



交通大学

期末复习习题课

- 一、定积分与不定积分及应用
- 二、综合题
- 三、往年考试题



一、定积分与不定积分及应用

例1 设 $f(x)$ 连续, $F(x) = \int_0^x tf(x^2 - t^2)dt$, 求 $F'(x)$

解 令 $x^2 - t^2 = u$, 则 $dt = -\frac{1}{2t}du$

且当 $t = 0$ 时 $u = x^2$; $t = x$ 时 $u = 0$;

$$F(x) = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{x^2}^0 f(u)du = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{x^2} f(u)du$$

故有 $F'(x) = xf(x^2)$

例2 (1) 证明 $\int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^n dx = \int_0^1 x^n (1-x)^m dx$;

(2) 求 $I_{m-1, n-1} = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx \quad (m, n \in N_+)$.

证明 (1) 令 $1-x = u$, 则 $dx = -du$, 且当 $x = 0$ 时 $u = 1$; $x = 1$ 时 $u = 0$; 于是有

$$\int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^n dx = -\int_1^0 u^n (1-u)^m du = \int_0^1 x^n (1-x)^m dx.$$

(2) $I_{m-1, n-1} = \frac{1}{m} \int_0^1 (1-x)^{n-1} dx^m$ 分部积分 $\frac{n-1}{m} \int_0^1 x^m (1-x)^{n-2} dx$

利用(1) $\frac{n-1}{m} \int_0^1 x^{n-2} (1-x)^m dx = \frac{n-1}{m} \int_0^1 x^{n-2} (1-x)^{m-1} (1-x) dx$

$$= \frac{n-1}{m} I_{m-1, n-2} - \frac{n-1}{m} I_{m-1, n-1}$$

(2) 求 $I_{m-1,n-1} = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} (1-x)^{n-1} dx$ ($m, n \in N_+$).

于是有 $I_{m-1,n-1} = \frac{n-1}{m} I_{m-1,n-2} - \frac{n-1}{m} I_{m-1,n-1}$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow I_{m-1,n-1} &= \frac{n-1}{m+n-1} I_{m-1,n-2} \\ &= \frac{n-1}{m+n-1} \frac{n-2}{m+n-2} I_{m-1,n-3} \\ &= \dots = \frac{n-1}{m+n-1} \frac{n-2}{m+n-2} \dots \frac{1}{m+1} I_{m-1,0} \end{aligned}$$

而 $I_{m-1,0} = \int_0^1 x^{m-1} dx = \frac{1}{m}$

$$\Rightarrow I_{m-1,n-1} = \frac{n-1}{m+n-1} \frac{n-2}{m+n-2} \dots \frac{1}{m+1} \frac{1}{m} = \frac{(n-1)!(m-1)!}{(m+n-1)!}$$

例3 已知函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, +\infty)$ 上可导, 并且 $f(0)=1$
并满足等式: $f'(x) + f(x) - \frac{1}{1+x} \int_0^x f(t) dt = 0$, 求
 $f'(x)$ 并证明: $e^{-x} \leq f(x) \leq 1 (x \geq 0)$

证明: 变形 $(1+x)[f'(x) + f(x)] - \int_0^x f(t) dt = 0$

两边求导得 $f''(x) + \left(1 + \frac{1}{1+x}\right)f'(x) = 0 \Rightarrow f'(x) = \frac{C}{1+x} e^{-x}$

$$f'(0) = -f(0) = -1 \Rightarrow f'(x) = -\frac{1}{1+x} e^{-x}$$

当 $x \geq 0$ 时, $f'(x) \leq 0$, 故 $f(x) \leq f(0) = 1$

当 $x \geq 0$ 时, $[f(x) - e^{-x}]' = \frac{xe^{-x}}{x+1} \geq 0$, 故 $f(x) - e^{-x} \geq f(0) - e^0 = 0$

例4 设 $f(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln x}{1+x} dx$, 求 $f(x) + f(\frac{1}{x})$.

P243:9

解1 令 $t = \frac{1}{y}$, 则 $f(\frac{1}{x}) = \int_1^{\frac{1}{x}} \frac{\ln \frac{1}{y}}{1+\frac{1}{y}} \left(-\frac{1}{y^2}\right) dy = \int_1^x \frac{\ln y}{y(y+1)} dy$.

$$\text{则 } f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \int_1^x \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x.$$

解2 由题设知: $x > 0$, $f(x)$, $f(\frac{1}{x})$ 可导, 设 $F(x) = f(x) + f(\frac{1}{x})$, 则

$$F'(x) = \frac{\ln x}{1+x} + \frac{\ln \frac{1}{x}}{1+\frac{1}{x}} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2}\right) = \frac{\ln x}{x}.$$

解微分方程得

$$f(x) + f\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x.$$

$$F(1) = 0$$

例5 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上可微, 且 $f(1) = 2 \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} xf(x)dx$,

证明: 存在 $\xi \in (0,1)$, 使 $f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0$.

