

高等数学习题解答

原书缺页

解: 把  $[0, 5]$  分成  $n$  个等长小区间  $[(i-1)\frac{5}{n}, i\frac{5}{n}]$

且取  $\xi_i = \frac{i5}{n}$ , ( $i=1, 2, \dots, n$ ).

所求距离  $S$  近似为

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{5}{n} = \frac{25}{n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n i \\ = 25g \frac{1}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2}.$$

$$\therefore S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{25g}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) = \frac{25g}{2}.$$

6.4. 把质量为  $m$  的物体从地球表面升高到高度为  $h$  的位置, 需作功多少? 用定积分表示之. [地球吸引物体的力按以下的规律来确定:  $f = mg \frac{R^2}{r^2}$ , 其中  $m$  表物体的质量,  $R$  表地球的半径,  $r$  表地球中心至物体的距离].

解: 物体由地面升高到高度  $h$ , 则  $r$  是由  $R$  增加到  $R+h$ .

在  $[R, R+h]$  中取分点

$$r_0 = R < r_1 < r_2 < \dots < r_{n-1} < r_n = R+h,$$

则  $\Delta r_i = r_i - r_{i-1}$ ,  $\therefore r_{i-1} < \sqrt{r_{i-1}r_i} < r_i$ ,

$\therefore$  取  $\xi_i = \sqrt{r_{i-1}r_i}$ .

所求功  $A$  的近似值  $A_n = \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta r_i = \sum_{i=1}^n mg \frac{R^2}{\xi_i^2} \Delta r_i$ ,

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = \lim_{\|\Delta r\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n mg \frac{R^2}{\xi_i^2} \Delta r_i = \int_R^{R+h} mg \frac{R^2}{r^2} dr$$

$$= mgR^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \left( \frac{1}{r_i} - \frac{1}{r_{i-1}} \right)$$

$$= mgR^2 \left( \frac{1}{r_0} - \frac{1}{r_n} \right),$$

$$\therefore A = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} A_n = mgR^2 \left( \frac{1}{R} - \frac{1}{R+h} \right).$$

- 16.5. 放射性物体的分解速度  $v$  是时间  $t$  的函数  $v = v(t)$ ,  $i$  表示放射性物体由时间  $T_0$  到  $T_1$  所分解的质量  $m$ ,  
 (a) 用积分和式表示其近似值;  
 (b) 用积分表示其准确值.

解: 在  $[T_0, T_1]$  中取分点

$$t_0 = T_0 < t_1 < \cdots < t_{i-1} < t_i < \cdots < t_n = T_1.$$

设  $\Delta t_i = t_i - t_{i-1}$ , 在  $[t_{i-1}, t_i]$  中任取  $\xi_i$ ,

$$\text{则 } m \approx \sum_{i=1}^n v(\xi_i) \Delta t_i.$$

$$\therefore m = \lim_{\|\Delta t\| \rightarrow 0} \sum_{i=1}^n v(\xi_i) \Delta t_i = \int_{T_0}^{T_1} v(t) dt.$$

16.6. 直接应用定积分定义计算下列积分:

$$(a) \int_a^b x dx \quad (a < b); \quad (b) \int_0^1 e^x dx;$$

$$(c) \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x}.$$

解: a) 把  $[a, b]$  分成  $n$  个等长小区间

$$\left[ a + \frac{(i-1)(b-a)}{n}, a + \frac{i(b-a)}{n} \right],$$

且取  $\xi_i = a + \frac{i(b-a)}{n}$ , 则  $\int_a^b x dx$  对应的

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \left[ a + \frac{i(b-a)}{n} \right] \frac{b-a}{n}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{b-a}{n} \left( na + \frac{b-a}{n} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right) \\
 &= (b-a) \left[ a + \frac{b-a}{n} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} \right] \\
 \int_a^b x dx &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (b-a) \left[ a + \frac{b-a}{2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \right] \\
 &= (b-a) \left[ a + \frac{b-a}{2} \right] = \frac{1}{2} (b^2 - a^2).
 \end{aligned}$$

