

模块三：一元函数积分学（二）

(21) 已知连续函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $\int_0^x f(t)dt + \int_0^x tf(x-t)dt = ax^2$

(1) 求 $f(x)$

(2) 若 $f(x)$ 在区间 $[0,1]$ 上的平均值为 1, 求 a 的值。

(2018 数二)

解 (1) 令 $u = x - t$, 则

$$\int_0^x tf(x-t)dt = \int_0^x (x-u)f(u)du = x \int_0^x f(u)du - \int_0^x uf(u)du$$

由题意知

$$\int_0^x f(t)dt + x \int_0^x f(u)du - \int_0^x uf(u)du = ax^2$$

对上式两端求导得

$$f(x) + \int_0^x f(u)du = 2ax$$

所以 $f(x)$ 可导, $f(0) = 0$, 且

$$f'(x) + f(x) = 2a$$

$$f(x) = e^{-x}(C + \int 2ae^x dx) = Ce^{-x} + 2a$$

由 $f(0) = 0$, 得 $C = -2a$, 从而

$$f(x) = 2a(1 - e^{-x})$$

$$(2) \int_0^1 2a(1 - e^{-x})du = \frac{2a}{e}, \text{ 由题设得 } \frac{2a}{e} = 1, a = \frac{e}{2}$$

一. 选择题

(1) 若 $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x - a_1 \cos x - b_1 \sin x)^2 dx = \min_{a,b \in R} \{ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x - a_1 \cos x - b_1 \sin x)^2 dx \}$, 则

$$a_1 \cos x + b_1 \sin x = \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ A } \underline{\hspace{2cm}}.$$

(A) $2 \sin x$ (B) $2 \cos x$ (C) $2\pi \sin x$ (D) $2\pi \cos x$

(2014 数一)

解析:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} (x - a \cos x - b \sin x)^2 dx &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [x^2 - 2x(a \cos x + b \sin x) + (a^2 \cos^2 x + b^2 \sin^2 x + 2ab \cos x \sin x)] dx \\ &= 2 \int_0^{\pi} (x^2 - 2bx \sin x + a^2 \frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2} + b^2 \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}) dx \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{2}{3}x^3 \Big|_0^\pi + 4b \int_0^\pi x d(\cos x) + a_1^2 \left(x + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x\right) \Big|_0^\pi + b_1^2 \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \sin 2x\right) \Big|_0^\pi \\
&= \frac{2}{3}\pi^3 + \pi(a_1^2 + b_1^2 - 4b_1)
\end{aligned}$$

所以，相当于求 $a_1^2 + b_1^2 - 4b_1$ 的极小值，显然，当 $a_1 = 0, b_1 = 2$ 时积分最小，即

$$a_1 \cos x + b_1 \sin x = 2 \sin x, \text{ 故选 A.}$$

(2) 甲、乙两人赛跑，计时开始时，甲在乙前方 10(单位：m)处。图中，实线表示甲的速度曲线 $v = v_1(t)$ (单位：m/s)，虚线表示乙的速度曲线 $v = v_2(t)$ ，三块阴影部分面积的数值依次为 10, 20, 3。计时开始后乙追上甲的时刻记为 t_0 (单位：s)，则

- (A) $t_0 = 10$ (B) $15 < t_0 < 20$ (C) $t_0 = 25$ (D) $t_0 > 25$

(2017 数一)

解析：令 $s_1(t), s_2(t)$ 表示甲、乙两人的路程，由题意，计时开始时，甲在乙前方 10m，要想在 t_0 时刻追上乙，应有 $s_1(t_0) - s_2(t_0) = -10$ ，根据题干图中阴影部分面积数值为 10, 20, 3, 可得

$$t = 10 \text{ 时, } s_1(t) - s_2(t) = \int_0^{10} [v_1(t) - v_2(t)] dt = 10$$

15 < t < 20 时，

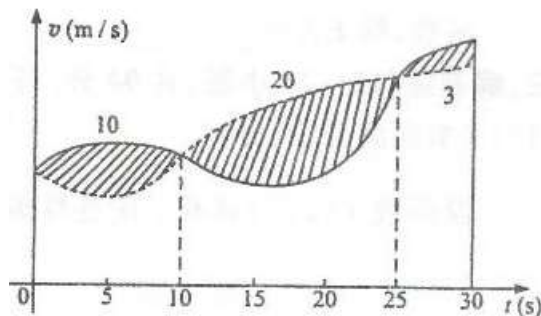
$$s_1(t) - s_2(t) = 10 + \int_{10}^t [v_1(t) - v_2(t)] dt > 10 + \int_{10}^{25} [v_1(t) - v_2(t)] dt = 10 - 20 = -10$$