P243:16

证明: 利用积分中值定理:

$$f(1) = \eta f(\eta), \quad \eta \in [0, \frac{1}{2}].$$

令 $F(x) = xf(x)$, 则 $F(1) = f(1) = \eta f(\eta)$;

$$F(\eta) = \eta f(\eta) = F(1);$$

于是, $F(x)$ 在 $[\eta, 1]$ 上满足Rolle定理的条件,

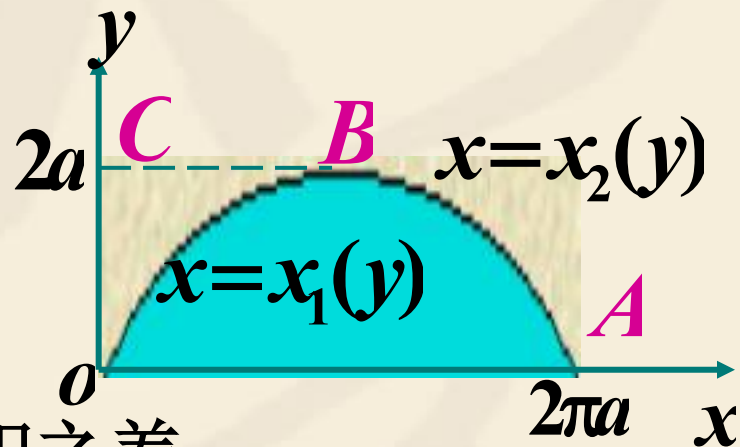
\therefore 存在 $\xi \in (\eta, 1) \subset (0, 1)$ 使 $F'(\xi) = f(\xi) + \xi f'(\xi) = 0$.

例 6 求摆线 $x = a(t - \sin t)$, $y = a(1 - \cos t)$ 的一拱与 $y = 0$ 所围成的图形分别绕 x 轴 y 轴旋转构成旋转体的体积.

解 绕 y 轴旋转的旋转体体积

可看作平面图 $OABC$ 与 OBC

分别绕 y 轴旋转构成旋转体的体积之差.



$$V_y = \int_0^{2a} \pi x_2^2(y) dy - \int_0^{2a} \pi x_1^2(y) dy$$

$$= \pi \int_{2\pi}^{\pi} a^2 (t - \sin t)^2 \cdot a \sin t dt - \pi \int_0^{\pi} a^2 (t - \sin t)^2 \cdot a \sin t dt$$

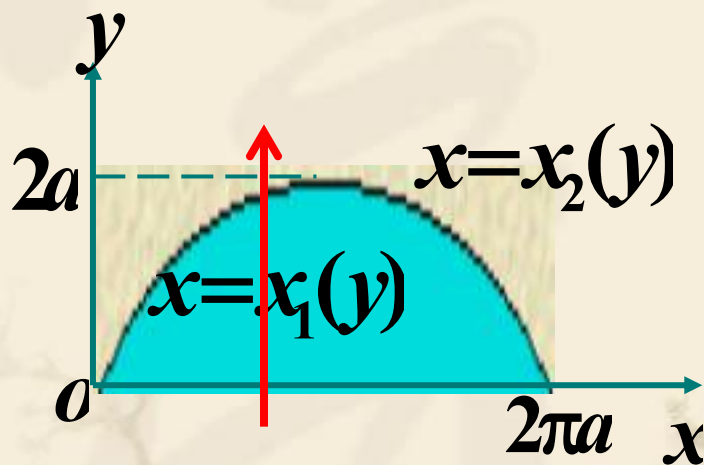
$$= \pi a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} (t - \sin t)^2 \sin t dt = 6\pi^3 a^3.$$

例 6 求摆线 $x = a(t - \sin t)$, $y = a(1 - \cos t)$ 的一拱与 $y = 0$ 所围成的图形分别绕 y 轴旋转构成旋转体的体积.