2) 把  $[0, 1]$  分成  $n$  个等长小区间  $\left[ \frac{i-1}{n}, \frac{i}{n} \right]$ ,

且取  $\xi_i = \frac{i}{n}$ , 则  $\int_0^1 e^x dx$  对应的积分和

$$S_n = \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\xi_i} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \left( e^{\frac{i}{n}} \right)^1$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}} [1 - (e^{\frac{1}{n}})^n]}{1 - e^{\frac{1}{n}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}} (1 - e)}{1 - e^{\frac{1}{n}}}, \text{ 设 } e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 = \alpha > 0,$$

$$= \ln(1 + \alpha),$$

1

$$\int_0^1 e^x dx = \lim S_n = \lim$$

设分点为  $a=1, aq, aq^2, \dots, aq^n=2,$

即  $q = \sqrt[n]{2} > 1$ , 小区间  $[aq^{i-1}, aq^i]$  长  $aq^i - aq^{i-1} = aq^{i-1}(q-1).$

取  $\xi_i = aq^i$ , 则  $\int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x}$  对应的积分和

$$\begin{aligned} S_n &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{aq^i} \cdot aq^{i-1}(q-1) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{q-1}{q} = n \cdot \frac{q-1}{q} \\ &= n \cdot \frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2^{\frac{1}{n}}}. \end{aligned}$$

设  $2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 = \alpha$ , 则  $2^{\frac{1}{n}} = 1 + \alpha$ ,  $\frac{1}{n} \ln 2 = \ln(1 + \alpha).$

$$\begin{aligned} \int_1^2 \frac{1}{x} dx &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} S_n = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left( n \cdot \frac{2^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1}{2^{\frac{1}{n}}} \right) \\ &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{\alpha \ln 2}{\ln(1 + \alpha)} = \ln 2 \cdot \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{\ln(1 + \alpha)} \\ &= \ln 2. \end{aligned}$$

解: a) 把  $\ln 2$

### 定积分的性质

它们的值) 下列积分哪一个较大,

解:  $\because 1 \leq x$ , 两边乘  $x^2 \geq 0$ ,  $\therefore x^2 \leq x^3$ .

$$\therefore \int_1^2 x^2 dx \leq \int_1^2 x^3 dx$$

$$(c) \int_1^2 \ln x dx \text{ 还是 } \int_1^2 (\ln x)^2 dx$$

$$\ln x \rightarrow \int_1^2 (\ln x)^2 dx$$

解:  $\because 1 < e < 2 < x$ ,  $\therefore 1 < \ln x < 2$

$\ln x < 1$ , 两边乘  $\ln x \geq 0$ ,

$$\therefore (\ln x)^2 \leq \ln x,$$

$$\therefore \int_1^2 (\ln x)^2 dx \leq \int_1^2 \ln x dx.$$

$$(d) \int_3^4 \ln x dx \text{ 还是 } \int_3^4 (\ln x)^2 dx$$

解:  $\because e < 3 \leq x$ ,  $\therefore 1 < \ln x$ ,

两边乘  $\ln x > 1 > 0$ ,

$$\therefore \ln x < (\ln x)^2,$$

$$\therefore \int_3^4 \ln x dx \leq \int_3^4 (\ln x)^2 dx.$$

1.8. 估计下列各积分的值:

$$(a) \int_1^4 (x^2 + 1) dx$$

解:  $\because 1 \leq x \leq 4$ ,  $1 \leq x^2 \leq 16$ ,

$$\therefore 2 \leq x^2 + 1 \leq 17,$$

$$\therefore 2(4 - 1) \leq \int_1^4 (x^2 + 1) dx \leq 17(4 - 1),$$

$$\therefore 6 \leq \int_1^4 (x^2 + 1) dx \leq 51.$$

$$(b) \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} (1 + \sin^2 x) dx.$$

