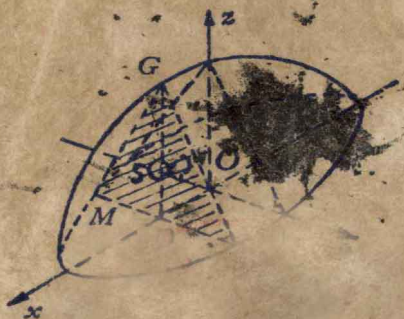


高等数学习题集题解

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江西师范学院数学系应用数学教研组

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希腊字母

字母	读音	字母	读音
A α	Alpha	N ν	Nu
B β	Beta	Ξ ξ	Xi
Γ γ	Gamma	O o	Omicron
Δ δ	Delta	Π π	Pi
E ϵ	Epsilon	P ρ	Rho
Z ζ	Zeta	Σ σ	Sigma
H η	Eta	T τ	Tau
Θ θ	Theta	Υ υ	Upsilon
I ι	Iota	Φ φ	Phi
K κ	Kappa	X χ	Chi
Λ λ	Lambda	Ψ ψ	Psi
M μ	Mu	Ω ω	Omega

第十六章 定积分

定积分概念

16.1. 用积分和式表示抛物线 $y = \frac{x^2}{2}$, 直线 $x=3$, $x=6$ 和横轴所围成的曲边梯形的面积的近似值, 并取和式的极限求其准确值.

解 将 $[3, 6]$ n 等分, 则 $\Delta x_i = \frac{3}{n}$, 取 $\xi_i = 3 + i \frac{3}{n}$, $f(\xi_i) =$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(3 + i \frac{3}{n} \right)^2, \text{ 因此面积}$$

$$S \approx \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{2} \left(3 + i \frac{3}{n} \right)^2 \cdot \frac{3}{n} =$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{9}{2} + i \frac{9}{n} + i^2 \frac{9}{2n^2} \right) \frac{3}{n} =$$

$$= \frac{27}{2} + \frac{27}{n^2} (1 + 2 + \cdots + n) + \frac{27}{2n^3} (1^2 + 2^2 + \cdots + n^2) =$$

$$= \frac{27}{2} + \frac{27}{n^2} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{27}{2n^3} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6},$$

$$\therefore S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{27}{2} + \frac{27}{n^2} \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \frac{27}{2n^3} \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} \right] =$$

$$= \frac{27}{2} + \frac{27}{2} + \frac{27}{6} = 31\frac{1}{2}.$$

16.2. 应用定积分定义计算抛物线 $y = x^2 + 1$, 直线 $x=a$, $x=b$, ($b > a$) 及横轴所围成的面积.

解 将 $[a, b]$ n 等分, 则 $\Delta x_i = \frac{b-a}{n}$, 取 $\xi_i = a + i \frac{b-a}{n}$,

$$f(\xi_i) = \left(a + i \frac{b-a}{n} \right)^2 + 1, \text{ 因此面积}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
S &\approx \sum_{i=1}^n f(\xi_i) \Delta x_i = \sum_{i=1}^n \left[\left(a + i \frac{b-a}{n} \right)^2 + 1 \right] \frac{b-a}{n} = \\
&= na^2 \frac{b-a}{n} + \frac{2a(b-a)^2}{n^2} (1+2+3+\cdots+n) + \\
&\quad + \frac{(b-a)^3}{n^3} (1^2+2^2+\cdots+n^2) + n \cdot \frac{b-a}{n} = \\
&= a^2(b-a) + \frac{2a(b-a)^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \\
&\quad + \frac{(b-a)^3}{n^3} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + (b-a) \\
\therefore S &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[a^2(b-a) + \frac{2a(b-a)^2}{n^2} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \frac{(b-a)^3}{n^3} \cdot \frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6} + (b-a) \right] = \\
&= a^2(b-a) + \frac{2a(b-a)^2}{2} + \frac{(b-a)^3}{3} + (b-a) = \\
&= \frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3) + b - a.
\end{aligned}$$

16.3. 自由落体的速度 v 等于 gt , 试应用积分定义求前 5 秒钟内所落下的距离.