t = 25 时，

$$s_1(t) - s_2(t) = \int_0^{25} [v_1(t) - v_2(t)] dt = \int_0^{10} [v_1(t) - v_2(t)] dt + \int_{10}^{25} [v_1(t) - v_2(t)] dt = 10 - 20 = -10$$

t > 25 时，

$$\begin{aligned}
s_1(t) - s_2(t) &= \int_0^t [v_1(t) - v_2(t)] dt = \int_0^{25} [v_1(t) - v_2(t)] dt + \int_{25}^t [v_1(t) - v_2(t)] dt \\
&= -10 + \int_{25}^t [v_1(t) - v_2(t)] dt > -10, \text{ 故选 C.}
\end{aligned}$$



(3) 设二阶可导函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $f(1) = f(-1) = 1, f(0) = -1$, 且 $f''(x) > 0$, 则

(A) $\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx > 0$ (B) $\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx < 0$ (C) $\int_{-1}^0 f(x)dx > \int_0^1 f(x)dx$ (D)

$\int_{-1}^0 f(x)dx < \int_0^1 f(x)dx$

(2017 数二)

解析: $f''(x) > 0$, 所以 $f(x)$ 的图形为凹的, 又因为 $f(1) = f(-1) = 1, f(0) = -1$, $f(x)$ 为偶函数, C、D 都不对, 不妨设 $f(x) = 2x^2 - 1$, 则 $\int_{-1}^1 f(x)dx = -\frac{2}{3} < 0$, A 不对, B 对, 故选 B.

(4) $\int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x(1-x)}} dx =$

(A) $\frac{\pi^2}{4}$ (B) $\frac{\pi^2}{8}$ (C) $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (D) $\frac{\pi}{8}$

(2020 数二)

解析: 令 $\sqrt{x} = t \Rightarrow x = t^2 \Rightarrow dx = 2tdt$,

则原式 $= \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin t}{\sqrt{t^2(1-t^2)}} \cdot 2tdt = 2 \int_0^1 \frac{\arcsin t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}} dt = 2 \int_0^1 \arcsin t (d \arcsin t) = (\arcsin t)^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi^2}{4}$,

故选 A.

(5) 设 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\sin x) dx$, $J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cot x) dx$, $K = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos x) dx$,

则 I, J, K 的大小关系是_____.

(A) $I < J < K$ (B) $I < K < J$

(C) $J < I < K$ (D) $K < J < I$

(2011 数一)

解析: 当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $\sin x < \cos x < 1 < \cot x$,

于是 $\ln \sin x < \ln \cos x < \ln \cot x$, 由定积分的性质得

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\sin x) dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos x) dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cot x) dx,$$

即 $I < K < J$ ，故应选 B.

(6) 设 $I = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\sin x) dx$, $J = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cot x) dx$, $K = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos x) dx$, 则 I, J, K 的大小关系是_____.

- (A) $I < J < K$ (B) $I < K < J$
 (C) $J < I < K$ (D) $K < J < I$

(2011 数二)

解析：当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $\sin x < \cos x < 1 < \cot x$,

于是 $\ln \sin x < \ln \cos x < \ln \cot x$, 由定积分的性质得

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\sin x) dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cos x) dx < \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \ln(\cot x) dx,$$

即 $I < K < J$ ，故应选 B.

(7) 下列反常积分中收敛的是_____.

- (A) $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$ (B) $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx$ (C) $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx$ (D) $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{x}{e^x} dx$

(2015 数二)

解析：选项 A: $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx = 2\sqrt{x} \Big|_2^{+\infty} = +\infty$

选项 B: $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 \Big|_2^{+\infty} = +\infty$

选项 C: $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln x} dx = \ln |\ln x| \Big|_2^{+\infty} = +\infty$

选项 D: $\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{x}{e^x} dx = \int_2^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = (-x e^{-x} - e^{-x}) \Big|_2^{+\infty} = 3e^{-2}$. 应选 D.

(8) 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & 0 \leq x < \pi, \\ 2, & \pi \leq x \leq 2\pi, \end{cases}$ $F(x) = \int_0^x f(t) dt$, 则 ().