解:  $\frac{\pi}{4} \leq x \leq \frac{5\pi}{4}$ ,  $0 \leq \sin^2 x \leq 1$ ,

$$\therefore 1 \leq 1 + \sin^2 x \leq 2, \quad \pi/4 \leq x \leq 5\pi/4$$

$$\therefore 1 \cdot \left(\frac{5\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \leq \int_{\pi/4}^{5\pi/4} (1 + \sin^2 x) dx \leq 2 \left(\frac{5\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4}\right),$$

$$\text{即 } \pi \leq \int_{\pi/4}^{5\pi/4} (1 + \sin^2 x) dx \leq 2\pi.$$

$$(c) \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} x \arctg x dx,$$

解:  $\because \arctg x$  是  $x$  的单调增加函数,

$$\text{若 } \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \leq x \leq \sqrt{3}, \text{ 则 } \frac{\pi}{6} \leq \arctg x \leq \frac{\pi}{3},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\pi}{6} \leq x \arctg x \leq \frac{\pi}{3} \sqrt{3},$$

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \frac{\pi}{6} (\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}) \leq \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} x \arctg x dx \leq \frac{\pi \sqrt{3}}{3} (\sqrt{3} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}),$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\pi}{9} \leq \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} x \arctg x dx \leq \frac{2}{3} \pi.$$

$$(d) \int_0^2 e^{x^2-x} dx.$$

解: 先求  $\varphi(x) = e^{x^2-x}$  在  $[0, 2]$  上的最大值, 最小

$$\varphi'(x) = e^{x^2-x} (2x-1) = 0, \quad x = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\varphi(0) = 1, \quad \varphi(\frac{1}{2}) = e^{-\frac{1}{4}}, \quad \varphi(2) = e^2,$$

$$\therefore 0 \leq x \leq 2 \text{ 时, } e^{-\frac{1}{4}} \leq e^{x^2-x} \leq e^2,$$



$$\therefore e^{-\frac{1}{2}}(2-0) \leq \int_0^2 e^{x^2-x} dx \leq e^2(2-0),$$

$$\text{即 } 2e^{-\frac{1}{2}} \leq \int_0^2 e^{x^2-x} dx \leq 2e^2.$$

16. 9. 试计算函数  $y = 2x^2 + 3x + 3$  在区间  $[1, 4]$  上的平均值。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \bar{y} &= \frac{1}{4-1} \int_1^4 (2x^2 + 3x + 3) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left[ \frac{2}{3}x^3 + \frac{3}{2}x^2 + 3x \right]_1^4 \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ \frac{2}{3}(64-1) + \frac{3}{2}(16-1) + 3(4-1) \right\} \\ &= \frac{1}{3} \left( 42 + \frac{45}{2} + 9 \right) = 24.5. \end{aligned}$$

16. 10. 试计算函数  $y = \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}}$  在区间  $[1, 8]$  上的平均值。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } \bar{y} &= \frac{1}{8-1} \int_1^8 \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} dx = \frac{1}{7} \cdot 2 \left[ \frac{3\sqrt[3]{x}}{2} \right]_1^8 \\ &= \frac{2}{7} \cdot 3(2-1) = \frac{6}{7}. \end{aligned}$$

### 上限（或上限）为变量的定积分

16. 11. 试求函数  $y = \int_0^x \sin x dx$ , 当  $x = 0$ ,

$x = \frac{\pi}{4}$  及  $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$  时的导数。

解:  $\because y' = \sin x$ ,

$$\therefore y'(0) = 0, y'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}, y'\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1.$$

16. 12. 试求函数  $y = \int_0^{z^2} \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)}$  对  $Z$  的二阶导数当  $Z=1$  时的值.

解:  $y = \int_0^u \frac{dx}{(1+x^2)}$ ,  $u = z^2$ ,

$$\frac{dy}{dz} = \frac{dy}{du} \cdot \frac{du}{dz} = \frac{1}{1+u^2} \cdot 2z = \frac{2z}{1+z^4}$$

$$\therefore y'' = \frac{2(1+z^4) - 2z \cdot 4z^3}{(1+z^4)^2} = \frac{2-10z^4}{(1+z^4)^2}$$

故  $y''(1) = \frac{2-10}{(1+1)^2} = \frac{-8}{2^2} = -2$ .

