习题一

1. A

三、

1. 直线
$$y = x$$
 2. [-1, 3) 3. $\left[-\frac{1}{2}, 0\right]$

3.
$$\left[-\frac{1}{2},0\right]$$

$$4. \quad y = \log_2 \frac{x}{x - 1}$$

4.
$$y = \log_2 \frac{x}{x-1}$$
 5. $y = e^u, u = v^3, v = \sin x$

$$f(2+x) = \frac{1}{3+x}, \quad f(x^2) = \frac{1}{1+x^2},$$
$$f(f(x)) = \frac{1}{1+\frac{1}{1+x}} = \frac{1+x}{2+x}, \quad f(\frac{1}{f(x)}) = \frac{1}{2+x}$$

习题二

1. B 三、

3. A

4. C

$$(1) \left| \frac{1}{n^2} - 0 \right| = \frac{1}{n^2} < \varepsilon$$

取
$$N = \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{\varepsilon}}\right]$$
即可

$$(3) \left| \frac{\sin n}{n} - 0 \right| \le \frac{1}{n} < \varepsilon$$

取
$$N = \left[\frac{1}{\epsilon}\right]$$
即可

四、根据条件, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, $\exists N$, $\exists n > N$ 时, 有

$$|x_n y_n - 0| \le M \varepsilon$$

即证。

习 题 三

四、(1) 证明:
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
, 要 $\left|3x + 2 - 8\right| = 3\left|x - 2\right| < \varepsilon$

取
$$\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$
即可

(2)
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
, $\mathbb{E} |x+2-4| = |x-2| < \varepsilon$

取 $\delta = \varepsilon$ 即可

(3)
$$\forall \varepsilon > 0$$
,要 $\left| \frac{2x-1}{x+1} - 2 \right| = \left| \frac{-3}{x+1} \right| < \varepsilon$

只要
$$|x| > \frac{3}{\varepsilon} + 1$$
即可

五、

1)
$$\lim_{x\to 0^-} \frac{|x|}{x} = -1$$
, $\lim_{x\to 0^+} \frac{|x|}{x} = 1$

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{|x|}{x}$$
 不存在

2)
$$\lim_{x \to 1^{+}} f(x) = 2$$
, $\lim_{x \to 1^{-}} f(x) = 2$

$$\lim_{x \to 1} f(x) = 2$$

$$\lim_{x \to 2} f(x) = 5, \qquad \lim_{x \to 0} f(x) = 0$$

习题四

$$2.$$
 \times

_,

1. D

3.

5. D

2. C

4. I

(1) $\lim_{x \to -1} \frac{3x+1}{x^2+1} = -1$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{2x^2 - x - 1} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x + 1}{2x + 1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

(3)
$$I = \lim_{h \to 0} \frac{2hx + h^2}{h} = 2x$$

(4)
$$I = \frac{2}{3}$$

(5) I = 0

(6)
$$I = \lim_{x \to 4} \frac{x - 2}{x - 1} = \frac{2}{3}$$

(7)
$$I = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 - \frac{1}{3^{n+1}}}{1 - \frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3}{2}$$

(8)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - \frac{1}{2n+1} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

(9)
$$I = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{1 + x + x^2 - 3}{1 - x^3} = -\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{x + 2}{1 + x + x^2} = -1$$

(10)
$$I = \frac{1}{5}$$

(11)
$$I = 0$$

(12)
$$I = 0$$

(13) 由于
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \to -\infty} \frac{2x}{\sqrt{x^2 + x + 1} + \sqrt{x^2 - x + 1}} = -1$$
, 故原极限不存在。

(14)
$$I = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$$

四、

$$\lim_{x\to 2}(x^2+ax+b)=0$$

$$b = -2a - 4$$

$$I = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{x^2 + ax - 2a - 4}{(x+1)(x-2)} = \lim_{x \to 2} \frac{(x+a+2)(x-2)}{(x+1)(x-2)} = 2$$

$$a = 2, b = -8$$

五、

$$a = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^3 + 1}{x(x^2 + 1)} = 1$$

$$b = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x^3 + 1}{x^2 + 1} - x \right) - 1 = -1$$

习题五

$$-$$
, 1, \vee 2, \times 3, \times 4, \times 5, \vee 6, \times 7, \times 8, \times

 \equiv

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin^2 x}{x} = 0$$

$$2. \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan 3x}{x} = 3$$

3.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - \cos 2x}{x \sin x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2} (2x)^2}{x^2} = 2$$

4.
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} (\frac{1+x}{x})^{2x} = e^2$$

5.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} (1 - 2x)^{\frac{1}{x} + 1} = \lim_{x \to 0} [(1 - 2x)^{\frac{1}{-2x}}]^{-2} (1 - 2x) = e^{-2}$$

$$6. \quad \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x-a}{x+a}\right)^x = e^{2a}$$

7.
$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{3x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left[\left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)^{-x^2}\right]^{\frac{-3}{x}} = 1$$

8.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x} - \sqrt{1-x}}{\sin 3x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{2x}{\sin 3x(\sqrt{1+x} + \sqrt{1-x})} = \frac{1}{3}$$

9.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + x^2} - 1}{1 - \cos x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2}{\frac{1}{2}x^2(\sqrt{1 + x^2} + 1)} = 1$$

10.
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1-3\sin x)^{2\cos x} = 1$$

11.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x - \sin x}{\sin^3 x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan x (1 - \cos x)}{\sin^3 x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

12.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x + x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{(1 + \cos x)x} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 3x}{(1 + \cos x)x} + \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}}{(1 + \cos x)x}$$

$$=\frac{3}{2}+0=\frac{3}{2}$$

$$\square$$
, $n \cdot \frac{n}{n^2 + n} \le n(\frac{1}{n^2 + 1} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n}) \le n \cdot \frac{n}{n^2 + 1}$

$$\mathbb{Z}\lim_{n\to\infty}n\cdot\frac{n}{n^2+n}=\lim_{n\to\infty}n\cdot\frac{n}{n^2+1}=1$$

因此
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} n(\frac{1}{n^2+1}+\cdots+\frac{n}{n^2+n})=1$$

$$\square \cdot \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{2}{3}(\cos x - \cos 2x)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{2}{3}[(\cos x - 1) + (1 - \cos 2x)]}{x^2}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{2}{3}[(-\frac{1}{2}x^2) + 2x^2]}{x^2} = 1$$

因此
$$\frac{2}{3}(\cos x - \cos 2x) \sim x^2$$

$$\pm$$
, $A=1$, $n=1$

六、设
$$x_1 = 2 > 0$$
, $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_n + \frac{2}{x_n})$ $n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$,利用单调有界准则证明:数列 $\{x_n\}$

