

5.1.11

(1). 设 $F(x)$ 满足 $F'(x) = \sin x^2$, 则由 N-L 公式可知

$$f(x) = F(x^2) - F(0) \Rightarrow f'(x) = F'(x^2) \cdot 2x = 2x \cdot \sin x^4.$$

(3). 设 $F(x)$ 满足 $F'(x) = e^{-x^2}$, 则由 N-L 公式可知

$$f(x) = F(x^2) - F(x) \Rightarrow f'(x) = F'(x^2) \cdot 2x - F'(x) = 2xe^{-x^4} - e^{-x^2}.$$

5.1.15

(1).

$$\int_0^\pi \sin x dx = -\cos x \Big|_0^\pi = 2.$$

(3).

$$\int_1^2 \ln x dx = (x \ln x - x) \Big|_1^2 = 2 \ln 2 - 1.$$

5.1.16 先求 $f(t)$ 的不定积分, 可得

$$\int f(t) dt = |t| + C, \quad t \in [-1, 1].$$

因此

$$F(x) = |t| \Big|_{-1}^x = |x| - 1,$$

$F(x)$ 在 $[-1, 0) \cup (0, 1]$ 上是可微的。

5.1.18

(1). 令

$$f(x) = \int_0^x \sin t^3 dt, \quad g(x) = x^4,$$

则 $f(0) = g(0) = 0$, 且在 $x \rightarrow 0$ 时可用洛必达法则:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_0^x \sin t^3 dt}{x^4} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^3}{4x^3} = \frac{1}{4} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\sin x^3}{x^3} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

(2). 设

$$f(x) = \int_0^{\tan x} \arcsin t^2 dt, \quad g(x) = \sin^3 x,$$

则 $f(0) = g(0) = 0$, 对 x 求导得

$$f'(x) = \arcsin(\tan^2 x) \cdot \sec^2 x, \quad g'(x) = 3 \sin^2 x \cos x.$$

因此

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\sin^3 x} \int_0^{\tan x} \arcsin t^2 dt = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin(\tan^2 x) \sec^2 x}{3 \sin^2 x \cos x} = \frac{1}{3} \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin(\tan^2 x)}{\sin^2 x}.$$

又因为当 $u \rightarrow 0$ 时 $\arcsin u \sim u$, 并且 $\tan x \sim x$, $\sin x \sim x$, 故

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\arcsin(\tan^2 x)}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\tan^2 x}{\sin^2 x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{\tan x}{\sin x} \right)^2 = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\frac{1}{\cos x} \right)^2 = 1,$$

从而原极限为 $\frac{1}{3}$ 。

(3). 记

$$S_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{n^2 + k^2}} = \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{n \sqrt{1 + (k/n)^2}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + (k/n)^2}}.$$

这是函数 $f(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$ 在 $[0, 1)$ 上的黎曼和 (取左端点), 因此

$$\begin{aligned} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n &= \int_0^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{1}{\cos \theta} d\theta && \text{换元 } x = \tan \theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/4} \frac{\cos \theta}{1 - \sin^2 \theta} d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \frac{1}{1 - s^2} ds && \text{换元 } s = \sin \theta \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{s-1} - \frac{1}{s+1} \right) ds \\ &= \left[-\frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{s-1}{s+1} \right| \right]_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}-1}{\sqrt{2}+1} = \ln(\sqrt{2}+1). \end{aligned}$$

(4). 注意到

$$\frac{1^p + 2^p + \cdots + n^p}{n^{p+1}} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n \left(\frac{k}{n}\right)^p,$$

这是函数 $f(x) = x^p$ ($p > 0$) 在 $[0, 1]$ 上的黎曼和, 故

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^p + 2^p + \cdots + n^p}{n^{p+1}} = \int_0^1 x^p dx = \frac{1}{p+1}.$$