- (A) $x = \pi$ 是函数 $F(x)$ 的跳跃间断点 (B) $x = \pi$ 是函数 $F(x)$ 的可去间断点
 (C) $F(x)$ 在 $x = \pi$ 处连续但不可导 (D) $F(x)$ 在 $x = \pi$ 处可导

(2013 数二)

$$\text{解 由 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & 0 \leq x < \pi, \\ 2, & \pi \leq x \leq 2\pi. \end{cases}$$

$$\text{知 } F(\pi) = \int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt = -\cos t \Big|_0^{\pi} = 2.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \int_0^x f(t) dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \int_0^x \sin t dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} (1 - \cos x) = 2.$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \left(\int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt + \int_{\pi}^x 2 dt \right) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} [2 + 2(x - \pi)] = 2.$$

故有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow \pi} F(x) = 2 = F(\pi)$. 于是 $F(x)$ 在 $x = \pi$ 处连续.

$$F'_+(\pi) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \frac{F(x) - F(\pi)}{x - \pi} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \frac{\int_0^x f(t) dt - 2}{x - \pi} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^+} \frac{\int_0^{\pi} \sin t dt + \int_{\pi}^x 2 dt - 2}{x - \pi} = 2,$$

$$F'_-(\pi) = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \frac{F(x) - F(\pi)}{x - \pi} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t dt - 2}{x - \pi} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \pi^-} \frac{-\cos x - 1}{x - \pi} = 0,$$

$F'_+(\pi) \neq F'_-(\pi)$, 故 $F(x)$ 在 $x = \pi$ 处不可导. 应选 C.

$$(9) \text{ 设函数 } f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{(x-1)^{\alpha-1}}, & 1 < x < e, \\ \frac{1}{x \ln^{\alpha+1} x}, & x \geq e. \end{cases} \quad \text{若反常积分 } \int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx \text{ 收敛, 则 ().}$$

(A) $\alpha < -2$

(B) $\alpha > 2$

(C) $-2 < \alpha < 0$

(D) $0 < \alpha < 2$

(2013 数二)

$$\text{解 要使 } \int_1^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_1^e \frac{1}{(x-1)^{\alpha-1}} dx + \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^{\alpha+1} x} dx \text{ 收敛,}$$

$$\text{需 } \int_1^e \frac{1}{(x-1)^{\alpha-1}} dx \text{ 与 } \int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^{\alpha+1} x} dx \text{ 都收敛.}$$

$$\text{而对 } \int_1^e \frac{1}{(x-1)^{\alpha-1}} dx = \int_0^{e-1} \frac{1}{t^{\alpha-1}} dt \text{ 是瑕积分, 当 } \alpha-1 < 1 \text{ 即 } \alpha < 2 \text{ 时收敛.}$$

$$\int_e^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x \ln^{\alpha+1} x} dx = \int_e^{+\infty} (\ln x)^{-(\alpha+1)} d \ln x = -\frac{1}{\alpha (\ln x)^{\alpha}} \Big|_e^{+\infty},$$

要使其收敛, 则 $\alpha > 0$, 所以 $0 < \alpha < 2$. 故应选 D.

(10) 设 $M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x^2} dx$, $N = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+x}{e^x} dx$, $K = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \sqrt{\cos x}) dx$, 则() .

- (A) $M > N > K$. (B) $M > K > N$.
 (C) $K > M > N$. (D) $K > N > M$.

(2018 数一)

解 利用对称性可计算 $M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \frac{2x}{1+x^2}) dx = \pi$.

易得 $K > \pi$, $N < \pi$. 所以 $K > M > N$. 故应选 C.

(11) 设 $I_k = \int_0^{k\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx (k=1,2,3)$, 则有 _____

- (A) $I_1 < I_2 < I_3$ (B) $I_3 < I_2 < I_1$ (C) $I_2 < I_3 < I_1$ (D) $I_2 < I_1 < I_3$

(2012 数一、二)

解 D

$$I_2 = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx = \int_0^{\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx = I_1 + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx$$

又 $\pi < x < 2\pi$ 时 $e^{x^2} \sin x < 0$ 故 $\int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx < 0$, 故 $I_2 < I_1$

$$I_3 = \int_0^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx = \int_0^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx = I_2 + \int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx$$