解 将 $[0, 5]$ n 等分, 则 $\Delta t_i = \frac{5}{n}$, 取 $\xi_i = i \frac{5}{n}$, $v(\xi_i) = g \left(i \frac{5}{n} \right)$,

因此落下的距离

$$\begin{aligned}
S &\approx \sum_{i=1}^n v(\xi_i) \Delta t_i = \sum_{i=1}^n g \left(i \frac{5}{n} \right) \frac{5}{n} = \frac{25}{n^2} g (1+2+\cdots+n) = \\
&= \frac{25}{n^2} g \frac{n(n+1)}{2}. \quad \therefore S = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{25}{2} g \frac{n(n+1)}{n^2} \right] = \frac{25}{2} g.
\end{aligned}$$

16.4. 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 将 $[R, R+h]$ 分成 n 等分, 则 $\Delta r_i = \frac{h}{n}$. 取 $r_i = R + i \frac{h}{n}$.

$$f(r_i) = mg \cdot \frac{R^2}{\left(R + i \frac{h}{n}\right)^2}, \text{ 因此, 所需功}$$

$$\begin{aligned} W &\approx \sum_{i=1}^n f(r_i) \Delta r_i = \sum_{i=1}^n mg \cdot \frac{R^2}{\left(R + i \frac{h}{n}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{h}{n} = \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^n mg \frac{R^2}{r_i^2} \Delta r_i \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore W = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n mg \frac{R^2}{r_i^2} \Delta r_i = \int_R^{R+h} mg \frac{R^2}{r^2} dr.$$

16.5. 放射性物体的分解速度 v 是时间 t 的函数 $v=v(t)$. 试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 (a) 将区间 $[T_0, T_1]$ 分成 n 个小区间: $[T, t_1], [t_1, t_2], \dots, [t_{i-1}, t_i], \dots, [t_n, T_1]$, 用 Δt_i 表示第 i 个小区间 $[t_{i-1}, t_i]$ 的长度 ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$). 并在其上任取一点

$$\xi_i. \text{ 则所求质量 } m \text{ 的近似值为: } m \approx \sum_{i=1}^n v(\xi_i) \Delta t_i.$$

(b) 当小区间的最大长度 $\|\Delta t\| \rightarrow 0$ 时, 得到所求质量的准

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

16.6. 直接应用定积分定义计算下列积分:

$$(a) \int_a^b x dx \quad (a < 0); \quad (b)^* \int_0^1 e^x dx;$$

$$(c)^* \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x}. \quad [\text{提示: (b) 将积分区间分成 } n \text{ 等分. (c) 使}$$

分点的坐标成几何级数 $1, m, m^2, \dots, m^n$, 其中 $m=2^{\frac{1}{n}}$.]

解 (a) 将区间 $[a, b]$ 分成 n 等分, 则 $\Delta x_i = \frac{b-a}{n}$,

取 $\xi_i = a + i \frac{b-a}{n}$, 得

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

(b) 将区间 $[0, 1]$ 分成 n 等分, 则 $\Delta x_i = \frac{1}{n}$, 取 $\xi_i = i \frac{1}{n}$, 得

$$\begin{aligned} \int_0^1 e^x dx &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\xi_i} \Delta x_i = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n e^{i \frac{1}{n}} \frac{1}{n} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(e^{\frac{1}{n}} + e^{\frac{2}{n}} + \dots + e^{\frac{n}{n}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}} (e - 1)}{e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1} = \\ &= (e - 1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{n}}}{n(e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1)} \xrightarrow[y \rightarrow 0]{y = e^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1} (e - 1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\ln(y + 1) \right] \frac{y + 1}{y} = \\ &= (e - 1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\ln(y + 1) + \frac{\ln(y + 1)}{y} \right] = (e - 1) \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln(y + 1)}{y} = \\ &= e - 1. \end{aligned}$$

(c) 用一几何级数的点到 $x_0 = 1, x_1 = m, x_2 = m^2, \dots, x_i = m^i, \dots, x_n = m^n = 2$. 将区间 $[1, 2]$ 分成 n 个小区间, 其区间长度为 $\Delta x_i = m^i - m^{i-1} = m^{i-1} (m - 1)$.

由 $m^n = 2$, 得 $m = 2^{\frac{1}{n}} = \sqrt[n]{2} > 1$. 又 $m > 1$.