解2 绕 y 轴旋转的旋转体体积

(柱壳法)

$$\begin{aligned} V_y &= \int_0^{2\pi a} 2\pi x |y(x)| dx \\ &= 2\pi a^3 \int_0^{2\pi} (t - \sin t)(1 - \cos t)^2 dt \\ &= 6\pi^3 a^3. \end{aligned}$$



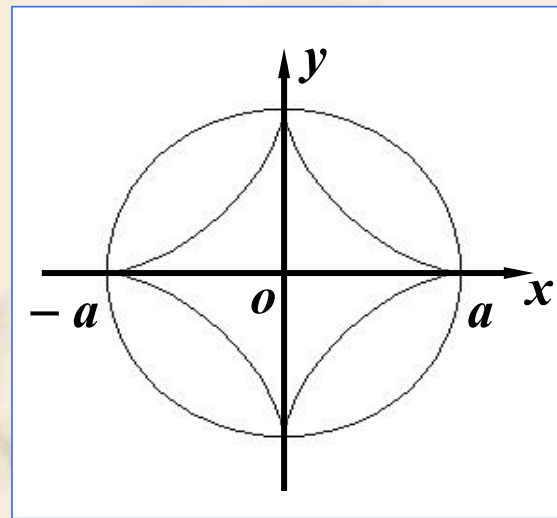
例 7 求星形线 $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}} (a > 0)$ 绕 x 轴旋转构成旋转体的体积.

解 $\because y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}},$

$$\therefore y^2 = \left(a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}} \right)^3 \quad x \in [-a, a]$$

旋转体的体积

$$V = \int_{-a}^a \pi \left(a^{\frac{2}{3}} - x^{\frac{2}{3}} \right)^3 dx = \frac{32}{105} \pi a^3.$$



例8

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \sin x} dx$$

解

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \sin x} dx = \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\left(\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}\right)^2} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\pi} \left| \cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2} \right| dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\cos \frac{x}{2} - \sin \frac{x}{2}\right) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \left(\sin \frac{x}{2} - \cos \frac{x}{2}\right) dx$$

$$= 4\sqrt{2} - 4$$

例9 设 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 1+x^2 & x \leq 0 \\ e^{-x} & x > 0 \end{cases}$, 求 $\int_1^3 f(x-2)dx$

解

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^3 f(x-2)dx & \underline{\underline{x-2=t}} \int_{-1}^1 f(t)dt \\ & = \int_{-1}^0 (1+t^2)dt + \int_0^1 e^{-t}dt \\ & = \frac{7}{3} - \frac{1}{e} \end{aligned}$$

例10 计算 $\int \frac{1}{a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x} dx$

式中 a 、 b 是不全为 0 的非负常数

解

$$a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x = \cos^2 x (a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2)$$

$$\text{原积分} = \int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x (a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2)} = \int \frac{d \tan x}{(a^2 \tan^2 x + b^2)}$$

由于 a 、 b 是不全为 0 的非负常数，所以

$$a = 0 \text{ 时, 原式} = \frac{1}{b^2} \tan x + C;$$

$$b = 0 \text{ 时, 原式} = -\frac{1}{a^2} \frac{1}{\tan x} + C;$$

$$ab \neq 0 \text{ 时, 原式} = \frac{1}{a^2} \int \frac{d \tan x}{\tan^2 x + \frac{b^2}{a^2}} = \frac{1}{ab} \arctan\left(\frac{a}{b} \tan x\right) + C$$

例11. 设 $F(x) = f(x)g(x)$, 其中函数 $f(x), g(x)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内满足以下条件: $f'(x) = g(x), g'(x) = f(x)$, 且 $f(0) = 0$, $f(x) + g(x) = 2e^x$.

(1) 求 $F(x)$ 所满足的一阶微分方程;

(2) 求出 $F(x)$ 的表达式.

(03考研)

解: (1) $\because F'(x) = f'(x)g(x) + f(x)g'(x)$

$$= g^2(x) + f^2(x)$$

$$= [g(x) + f(x)]^2 - 2f(x)g(x)$$

$$= (2e^x)^2 - 2F(x)$$

$$F(0) = f(0)g(0) = 0$$

一阶线性非齐次微分方程:

$$F'(x) + 2F(x) = 4e^{2x}$$

(2) 由一阶线性微分方程解的公式得

$$\begin{aligned} F(x) &= e^{-\int 2dx} \left[\int 4e^{2x} \cdot e^{\int 2dx} dx + C \right] \\ &= e^{-2x} \left[\int 4e^{4x} dx + C \right] \\ &= e^{2x} + Ce^{-2x} \end{aligned}$$