收敛,并求其极限。

证明: 由
$$x_1 = 2 > 0$$
知 $x_n > 0$

$$x_n = \frac{1}{2}(x_{n-1} + \frac{2}{x_{n-1}}) \ge \frac{1}{2} \times 2\sqrt{x_{n-1} \times \frac{2}{x_{n-1}}} = \sqrt{2}$$

又
$$\frac{x_{n+1}}{x_n} = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \frac{2}{x_n^2}) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{x_n^2} \le \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$$
, 于是 $x_{n+1} \le x_n$, 从而数列 $\{x_n\}$ 单调递减,

又
$$x_n > 0$$
,于是数列 $\{x_n\}$ 收敛,设 $\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n = A$,在 $x_{n+1} = \frac{1}{2}(x_n + \frac{2}{x_n})$ 两边取极限,代入

得 $A = \sqrt{2}$

习题六

一、

- 1. v
- 2. ×
- 3. v

4. ∨

5. ×

1. A

3. A

5. A

2. C

4. A

6. C

三、

(1)
$$\lim_{x\to 1} \frac{x-1}{x^2-1} = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $x = 1$ 可去,补充 $y(0) = \frac{1}{2}$

(2)
$$f(0^-) = 0, f(0^+) = 0, x = 0$$
 跳跃

$$\square \cdot \lim_{x \to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^+} x \sin \frac{1}{x} = 0$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0^{-}} f(x) = \lim_{x \to 0^{-}} (\frac{b}{x} \sin x + 1) = b + 1$$

f(x)连续,仅需连续在x=0处连续,

于是
$$\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x) = f(0)$$
,

这样
$$0=b+1=a$$
,

即
$$a = 0, b = -1$$

五、

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x, |x| < 1 \\ 0, |x| = 1 \\ -x, |x| > 1 \end{cases}$$

 $x = \pm 1$ 为跳跃间断点

习 题 七

 $2. \times$

3. ×

5. v

1. Α

2. C

3. A

三、

(1) $-\sin 2a$ (2) $\frac{2}{5}$ (3) 0 (4) $\frac{1}{2}$ (5) 1 (6) e^2

第一章 复习题

6. $\frac{1}{2}$

1. D

5. C

1. $\lim_{n \to \infty} 2^n \sin \frac{x}{2^{n-1}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} 2^n \cdot \frac{x}{2^{n-1}} = 2x$

 $2. \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\cos x - \cot x}{x} = \infty$

3. $\lim_{x \to \infty} x(e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1) = \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{e^{\frac{1}{x}} - 1}{1} = 1$

4. $\lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{2x+1}{2x-1} \right)^{3x} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{2}{2x-1} \right)^{3x} = e^3$

5.
$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{8\cos^2 x - 2\cos x - 1}{2\cos^2 x + \cos x - 1} = \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{-8\sin 2x + 2\sin x}{-2\sin 2x - \sin x} = 2$$

6.
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1\cdot 2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n(n+1)}\right] = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left[\frac{1}{1} - \frac{1}{2} + \dots + \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n+1}\right] = 1$$

四、

$$a = -1$$

$$b = -\frac{3}{2}$$

Ŧi.、

1.
$$\frac{1+2+\cdots+n}{n^2+n+n} \le \frac{1}{n^2+n+1} + \cdots + \frac{n}{n^2+n+n} \le \frac{1+2+\cdots+n}{n^2+n+1}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + 2 + \dots + n}{n^2 + n + n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1 + 2 + \dots + n}{n^2 + n + 1} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{1}{n^2 + n + 1} + \dots + \frac{n}{n^2 + n + n} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$

2.
$$\pm x_1 > a > 0, x_{n+1} = \sqrt{ax_n}$$

易知
$$x_n > a > 0, x_{n+1} < x_n$$

因此 $\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n$ 存在

设
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = k$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_{n+1} = \lim_{n\to\infty} \sqrt{ax_n}$$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} x_n = a$$

六、设
$$g(x) = f(x) - f(a+x)$$

在[0,a]上,
$$g(x)$$
连续, $g(0) = f(0) - f(a)$, $g(a) = f(a) - f(2a) = f(a) - f(0)$

若
$$f(a) = f(0)$$
, 取 $\xi = 0$

若
$$f(a) \neq f(0)$$
, 由零点介质定理有 $\xi \in (0,a)$, $g(\xi) = 0$, 即证。

习 题 八

一、判断题(请在正确说法后面画√,错误说法后面画×)

$$\times$$
, \checkmark , \times , \times , \checkmark

二、单项选择题

A, A, B, C,

三、

(1)
$$5f'(0)$$
 (2) $n!$

$$\square$$
, $4x-y-6=0$; $x+4y+7=0$

$$\pm 1$$
, $a = 2, b = -1$

六、 $\varphi(a)$

习 题 九

一、判断题(请在正确说法后面画 √,错误说法后面画×)

$$\checkmark$$
, \times , \times , \times , \checkmark , \checkmark

二、单项选择题

C, B, D, D, D

三、

(1)
$$y' = 15x^2 - 2^x \ln 2 + 3e^x$$
 (2) $y' = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}(1+\sqrt{x})^2}$

(3)
$$y' = \frac{2x^2 \cos 2x - 2x \sin 2x}{x^4}$$

(4)
$$y' = \frac{1}{3}x^{-\frac{2}{3}}\sin x + \sqrt[3]{x}\cos x + a^{x}2^{x-3}\ln a + a^{x}2^{x-3}\ln 2$$

(5)
$$y' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$$
 (6) $y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}+\sqrt{x}}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}} + \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x^2+x\sqrt{x}}}\right)$

(7)
$$y' = e^{x^2} + 2x^2e^{x^2}$$
 (8) $y' = -2x\sin x^2\sin^2\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2}\sin\frac{2}{x}\cos x^2$

四、(1)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = f'(\tan x)\sec^2 x$$
 (2)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2xf'(x^2) + \frac{f'(x)}{f(x)}$$

习 题 十

一、判断题(请在正确说法后面画√,错误说法后面画×)

二、单项选择题

B, A, B, D

三、

$$(1) \quad y'' = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$$

(1)
$$y'' = \frac{2}{(1-x)^3}$$
 (2) $y'' = e^{2x-1}(3\sin x + 4\cos x)$

$$(3) \quad y'' = -\frac{2\sin(\ln x)}{x}$$

(3)
$$y'' = -\frac{2\sin(\ln x)}{x}$$
 (4) $y'' = -\frac{x}{(1+x^2)\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

$$\mathbb{U}, \quad y^{(n)} = \frac{(-1)^n n!}{2} \left[\frac{1}{(x-3)^{n+1}} - \frac{1}{(x-1)^{n+1}} \right]$$

$$\pm \sqrt{\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}} = 2f'(x^2)\sin\left[2f(x^2)\right] + 4x^2f''(x^2)\sin\left[2f(x^2)\right] + 8x^2[f'(x^2)]^2\cos\left[2f(x^2)\right]$$