又 $2\pi < x < 3\pi$ 时 $e^{x^2} \sin x > 0$ 故 $\int_{2\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx > 0$, 故 $I_2 < I_3$

$$I_3 = \int_0^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx = \int_0^{\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx + \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx = I_1 + \int_{\pi}^{3\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx$$

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

$$= \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx + \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{(t+\pi)^2} \sin(t+\pi) d(t+\pi)$$

$$= \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{x^2} \sin x dx - \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} e^{(x+\pi)^2} \sin x dx = \int_{\pi}^{2\pi} [e^{x^2} - e^{(x+\pi)^2}] \sin x dx > 0$$

故 $I_1 < I_3$

综上 $I_2 < I_1 < I_3$, 故应选 D

(12) 设函数 $f(x)$ 在 $[0,1]$ 上二阶可导, 且 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0$, 则

- (A) 当 $f'(x) < 0$ 时, $f(\frac{1}{2}) < 0$ (B) 当 $f''(x) < 0$ 时, $f(\frac{1}{2}) < 0$
 (C) 当 $f'(x) > 0$ 时, $f(\frac{1}{2}) < 0$ (D) 当 $f''(x) > 0$ 时, $f(\frac{1}{2}) < 0$

(2018 数二)

解 D

当 $f(x) = x - \frac{1}{2}$, 满足 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0$, 而 $f(\frac{1}{2}) = 0$, 排除 A,C.

当 $f(x) = \sqrt{x} - \frac{2}{3}$, 满足 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = 0$, 而 $f''(x) < 0$, 而 $f(\frac{1}{2}) = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{2}{3} > 0$, 排除 B

故应选 D.

(13) 设 $M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x^2} dx$, $N = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1+x}{e^x} dx$, $K = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \sqrt{\cos x}) dx$, 则

(A) $M > N > K$.

(B) $M > K > N$.

(C) $K > M > N$.

(D) $K > N > M$.

(2018 数二)

解 C

利用对称性可计算 $M = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1+x)^2}{1+x^2} dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \frac{2x}{1+x^2}) dx = \pi$.

易得 $K > \pi$, $N < \pi$. 所以 $K > M > N$. 故应选 C.

(14) 若反常积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^a(1+x)^b} dx$ 收敛, 则 _____

(A) $a < 1$ 且 $b > 1$

(B) $a > 1$ 且 $b > 1$

(C) $a < 1$ 且 $a + b > 1$

(D) $a > 1$ 且 $a + b > 1$

(2016 数一)

解析: C

取 $a=0$, 若 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x)^b} = \frac{1}{1-b} (1+x)^{1-b} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{1-b} \left[\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x)^{b-1}} \right]$ 收敛, 只需 $b > 1$ 即可,

说明 $a < 1$ 可以使原反常积分收敛, 排除 B,D. 再取 $a=-1, b=2$. $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{(1+x)^2} dx =$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{1+x} dx - \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x)^2} dx = \ln(1+x) \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{1+x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = +\infty, \text{ 发散, 说明满}$$

足 $a < 1$ 且 $b > 1$, 原反常积分发散, 排除 A.

(15) 已知函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} 2(x-1), & x < 1 \\ \ln x, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$, 则 $f(x)$ 的一个原函数是 _____.

(A) $F(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2, & x < 1 \\ x(\ln x - 1), & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

(B) $F(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2, & x < 1 \\ x(\ln x + 1) - 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$

$$(C) F(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2, & x < 1 \\ x(\ln x + 1) + 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad (D) F(x) = \begin{cases} (x-1)^2, & x < 1 \\ x(\ln x - 1) + 1, & x \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

(2016 数一、二)

答案: D

解析: 当 $x < 1$ 时, $F(x) = \int 2(x-1)dx = x^2 - 2x + C_1$,

当 $x \geq 1$ 时, $F(x) = \int \ln x dx = x \ln x - x + C_2$;

且 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} (x^2 - 2x + C_1) = C_1 - 1$; $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} (x \ln x - x + C_2) = C_2 - 1$,

又 $F(x)$ 在 $x = 1$ 处连续, 因此有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1^-} F(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1^+} F(x) = F(1)$, 即 $C_1 - 1 = C_2 - 1$,

所以 $C_1 = C_2 = C$. 故原函数为 $F(x) = \begin{cases} x^2 - 2x + C, & x < 1, \\ x \ln x - x + C, & x \geq 1. \end{cases}$

当 $C = 1$ 时, 对应的原函数为 D.