$\therefore$ 最后一个小区间的长度最大, 而

$$x_n - x_{n-1} = m^{n-1} (m-1) = m^n \cdot \frac{m-1}{m} = 2 \cdot \frac{m-1}{m}$$

$$= 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt[n]{2} - 1}{\sqrt[n]{2}} \quad \because \text{当 } n \rightarrow \infty \text{ 时, } \sqrt[n]{2} \rightarrow 1.$$

$$\therefore \text{最大小区间的长度趋于 } 0. \text{ 取 } \xi_i = \frac{1}{m^i} = \frac{1}{2^{\frac{i}{n}}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \int_1^2 \frac{dx}{x} &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{m^i} \cdot m^i \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right) = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(1 - \frac{1}{m}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n \left(1 - \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{n}}}\right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n (\sqrt[n]{2} - 1) \cdot \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} n (\sqrt[n]{2} - 1) \cdot \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2^{\frac{1}{n}}} = \ln 2. \quad (\text{利用 11.107*}, \text{ 并} \\ &\text{令 } a=2). \end{aligned}$$

定积分的性质

16.7. 说明 (不计算它们的值) 下列积分哪一个较大:

(a) $\int_0^1 x^2 dx$ 还是 $\int_0^1 x^3 dx$? (b) $\int_1^2 x^2 dx$ 还是 $\int_1^2 x^3 dx$?

(c) $\int_1^2 \ln x dx$ 还是 $\int_1^2 (\ln x)^2 dx$?

(d) $\int_3^4 \ln x dx$ 还是 $\int_3^4 (\ln x)^2 dx$?

解 (a) $\because$ 在 $[0, 1]$ 上, $x^2 \geq x^3$, $\therefore \int_0^1 x^2 dx \geq \int_0^1 x^3 dx$,

(b) $\because$ 在 $[1, 2]$ 上, $x^3 \geq x^2$, $\therefore \int_1^2 x^3 dx \geq \int_1^2 x^2 dx$,

(c) $\because$ 在 $[1, 2]$ 上, $\ln x \geq (\ln x)^2$,

$$\therefore \int_1^2 \ln x dx \geq \int_1^2 (\ln x)^2 dx,$$

(d) $\because$ 在 $[3, 4]$ 上, $(\ln x)^2 \geq \ln x$,

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

16.8. 估计下列各积分的值:

$$(a) \int_1^4 (x^2 + 1) dx; \quad (b) \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{5\pi}{4}} (1 + \sin^2 x) dx;$$

$$(c) \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} x \arctg x dx; \quad (d) \int_0^2 e^{x^2-x} dx.$$

解 (a) $\because$ 在 $[1, 4]$ 上, 被积函数 $f(x) = x^2 + 1$ 严格单调增加, $\therefore$ 最小值 $m = f(1) = 2$, 最大值 $M = f(4) = 17$, 于是得到

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

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

(b) $\because$ 在 $\left[\frac{\pi}{4}, \frac{5\pi}{4}\right]$ 上, $0 \leq \sin^2 x \leq 1$, $1 \leq 1 + \sin^2 x \leq 2$,

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

(c) $\because$ 在 $\left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, \sqrt{3}\right]$ 上, $f'(x) = \arctg x + \frac{x}{1+x^2} > 0$,

$\therefore$ 被积函数 $f(x) = x \arctg x$ 严格单调增加, 因此最

$$\text{小值 } m = f\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right) = \frac{\pi}{6\sqrt{3}},$$

$$\text{最大值 } M = f(\sqrt{3}) = \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{3}.$$

$$\text{即 } \frac{\pi}{6\sqrt{3}} \leq x \arctg x \leq \frac{\sqrt{3}\pi}{3},$$

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

(d) 设 $f(x) = e^{x^2-x}$, $f'(x) = e^{x^2-x}(2x-1)$, 令 $f'(x) = 0$,

得 $x = \frac{1}{2}$, $\therefore f\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$, 而 $f(0) = 1$, $f(2) = e^2$,

因此, $e^{-\frac{1}{4}} \leq e^{x^2-x} \leq e^2$, $\therefore 2e^{-\frac{1}{4}} \leq \int_0^2 e^{x^2-x} dx \leq 2e^2$.

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

解 平均值 $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{b-a} \int_a^b f(x) dx = \frac{1}{3} \int_1^4 (2x^2 + 3x + 3) dx$,

将区间 $[1, 4]$ 分成 n 等分, 则 $\Delta x_i = \frac{3}{n}$. 取 $\xi_i = 1 + i \frac{3}{n}$.