16. 13. 下限为变量上限为常量的定积分, 对其下限的导函数为何? 求函数  $y = \int_x^5 \sqrt{1+x^2} dx$  对  $x$  的导数.

解:  $\left(\int_x^b f(t) dt\right)' = \left(-\int_b^x f(t) dt\right)' = -f(x)$ ,

$$\therefore y'_x = \left(\int_x^5 \sqrt{1+x^2} dx\right)' = -\sqrt{1+x^2}$$

16. 14. 求由参数表示式  $x = \int_0^t \sin t dt$ ,  $y = \int_0^t \cos t dt$  所给定的函数  $y$  对  $x$  的导函数.

解  $y'_x = \frac{dy/dt}{dx/dt} = \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} = \operatorname{ctg} t = 1$

16. 15. 试求由  $\int_0^y e^t dt + \int_0^x \cos t dt = 0$  所决定的隐函数对  $x$  的导数  $y'$ .

解: 等式两边对  $x$  求导,  $e^y y'_x + \cos x = 0$ ,

$$\therefore y'_x = \frac{-\cos x}{e^y}$$

$$\therefore \text{函数即 } e^y = 1 - \sin x = 0, \therefore y'_x = \frac{-\cos x}{1 - \sin x}$$

$e^y = 1 + \sin x = 0$  ? 假

16. 16. 当  $x$  为何值时函数  $I(x) = \int_0^x x e^{-x^2} dx$  有极值?

解:  $I'(x) = x e^{-x^2}$ , 驻点为  $x = 0$ .

$x \quad 0$   
 $I'(x) \quad | \quad - \quad +$   
 $I(x) \quad \searrow \quad \nearrow$ ,  $\therefore I(0) = 0$  为极小值.

16. 17. 物体运动的速度与时间的平方成正比. 设从时间  $t = 0$  开始 3 秒钟后, 物体经过 18 厘米. 试求距离  $S$  和时间  $t$  的函数关系.

解:  $\because v(t) = kt^2$ ,

$$\therefore S(t) = \int_0^t kT^2 dT = \left[ k \cdot \frac{T^3}{3} \right]_0^t = \frac{k}{3} t^3.$$

又  $t = 3$  时;  $S(3) = 18$ .

$$\therefore 18 = \frac{k}{3} \cdot 3^3, \quad \therefore k = 2.$$

因此  $S(t) = \frac{2}{3} t^3$ .

18. 一质点作直线运动, 已知其速度  $v = 2t + 4$  (厘米/秒). 试求在前 10 秒钟内质点所经过的路程.

解:  $\because v(t) = 2t + 4$ ,

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore S(t) &= \int_0^t v(T) dT = \int_0^t (2T + 4) dT \\ &= \left[ T^2 + 4T \right]_0^t = t^2 + 4t. \end{aligned}$$

因此  $S(10) = 100 + 4 \times 10 = 140$  (cm).

16. 19. 一曲边梯形是由抛物线  $y = x^2$ , 横轴和变动着的但始终平行于纵轴的直线所围成的. 试求曲边梯形面积的增量  $\Delta s$  及微分  $ds$  当  $x = 10$  且  $\Delta k = 0.1$  时的

值，并求用微分代替增量所发生的绝对误差与相对误差。

$$\text{解: } S(x) = \int_0^x x^2 dx = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^x = \frac{x^3}{3}.$$

$$dS = S'(x)\Delta x = x^2 \Delta x.$$

$$x = 10, \Delta x = 0.1 \text{ 时,}$$

$$\Delta S = S(10.1) - S(10) = \frac{10.1^3 - 10^3}{3}$$

$$= \frac{1}{3}(1030.301 - 1000) = 10.1003;$$

$$dS = 100 \times 0.1 = 10.$$

$$\left| \Delta S(x) - dS(x) \right| = 10.1003 - 10 = 0.1003.$$

$$\left| \frac{\Delta S(x) - dS(x)}{dS(x)} \right| = \frac{0.1003}{10} = 0.01003.$$