(16) 反常积分 ① $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx$, ② $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx$ 的敛散性为 _____.

- (A) ①收敛, ②收敛 (B) ①收敛, ②发散
(C) ①发散, ②收敛 (D) ①发散, ②发散

(2016 数二)

答案: B

解析: 因为 $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = -\int_{-\infty}^0 e^{\frac{1}{x}} d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) = -e^{\frac{1}{x}} \Big|_{-\infty}^0 = -\lim_{x \rightarrow 0^-} e^{\frac{1}{x}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow -\infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = 0 + 1 = 1$,

所以 $\int_{-\infty}^0 \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx$ 收敛.

而 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx = -e^{\frac{1}{x}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{\frac{1}{x}} + \lim_{x \rightarrow 0^+} e^{\frac{1}{x}} = +\infty$,

所以积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2} e^{\frac{1}{x}} dx$ 发散, 故应该选 B.

(17) 下列反常积分发散的是 _____.

- (A) $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx$. (B) $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx$.
(C) $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx$. (D) $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$.

(2019 数二)

解: D

对于 A 选项, $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x} dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} x d e^{-x} = -[x e^{-x}]_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1$ 收敛;

对于 B 选项, $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} d(-x^2) = -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{2}$ 收敛;

对于 C 选项, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan x}{1+x^2} dx =$

$\int_0^{+\infty} \arctan x d(\arctan x) = \frac{1}{2} (\arctan x)^2 \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi^2}{8}$ 收敛;

对于 D 选项, $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln(x^2 + 1) \Big|_0^{+\infty} = +\infty$ 发散, 故应选 D.

二. 填空题

(1) $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{(1+x)^2} dx =$ _____.

(2017 数二)

解析: 令 $t = x + 1, dx = dt$, 则

$$\begin{aligned} \text{原式} &= \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln t}{t^2} dt = -\int_1^{+\infty} \ln t d\left(\frac{1}{t}\right) = -\left(\frac{\ln t}{t} \Big|_1^{+\infty} - \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{t} \cdot \frac{1}{t} dt\right) \\ &= -\left(\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\ln t}{t} - 0 + \frac{1}{t} \Big|_1^{+\infty}\right) = -\left(\lim_{t \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{t} - 1\right) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

(2) 若函数 $f(x)$ 满足 $f''(x) + af'(x) + f(x) = 0 (a > 0)$, 且 $f(0) = m, f'(0) = n$, 则

$\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx =$ _____.

(2020 数一)

解析: 微分方程对应的特征方程为 $\lambda^2 + a\lambda + 1 = 0$,

(1) 若 $\Delta = a^2 - 4 > 0$, 即 $a > 2$ 时, 则 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -a, \lambda_1 \cdot \lambda_2 = 1$, 所以 λ_1, λ_2 均小于 0,

方程通解为 $f(x) = C_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$, 所以 $f'(x) = C_1 \lambda_1 e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 \lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$,

有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = 0$,

(2) 若 $\Delta = a^2 - 4 = 0$, 即 $a = 2$ 时, 则 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2 < 0$, 方程通解为 $f(x) = (C_1 + C_2 x) e^{\lambda_1 x}$,

$f'(x) = (C_1 \lambda_1 + C_2) e^{\lambda_1 x} + C_2 \lambda_2 e^{\lambda_2 x}$, 同样有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = 0$,

(3) 若 $\Delta = a^2 - 4 < 0$, 即 $0 < a < 2$ 时, 则 $\lambda_{1,2} = -\frac{a}{2} \pm \frac{\sqrt{4-a^2}}{2}i$,

方程通解为 $f(x) = e^{-\frac{a}{2}x} (C_1 \cos \frac{\sqrt{4-a^2}}{2}x + C_2 \sin \frac{\sqrt{4-a^2}}{2}x)$,

$$f'(x) = e^{-\frac{a}{2}x} \left(\frac{C_2 \sqrt{4-a^2} - aC_1}{2} \cos \frac{\sqrt{4-a^2}}{2}x - \frac{C_1 \sqrt{4-a^2} + aC_2}{2} \sin \frac{\sqrt{4-a^2}}{2}x \right),$$