习 题 十一

一、单项选择题

D, B, A

$$1, y' = \frac{2}{2 - \cos \frac{y}{2}}$$

$$2, \quad y' = -\csc^2(x+y)$$

$$3, \quad y' = \frac{y\cos(x+y) + y\sin x \ln y}{\cos x - y\cos(x+y)}$$

4.
$$y' = \frac{y - e^{x+y}}{e^{x+y} - x}$$

三,

1.
$$y' = \left(\frac{x}{1+x}\right)^x \left[\ln x - \ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{1+x}\right]$$

2.
$$y' = (\sin x)^{\tan x} (\sec^2 x \ln \sin x + 1)$$

3.
$$y' = \frac{\sqrt{x+2}(3-x)^4}{(x+1)^5} \left[\frac{1}{2(x+2)} - \frac{4}{3-x} - \frac{5}{x+1} \right]$$

4.
$$y' = \sqrt{x \sin x \sqrt{1 - e^x}} \left(\frac{1}{2x} + \frac{\cos x}{2 \sin x} - \frac{e^x}{4(1 - e^x)} \right)$$

四、

1.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = -\frac{2}{3}e^{2t}$$
 $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{4}{9}e^{3t}$

2.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = 2t^2 - te^t$$
; $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 4t^2 - te^t - t^2e^t$

习题 十二

一、判断题(请在正确说法后面画√,错误说法后面画×)

$$\sqrt{}$$
, $\sqrt{}$, \times , \times

_,

D, A, B, C, D

三、

$$1$$
, $x^3 + C$

1.
$$x^3 + C$$
 2. $\arctan x + C$ 3. $\sin 2x + C$

$$3 \cdot \sin 2x + C$$

$$4 \cdot \sec x + C$$

4.
$$\sec x + C$$
 5. $\frac{2}{3}(a+x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$ 6. $\frac{1}{2}\ln^2 x + C$

6,
$$\frac{1}{2} \ln^2 x + C$$

$$1, dy = -\frac{2x}{1-x^2}dx$$

1.
$$dy = -\frac{2x}{1-x^2}dx$$
 2. $dy = 2e^{x^2}(x\cos 2x - \sin 2x)dx$ 3. $dy\big|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{2}dx$

Ŧ.

(1)
$$\approx 0.76$$

第二章 复习题

2.
$$f'(0)$$

4.
$$f'(1+\sin x)\cos x \cdot f''\cos x - f'\sin x$$

5.
$$ln(e-1)$$

6.
$$\frac{1}{\arctan(1-x)} \cdot \frac{-1}{1+(1-x)^2}$$

7.
$$4x^3 \sin(2x^4) \cdot 12x^2 \sin(2x^4) + 32x^6 \cos(2x^4) \cdot 2x^2 \sin(2x^4)$$

1.
$$dy = -\frac{\sin\frac{2}{x}}{x^2}e^{\sin^2\frac{1}{x}}$$

2.
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{3t^2}{\frac{1}{t}} = 3t^3$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{d x^2} = \frac{9t^2}{\frac{1}{t}} = 9t^3$$

3.
$$1 + \frac{y'}{1 + v^2} = y'$$

$$y' = \frac{1+y^2}{v^2}$$

$$y'' = -\frac{2}{v^3}y' = -\frac{2(1+v^2)}{v^5}$$

$$4. \quad y = \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x$$

$$y^{(50)} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2^{50} \sin(2x + 50 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2})$$

$$=-2^{49}\sin 2x$$

5.
$$\ln y = x[\ln x - \ln(1+x)]$$

$$y' = y[\ln x - \ln(1+x) + x(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{1+x})]$$

$$= (\frac{x}{1+x})^x[\ln x - \ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{1+x}]$$

$$\Box, \quad f(0^-) = 0 = f(0^+) = b + a + 2$$

$$f'(0^-) = a = f'(0^+) = b$$

$$a = b = -1$$

$$\exists \bot, \quad \lim_{n \to \infty} nf\left(\frac{n}{n+2}\right) = -2$$

习 题 十三

一、判断题(请在正确说法后面画√,错误说法后面画×)

C, C, C, C, D

三、令 $f(x) = \ln x$, 利用拉格朗日中值定理

证明: $\Diamond f(x) = \ln x$, 则存在 $b < \xi < a$, 使得

$$\frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b - a} = \frac{1}{\xi} \;, \;\; \overline{\ln} \, \frac{1}{a} < \frac{1}{\xi} < \frac{1}{b} \;, \;\; \exists \, \pm \frac{1}{a} < \frac{\ln b - \ln a}{b - a} < \frac{1}{b} \;, \;\; \exists \, \frac{a - b}{a} < \ln \frac{a}{b} < \frac{a - b}{b}$$

四、令F(x) = xf(x),利用罗尔中值定理

习 题 十四

一、判断题(请在正确说法后面画√,错误说法后面画×)

$$\times$$
, \checkmark , \checkmark

_,

B_v C

三、

1, -2 2, 1 3,
$$-\frac{1}{4}$$
 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ 5, 2

$$6, e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$
 7, e^6 8, e 9, 1

习题 十五

一、单项选择题

B, C, C

_,

$$f(x) = \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2}(x-2) - \frac{1}{2 \cdot 2^2}(x-2)^2 + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^3}(x-2)^3 + \dots + \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{n \cdot 2^n}(x-2)^n + o\left[(x-2)^n\right]$$

$$f(x) = 1 - 2x + 2x^2 - 2x^3 + \dots + 2(-1)^n x^n + \frac{2(-1)^{n+1}}{(1+\theta x)^{n+2}} x^{n+1} (0 < \theta < 1)$$

四、
$$\frac{1}{3}$$

习 题 十六

一、判断题(请在正确说法后面画 √,错误说法后面画×)

 \times , \times , \times , \times

A, D, B, D, A

四、

- 1、在(0,1), (1,e)上单调减少; 在 $[e,+\infty)$ 上单调增加
- 2、在 $(-\infty,1]$ 上单调增加;在[1,2]上单调减少;在 $[2,+\infty)$ 上单调增加 Ŧ.