将 $F(0) = f(0)g(0) = 0$ 代入上式, 得 $C = -1$

于是 $F(x) = e^{2x} - e^{-2x}$

例12 求 $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \sin^4 x dx$ (*J. wallis* 公式)

解
$$\int = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \sin^4 x dx + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \sin^4 x dx$$

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

$$\Rightarrow \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} \sin^4 x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^4 x dx = \frac{3\pi}{16}$$

例13 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上可微, 且 $f(0) = 0, 0 < f'(x) < 1$,

$$\text{证明: } \left[\int_0^1 f(x) dx \right]^2 \geq \int_0^1 f^3(x) dx.$$

证明 $F(t) = \left[\int_0^t f(x) dx \right]^2 - \int_0^t f^3(x) dx.$

例14 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上有连续的导数, 且 $f(0) = 0$,

$$\text{证明: } \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [f'(x)]^2 dx.$$

例14 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a,b]$ 上有连续的导数, 且 $f(a) = 0$,

$$\text{证明: } \int_a^b f^2(x) dx \leq \frac{(b-a)^2}{2} \int_a^b [f'(x)]^2 dx.$$

证明 $f^2(x) = [f(x) - f(0)]^2 = \left[\int_0^x f'(t) dt \right]^2 \leq \int_0^x [f'(t)]^2 dt \int_0^x dt.$

$$\Rightarrow f^2(x) \leq x \int_0^x [f'(t)]^2 dt.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 f^2(x) dx &\leq \int_0^1 \left(x \int_0^x [f'(t)]^2 dt \right) dx \\ &= \int_0^{\xi} [f'(t)]^2 dt \int_0^1 x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\xi} [f'(t)]^2 dt \leq \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 [f'(x)]^2 dx \end{aligned}$$

例15 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上有连续的一阶导数, 且 $f(0) = 0$,

证明: 存在 $\xi \in [0,1]$, 使 $f'(\xi) = 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$.

解 $\because f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上有连续的一阶导数, 且 $f(0) = 0$

$$\therefore f(x) = f(x) - f(0) = f'(\theta x)x, \quad \theta \in (0,1)$$

$\because f'(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 且 $g(x) = x \geq 0$

$$\therefore 2 \int_0^1 f(x) dx = 2 f'(\xi) \int_0^1 x dx = f'(\xi), \quad \xi \in [0,1]$$

积分中值定理

$f(x) \in C[a, b], g \in \mathfrak{R}[a, b]$, 且 g 在 $[a, b]$ 上不变号,

$$\text{则 } \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x)dx, (a \leq \xi \leq b)$$

积分中值定理 $f(x) \in C[a, b], g \in \mathfrak{R}[a, b]$, 且 g 在 $[a, b]$ 上不变号,

$$\text{则 } \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = f(\xi) \int_a^b g(x)dx, (a \leq \xi \leq b)$$

证明 设在 $[a, b]$ 上 $g(x) \geq 0$, $M = \max_{x \in [a, b]} \{f(x)\}$, $m = \min_{x \in [a, b]} \{f(x)\}$

则 $\forall x \in [a, b], m \leq f(x) \leq M, mg(x) \leq f(x)g(x) \leq Mg(x)$

$$\Rightarrow m \int_a^b g(x)dx \leq \int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx \leq M \int_a^b g(x)dx$$

若 $\int_a^b g(x)dx > 0$, 则 $m \leq \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx} \leq M$

则由连续函数的介值定理, $\exists \xi \in [a, b]$, 使 $f(\xi) = \frac{\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx}{\int_a^b g(x)dx}$

若 $\int_a^b g(x)dx = 0$, 则 $\int_a^b f(x)g(x)dx = 0$.

例16 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 2\pi]$ 上有二阶连续导数, 且 $f''(x) > 0$,

证明: $\int_0^{2\pi} f(x) \cos x dx \geq 0$.