得 $\int_1^4 (2x^2 + 3x + 3) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n (2\xi_i^2 + 3\xi_i + 3) \cdot \Delta x_i =$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left[2 \left(1 + i \cdot \frac{3}{n} \right)^2 + 3 \left(1 + i \cdot \frac{3}{n} \right) + 3 \right] \cdot \frac{3}{n} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{18}{n^2} i^2 + \frac{21}{n} i + 8 \right) \cdot \frac{3}{n} =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[\frac{54n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6n^3} + \frac{63n(n+1)}{2n^2} + 24 \right] =$$

$$= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \left[9 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) \left(2 + \frac{1}{n} \right) + \frac{63}{2} \left(1 + \frac{1}{n} \right) + 24 \right] =$$

$$= 18 + \frac{63}{2} + 24 = \frac{147}{2},$$

$\therefore$ 平均值 $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \int_1^4 (2x^2 + 3x + 3) dx = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{147}{2} = 24.5$,

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

解 平均值 $\bar{y} = \frac{1}{7} \int_1^8 \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} dx$,

仿照 16.6(c), 用一几何级数点列 $x_0 = 1, x_1 = m, x_2 = m^2$,

$\dots, x_i = m^i, \dots, x_n = m^n = 8$, 将区间 $[1, 8]$ 分成 n 个小区间.

因此 $m = \sqrt[n]{8}$, $\Delta x_i = x_i - x_{i-1} = 2^{\frac{3i}{n}} - 2^{\frac{3(i-1)}{n}}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{取 } \xi_i &= 2^{\frac{3i}{n}}. \text{ 则 } \int_1^8 \frac{2dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{2}{\sqrt[3]{\xi_i^2}} \Delta x_i = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n 2 \left(2^{-\frac{2i}{n}} \right) \left(2^{\frac{3i}{n}} - 2^{\frac{3(i-1)}{n}} \right) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n 2 \left(2^{\frac{i}{n}} - 2^{\frac{i-3}{n}} \right) = \\ &= \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2 \left(-2^{-\frac{2}{n}} - 2^{-\frac{1}{n}} - 1 + 2^{\frac{n-2}{n}} + 2^{\frac{n-1}{n}} + 2 \right) = \\ &= 2(-1-1-1+2+2+2) = 6. \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore \text{平均值 } \bar{y} = \frac{1}{7} \int_1^8 \frac{2dx}{\sqrt[3]{x^2}} = \frac{1}{7} \cdot 6 = \frac{6}{7}.$$

上限 (或下限) 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.

$$\text{解 } \because y' = \left(\int_0^x \sin x \, dx \right)' = \sin x,$$

$$\therefore y' \Big|_{x=0} = \sin 0 = 0; \quad y' \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{4}} = \sin \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2};$$

$$y' \Big|_{x=\frac{\pi}{2}} = \sin \frac{\pi}{2} = 1.$$

16.12. 试求函数 $y = \int_0^{z^2} \frac{dx}{(1+x^3)}$ 对 z 的二阶导数当 $z=1$

时的值.

$$\text{解 } y' = \left(\int_0^{z^2} \frac{dx}{(1+x^3)} \right)' = \frac{2z}{1+z^3};$$

$$y'' = \left(\frac{2z}{1+z^3} \right)' = \frac{2(1+z^6) - 12z^6}{(1+z^6)^2} = \frac{2-10z^6}{(1+z^6)^2}.$$

$$\therefore y'' \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{2-10}{4} = 2.$$

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.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \because \int_x^a f(t) dt &= - \int_a^x f(t) dt, \\ \therefore \frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_x^a f(t) dt \right) &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(- \int_a^x f(t) dt \right) = \\ &= - \frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_a^x f(t) dt \right) = -f(x), \\ \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_x^5 \sqrt{1+x^2} dx \right) = -\sqrt{1+x^2}. \end{aligned}$$

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.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解 } \frac{dx}{dt} &= \frac{d}{dt} \left(\int_0^t \sin t dt \right) = \sin t, \quad \frac{dy}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt} \left(\int_0^t \cos t dt \right) = \cos t, \\ \therefore \frac{dy}{dx} &= \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{\cos t}{\sin t} = \cot t. \end{aligned}$$

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

解 等式两边对 x 求导得: $e^y y' + \cos x = 0$

$$\therefore y' = -\frac{\cos x}{e^y}, \text{ 又 } \because \int_0^y e^t dt = - \int_0^x \cos t dt$$

$$\therefore e^t \Big|_0^y = -\sin t \Big|_0^x, \quad \text{得 } e^y - 1 = -\sin x,$$

$$\text{因此, } e^y = 1 - \sin x, \quad \therefore y' = \frac{-\cos x}{1 - \sin x}.$$

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

解 $I'(x) = xe^{-x^2}$, 令 $I'(x) = 0$, 即 $xe^{-x^2} = 0$, 得 $x = 0$.