1、在
$$\left(-\infty, \frac{5}{3}\right]$$
上是凸的,在 $\left[\frac{5}{3}, +\infty\right)$ 上是凹的,拐点是 $\left(\frac{5}{3}, \frac{20}{27}\right)$

2、在 $(-\infty, -1]$, $[1, +\infty)$ 上是凸的;在[-1, 1]上是凹的;拐点是 $(\pm 1, \ln 2)$

六、

$$a = \frac{3}{2}, b = \frac{1}{2}$$

习 题 十七

一、判断题(请在正确说法后面画 √,错误说法后面画×)

 \times , \times , \checkmark , \times

A, B, B, B

 \equiv

1、极大值
$$y(\frac{12}{5}) = \frac{\sqrt{205}}{10}$$

2、单调减少,无极值

四、p = 6.5

五、t=5

习 题 十八

一、判断题(请在正确说法后面画√,错误说法后面画×)

$$\times$$
, \checkmark , \times , \checkmark , \checkmark

C, C, D, B

$$\equiv (x-3)^2 + (y+2)^2 = 8$$

第三章 复习题

一、填空题

2.
$$(-\infty, +\infty)$$

5.
$$1 - \frac{x^2}{2!} + \frac{x^4}{4!} + \dots + (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m}}{(2m)!} + \frac{\cos[\theta x + (m+1)\pi]}{(2m+2)!} x^{2m+2}, (0 < \theta < 1)$$

6.
$$(\frac{2}{3}, \frac{2}{3}e^{-2})$$
.

三、求下列函数极限

1.
$$\lim_{x \to -1+0} \frac{\sqrt{\pi} - \sqrt{\arccos x}}{\sqrt{x+1}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}$$

2.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left(\frac{a^x + b^x}{2}\right)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x \to 0} e^{\frac{1}{x} \ln \frac{a^x + b^x}{2}} = \sqrt{ab}$$

3.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - e^{\sin x}}{x^2 \ln(1+x)} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x (1 - e^{\sin x - x})}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1 - e^{\sin x - x}}{x^3} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - \sin x}{x^3} = \frac{1}{6}$$

4.
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \left[\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \ln(1 - x) \right] = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x + \ln(1 - x)}{x^2} = -\frac{1}{2}$$

四、证明下列不等式

1 证明: 令 $F(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x}$, 得 x = e 为驻点,于是当 x > e 时递减,故 $\frac{\ln a}{a} > \frac{\ln b}{b}$, 即有 $a^b > b^a$

2 证明: 令 $f(x) = tgx + 2\sin x - 3x$,由 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, f''(x) > 0,得 f'(x) 递增,于 是

$$f'(x) > f'(0) = 0$$
 ,则当 $0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 时, $f(x)$ 递增,于是
$$f(x) > f(0) = 0$$
 ,得证。

 \pm , $y^{(6)}(0) = -120$.

六、解: 由
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\ln(1-x^3)+x^3}{ax^n} = 1$$
,得 $a = -\frac{1}{2}$, $n = 6$

七、证明: 令 $F(x)=a_1\sin x+\frac{1}{3}a_2\sin 3x+\cdots+\frac{1}{2n-1}a_n\sin(2n-1)x$,由罗尔定理可得证。

八、证明: 令 $F(x) = f(x)e^{g(x)}$, 由罗尔定理可得证。

九、当高
$$h = 4r$$
时, $V_{\min} = \frac{8}{3}\pi r^3$ 。

习 题 十九

一、判断题(请在正确说法后面画√,错误说法后面画×)

$$\sqrt{\ }$$
, \times , $\sqrt{\ }$, $\sqrt{\ }$, $\sqrt{\ }$,

二、

三、

$$1, \frac{1-\ln x}{x^2} + C$$

2.
$$y = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} + 4$$

1,
$$\frac{1-\ln x}{x^2} + C$$
 2, $y = -\frac{4}{\sqrt{x}} + 4$ 3, $y = -\sin x + C_1 x + C_2$

4.
$$F(x) = \begin{cases} e^x + C, & x \ge 0 \\ -e^{-x} + 2 + C, & x < 0 \end{cases}$$

四、

$$1, \frac{6}{11}x^{\frac{11}{6}} + \frac{1}{2}\ln|x| - \frac{2^{x+1}}{\ln 2} + C$$

$$2 \cdot -\frac{1}{x} - \arcsin x + \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} + 5x + C$$

3.
$$\ln |x| + \arctan x + C$$

4,
$$\tan x - \cot x + C$$

$$5 \cdot -\cos x + \sin x + C$$

$$6 \cdot -\cot x - x + C$$

7.
$$\frac{1}{3}x^3 - 2x + 2 \arctan x + C$$

8
$$\tan x - \sec x + C$$

$$\pm 1.$$
 $t = \sqrt[3]{360} \approx 7.1$

习 题 二十

A, D

_,

$$1, -F(e^{-x})+C$$

$$2\sqrt{f(x)} + C$$

$$3 \cdot \frac{1}{2a} \ln \left| \frac{a+x}{a-x} \right| + C$$

$$4 \cdot -\cos\frac{1}{r} + C$$

 \equiv

1.
$$\arcsin x - \sqrt{1-x^2} + C$$

$$2\sqrt{2}\arctan\sqrt{x}+C$$

$$3 \cdot \arctan e^x + C$$

3.
$$\arctan e^x + C$$
 4. $-\sqrt{1-x^2} - \frac{1}{2}\arccos x + C$

$$5, \frac{1}{4}x - \frac{3}{8}\arctan\frac{2x}{3} + C$$

$$6, \frac{1}{2}(3+2\tan x)^2 + C$$

6.
$$\frac{1}{3}(3+2\tan x)^2 + C$$
 7. $-\frac{1}{4}\arctan\left(\frac{\cos^2 x}{2}\right) + C$ 8. $\frac{1}{24}\ln\frac{x^6}{x^6+4} + C$

$$8. \frac{1}{24} \ln \frac{x^6}{x^6 + 4} + C$$

9.
$$\sin x - \frac{1}{3}\sin^3 x + C$$

9.
$$\sin x - \frac{1}{3}\sin^3 x + C$$
 10. $\frac{1}{101}(x^2 - 3x + 1)^{101} + C$

11.
$$\frac{3}{2}(\sin x - \cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C$$

11.
$$\frac{3}{2}(\sin x - \cos x)^{\frac{2}{3}} + C$$
 12. $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}} \ln \left| \frac{\sqrt{2} - (x + \frac{1}{x})}{\sqrt{2} + (x + \frac{1}{x})} \right| + C$