5.1.19

(1). 因为 $0 < a < b$, 对 $x \in [a, b]$ 有 $x^2 \geq a^2$, 从而

$$0 \leq \int_a^b e^{-nx^2} dx \leq \int_a^b e^{-na^2} dx = (b-a)e^{-na^2}.$$

由夹逼定理可得

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_a^b e^{-nx^2} dx = 0.$$

(2). 记

$$I_n = \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx.$$

对任意 $\varepsilon \in (0, 1)$, 将积分拆分为

$$I_n = \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx + \int_{1-\varepsilon}^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx.$$

由于 $0 \leq \frac{1}{1+x} \leq 1$, 于是

$$0 \leq \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx \leq \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} x^n dx = \frac{(1-\varepsilon)^{n+1}}{n+1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0,$$

且

$$0 \leq \int_{1-\varepsilon}^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx \leq \int_{1-\varepsilon}^1 \frac{1}{1+x} dx = \ln(1+x) \Big|_{1-\varepsilon}^1 = \ln 2 - \ln(2-\varepsilon).$$

令 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 后再令 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$, 得

$$0 \leq \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} I_n \leq \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} (\ln 2 - \ln(2-\varepsilon)) = 0,$$

因此

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{1+x} dx = 0.$$

(3). 设

$$I_n = \int_n^{n+a} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx, \quad a > 0.$$

由于 $|\sin x| \leq 1$, 对 $x \in [n, n+a]$ 有 $\frac{1}{x} \leq \frac{1}{n}$, 故

$$|I_n| \leq \int_n^{n+a} \frac{|\sin x|}{x} dx \leq \int_n^{n+a} \frac{1}{x} dx = \ln(n+a) - \ln n = \ln\left(1 + \frac{a}{n}\right) \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

从而

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \int_n^{n+a} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = 0.$$

5.1.21 令 $x = t + T$, 则 $dx = dt$,

$$\int_T^{a+T} f(x) dx = \int_0^a f(t+T) dt = \int_0^a f(t) dt,$$

即

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

两边同时加上 $\int_a^T f(x) dx$ 即得到题目结论。

5.1.22

(1). 因为 $|\cos x|$ 以 π 为周期, 且在 $[0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$ 上 $\cos x \geq 0$ 、在 $[\frac{\pi}{2}, \pi]$ 上 $\cos x \leq 0$, 故

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

(3). 令

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 \cos x \ln \frac{1+x}{1-x} dx.$$

注意到 $\cos x$ 为偶函数, 而

$$\ln \frac{1+(-x)}{1-(-x)} = \ln \frac{1-x}{1+x} = -\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x},$$

因此 $\ln \frac{1+x}{1-x}$ 为奇函数, 从而被积函数为奇函数。故

$$I = 0.$$

(5). 记

$$I = \int_0^{\ln 2} \sqrt{1 - e^{-2x}} dx.$$

令 $u = e^{-x}$, 则 $du = -e^{-x}dx = -u dx$, 即 $dx = -du/u$; 当 $x = 0$ 时 $u = 1$, 当 $x = \ln 2$ 时 $u = \frac{1}{2}$, 故

$$I = \int_1^{1/2} \sqrt{1 - u^2} \left(-\frac{du}{u}\right) = \int_{1/2}^1 \frac{\sqrt{1 - u^2}}{u} du.$$

再令 $u = \sin \theta$, 则 $\theta \in [\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{2}]$, $du = \cos \theta d\theta$, 并且

$$\frac{\sqrt{1 - u^2}}{u} du = \frac{\cos \theta}{\sin \theta} \cdot \cos \theta d\theta = \frac{\cos^2 \theta}{\sin \theta} d\theta = (\csc \theta - \sin \theta) d\theta.$$

因此

$$I = \int_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} (\csc \theta - \sin \theta) d\theta = \left[\ln \tan \frac{\theta}{2} + \cos \theta \right]_{\pi/6}^{\pi/2} = -\ln \tan \frac{\pi}{12} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

