

3. 下列反常积分收敛的是 ()

A. $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^2 \sqrt{1+x}}$

C. $\int_{-1}^1 \frac{dx}{\sin x}$

B. $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\ln(1+x)}$

D. $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

本题分数	6
得分	

三. 设 $F(x) = \int_0^x t f(x^2 - t^2) dt$, $f(x)$ 在 $x=0$ 某邻域内可导, 且

$f(0)=0$, $f'(0)=1$, 求 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x)}{x^4}$.

4. $\int_0^1 x\sqrt{2x-x^2} dx$
 解: $\int_0^1 x\sqrt{2x-x^2} dx$

四. 计算题 (每题5分)

本题分数	25
得分	

1. $\int \arctan \sqrt{x} dx$

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

本题分数	
得分	

2. $\int \frac{x e^x dx}{\sqrt{e^x - 1}}$

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

本题分数	8
得分	

五. 已知一直线通过椭球面 $(x-2)^2 + 2(y-1)^2 + 3(z-3)^2 = 9$ 的中心, 且与 $L: \frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z-1}{-1}$ 垂直相交, 求该直线的方程。

六. 已知曲线 $y = ax^2 + 2x (a > 0)$, 若 $y = ax^2 + 2x (a > 0)$ 与 $x = 1$ 及 $y = 0$ 所围图形面积为 2, 求上述图形绕 y 轴旋转所得旋转体的体积 V .

解

本题分数	8
得分	

七. 求函数 $f(x) = \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} |\cos t| dt$ 在 $[0, \pi]$ 上的最小值与最大值.

本题分数	10
得分	

八. 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[a, b]$ ($a < b$) 上连续, 且 $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \int_a^b x f(x) dx = 0$.

证明: (1) 存在一点 $\xi \in (a, b)$, 使得 $\int_a^\xi f(t) dt = 0$;

(2) 至少存在不同的 $\xi_1, \xi_2 \in (a, b)$, 使得 $f(\xi_1) = f(\xi_2) = 0$.

本题分数	10
得分	

$$\therefore 1. X = \int_0^1 e^{(x+y)^2} dt, \quad e^{(x+y)^2} \cdot ((t+y)' - 1) = 0, \quad y(0) = 1$$

$$e^{(t+y)^2} - 1 = 0, \quad y'(0) = \frac{1}{2} - 1$$

半球面以 $(0, 2)$ 为球心，取上半球。

$$x^2 + y^2 + (z-2)^2 = 4, \quad z \geq 2$$

$$\begin{cases} z = 2 + \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} \\ z = \sqrt{3(x^2 + y^2)} \end{cases}$$

可得 $r^2 = 3$

即投影部分为： $x^2 + y^2 = 3$

$$S = 3\pi$$

$$5. \quad \frac{1}{2} AC \cdot AB \cdot \sin A = \frac{1}{2} \cdot AC \cdot h$$

$$h = AB \cdot \sin A$$

$$AB = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$AC = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{1+1} = \sqrt{2}$$

$\therefore \triangle ABC$ 为等边三角形

$$\therefore h = \text{边长} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{2}$$

6. 2

7. -1, 2

= 11) $3A$

三. 令 $x^2 - t^2 = u$.

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

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{x^2} f(u) du.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{F(x)}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} f(x^2) \cdot 2x}{4x^3} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^2)}{4x^2} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{f(x^2) - f(0)}{x^2 - 0} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

四、令 $\sqrt{x} = t$,

$$\text{原式} = \int \arctan t \, dt^2$$

$$= t^2 \cdot \arctan t - \int t^2 \cdot \frac{1}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= t^2 \cdot \arctan t - t + \arctan t + C$$

$$= x \arctan \sqrt{x} + \arctan \sqrt{x} - \sqrt{x} + C$$

2. 令 $\sqrt{x-1} = t$

$$x = 1 + t^2$$

$$I = \int \frac{\ln(1+t^2) \cdot (1+t^2)}{t} \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2} dt$$

$$= 2 \int \ln(1+t^2) dt$$

$$= 2 \left[t \cdot \ln(1+t^2) - \int t \cdot \frac{2t}{1+t^2} dt \right] = 2t \ln(1+t^2) - 4t + 4 \arctan t + C$$

$$= 2x \sqrt{x-1} - 4\sqrt{x-1} + 4 \arctan \sqrt{x-1} + C$$

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

$$= \int \frac{x-\frac{1}{2}}{\sqrt{4-4(x-\frac{1}{2})^2}} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{4-4(x-\frac{1}{2})^2}} dx$$