习 题 二十一

1.
$$\frac{a^2}{2}(\arcsin \frac{x}{a} - \frac{x}{a^2}\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}) + C$$

$$2, \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}+C$$

$$3, \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{2 - \sqrt{4 - x^2}}{x} \right| + C$$

$$4\sqrt{2x} - \ln(1 + \sqrt{2x}) + C$$

5.
$$-8\sqrt{2-x} + \frac{8}{3}(2-x)^{\frac{3}{2}} + \frac{1}{5}(2-x)^{\frac{5}{2}} + C$$
 6. $\ln \frac{\sqrt{e^x + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{e^x + 1} + 1} + C$

6.
$$\ln \frac{\sqrt{e^x + 1} - 1}{\sqrt{e^x + 1} + 1} + C$$

7.
$$\arccos \frac{1}{|x|} + C$$

8.
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2(1-x^2)}} + C$$

9.
$$\frac{3}{8}\sqrt[3]{(1+x^4)^2} - \frac{3}{4}\sqrt[3]{1+x^4} + \frac{3}{4}\ln(1+\sqrt[3]{1+x^4}) + C$$

10.
$$\frac{1}{3} \ln \left| 3x - 1 + \sqrt{9x^2 - 6x - 1} \right| + C$$
 11. $\ln \left| x - 1 + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x - 3} \right| + C$

11.
$$\ln \left| x - 1 + \sqrt{x^2 - 2x - 3} \right| + C$$

习题 二十二

C, C, B

$$1, -2x\cos\frac{x}{2} + 4\sin\frac{x}{2} + C$$

$$2 \cdot x \ln x - x + C$$

2.
$$x \ln x - x + C$$
 3. $-\frac{1}{2}x^2e^{-x^2} - \frac{1}{2}e^{-x^2} + C$

$$1, \frac{1}{3}x^3 \ln x - \frac{1}{9}x^3 + C$$

2.
$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 \arccos x - \frac{x}{4}\sqrt{1-x^2} + \frac{1}{4}\arcsin x + C$$

$$3\sqrt{-2\sqrt{x}}\cos\sqrt{x} + 2\sin\sqrt{x} + C$$

$$3 \cdot -2\sqrt{x}\cos\sqrt{x} + 2\sin\sqrt{x} + C \qquad 4 \cdot x\tan x + \ln\left|\cos x\right| - \frac{1}{2}x^2 + C$$

$$5, e^x \ln x + C$$

6.
$$-\frac{1}{4}x\cos 2x + \frac{1}{8}\sin 2x + C$$

$$7. \frac{x}{2} \left[\sin(\ln x) - \cos(\ln x) \right] + C$$

$$8. \quad 2\sqrt{x}\ln(1+x) - 2\sqrt{x} + 2\arctan\sqrt{x} + C$$

JAZ dy

习 题 二十三

1,
$$\frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+x^2) + C$$

$$2 \ln |x^2 + 3x - 10| + C$$

3.
$$\ln|x+1| - \frac{1}{2} \ln|x^2 - x + 1| + \sqrt{3} \arctan \frac{2x-1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

4.
$$-\frac{1}{2}\ln(1+x^2) + \frac{1}{2}\ln(1+x+x^2) + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\arctan\frac{2x+1}{\sqrt{3}} + C$$

$$5 \cdot \ln \left| 1 + \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + C$$

6.
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\tan\frac{x}{2}\right) + C$$

7.
$$\ln |\tan x| - \frac{1}{2}\csc^2 x + C$$

$$8 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \sqrt[3]{(x+1)^2} - 3\sqrt[3]{x+1} + 3 \ln \left| 1 + \sqrt[3]{x+1} \right| + C$$

9,
$$2\sqrt{x} - 4\sqrt[4]{x} + 4\ln(\sqrt[4]{x} + 1) + C$$

$$10, -\frac{3}{2}\sqrt[3]{\frac{x+1}{x-1}} + C$$

第四章 复习题

一、判断题

1.
$$\frac{1}{12}(1+x)^{12} - \frac{1}{11}(1+x)^{11} + c$$

2.
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}} + c$$

$$3 \qquad \frac{1}{3}(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} + c$$

4
$$\frac{1}{2}\ln(x^2-6x+13)+4\arctan\frac{x-3}{2}+C$$

5
$$x - \ln(1 + e^x) - e^{-x} \ln(1 + e^x) + c$$

四、求下列积分

1、原式 =
$$\frac{1}{12}(2x+3)^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{12}(2x-1)^{\frac{3}{2}} + C$$

3、原式 =
$$-\frac{1}{97}(x-1)^{-97} - \frac{1}{49}(x-1)^{-98} - \frac{1}{99}(x-1)^{-99} + c$$

4、原式=
$$\ln \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} - \frac{e^x}{1+e^x} + c$$

5、原式=
$$x \arctan(1+\sqrt{x}) - \sqrt{x} + \ln[1+(1+\sqrt{x})^2] + c$$

6、原式

$$= \int \frac{dx}{2\sin x(\cos x + 1)} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\frac{x}{2}}{\sin \frac{x}{2}\cos^3 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{4} \int \frac{d\tan \frac{x}{2}}{\tan \frac{x}{2}\cos^2 \frac{x}{2}} = \frac{1}{8} \tan^2 \frac{x}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \ln \left| \tan \frac{x}{2} \right| + c$$

7、原式=
$$\arctan \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+1}} + c$$

8、原式=
$$\int e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{\sin x}} dx + 2 \int \sqrt{\sin x} de^{-\frac{x}{2}} = 2e^{-\frac{x}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} + c$$

$$\exists : f(x) = \begin{cases} x + C & x \le 0 \\ e^x + C - 1 & x > 0 \end{cases}$$

六、证明: 由
$$(\int f^{-1}(x)dx - xf^{-1}(x) + F[f^{-1}(x)])' = 0$$
即可证

习题二十四

$$-$$
. $1-5. \checkmark \times \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark$

 \equiv . DACB

$$\equiv$$
. 1. $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 2. < >

四. 解: 令
$$f(x) = e^{x^2 - x}$$
 ,在区间[0,2]上,有 $f(x)_{max} = e^2$, $f(x)_{min} = e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$,所以有
$$-e^2(2-0) \le \int_2^0 e^{x^2 - x} dx \le -e^{-\frac{1}{4}}(2-0)$$

$$-2e^2 \le \int_2^0 e^{x^2 - x} dx \le -2e^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

五. 解: 令
$$f(x) = \frac{\sin x}{x}$$
, $f(x)$ 在区间[$n, n+p$], $(n \to \infty)$ 上为连续函数,帮必存在一点 ξ ,使得: $\int_{n}^{n+p} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = f(\xi)p$,因为 $n \to \infty$, 所以 $\xi \to \infty$,故有:

$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{n}^{n+p} \frac{\sin x}{x} dx = \lim_{\xi\to\infty} \frac{\sin \xi}{\xi} p = 0$$

习题二十五 微积分基本公式

$$-1.$$
 \checkmark $2.$ \checkmark $3.$ \times $4.$

$$\equiv 1.\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \qquad \qquad 2. \qquad -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{4}$$
 5. $\frac{1}{6}$

四、1.解:

$$\begin{split} \int_{\mathrm{D}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \tan^2 x dx &= \int_{\mathrm{D}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\cos^2 x} dx = \int_{\mathrm{D}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{1 - \cos^2 x}{\cos^2} dx \\ &= \int_{\mathrm{D}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} = (\sec^2 x - 1) dx = (\tan x - 1) \Big|_{\mathrm{D}}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \\ &= 1 - \frac{\pi}{4} \end{split}$$

2.解:

$$\int_{\rm D}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{\rm D}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2}} = \arcsin \frac{x}{2} \Big|_{\rm D}^{1} = \arcsin \frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

3.解:

$$\int_{1}^{4} \left(\frac{\sqrt{x}-1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^{2} dx = \int_{1}^{2} \left(\frac{u-1}{u}\right)^{2} 2u du = 2 \int_{1}^{2} \left(u-2+\frac{1}{u}\right) du$$
$$= \left(u^{2}-4u+2\ln u\right)\Big|_{1}^{2} = 2\ln 2 - 1$$

4.解:

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \sin 2x} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin^{2} x + \cos^{2} x - 2\sin x \cos x} dx$$
$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} (\cos x - \sin x) dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\sin x - \cos x) dx$$
$$= 2(\sqrt{2} - 1)$$

5.解:

$$\int_{D}^{2} f(x)dx = \int_{D}^{1} (x+1)dx + \int_{1}^{2} \frac{x^{2}}{2}dx = \left(\frac{x^{2}}{2} + x\right)\Big|_{D}^{1} + \left(\frac{x^{3}}{6}\right)\Big|_{1}^{2} = \frac{8}{3}$$

五.解:

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{1}{1 + (\frac{1}{n})^2} + \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{2}{n})^2} + \dots + \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{n}{n})^2} \right)$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{1 + (\frac{i}{n})^2} \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{1 + x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

六.证明:

$$F'(x) = \frac{(x-a)f(x) - \int_a^x f(t)dt}{(x-a)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(x-a)f(x) - (x-a)f(\xi)}{(x-a)^2}$$

$$= \frac{f(x) - f(\xi)}{x-a} \le 0 \qquad (\xi \in (a,x))$$

习题二十六 定积分的换元法

四、1.解:

$$\int_{0}^{1} t e^{-\frac{t^{2}}{2}dt} = \int_{0}^{1} e^{-\frac{t^{2}}{2}} d(t^{2}) = e^{-\frac{t^{2}}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = 1 - e^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

2.解:

$$\int_{1}^{e^{2}} \frac{dx}{x\sqrt{1+\ln x}} = \int_{0}^{2} \frac{du}{\sqrt{1+u}} du = 2(1+u)^{\frac{1}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{2} = 2(\sqrt{3}-1)$$

3.解:

$$\int_{1}^{\sqrt{3}} \frac{dx}{x^{2}\sqrt{1+x^{2}}} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \frac{\sec^{u} du}{\tan^{2} u \cdot \sec u}$$

$$= \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}} \cot u \csc u du = -\csc u \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{3}}$$

$$= \sqrt{2} - \frac{2\sqrt{3}}{3}$$

4.解:

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x - \sin^{3} x} dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x \cos^{2} x} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{\sin x} \cos x dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin x} \cos x dx$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{u} du = \frac{4}{3} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{4}{3}$$

5.解:

$$\int_{-2}^{1} \frac{dx}{(11+5x)^3} = \int_{-2}^{1} \frac{dx}{(11+5x)^3} \cdot \frac{1}{5} d(11+5x)$$
$$= -\frac{1}{10} (11+5x)^{-2} \Big|_{-2}^{1} = \frac{1}{10} (1-\frac{1}{16^2})$$
$$= \frac{51}{512}$$

6.解:

$$\int_{D}^{4} \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1 + x\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_{D}^{2} \frac{u}{1 + u^{3}} 2u du$$
$$= \frac{4}{3} \ln 3$$

五.1、换元法,令x = -t

$$2$$
、换元法,令 $x = \frac{1}{u}$

3、证明:

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x + \cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{0} \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - u)}{\sin(\frac{\pi}{2} - u) + \cos(\frac{\pi}{2} - u)} d(-u)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx + \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx$$

所以,

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

习题二十七 定积分的分部积分法

$$-$$
, 1. $\frac{8}{35}$, $\frac{35}{128}$

2.e+1 3.0

二、1.解:
$$\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}$$

2.解:

$$\int_{0}^{1} x e^{-x} dx = \left(-x e^{-x} - e^{-x}\right)\Big|_{0}^{1} = 1 - 2e^{-1}$$

3.解: 8ln 2-4

4.解:

$$\begin{split} \int_{\mathbf{D}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (x + x \sin x) dx &= \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_{\mathbf{D}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} + \int_{\mathbf{D}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} x \sin x dx \\ &= \frac{\pi^2}{8} + (-x \cos x + \int_{\mathbf{D}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos x dx) \Big|_{\mathbf{D}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi^2}{8} + 1 \end{split}$$

5.解: $2-\frac{2}{e}$

6.解:

$$\begin{split} \int_1^e \sin(\ln x) dx &= \int_0^1 \sin u e^u du = \frac{1}{2} (e^u \sin u - e^u \cos u) \Big|_0^1 \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (1 + e \sin 1 - e \cos 1) \end{split}$$

7.解:

$$\int_{1}^{9} e^{\sqrt{x}} dx = \int_{1}^{3} e^{u} 2u du = \left(2ue^{u} - 2e^{u}\right)\Big|_{1}^{3} = 4e^{3}$$

三 证明:

$$\int_{D}^{x} \left[\int_{D}^{t} f(u) du \right] dt = \left[t \int_{D}^{t} f(u) du \right]_{D}^{x} - \int_{D}^{x} t f(t) dt$$
$$= x \int_{D}^{x} f(u) du - \int_{D}^{x} t f(t) dt$$
$$= \int_{D}^{x} (x - t) f(t) dt$$

 $\square \cdot \frac{1}{2}(\cos 1 - 1)$

习题二十八 反常积分

$$\equiv 1. \frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\pi$$
 2. $\ln 3$