又 $\tan \frac{\pi}{12} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$, 故

$$I = \ln(2 + \sqrt{3}) - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

(7). 设

$$I = \int_0^1 x^3 e^x dx.$$

分部积分, 取 $u = x^3$, $dv = e^x dx$, 则 $du = 3x^2 dx$, $v = e^x$, 得

$$I = x^3 e^x \Big|_0^1 - 3 \int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx = e - 3 \int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx.$$

继续分部积分:

$$\int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx = x^2 e^x \Big|_0^1 - 2 \int_0^1 x e^x dx = e - 2 \int_0^1 x e^x dx,$$

$$\int_0^1 x e^x dx = x e^x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 e^x dx = e - (e - 1) = 1.$$

故

$$\int_0^1 x^2 e^x dx = e - 2, \quad I = e - 3(e - 2) = 6 - 2e.$$

(9). 设

$$I = \int_0^{\pi/4} \sqrt{\tan x} dx.$$

令 $t = \tan x$, 则 $dx = dt/(1 + t^2)$, 并且当 $x : 0 \rightarrow \pi/4$ 时 $t : 0 \rightarrow 1$, 故

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{t^{1/2}}{1 + t^2} dt.$$

再令 $t = u^2$, 则 $dt = 2u du$, 得

$$I = \int_0^1 \frac{u}{1+u^4} \cdot 2u du = \int_0^1 \frac{2u^2}{1+u^4} du.$$

注意到

$$1 + u^4 = (u^2 + \sqrt{2}u + 1)(u^2 - \sqrt{2}u + 1),$$

并且可分解为

$$\frac{2u^2}{1+u^4} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{u}{u^2 - \sqrt{2}u + 1} - \frac{u}{u^2 + \sqrt{2}u + 1} \right).$$

因此

$$I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\int_0^1 \frac{u}{u^2 - \sqrt{2}u + 1} du - \int_0^1 \frac{u}{u^2 + \sqrt{2}u + 1} du \right).$$

其中

$$u^2 - \sqrt{2}u + 1 = \left(u - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}, \quad u^2 + \sqrt{2}u + 1 = \left(u + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{2}.$$

计算可得 (令 $w = u \mp \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$)

$$\int \frac{u}{u^2 - \sqrt{2}u + 1} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln(u^2 - \sqrt{2}u + 1) + \arctan(\sqrt{2}u - 1) + C,$$

$$\int \frac{u}{u^2 + \sqrt{2}u + 1} du = \frac{1}{2} \ln(u^2 + \sqrt{2}u + 1) - \arctan(\sqrt{2}u + 1) + C.$$

故

$$I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{u^2 - \sqrt{2}u + 1}{u^2 + \sqrt{2}u + 1} + \arctan(\sqrt{2}u - 1) + \arctan(\sqrt{2}u + 1) \right]_0^1.$$

注意到 $(\sqrt{2} - 1)(\sqrt{2} + 1) = 1$, 故

$$\arctan(\sqrt{2} - 1) + \arctan(\sqrt{2} + 1) = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

又

$$\left. \frac{u^2 - \sqrt{2}u + 1}{u^2 + \sqrt{2}u + 1} \right|_{u=1} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{2 + \sqrt{2}} = 3 - 2\sqrt{2} = (\sqrt{2} - 1)^2, \quad \left. \frac{u^2 - \sqrt{2}u + 1}{u^2 + \sqrt{2}u + 1} \right|_{u=0} = 1,$$

从而

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

综上

$$I = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \ln(1 + \sqrt{2}) \right).$$

(11). 设

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 x^4 \sqrt{1-x^2} dx.$$

被积函数为偶函数, 故

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

令 $x = \sin \theta$, 则 $\theta \in [0, \pi/2]$, $dx = \cos \theta d\theta$, 并且 $\sqrt{1-x^2} = \cos \theta$, 于是

$$I = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta.$$

利用 $\sin^2 \theta = \frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2}$, $\cos^2 \theta = \frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2}$, 得

$$\sin^4 \theta \cos^2 \theta = \left(\frac{1-\cos 2\theta}{2} \right)^2 \left(\frac{1+\cos 2\theta}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{8} (1 - \cos 2\theta - \cos^2 2\theta + \cos^3 2\theta).$$