### 计算定积分 (应用牛顿——莱布尼兹公式)

在题 16.20—16.38 中，计算下列定积分：

$$16.20. \int_1^3 x^3 dx.$$

$$\text{解: } I = \left[ \frac{x^4}{4} \right]_1^3 = \frac{1}{4}(3^4 - 1^4) = 20.$$

$$16.21. \int_0^a (3x^2 - x + 1) dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \left[ x^3 - \frac{x^2}{2} + x \right]_0^a = a^3 - \frac{a^2}{2} + a \\ &= a \left( a^2 - \frac{a}{2} + 1 \right). \end{aligned}$$

$$16.22. \int_1^2 \left( x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx.$$

$$\text{解: } I = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + \left( -\frac{1}{3x^2} \right) \right]_1^2 = \frac{8}{3} - \frac{1}{3 \times 8} - \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 2\frac{5}{8}.$$

$$16.23. \int_1^2 \left( x + \frac{1}{x} \right)^2 dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \int_1^2 \left( x^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx = \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} + 2x - \frac{1}{x} \right]_1^2 \\ &= \frac{8}{3} + 4 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - 2 + 1 = 4\frac{5}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

$$16.24. \int_1^4 \sqrt{x} dx. \quad \text{矣}$$

$$\text{解: } I = \left[ \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \right]_1^4 = \frac{2}{3} \cdot 8 - \frac{2}{3} = 4\frac{2}{3}.$$

$$16.25. \int_4^9 \sqrt{x}(1 + \sqrt{x}) dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \int_4^9 (\sqrt{x} + x) dx = \left[ \frac{2}{3} (\sqrt{x})^3 + \frac{x^2}{2} \right]_4^9 \\ &= \frac{2}{3} \cdot 27 + \frac{81}{2} - \frac{2}{3} \cdot 8 - \frac{16}{2} = 45\frac{1}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

$$16.26. \int_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \left[ \arctg x \right]_{\sqrt{3}}^{\sqrt{3}} = \arctg \sqrt{3} - \arctg \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}. \end{aligned}$$

$$16.72. \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \left[ \arcsin x \right]_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \arcsin \frac{1}{2} - \arcsin \left( -\frac{1}{2} \right) \\ &= \frac{\pi}{6} - \left( -\frac{\pi}{6} \right) = \frac{\pi}{3}. \end{aligned}$$

$$16.28. \int_a^{3\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{a^2 + x^2}}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \left[ \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} \right]_a^{3\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{a} (\operatorname{arctg} \sqrt{3} - \operatorname{arctg} 1) \\ &= \frac{1}{a} \left( \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{\pi}{12a}. \end{aligned}$$

$$16.29. \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}}.$$

$$\text{解: } I = \left[ \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \right]_0^1 = \arcsin \frac{1}{2} - \arcsin 0 = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

$$16.30. \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b) dx;$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \int_a^b (x^2 - ax - bx + ab) dx \\ &= \left[ \frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{a+b}{2} x^2 + abx \right]_a^b \\ &= \frac{1}{3} (b^3 - a^3) - \frac{a+b}{2} (b^2 - a^2) + ab(b-a) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (b-a) [(2b^2 + 2ab + 2a^2) \\ &\quad - 3(a+b)^2 + 6ab] \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (b-a) (-b^2 + 2ab - a^2) \\ &= \frac{1}{6} (a-b) (a^2 - 2ab + b^2) = \frac{1}{6} (a-b)^3. \end{aligned}$$