四、1.解:

$$\int_{1}^{e} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{1-(\ln x)^{2}}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{e^{u}}{e^{u}\sqrt{1-u^{2}}} du = \left[\arcsin u\right]_{0}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

2.解:积分发散。

3.解:

$$\begin{split} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 2x + 5} dx &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{4(1 + (\frac{x+1}{2})^2)} \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \arctan(\frac{x+1}{2}) \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{split}$$

4.解:

$$\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{r\sqrt{r^{2}-1}} = \int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec u \tan u}{\sec u \tan u} du = u \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$

5.解:

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec^2 u}{(1+\tan^2 u)^{\frac{3}{2}}} du = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos u du = 1$$

6.解:

$$\int_{1}^{3} \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-1)(x+3)}} dx = \int_{-1}^{1} \frac{du}{\sqrt{1-u^{2}}} = \arcsin u \Big|_{-1}^{1} = \pi$$

$$= \int_{D}^{+\infty} \frac{2udu}{(1+u^2)u} = 2\arctan x \Big|_{D}^{+\infty} = \pi$$

第五章 复习题

一、单项选择题

$$B\quad B\quad B\quad A\quad B\quad A$$

二、填空题

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

$$2 \int_{-1}^{1} (x + \sqrt{1 - x^2})^2 dx = \underline{2}$$

3、设
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2} + x^3 \int_0^1 f(x) dx$$
,则 $\int_0^1 f(x) dx = \frac{\pi}{3}$ 。

4、函数
$$y = \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
 在区间 $\left[\frac{1}{2}, \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\right]$ 上的平均值为
$$\frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} - \frac{1}{2}} \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}} \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{6(\sqrt{3} - 1)} .$$

5、设函数 f(x) 在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上连续,

$$\mathbb{M}\frac{d}{dx}\int_{3x}^{\sin x^{2}}f(t)dt = \underbrace{2x\cos x^{2}f(\sin x^{2}) - 3f(3x)}_{\circ}.$$

*6.
$$\frac{d}{dx} \int_0^{x^2} \sin(x^2 - t) dt = \underline{= 2x \sin x^2}$$

三、计算下列各题

1.
$$\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \left[\frac{2\sin x \cdot (x^4 + 3x^2 + 1)}{1 + x^2} + \cos x \right] dx = 0 + \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos x dx = 0$$

$$\int_{0}^{\ln 2} \sqrt{e^{2x} - 1} dx = \left[\sqrt{e^{2x} - 1} - \arctan \sqrt{e^{2x} - 1} \right]_{0}^{\ln 2}$$
$$= \sqrt{3} - \arctan \sqrt{3}$$

$$3 \cdot \int_0^{\sqrt{\ln 3}} x^3 e^{-x^2} dx = \left[-\frac{1}{2} x^2 e^{-x^2} - -\frac{1}{2} e^{-x^2} \right]_0^{\sqrt{\ln 3}} = \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{6} \ln 3$$

4.
$$\int_{1}^{e} \left(\frac{\ln x}{x} \right)^{2} dx = \left[-\frac{\ln^{2} x}{x} - \frac{2 \ln x}{x} - \frac{2}{x} \right]_{1}^{e} = 2 - \frac{5}{e}$$

四、设
$$f(x) = \int_{1}^{x} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^{4}}}$$
, 求 $\int_{0}^{1} x^{2} f(x) dx$

解:
$$\int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \int_1^x \frac{dt}{\sqrt{1+t^4}} \right]_0^1 - \int_0^1 \frac{x^3}{3} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1+x^4}} = \frac{1-\sqrt{2}}{6}$$

五、设
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/(x+1), & x \ge 0 \\ 1/(1+e^x), & x < 0 \end{cases}$$
,求 $\int_0^2 f(x-1)dx$.

$$\int_0^1 x^2 f(x) dx = \int_{-1}^1 f(t) dt = \ln(1+e)$$

习题二十八 定积分元素法 定积分在几何学上的应用

一、 1、解: 积分区域 $D = \{1 \le x \le 4, 1 \le y \le \sqrt{x}\}$, 所求面积为

$$S = \int_{1}^{4} (\sqrt{x} - 1) dx = \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - x \right]_{1}^{4} = \frac{5}{3}$$

2、解: 积分区域 $D = \{0 \le x \le 1, \sqrt{x} \le y \le \frac{1}{2}(3-x)\}$, 所求面积为

$$S = \int_{0}^{1} \left(\frac{1}{2}(3-x) - \sqrt{x}\right) dx = \frac{7}{12}$$

3、解:

$$D=\{0\leq y\leq \tfrac{1}{2},\tfrac{1}{y}\leq x\leq y^2+1\}$$

$$S = \frac{2}{3}$$

4、解:所求面积为

$$S = \int_{1}^{2} (\ln y - \frac{1}{2} \ln y) dy = \frac{1}{2} \int_{1}^{2} \ln y dy = \ln 2 - \frac{1}{2}$$

- 5、解: 所求面积为 $S = 21 2 \ln 2$
- 6、解:

$$S = \int_{\rm D}^{2\pi a} y dx = \int_{\rm D}^{2a} a (1 - \cos t) \cdot a (1 - \cos t) dt = 3\pi a^2$$

习题三十 定积分在几何学上的应用(续)

一、1.D 2.B

二、解: 交点为 $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$, 所以所求面积为

$$S = \frac{1}{2}\pi a^2 + 2\int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{1}{2}a^2 (1 + \cos\theta)^2 d\theta$$
$$= \frac{5}{4}\pi a^2 - 2a^2$$

三、解: (1) 绕x轴

$$V = \int_{D}^{2} \pi y^{2} dx = \int_{D}^{2} \pi x^{6} dx = \frac{\pi}{7} x^{7} \Big|_{D}^{2} = \frac{128}{7} \pi$$

(2) 绕 y 轴
$$V = \frac{64}{5}\pi$$

四、解:

$$V = 2 \int_{\rm D}^{a} \pi x^2 dy = 2\pi \int_{\rm D}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\cos^3 t)^2 d(a \sin^3 t) = \frac{32}{105} \pi a^3$$

五、解:

$$\begin{split} V &= \int_{-1}^{1} \pi \left[(2 + \sqrt{1 - y^2})^2 - (2 - \sqrt{1 - y^2})^2 \right] dy \\ &= 8\pi \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{1 - y^2} dy = 8\pi \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 t} \cos t dt \\ &= 4\pi (t + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2t) \Big|_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{-\frac{\pi}{2}} = 4\pi^2 \end{split}$$

六、解:

$$y' = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}} - \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{x}$$