其中在 $[0, \pi/2]$ 上 $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos 2\theta d\theta = 0$, $\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^3 2\theta d\theta = 0$, 且

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 2\theta d\theta = \int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{1+\cos 4\theta}{2} d\theta = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

故

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^4 \theta \cos^2 \theta d\theta = \frac{1}{8} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{32},$$

从而

$$I = 2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{32} = \frac{\pi}{16}.$$

(13). 设

$$I = \int_{-1}^1 e^{|x|} \arctan(e^x) dx = \int_{-1}^0 e^{-x} \arctan(e^x) dx + \int_0^1 e^x \arctan(e^x) dx.$$

在第一项中令 $x = -t$, 则

$$\int_{-1}^0 e^{-x} \arctan(e^x) dx = \int_0^1 e^t \arctan(e^{-t}) dt.$$

因此

$$I = \int_0^1 e^x \left(\arctan(e^x) + \arctan(e^{-x}) \right) dx.$$

又因为对 $x \geq 0$ 有 $e^x > 0$, 且 $\arctan u + \arctan(1/u) = \frac{\pi}{2}$ ($u > 0$), 故

$$\arctan(e^x) + \arctan(e^{-x}) = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

从而

$$I = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^1 e^x dx = \frac{\pi}{2} (e - 1).$$

5.1.23 设

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx.$$

作代换 $x = \pi - t$, 则 $\sin(\pi - t) = \sin t$, 从而

$$I = \int_0^{\pi} (\pi - t) f(\sin t) dt = \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin t) dt - \int_0^{\pi} t f(\sin t) dt = \pi \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin t) dt - I.$$

故

$$I = \frac{\pi}{2} \int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx.$$

又因为 $f(\sin x)$ 关于 $\frac{\pi}{2}$ 对称, 故

$$\int_0^{\pi} f(\sin x) dx = 2 \int_0^{\pi/2} f(\sin x) dx,$$

从而

$$\int_0^{\pi} x f(\sin x) dx = \pi \int_0^{\pi/2} f(\sin x) dx.$$

取 $f(\sin x) = \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x}$, 则

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

令 $u = \cos x$, 则 $du = -\sin x dx$, 得

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \frac{\sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \int_1^0 \frac{-1}{1 + u^2} du = \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1 + u^2} du = \arctan u \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

因此

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{x \sin x}{1 + \cos^2 x} dx = \pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi^2}{4}.$$

5.1.25

(3). $f(x) = xe^{-x}$.

$$\int xe^{-x} dx = -(x+1)e^{-x} + C.$$

$$\text{在 } [0, 1] \text{ 上: } \bar{f} = \int_0^1 xe^{-x} dx = \left(-(x+1)e^{-x} \right) \Big|_0^1 = 1 - \frac{2}{e}.$$

且 $f'(x) = e^{-x}(1-x) \geq 0$ ($x \in [0, 1]$), 故

$$\max f = f(1) = \frac{1}{e}, \quad \min f = f(0) = 0.$$

在 $[0, 10^5]$ 上,

$$\bar{f} = \frac{1}{10^5} \int_0^{10^5} xe^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{10^5} \left(-(x+1)e^{-x} \right) \Big|_0^{10^5} = \frac{1 - (10^5 + 1)e^{-10^5}}{10^5}.$$

又 $f'(x) = e^{-x}(1-x)$, 故

$$\max f = f(1) = \frac{1}{e}, \quad \min f = 0.$$

5.1.27

(1). 设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上连续且单调递减。令

$$F(t) = \frac{1}{t} \int_0^t f(x) dx, \quad t \in (0, 1].$$

因为 f 单调递减, 故对任意 $x \in [0, t]$ 有 $f(x) \geq f(t)$, 从而

$$\int_0^t f(x) dx \geq tf(t) \Rightarrow F(t) \geq f(t).$$

由此

$$F'(t) = \frac{tf(t) - \int_0^t f(x) dx}{t^2} \leq 0,$$

即 $F(t)$ 在 $(0, 1]$ 上单调不减。于是对任意 $\alpha \in (0, 1)$,

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^\alpha f(x) dx = F(\alpha) \geq F(1) = \int_0^1 f(x) dx,$$

