D) $\ln \cot(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{a}{2})$

解: 首先有 $y' = \frac{-\sin x}{\cos x} = -\tan x$, 所求的弧长为

$$s = \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} dx = \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + y'^2(x)} dx = \int_0^a \frac{dx}{\cos x} = \ln \tan(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{a}{2})$$

故应选 (C).

3. 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 ().

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

解: 所求旋转体的体积为

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

故应选(B).

二、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

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

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

三、计算解答

1. 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.

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

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

$$\text{而 } A = 4A_1 = a^2 \left(\frac{\pi}{6} + 1 - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right).$$

2. 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

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

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

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

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

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 $V = V_1 + V_2 = \frac{11}{6} \pi + \frac{43}{6} \pi = 9\pi.$

3. 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?

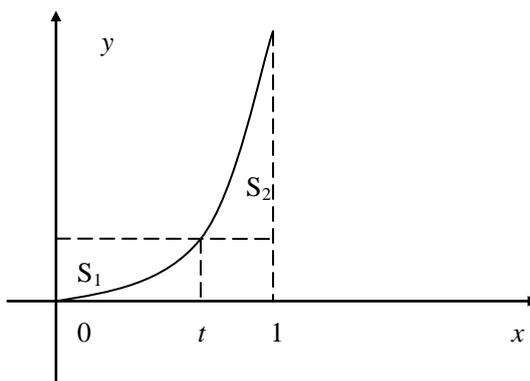
解: $S_1 = \int_0^t (t^2 - x^2) dx = \frac{2}{3} t^3,$

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

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, $\min(S_1 + S_2) = \frac{1}{4}.$



练习 3.16

(3.3.3-3.3.4 定积分的物理应用)

一、选择题:

1. 圆弧 $x = a \cos \varphi, y = a \sin \varphi$ ($|\varphi| \leq \alpha \leq \pi$) 的重心坐标为 ().

(A) $(\frac{a \sin \alpha}{\alpha}, 0)$ (B) $(\frac{a \cos \alpha}{\alpha}, 0)$

(C) $(0, \frac{a \sin \alpha}{\alpha})$ (D) $(0, \frac{a \cos \alpha}{\alpha})$

解: 设重心的坐标是 $(\xi, \eta),$ 依题意得 $\eta = 0,$ 圆弧长 $s = 2a\alpha,$

因为 $M_y = \int_0^s x ds = \int_{-\alpha}^{\alpha} a^2 \cos \varphi d\varphi = 2a^2 \sin \alpha,$ 所以 $\xi = \frac{2a^2 \sin \alpha}{2a\alpha} = \frac{a \sin \alpha}{\alpha}$

故应选 (A).

2. 长度 $l = 10m$ 且密度按 $\delta = 6 + 0.3x \text{ kg/m}$ 而变化的一根轴, x 为距轴两端点中的一端的距

离, 则轴的质量为 ().

- (A) 70 (B) 75 (C) 80 (D) 85

解: 将轴 n 等分, 每份的长 $\Delta x = \frac{10}{n}$, 把每小段近似的看成是均匀的, 并以右端点的密度作

为小段的密度, 轴的质量可看作 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\sum_{i=1}^n (6 + 0.3 \times \frac{10}{n} i) \times \frac{10}{n}$ 的极限, 即

$$M = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n (6 + 0.3 \times \frac{10}{n} i) \times \frac{10}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} [60 + \frac{15(n+1)}{n}] = 75$$

故应选 (B).

3. 若 1 (kg) 的力能使弹簧伸长 1 (cm), 则要使弹簧伸长 10 (cm), 需要的功 ($\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}$) 为 ()

- (A) 0.05 (B) 0.1 (C) 0.5 (D) 1

解: 由胡克定律知, $F = kx$, 其中 F 为弹性恢复力, x 为伸长量.