又 $\because I''(x) = e^{-x^2} - 2x^2e^{-x^2} = e^{-x^2}(1 - 2x^2)$,

$\therefore I''(0) = 1 > 0$.

$\therefore$ 当 $x = 0$ 时, 函数 $I(x)$ 有极小值.

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 依题意, $v = kt^2$, (k 为待定的常数), 即 $\frac{ds}{dt} = kt^2$,

$$\therefore S = \int_0^t v dt = \int_0^t kt^2 dt = \frac{1}{3}kt^3,$$

又 $\because$ 当 $t = 3$ 时, $S = 18$, $\therefore 18 = \frac{1}{3} \cdot k \cdot 3^3 = 9k$,

得 $k = 2$, $\therefore S(t) = \frac{1}{3} \cdot 2 \cdot t^3 = \frac{2}{3}t^3$.

16.18. 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 $\because \frac{dS}{dt} = v = 2t + 4$,

$$\therefore S = \int_0^{10} (2t + 4) dt = (t^2 + 4t) \Big|_0^{10} = 140 \text{ 厘米}.$$

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 ΔS 及微分 ds 当 $x = 10$ 且 $\Delta x = 0.1$ 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.

解 $\because$ 面积 S 是上限 x 的函数, $\therefore S(x) = \int_0^x x^2 dx$.

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta S &= \int_x^{x+\Delta x} x^2 dx = \int_{10}^{10.1} x^2 dx = \frac{1}{3}x^3 \Big|_{10}^{10.1} \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(10.1^3 - 10^3) = 10.1003. \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{ds}{dx} = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\int_0^x x^2 dx \right) = x^2,$$

$$\text{得 } ds = s'(x) \Delta x = x^2 \Delta x = 10^2 \times 0.1 = 10.$$

$$\therefore \text{绝对误差 } |\Delta s - ds| = |10.100\dot{3} - 10| = 0.100\dot{3}.$$

$$\text{相对误差 } \frac{|\Delta s - ds|}{ds} = \frac{0.100\dot{3}}{10} = 0.0100\dot{3}.$$

计算定积分 (应用牛顿-莱布尼兹公式)

在题 16.20—16.38 中, 计算各定积分:

$$16.20. \int_1^3 x^3 dx = \frac{1}{4} x^4 \Big|_1^3 = \frac{1}{4} (3^4 - 1^4) = \frac{80}{4} = 20.$$

$$16.21. \int_0^a (3x^2 - x + 1) dx = \left(x^3 - \frac{1}{2} x^2 + x \right) \Big|_0^a = \\ = a^3 - \frac{1}{2} a^2 + a = a \left(a^2 - \frac{1}{2} a + 1 \right).$$

$$16.22. \int_1^2 \left(x^2 + \frac{1}{x^3} \right) dx = \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 - \frac{1}{3} x^{-3} \right) \Big|_1^2 = \\ = \frac{1}{3} \left(8 - \frac{1}{8} \right) - \frac{1}{3} (1 - 1) = 2 \frac{5}{8}.$$

$$16.23. \int_1^2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^2 dx = \int_1^2 \left(x^2 + 2 + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) dx = \\ = \left(\frac{1}{3} x^3 + 2x - \frac{1}{x} \right) \Big|_1^2 = \left(\frac{8}{3} + 4 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} - 2 + 1 \right) = \\ = 4 \frac{5}{6}.$$

$$16.24. \int_1^4 \sqrt{x} dx = \frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_1^4 = \frac{2}{3} (8 - 1) = 4 \frac{2}{3}.$$

$$16.25. \int_4^9 \sqrt{x} (1 + \sqrt{x}) dx = \int_4^9 (\sqrt{x} + x) dx = \\ = \left(\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \right) \Big|_4^9 = \frac{2}{3} (27 - 8) + \frac{1}{2} (81 - 16) =$$

$$= 45 \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$16.26. \int_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{1+x^2} = \operatorname{arctg} x \Big|_{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}}^{\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

$$16.27. \int_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \operatorname{arc} \sin x \Big|_{-\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{6} - \left(-\frac{\pi}{6}\right) = \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