即

$$\int_0^\alpha f(x) dx \geq \alpha \int_0^1 f(x) dx.$$

(2). 若仅假设 $f(x)$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上单调递减且可积, 则仍有对任意 $t \in (0, 1]$,

$$\int_0^t f(x) dx \geq tf(t),$$

因为在 $[0, t]$ 上 $f(x) \geq f(t)$ 成立 (单调性即可)。于是同样可得

$$F'(t) = \frac{tf(t) - \int_0^t f(x) dx}{t^2} \leq 0$$

(在可导点成立, 从而推出 F 单调不减), 进而得到同样结论

$$\int_0^\alpha f(x) dx \geq \alpha \int_0^1 f(x) dx.$$

5.1.28

(1). 若 $f(a) = 0$, 则对任意 $x \in [a, b]$, 由拉格朗日中值定理存在 ξ 介于 a 与 x 之间, 使得

$$f(x) - f(a) = f'(\xi)(x - a),$$

从而

$$|f(x)| \leq |f'(\xi)| |x - a| \leq M(x - a).$$

因此

$$\int_a^b |f(x)| dx \leq \int_a^b M(x - a) dx = \frac{M}{2}(b - a)^2.$$

(2). 若 $f(a) = f(b) = 0$, 同理由中值定理得对任意 $x \in [a, b]$,

$$|f(x)| \leq M(x-a), \quad |f(x)| \leq M(b-x),$$

从而

$$|f(x)| \leq M \min\{x-a, b-x\}.$$

令 $L = b-a$, 再令 $t = x-a \in [0, L]$, 则

$$\int_a^b |f(x)| dx \leq M \int_0^L \min\{t, L-t\} dt = 2M \int_0^{L/2} t dt = \frac{M}{4} L^2 = \frac{M}{4} (b-a)^2.$$

5.1.31 由定义

$$g(x, y) = \int_0^x (f(t+y) - f(t)) dt = \int_0^x f(t+y) dt - \int_0^x f(t) dt.$$

在第一项中令 $u = t+y$, 则

$$\int_0^x f(t+y) dt = \int_y^{x+y} f(u) du = \int_0^{x+y} f(u) du - \int_0^y f(u) du.$$

因此

$$g(x, y) = \int_0^{x+y} f(u) du - \int_0^x f(u) du - \int_0^y f(u) du,$$

右端关于 x, y 对称, 故

$$g(x, y) = g(y, x).$$

5.3.1

(1). 抛物线 $y = x^2$ 在 $[-a, a]$ 上的弧长为

$$L = \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} dx = \int_{-a}^a \sqrt{1 + 4x^2} dx = 2 \int_0^a \sqrt{1 + 4x^2} dx.$$

计算

$$\int \sqrt{1 + 4x^2} dx = \frac{1}{4} (2x\sqrt{1 + 4x^2} + \operatorname{arsinh}(2x)) + C,$$

故

$$L = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{4} (2a\sqrt{1 + 4a^2} + \operatorname{arsinh}(2a)) = a\sqrt{1 + 4a^2} + \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{arsinh}(2a).$$

其中 $\operatorname{arsinh}(2a) = \ln(2a + \sqrt{1 + 4a^2})$ 。

(2). 星形线

$$x = a \cos^3 t, \quad y = a \sin^3 t, \quad 0 \leq t < 2\pi$$

的弧长为

$$L = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} dt.$$

其中

$$x' = -3a \cos^2 t \sin t, \quad y' = 3a \sin^2 t \cos t,$$

故

$$\sqrt{(x')^2 + (y')^2} = 3a |\sin t \cos t|.$$

利用对称性,

$$L = 4 \int_0^{\pi/2} 3a \sin t \cos t dt = 12a \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin^2 t \Big|_0^{\pi/2} = 6a.$$