由条件知: $k=1$, 因而 $F=x$. 现将 10 (cm) n 等分, 每份上的恢复力的大小近似的看作是

不变的, 并取右端点来做和, 所求的功可看作 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时 $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{10}{n} i \times \frac{10}{n}$ 的极限, 即

$$M = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{10}{n} i \times \frac{10}{n} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{50(n+1)}{n} = 50(\text{kg} \cdot \text{cm}) = 0.5(\text{kg} \cdot \text{m})$$

故应选 (C)

二、填空题:

1. 函数 $y = 2xe^{-x}$ 在 $[0,2]$ 上的平均值为_____.

解: $I = \frac{1}{2-0} \int_0^2 2xe^{-x} dx = 1 - 3e^{-2}$.

2. 边长为 a 米的正方形薄片直立地沉浸在水中, 它的一个顶点位于水平面, 一对角与水面平行, 则薄片一侧所受的压力为_____.

解: 建立坐标系使得 OB 的直线方程为 $y = x$, AB 的直线方程为 $y = \sqrt{2}a - x$, 压力为

$$F = 2\gamma [\int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a} x \cdot x dx + \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}a}^{\sqrt{2}a} x(\sqrt{2}a - x) dx] = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \gamma a^3 \text{ (牛顿)}.$$

3. 一盛液体的容器, 由曲边梯形 $a \leq y \leq b, 0 \leq x \leq \varphi(y)$ 绕 y 轴旋转而成, 现容器内盛满比重

为 r 的液体, 为计算把液体全部抽出所要做的功, 应取_____为积分变量, 积分元素 $dw =$ _____, 功 $w =$ _____.

解: 取 y 为积分变量, 则 $dw = \gamma \pi \varphi^2(y)(b-y)dy$, 从而 $w = \int_a^b \gamma \pi \varphi^2(y)(b-y)dy$.

三、计算解答

1. 设一锥形贮水池, 深 15 米, 口径 20 米, 盛满水, 今以唧筒将水吸尽, 问要作多少功?

解：建立坐标系后， AB 的直线方程为 $y = -\frac{2}{3}x + 10$,

$$\text{功元素 } dw = x\pi y^2 dx = \pi x(10 - \frac{2}{3}x)^2 dx,$$

$$\text{于是 } w = \int_0^{15} \pi x(10 - \frac{2}{3}x)^2 dx = 1875(\text{吨米}) \approx 57697.5(\text{千焦})$$

2. 一底为 8 厘米，高为 6 厘米的等腰三角形片，铅直地沉没在水中，顶在上底在下且与水面平行，而顶离水面 3 厘米，试求它每面所受的压力。

解：建立坐标系后，取 x 为积分变量，变化区间为 $[3,9]$ 。 AB 的直线方程为 $y = \frac{2}{3}x - 2$,

$$\text{压力元素 } dp = 2xydx = 2x(\frac{2}{3}x - 2)dx,$$

$$\text{所以 } p = \int_3^9 2x(\frac{2}{3}x - 2)dx = 168(\text{克}) = 1.6464(\text{牛顿}).$$

3. 用铁锤将一铁钉击入木板，设木板对铁钉的阻力与铁钉击入木板的深度成正比，在击第一次时，将铁钉击入木板 1 厘米，如果铁锤每次打击铁钉所做的功相等，问第二次击锤后，铁钉又击入多少？

解：设锤击第二次时，铁钉又击入 h 厘米，由于木板对铁钉的阻力 f 与铁钉击入木板的深度

$x(\text{cm})$ 成正比，即 $f = kx$ 。功元素 $dw = f dx = kx dx$ 。

$$\text{击第一次时所作的功 } w_1 = \int_0^1 kx dx = \frac{1}{2}k.$$

$$\text{击第二次时所作的功 } w_2 = \int_1^{1+h} kx dx = \frac{1}{2}k(h^2 + 2h).$$

因为 $w_1 = w_2$ ，所以 $\frac{1}{2}k = \frac{1}{2}k(h^2 + 2h)$ ，由 $h^2 + 2h - 1 = 0$ ，解得 $h = -1 + \sqrt{2}$ 。