

$$\begin{aligned}
 23. \text{解: } \int_0^1 \sqrt[3]{1+x} dx &= \int_0^1 (1+x)^{\frac{1}{3}} d(1+x) \\
 &= \frac{3}{4} (1+x)^{\frac{4}{3}} \Big|_0^1 \\
 &= \frac{3}{4} (2\sqrt[3]{2} - 1).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 24. \text{解: } \int x \sin x dx &= -x \cos x + \int \cos x dx \\
 &= -x \cos x + \sin x + C.
 \end{aligned}$$

25. 解: 所求体积为

$$\begin{aligned}
 V &= \pi \times 4^2 \times 2 - \int_0^2 \pi x^2 dy \\
 &= 32\pi - \pi \int_0^2 y^4 dy = \frac{128\pi}{5}.
 \end{aligned}$$

26. 解: 由已知得

$$y' = 3x^2 - 6x + 2,$$

$$y'' = 6x - 6.$$

令 $y'' = 0$, 得 $x = 1$. 当 $x < 1$ 时, $y'' < 0$, 当 $x > 1$ 时, $y'' > 0$, 故曲线 $y = x^3 - 3x^2 + 2x + 1$ 的凸区间为 $(-\infty, 1)$, 凹区间为 $(1, +\infty)$, 拐点为 $(1, 1)$.

27. 解: (1) 由题设知 $a + 0.5 + b = 1$.

由 $EX = 0$, 得 $(-1) \times a + 0 \times 0.5 + 2 \times b = 0$, 即 $a = 2b$.

$$\text{解得 } a = \frac{1}{3}, b = \frac{1}{6}.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (2) E(X(X+1)) &= (-1) \times (-1+1) \times \frac{1}{3} + 0 \times (0+1) \times \frac{1}{2} + 2 \times (2+1) \times \frac{1}{6} \\
 &= 1.
 \end{aligned}$$

28. 解: 由已知得

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x + 4y^2 - 2, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 8y^3 + 8xy,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 2, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 8y, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 24y^2 + 8x.$$

$$\text{令 } \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0 \text{ 得 } \begin{cases} x = -1, \\ y = 1, \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = -1, \\ y = -1, \end{cases} \begin{cases} x = 1, \\ y = 0. \end{cases}$$

记 $A = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$, $B = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$, $C = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$. 在点 $(-1, 1)$ 及点 $(-1, -1)$ 处, $AC - B^2 < 0$, 故点 $(-1, 1)$, $(-1, -1)$ 不是极值点. 在点 $(1, 0)$ 处, $A > 0$, $AC - B^2 > 0$, 故点 $(1, 0)$ 为极小值点, 极小值为 -1 .