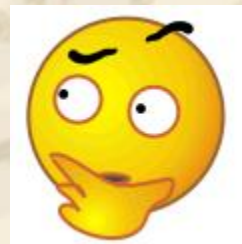
证明

$$\begin{aligned} \text{左边} &= \int_0^{2\pi} f(x) d \sin x = f(x) \sin x \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} f'(x) \sin x dx \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} f'(x) d \cos x = f'(x) \cos x \Big|_0^{2\pi} - \int_0^{2\pi} f''(x) \cos x dx \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} f'(x) d \cos x = f'(2\pi) - f'(0) - \int_0^{2\pi} f''(x) \cos x dx \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} f''(x) dx - \int_0^{2\pi} f''(x) \cos x dx = \int_0^{2\pi} f''(x)(1 - \cos x) dx \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2}f''(\xi)x^2, \quad \xi \in [0, x]$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f(0) \cos x dx = 0 \quad \int_0^{2\pi} f'(0)x \cos x dx = 0$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} f''(\xi)x^2 \cos x dx = f''(\eta) \int_0^{2\pi} x^2 \cos x dx$$



例17 设 $f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin \frac{1}{t}, & t \neq 0 \\ 0, & t = 0 \end{cases}, F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt,$

则 $F(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处 (). (A) 不连续, (B) 连续不可导
(C) 可导且 $F'(0) \neq 0$, (D) 可导且 $F'(0) = 0$

证明

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

$$= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \int_{x^2}^x f(t) dt$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{x^2} |f(t)| dt \leq \frac{1}{x} x^2 = x$$

$$\Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt = 0$$

例17 设 $f(t) = \begin{cases} \sin \frac{1}{t}, & t \neq 0 \\ 0, & t = 0 \end{cases}, F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt,$

则 $F(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 处 (). (A) 不连续, (B) 连续不可导
(C) 可导且 $F'(0) \neq 0$, (D) 可导且 $F'(0) = 0$

证明

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{F(x) - F(0)}{x} &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^x f(t) dt \\ &= \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{x^2} f(t) dt + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \int_{x^2}^x f(t) dt \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \int_{x^2}^x f(t) dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_{x^2}^x \sin \frac{1}{t} dt = \frac{1}{x} \int_{x^2}^x t^2 d \cos \frac{1}{t} = \frac{1}{x} \left[t^2 \cos \frac{1}{t} \Big|_{x^2}^x - \int_{x^2}^x 2t \cos \frac{1}{t} dt \right]$$

$$\left| \frac{1}{x} \int_{x^2}^x 2t \cos \frac{1}{t} dt \right| \leq \frac{1}{x} \int_{x^2}^x 2t dt = x - x^3 \Rightarrow \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{1}{x} \int_{x^2}^x f(t) dt = 0$$

则 $F'_+(0) = 0$ 同理可得: $F'_-(0) = 0$

选:D

例18 求 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sin 2x dx$.

例19 求 $\int_0^{n\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} dx$

例20 求 $I = \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^n x dx$.

例21 求由曲线 $y = e^{-x} \sqrt{\sin x}$ ($x \geq 0$) 与 y 轴围成的图形绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.

例22 求 $I = \int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$

例23 设 $F(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的原函数, 且当 $x \geq 0$ 时,

$F(x)f(x) = \frac{xe^x}{2(1+x)^2}$. 已知 $F(0) = 1, F(x) > 0$. 求 $f(x)$.

例18 求 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sin 2x dx$.

解 令 $2x = t$, $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sin 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin t dt$.

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sin 2x dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(2 \sin x \cos x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\ln 2 + \ln \sin x + \ln \cos x) dx$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \cos x dx = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin t dt.$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln \sin x dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 + \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin x dx = \frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2 + 2I$$

$$\therefore I = -\frac{\pi}{4} \ln 2.$$

例19求 $\int_0^{n\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} dx$

P216 (B) 2T

解:
$$\int_0^{n\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} dx = n \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{1 + \sin 2x} dx$$
$$= n \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{(\cos x + \sin x)^2} dx = n \int_0^{\pi} |\cos x + \sin x| dx$$
$$= n\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \left| \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right| dx$$

↓ 令 $t = x + \frac{\pi}{4}$

$$= n\sqrt{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} |\sin t| dt = n\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} |\sin t| dt$$
$$= n\sqrt{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt = 2\sqrt{2} n$$

$$\int_a^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^T f(x) dx$$

例20 求 $I = \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^n x dx$.

解
$$I = \int_0^{\pi} x \sin^n x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^n x dx = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx$$

若 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上连续, 证明

(1)
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\sin x) dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(\cos x) dx;$$

(2)
$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx$$
 . 并计算 $\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx$.

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^n x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}, & n \text{ 为正偶数} \\ \frac{n-1}{n} \cdot \frac{n-3}{n-2} \cdots \frac{2}{3}, & n \text{ 为大于1的奇数} \end{cases}$$

例21 求由曲线 $y = e^{-x} \sqrt{\sin x}$ ($x \geq 0$) 与 y 轴围成的图形绕 x 轴旋转一周所得旋转体的体积.