有 $\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) = 0$,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} -(f''(x) + af'(x)) dx = -(f'(x) + af(x)) \Big|_0^{+\infty}$$

$$= -(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f'(x) + a \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} f(x)) + (f'(0) + af(0)) = n + am, \text{ 故应填 } a + nm.$$

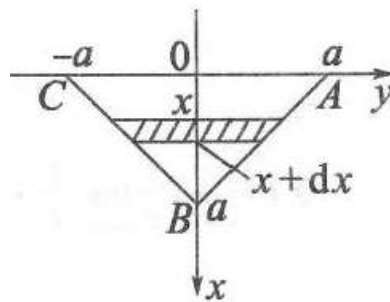
(3) 斜边长为 $2a$ 等腰直角三角形平板铅直地沉没在水中, 且斜边与水面相齐, 记重力加速度为 g , 水密度为 ρ , 则该平板一侧所受的水压力为_____.

(2020 数二)

解析: 如图建立坐标系, 则直线 AB 的方程为 $y = a - x, x \in [0, a], \forall [x, x + dx] \subset [0, a]$

平板一侧所受的水压力元素为 dF , 且 $dF = \rho g x \cdot 2(a - x) dx$, 所以

$$F = \int_0^a 2\rho g x(a - x) dx = 2\rho g \int_0^a (ax - x^2) dx = 2\rho g \left(\frac{a}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{3}x^3 \right) \Big|_0^a = \frac{1}{3} \rho g a^3$$



(4) 设 $y = y(x)$ 满足 $y'' + 2y' + y = 0$, 且 $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$, 则

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

(2020 数二)

解析: $y'' + 2y' + y = 0$ 对应的特征方程为 $r^2 + 2r + 1 = 0$, 解得 $r_1 = r_2 = -1$, 所以通

解为 $y = (C_1 + C_2 x)e^{-x}$, $y' = (C_2 - C_1 - C_2 x)e^{-x}$, 把 $y(0) = 0, y'(0) = 1$ 分别代入得,

$$\begin{cases} C_1 = 0 \\ C_2 - C_1 = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow C_2 = 1, C_1 = 0, \text{ 所以 } y = xe^{-x},$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{则 } \int_0^{+\infty} y(x)dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} xe^{-x}dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} xd(e^{-x}) = -(xe^{-x}|_0^{+\infty} - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x}dx) \\ &= -(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} xe^{-x} - 0 + e^{-x}|_0^{+\infty}) = -(\lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} e^{-x} - 1) = 1 \end{aligned}$$

(5) 曲线 $y = \int_0^x \tan t dt (0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{4})$ 的弧长 $s =$ _____.

(2011 数二)

解析: 因为 $y'(x) = \tan x$.

$$\text{所以 } s = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + [y'(x)]^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sqrt{1 + \tan^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \sec x dx$$

$$\ln |\sec x + \tan x| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}).$$

(6) 设函数 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \lambda e^{-\lambda x}, & x > 0, \\ 0, & x \leq 0, \end{cases} \lambda > 0$, 则 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx =$ _____.

(2011 数二)

解析: 由题设条件知

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} xf(x)dx &= \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda x e^{-\lambda x} dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} xd(e^{-\lambda x}) \\ &= -(xe^{-\lambda x})_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda x} dx = \frac{-e^{-\lambda x}}{\lambda} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\lambda}. \end{aligned}$$

(7) 一根长度为 1 的细棒位于 x 轴的区间 $[0,1]$ 上, 若其线密度 $\rho(x) = -x^2 + 2x +$

1, 则该细棒的质心坐标 $\bar{x} =$ _____.

(2014 数二)

解析: 由质心坐标公式得 $\bar{x} = \frac{\int_0^1 x\rho(x)dx}{\int_0^1 \rho(x)dx} = \frac{\int_0^1 (-x^3 + 2x^2 + x)dx}{\int_0^1 (-x^2 + 2x + 1)dx} = \frac{\frac{11}{5}}{\frac{12}{5}} = \frac{11}{12}$.

(8) $\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos x} + |x|) dx =$ _____.

(2015 数一)

解析: 由于积分区间为对称区间, 因此

$$\int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} + |x| \right) dx = \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{1+\cos x} dx + \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} |x| dx = 0 + 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x dx = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

(9) 设函数 $f(x)$ 连续, $\varphi(x) = \int_0^{x^2} xf(t)dt$. 若 $\varphi(1) = 1, \varphi'(1) = 5$, 则 $f(1) =$ _____.