(3). $r = a\theta$ ($0 \leq \theta \leq 2\pi$) 的弧长 (极坐标) 为

$$L = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{r^2 + \left(\frac{dr}{d\theta}\right)^2} d\theta = \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{a^2\theta^2 + a^2} d\theta = a \int_0^{2\pi} \sqrt{\theta^2 + 1} d\theta.$$

计算

$$\int \sqrt{\theta^2 + 1} d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \left(\theta \sqrt{\theta^2 + 1} + \operatorname{arsinh} \theta \right) + C,$$

故

$$L = \frac{a}{2} \left(2\pi \sqrt{4\pi^2 + 1} + \operatorname{arsinh}(2\pi) \right).$$

其中

$$\operatorname{arsinh}(2\pi) = \ln(2\pi + \sqrt{4\pi^2 + 1}).$$

5.3.2(1). 双纽线 $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ 的面积为 (极坐标面积公式)

$$S = \frac{1}{2} \int r^2 d\theta.$$

一瓣对应 $\theta \in [-\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{\pi}{4}]$, 故

$$S_1 = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} a^2 \cos 2\theta d\theta = \frac{a^2}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\theta \Big|_{-\pi/4}^{\pi/4} = \frac{a^2}{4} (1 - (-1)) = \frac{a^2}{2}.$$

两瓣总面积

$$S = 2S_1 = a^2.$$

(2). 摆线

$$x = t - \sin t, \quad y = 1 - \cos t, \quad 0 \leq t \leq 2\pi$$

与 x 轴围成的面积为

$$S = \int y \, dx = \int_0^{2\pi} y(t) x'(t) \, dt.$$

其中 $x'(t) = 1 - \cos t$, $y(t) = 1 - \cos t$, 故

$$S = \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - \cos t)^2 \, dt = \int_0^{2\pi} (1 - 2\cos t + \cos^2 t) \, dt = 2\pi + 0 + \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{1 + \cos 2t}{2} \, dt = 2\pi + \pi = 3\pi.$$

(3). 由 $y = e^x$ 与 $y = e^{-x}$ 交于 $x = 0$, 并与 $x = 1$ 围成区域面积为

$$S = \int_0^1 (e^x - e^{-x}) \, dx = (e^x + e^{-x}) \Big|_0^1 = (e + e^{-1}) - (1 + 1) = e + e^{-1} - 2.$$

5.3.3

(1). 设区域由 $y = \sin x$ ($0 \leq x \leq \pi$) 与 x 轴围成。绕 x 轴旋转一周:

$$V_x = \pi \int_0^\pi (\sin x)^2 \, dx = \pi \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi^2}{2}.$$

绕 y 轴旋转一周:

$$V_y = 2\pi \int_0^\pi x \sin x \, dx = 2\pi \left(-x \cos x + \sin x \right) \Big|_0^\pi = 2\pi \cdot \pi = 2\pi^2.$$

5.3.5

(1). 圆 $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ 绕 x 轴旋转一周所得曲面为半径 r 的球面, 其面积为

$$S = 2\pi \int_{-r}^r y \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} \, dx, \quad y = \sqrt{r^2 - x^2}.$$

因为

$$y' = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}}, \quad \sqrt{1 + (y')^2} = \sqrt{1 + \frac{x^2}{r^2 - x^2}} = \frac{r}{\sqrt{r^2 - x^2}} = \frac{r}{y},$$

故

$$S = 2\pi \int_{-r}^r y \cdot \frac{r}{y} \, dx = 2\pi \int_{-r}^r r \, dx = 4\pi r^2.$$

5.4.1

(1).

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} \, dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^a x e^{-x^2} \, dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \right]_0^a = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(3).

$$\int_2^{+\infty} \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_2^a \frac{\ln x}{x} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{2} (\ln x)^2 \Big|_2^a = +\infty,$$

故发散。

(5).