$$16.31. \int_{-1}^0 \frac{3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } I &= \int_{-1}^0 \left( 3x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} \right) dx \\ &= \left[ x^3 + \operatorname{arctg} x \right]_{-1}^0 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 0 + \operatorname{arctg} 0 - (-1)^3 - \operatorname{arctg}(-1) \\
 &= 1 - \left(-\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1 + \frac{\pi}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$16.32. \int_0^a \left( \frac{bc}{2a^2} x^2 - \frac{bc}{a} x + \frac{bc}{2} \right) dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } I &= \left[ \frac{bc}{6a^2} x^3 - \frac{bc}{2a} x^2 + \frac{bc}{2} x \right]_0^a \\
 &= \frac{abc}{6} - \frac{abc}{2} + \frac{abc}{2} = \frac{abc}{6}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$16.33. \int_0^2 (4-2x)(4-x^2) dx.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } I &= \int_0^2 (16 - 8x - 4x^2 + 2x^3) dx \\
 &= \left[ 16x - 4x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{x^4}{2} \right]_0^2 \\
 &= 32 - 16 - \frac{32}{3} + \frac{16}{2} = 13\frac{1}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$16.34. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \operatorname{tg}^2 \theta d\theta.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 \theta - 1) d\theta = \left[ \operatorname{tg} \theta - \theta \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\
 &= \operatorname{tg} \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} - \operatorname{tg} 0 + 0 = 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$16.35. \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \operatorname{tg}^3 \theta d\theta.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{解: } I &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 \theta - 1) \operatorname{tg} \theta d\theta \\
 &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \operatorname{tg} \theta d(\operatorname{tg} \theta) - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \operatorname{tg} \theta d\theta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \left[ \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2 \theta + \ln |\cos \theta| \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\
&= \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2 \left( \frac{\pi}{4} \right) + \ln \cos \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{tg}^2 0 - \ln \cos 0 \\
&= \frac{1}{2} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \ln \sqrt{2} = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \ln 2).
\end{aligned}$$

16.36.  $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \cos^3 \varphi d\varphi.$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解: } I &= - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^3 \varphi d(\cos \varphi) = \left[ - \frac{\cos^4 \varphi}{4} \right]_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \\
&= - \frac{\cos^4 \frac{\pi}{2}}{4} + \frac{\cos^4 0}{4} = \frac{1}{4}.
\end{aligned}$$

16.37.  $\int_0^{\pi} (1 - \sin^3 \theta) d\theta.$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解: } I &= \int_0^{\pi} d\theta + \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos^3 \theta) d(\cos \theta) \\
&= \left[ \theta + \cos \theta - \frac{\cos^3 \theta}{3} \right]_0^{\pi} \\
&= \pi + \cos \pi - \frac{\cos^3 \pi}{3} - \left( 0 + \cos 0 - \frac{\cos^3 0}{3} \right) \\
&= \pi - \frac{4}{3}.
\end{aligned}$$

16.38.  $\int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 u du.$

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{解: } \because \int \cos^2 u du &= \int \frac{1 + \cos 2u}{2} du = \frac{u}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \sin 2u + C, \\
\therefore \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 u du &= \frac{1}{2} \left[ u + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2u \right]_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}.
\end{aligned}$$



16.39. 设  $k$  为正整数, 证  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx dx = 0$  与  $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx dx = 0$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证: } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx dx &= \left[ \frac{1}{k} \sin kx \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{k} [\sin k\pi - \sin k(-\pi)] = 0, \\ \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx dx &= \left[ -\frac{1}{k} \cos kx \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} \\ &= -\frac{1}{k} [\cos k\pi - \cos k(-\pi)] \\ &= -\frac{1}{k} (\cos k\pi - \cos k\pi) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

16.40. 设  $k, l$  为正整数, 且  $k \neq l$ , 证取

$$(a) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \sin lx dx = 0;$$

$$(b) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \cos lx dx = 0;$$

$$(c) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx \sin lx dx = 0.$$

证: 利用16.39题的结论.

$$\begin{aligned} (a) \text{ 左边} &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} [-\sin(k-l)x + \sin(k+l)x] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} -\sin(k-l)x dx \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin(k+l)x dx = 0. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \text{ 左边} &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2} [\cos(k-l)x + \cos(k+l)x] dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(k-l)x dx \end{aligned}$$