解

$$dV = \pi \left[e^{-x} \sqrt{\sin x} \right]^2 dx$$

$$\therefore V = V_1 + V_2 + \dots$$

$$= \pi \int_0^{\pi} e^{-2x} \sin x dx + \pi \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{-2x} \sin x dx + \dots$$

$$\int e^{-2x} \sin x dx = -\frac{1}{5} e^{-2x} (\cos x + 2 \sin x) + C$$

$$V_1 = \frac{\pi}{5} (1 + e^{-2\pi}), \quad V_2 = \frac{\pi}{5} (e^{-4\pi} + e^{-6\pi}), \dots$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{5} (1 + e^{-2\pi} + e^{-4\pi} + e^{-6\pi} + \dots) = \frac{\pi}{5(1 - e^{-2\pi})}$$

$y = e^{-x} \sqrt{\sin x}$ ($x \geq 0$) 的定义域 $x \in [0, \pi] \cup [2\pi, 3\pi] \cup [4\pi, 5\pi] \dots$

例22 求 $I = \int \frac{x^5}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$

解1 令 $x = \tan t$, 则 $dx = \sec^2 t dt$

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \int \frac{\tan^5 t \cdot \sec^2 t dt}{\sec t} = \int \tan^4 t \cdot (\tan t \cdot \sec t) dt = \int \tan^4 t d(\sec t) \\ &= \int (\sec^2 t - 1)^2 d(\sec t) = \int (u^2 - 1)^2 du \quad (u = \sec t) \end{aligned}$$

解2

$$\begin{aligned} I &= \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{x^4 dx^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \int x^4 d(\sqrt{1+x^2}) \\ &= x^4 \sqrt{1+x^2} - 4 \int x^3 \sqrt{1+x^2} dx \\ &= x^4 \sqrt{1+x^2} - 2 \int [(x^2 + 1) - 1] \sqrt{1+x^2} d(1+x^2) \end{aligned}$$

例23 设 $F(x)$ 为 $f(x)$ 的原函数, 且当 $x \geq 0$ 时,

$$F(x)f(x) = \frac{xe^x}{2(1+x)^2}. \text{ 已知 } F(0) = 1, F(x) > 0. \text{ 求 } f(x).$$

解 由
$$F(x)f(x) = \frac{1}{2}(F^2(x))' = \frac{xe^x}{2(1+x)^2}$$

$$\therefore F^2(x) = \int \frac{xe^x}{(1+x)^2} dx = \int \frac{(x+1)-1}{(1+x)^2} e^x dx$$

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

$$= \int \frac{de^x}{1+x} - \int \frac{e^x}{(1+x)^2} dx = \frac{e^x}{1+x} + C$$

例24 求下列广义积分：

$$(1) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 9}; \quad (2) \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{3x^2 - 2x - 1}}.$$

解： (1) 原式 = $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 9} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 9}$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \int_a^0 \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2 + 5} + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^b \frac{dx}{(x+2)^2 + 5}$$

$$= \lim_{a \rightarrow -\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{5}} \Big|_a^0 + \lim_{b \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \arctan \frac{x+2}{\sqrt{5}} \Big|_0^b$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sqrt{5}}.$$

例24 求下列广义积分：

(1) $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 + 4x + 9}$; (2) $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{3x^2 - 2x - 1}}$.

(2) $\because \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{3x^2 - 2x - 1}} = \infty,$

$\therefore x = 1$ 为 $f(x)$ 的瑕点.

原式 = $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{1+\varepsilon}^2 \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{3x^2 - 2x - 1}}$

= $\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left[-\int_{1+\varepsilon}^2 \frac{d\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{\sqrt{2^2 - \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^2}} \right] = -\lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \arcsin \frac{1 + \frac{1}{x}}{2} \Big|_{1+\varepsilon}^2$

= $\frac{\pi}{2} - \arcsin \frac{3}{4}.$

例25 判定反常积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x\sqrt{x}} dx$ 的敛散性.

解:
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x\sqrt{x}} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x\sqrt{x}} dx$$

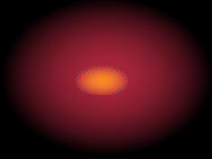
$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin x}{x\sqrt{x}} dx$ 与 $\int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ 进行比较, 收敛

$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x\sqrt{x}} dx$ 与 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x}} dx$ 进行比较, 绝对收敛

故原反常积分**收敛**



祝愿每位同学取得好成绩!



祝愿老师们天天快乐!