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} \sin x dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^a e^{-x} \sin x dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \left[-\frac{\sin x + \cos x}{2} e^{-x} \right]_0^a = \frac{1}{2}.$$

(7).

$$\int_0^1 \ln x dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_\varepsilon^1 \ln x dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} (x \ln x - x) \Big|_\varepsilon^1 = -1.$$

(9). 注意 1 是被积函数的瑕点:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x \ln x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{x \ln x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx.$$

我们先求不定积分, 因为

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \right) = \frac{x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}},$$

因此分部积分得

$$\int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{x \ln x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx = \ln x \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \Big|_0^{1-\varepsilon} - \int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$$

令 $x = \sin \theta$, $\theta \in (0, \pi/2)$, 则

$$\int_0^{1-\varepsilon} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \int_0^{\arcsin(1-\varepsilon)} \csc \theta d\theta.$$

取极限 $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+$ 可得

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x \ln x}{(1-x^2)^{3/2}} dx = -\ln 2.$$

(11). 对 $n \in \mathbb{N}$, 考虑

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_0^a x^n e^{-x} dx.$$

分部积分得

$$\int_0^a x^n e^{-x} dx = -x^n e^{-x} \Big|_0^a + n \int_0^a x^{n-1} e^{-x} dx.$$

令 $a \rightarrow +\infty$, 利用归纳法并注意到 $\lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} a^n e^{-a} = 0$, 可得

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^n e^{-x} dx = n!.$$

5.4.3

(1).

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^a \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}} dx.$$

令 $u = \sqrt{x-1}$, 则 $x = u^2 + 1$, $dx = 2u du$, 故

$$\int_1^a \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}} dx = 2 \int_0^{\sqrt{a-1}} \frac{1}{u^2 + 1} du.$$

取极限 $a \rightarrow +\infty$, 得

$$\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x-1}} dx = 2 \arctan u \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \pi.$$

(2). 考察

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^\alpha} dx = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_\varepsilon^1 x^{-\alpha} dx + \lim_{a \rightarrow +\infty} \int_1^a x^{-\alpha} dx.$$

前者收敛当且仅当 $\alpha < 1$, 后者收敛当且仅当 $\alpha > 1$, 因此不存在 α 使两部分同时收敛, 故该积分对任意实数 α 均发散。

5.4.4

(1). 被积函数的瑕点只有 1,

$$\int_{-1}^4 \frac{1}{x^2 + x - 2} dx = \int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^2 + x - 2} dx + \int_1^4 \frac{1}{x^2 + x - 2} dx,$$

而且

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

那么考虑第一个瑕积分,

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{x^2 + x - 2} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^-} \int_{-1}^a \frac{1}{x^2 + x - 2} dx = \lim_{a \rightarrow 1^-} \left[\frac{1}{3} \ln \left| \frac{x-1}{x+2} \right| \right]_{-1}^a = -\infty,$$

此积分发散, 故原积分也发散。

(2). $x^{-1/3}$ 在 $[-1, 1]$ 上的瑕点只有 0, 那么

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{-1}^1 x^{-1/3} dx &= \int_{-1}^0 x^{-1/3} dx + \int_0^1 x^{-1/3} dx \\ &= \int_1^0 (-x)^{-1/3} d(-x) + \int_0^1 x^{-1/3} dx \\ &= -\int_0^1 x^{-1/3} dx + \int_0^1 x^{-1/3} dx = 0. \end{aligned}$$

还需证明 $\int_0^1 x^{-1/3} dx$ 存在:

$$\begin{aligned}\int_0^1 x^{-1/3} dx &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \int_{\varepsilon}^1 x^{-1/3} dx \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \left. \frac{3}{2} x^{2/3} \right|_{\varepsilon}^1 \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0^+} \frac{3}{2} (1 - \varepsilon^{2/3}) = \frac{3}{2}.\end{aligned}$$