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

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

$$4. I = \int_0^1 x \sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} dx$$

$$\text{令 } x = 1 + \sin t, I = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \sin t) \cos t \cdot \cos t dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 t dt$$

$$= 2 \left[\frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2t \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$S. \text{ 令 } x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} - t$$

$$I = \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{\cos t}{\sin t + \cos t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{\sin x dx}{\sin x + \cos x} + \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{\cos t dt}{\sin t + \cos t}$$

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

五. L 的方向向量为 $(3, 2, -1)$

$$\vec{l} \cdot (3, 2, -1) = 0$$

$$\begin{cases} 3x_0 + 2y_0 - z_0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-2}{x_0} = \frac{y-1}{y_0} = \frac{z-3}{z_0} \end{cases}$$

过中心与 L 垂直的平面方程为

$$\begin{cases} 3(x-2) + 2(y-1) - (z-3) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x+1}{3} = \frac{y-1}{2} = \frac{z}{-1} \end{cases}$$

交点: $x=2, y=3, z=-1$

由两点式 $\frac{x-2}{3}$ 过 $P(2, 3, -1)$, $Q(2, 1, 3)$. $\vec{PQ} = (0, -2, 4)$

$$x=2, \frac{y-3}{-2} = \frac{z+1}{4} \quad \begin{cases} x=2 \\ 2y+z-5=0 \end{cases}$$

六.

由题, $\int_0^1 ax^2 + 2x = 2$

$$\frac{a}{3} + 1 = 2$$

$$a = 3.$$

$$V = 2\pi \int_0^1 x \cdot (3x^2 + 2x) dx$$

$$= 2\pi \cdot \left[\frac{3}{4}x^4 + \frac{2}{3}x^3 \right]_0^1$$

$$= 2\pi x \frac{17}{12}$$

$$= \frac{17}{6}\pi$$

七. $x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 时,

$$f(x) = \int_x^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt$$

$$x \in [\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] \text{ 时, } = 2 - \sin x - \cos x$$

$$f(x) = \int_x^{x+\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos t dt.$$

$$= \sin x - \cos x$$

$$x \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}] \text{ 时, } f'(x) = \sin x - \cos x$$

$x = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 为极值点.
小

$$x \in (\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi] \text{ 时, } f'(x) = \cos x + \sin x$$

$x = \frac{3}{4}\pi$ 为极大值点.

$$f(0) = 1$$

$$f(\frac{\pi}{4}) = 2 - \sqrt{2}$$

$$f(\frac{\pi}{2}) = 1$$

$$f(\frac{3\pi}{4}) = \sqrt{2}$$

$$f(\pi) = 1$$

\therefore 最小值为 $2 - \sqrt{2}$

最大值为 $\sqrt{2}$.

$$八(1) \text{ 令 } F(x) = \int_a^x f(t) dt$$

$$P(x) = \int_a^x F(t) dt$$

$$\therefore F(a) = 0$$

$$F(b) = \int_a^b f(t) dt = 0$$

$$\therefore F(a) = F(b) = 0$$

$$\text{又} \because \int_a^b x f(x) dx = \int_a^b x dF(x)$$

$$4) = x F(x) \Big|_a^b - \int_a^b F(x) dx$$

$$= bF(b) - aF(a) - [P(b) - P(a)]$$

2
3-5=0

$$= P(a) - P(b) = 0$$

$$\therefore P(a) = P(b)$$

由罗尔定理, $\exists \xi \in (a, b)$.

$$P'(\xi) = 0$$

$$F(\xi) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } \int_a^\xi f(t) dt = 0.$$

$$(2) \quad \because F(a) = F(b) = F(c) = 0$$

\therefore 由罗尔定理

$$\exists \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 \text{ 使得 } f'(\varepsilon_1) = f'(\varepsilon_2) = 0$$

$$\text{即 } f(\varepsilon_1) = f(\varepsilon_2) = 0$$