$$16.28. \int_a^{a\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \operatorname{arctg} \frac{x}{a} \Big|_a^{a\sqrt{3}} = \frac{1}{a} \left(\frac{\pi}{3} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \\ = \frac{\pi}{12a}.$$

$$16.29. \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \operatorname{arc} \sin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{6}.$$

$$16.30. \int_a^b (x-a)(x-b)dx = \int_a^b [x^2 - (a+b)x + ab]dx = \\ = \left[\frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}(a+b)x^2 + abx \right]_a^b = \\ = \frac{1}{3}(b^3 - a^3) - \frac{1}{2}(a+b)(b^2 - a^2) + ab(b-a) = \\ = \frac{1}{6}(a-b)^3.$$

$$16.31. \int_{-1}^0 \frac{3x^4 + 3x^2 + 1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int_{-1}^0 \left(\frac{3x^2(x^2+1)}{x^2+1} + \frac{1}{x^2+1} \right) dx \\ = 3 \int_{-1}^0 x^2 dx + \int_{-1}^0 \frac{dx}{x^2+1} = x^3 \Big|_{-1}^0 + \operatorname{arctg} x \Big|_{-1}^0 = \\ = 1 + \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

$$16.32. \int_0^a \left(\frac{bc}{2a^2}x^2 - \frac{bc}{a}x + \frac{bc}{2} \right) dx = \\ = \left(\frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{bc}{2a^2}x^3 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{bc}{a}x^2 + \frac{bc}{2}x \right) \Big|_0^a = \\ = \frac{abc}{6} - \frac{abc}{2} + \frac{abc}{2} = \frac{abc}{6}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{16.33. } \int_0^2 (4-2x)(4-x^2) dx &= \int_0^2 (16-2x-4x^2+2x^3) dx = \\
 &= \left(16x - 4x^2 - \frac{4}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^4 \right) \Big|_0^2 = \\
 &= 32 - 16 - \frac{24}{3} + 8 = 13\frac{1}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{16.34. } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \operatorname{tg}^2 \theta d\theta &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\sec^2 \theta - 1) d\theta = (\operatorname{tg} \theta - \theta) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = \\
 &= 1 - \frac{\pi}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{16.35. } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \operatorname{tg}^3 \theta d\theta &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^3 \theta}{\cos^3 \theta} d\theta = - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \cos^2 \theta}{\cos^3 \theta} d\cos \theta = \\
 &= \left(\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{\cos^2 \theta} + \ln |\cos \theta| \right) \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2} + \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2}(1 - \ln 2).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{16.36. } \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin \varphi \cos^3 \varphi d\varphi &= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} -\cos^3 \varphi d\cos \varphi = \\
 &= -\frac{1}{4} \cos^4 \varphi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{1}{4}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{16.37. } \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \sin^3 \theta) d\theta &= \int_0^{\pi} d\theta - \int_0^{\pi} \sin^3 \theta d\theta = \\
 &= \theta \Big|_0^{\pi} + \int_0^{\pi} (1 - \cos^2 \theta) d\cos \theta = \\
 &= \pi + \left(\cos \theta - \frac{1}{3} \cos^3 \theta \right) \Big|_0^{\pi} = \pi - 2 + \frac{2}{3} = \pi - \frac{4}{3}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{16.38. } \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 u du &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 + \cos 2u) du = \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left[u \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2u \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{6}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \right] =
 \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} \right) = \frac{\pi}{6} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{8}.$$

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx dx &= \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx d(kx) = \frac{1}{k} (\sin kx) \Big|_{-\pi}^{\pi} \\ &= \frac{1}{k} (0 - 0) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

同样可证: $\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx dx = 0$. (k 为正整数).

16.42. 设 k, l 为正整数, 且 $k \neq l$, 证明

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

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{证 } (a) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \sin lx dx &= \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\sin(k+l)x - \sin(k-l)x] dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[-\frac{\cos(k+l)x}{k+l} + \frac{\cos(k-l)x}{k-l} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0. \quad (k \neq l) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (b) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos kx \cos lx dx &= \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\cos(k+l)x + \cos(k-l)x] dx = \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\sin(k+l)x}{k+l} + \frac{\sin(k-l)x}{k-l} \right]_{-\pi}^{\pi} = 0. \quad (k \neq l). \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} (c) \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \sin kx \sin lx dx &= \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} [\cos(k-l)x - \cos(k+l)x] dx = \end{aligned}$$