(2015 数二)

解析: 由题意知 $\varphi'(x) = \int_0^{x^2} f(t)dt + 2x^2 f(x^2)$.

$$\text{由 } \varphi(1) = 1, \text{ 得 } \int_0^1 f(t)dt = 1,$$

$$\text{由 } \varphi'(1) = 5, \text{ 得 } \int_0^1 f(t)dt + 2f(1) = 1 + 2f(1) = 5,$$

$$\text{从而有 } f(1) = 2.$$

(10) 设封闭曲线 L 的极坐标方程为 $r = \cos 3\theta$ ($-\frac{\pi}{6} \leq \theta \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$), 则 L 所围平面图形的面积是_____.

(2013 数二)

解: 设 L 所围图形面积为 S , 则 $S = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \cos^2 3\theta d\theta = \frac{\pi}{12}$.

$$(11) \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{(1+x)^2} dx = \text{_____}.$$

(2013 数一)

$$\text{解: } \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{(1+x)^2} dx = -\frac{\ln x}{1+x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+x)x} = 0 + \ln \frac{x}{1+x} \Big|_1^{+\infty} = 0 - \ln \frac{1}{2} = \ln 2.$$

(12) 设函数 $f(x)$ 具有 2 阶连续导数, 若曲线 $y = f(x)$ 过点 $(0,0)$ 且与曲线 $y = 2^x$ 在点 $(1,2)$ 处相切, 则 $\int_0^1 xf''(x)dx =$ _____.

(2018 数一)

解 $y = f(x)$ 过点 $(0,0)$, 即 $f(0) = 0$, $y = f(x)$ 与 $y = 2^x$ 在点 $(1,2)$ 相切 $\Rightarrow f(1) = 2$ 且

$$f'(1) = 2\ln 2.$$

$$\int_0^1 xf''(x)dx = xf'(x) \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 f'(x)dx = f'(1) - (f(1) - f(0)) = 2\ln 2 - 2 = 2(\ln 2 - 1).$$

故应填 $2(\ln 2 - 1)$.

$$(13) \int_0^2 x\sqrt{2x-x^2} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(2012 数一)

解 $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^2 x\sqrt{2x-x^2} dx &= \int_0^2 x\sqrt{1-(x-1)^2} dx \stackrel{t=x-1}{=} \int_{-1}^1 (t+1)\sqrt{1-t^2} dt \\ &= \int_{-1}^1 t\sqrt{1-t^2} dt + \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-t^2} dt = 0 + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{aligned}$$

奇函数 半圆的面积

$$(14) \int_5^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2-4x+3} dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

(2018 数二)

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

则原式=

$$\begin{aligned} &\frac{1}{2} \int_5^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{x-3} - \frac{1}{x-1} \right) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} [\ln(x-3) - \ln(x-1)]_5^{+\infty} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} [\ln(x-3) - \ln(x-1)] - \frac{1}{2} (\ln 2 - \ln 4) \\ &= \frac{\ln 2}{2} \end{aligned}$$

(15) 曲线 $y = \ln \cos x$ ($0 \leq x \leq \frac{\pi}{6}$) 的弧长为_____.

(2019 数二)

解: $\frac{1}{2} \ln 3$

由弧微分公式, 弧长

$$s = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{1+y'^2} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \sqrt{1+\tan^2 x} dx = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} \frac{1}{\cos x} dx = \ln \left| \frac{1}{\cos x} + \tan x \right| \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{6}} =$$

$$\ln \sqrt{3} = \frac{1}{2} \ln 3.$$

故应填 $\frac{1}{2} \ln 3$

(16) 已知函数 $f(x) = x \int_1^x \frac{\sin t^2}{t} dt$, 则 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$.

(2019 数二)

解: $\frac{\cos 1 - 1}{4}$

设 $F(x) = \int_1^x \frac{\sin t^2}{t} dt$, 则

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 f(x) dx &= \int_0^1 xF(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 F(x) dx^2 = \frac{1}{2} [x^2 F(x)] \Big|_0^1 - \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 dF(x) \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 F'(x) dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x^2 \frac{\sin x^2}{x} dx \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 x \sin x^2 dx = \frac{1}{4} \cos x^2 \Big|_0^1 = \frac{1}{4} (\cos 1 - 1).\end{aligned}$$

故应填 $\frac{1}{4} (\cos 1 - 1)$.