所以

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

曲线的弧长为

$$s = \int_{1}^{3} \frac{1}{2} (\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}) dx = 2\sqrt{3} - \frac{4}{3}$$

七、解:

$$s = 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{\rho^2 + [(\rho'(\theta)]^2} d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} \sqrt{a^2 (1 + \cos \theta)^2 + (-a \sin \theta)^2} d\theta$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{\pi} 2a \cos \frac{\theta}{2} d\theta = 8a \sin \frac{\theta}{2} \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = 8a$$

习题三十一 定积分的物理应用举例

一解:设锤击第二次时,锤钉又击入h(cm),木板对铁钉的阻力f与铁钉击入木板的深度r(cm)成正比,则

$$f = kx$$

功元素

$$dW = fdx = kxdx,$$

第一次做功

$$W_1=\int_0^1 kxdx=rac{1}{2}k$$

第二次做功

$$W_2 = \int_1^{1+h} kx dx = \frac{1}{2}k(h^2 + 2h),$$

因为

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}k(h^2 + 2h,$$

解之得 $h = \sqrt{2} - 1(cm)$

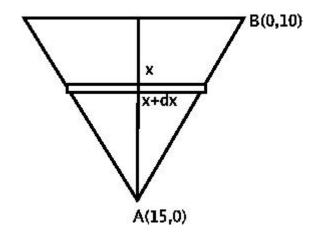
二、解:如图,直线 AB 的斜率为 $\frac{2}{3}$,在水深 \mathbf{r} 经处,水面的截面半径 $\mathbf{r} = \frac{2}{3}(15 - \mathbf{r})$ 所以,功元素

$$dW = 9.8\pi x (10 - \frac{2}{3}x)^2 dx$$

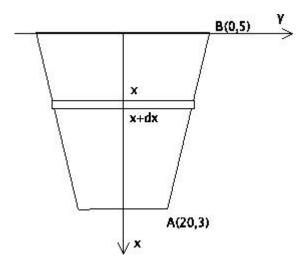
所做的功为

$$W = \int_0^{15} 9.8\pi x (10 - \frac{2}{3}x)^2 dx$$

= 57697.5(kj)



三、解:如图,



直线 AB 的方程为5- $\frac{x}{10}$,压力微元

$$dP = 2rg(5 - \frac{r}{10})dr$$

压力为

$$P = \int_0^2 2xg(5 - \frac{x}{10})dx = \frac{4400}{3}g(kN)$$

自测题(一)

一、单项选择题

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
С	A	A	A	С	В	D	D	D	D

二、填空题

(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
-3	$-\frac{1}{1+x^2}dx$	0	$\frac{x\cos 2x - \sin 2x}{4x} + C$	[-3,-1]

三、求解下列各题

(16)
$$\text{#}: \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (e^t - \cos t) dt}{(\arcsin x)^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\int_0^x (e^t - \cos t) dt}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x - \cos x}{2x}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{e^x + \sin x}{2} \qquad = \frac{1}{2}$$

(18) 解: 方程两边对x求导得

$$e^{2x+y}(2+y')+(y+xy')\sin(xy)=0$$
 把(0,1)代入上式得 $y'\Big|_{(0,1)}=-2$ 过点(0,1)的法线的斜率为 $k=\frac{1}{2}$

故所求法线方程为:
$$y-1=\frac{1}{2}(x-0)$$
, 即 $x-2y+2=0$

或 解: 方程两边对x求导得

$$e^{2x+y}(2+y')+(y+xy')\sin(xy)=0$$
 $(\exists y'=-\frac{2e^{2x+y}+y\sin(xy)}{e^{2x+y}+x\sin(xy)}$

得
$$y'|_{(0,1)} = -2$$
 于是过点(0,1)的法线的斜率为 $k = \frac{1}{2}$

故所求法线方程为:
$$y-1=\frac{1}{2}(x-0)$$
,即 $x-2y+2=0$

(19)
$$\mathbf{M}$$
: $\diamondsuit \sqrt{x} = t$, $\bigcup |x| = t^2$, $dx = 2tdt$

故
$$\int \frac{\sqrt{x}}{1+x\sqrt{x}} dx = \int \frac{t}{1+t^3} \cdot 2t dt = \int \frac{2t^2}{1+t^3} dt = \frac{2}{3} \int \frac{1}{1+t^3} d(1+t^3)$$
$$= \frac{2}{3} \ln|1+t^3| + C = \frac{2}{3} \ln(1+x\sqrt{x}) + C$$

(20)
$$\text{ fill } x = \int_{1}^{2} x^{2} \ln x dx = \int_{1}^{2} \ln x dx = \left[\frac{x^{3}}{3} \ln x \right]_{1}^{2} - \int_{1}^{2} \frac{x^{2}}{3} dx$$
$$= \frac{8}{3} \ln 2 - \left[\frac{x^{3}}{9} \right]_{1}^{2} = \frac{8}{3} \ln 2 - \frac{7}{9}$$

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{x^{2}-1}} dx = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sec t \tan t}{\sec t \sqrt{\sec^{2} t - 1}} dt = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} dt = \left[t\right]_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

故
$$3 = a + b$$

又点(1,3)为曲线的拐点,故12a+6b=0

解得
$$a = -3, b = 6$$

此时
$$y'' = -36x^2 + 36x = 36x(1-x)$$
,

因此(0,0),(1,3)为曲线的拐点,

曲线在区间[0,1]上是凹的,

在区间 $(-\infty,0]$ 及 $[1,+\infty)$ 上是凸的。

(23) 解: 因为
$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3)$$
,

$$f(x) = f(0) + f'(0)x + \frac{1}{2!}f''(0)x^2 + o(x^2) ,$$

故由
$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sin x + xf(x)}{x^3} = \frac{1}{2}$$
有

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \left[x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + o(x^3) + f(0)x + f'(0)x^2 + \frac{1}{2!} f''(0)x^3 + xo(x^2) \right]$$

$$= \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{1}{x^3} \left[(1+f(0))x + f'(0)x^2 + (\frac{1}{2}f''(0) - \frac{1}{6})x^3 + o(x^3) \right] = \frac{1}{2},$$

所以
$$1+f(0)=0$$
, $f'(0)=0$, $\frac{1}{2}f''(0)-\frac{1}{6}=\frac{1}{2}$,

这样
$$f(0) = -1$$
, $f'(0) = 0$, $f''(0) = \frac{4}{3}$

(24) 解: 由 $f(x) = x^n$ 得f'(1) = n,

于是过点(1,1)的切线为v = nx - n + 1

故切线与
$$x$$
轴的交点为: $(\xi_n, 0) = (\frac{n-1}{n}, 0)$

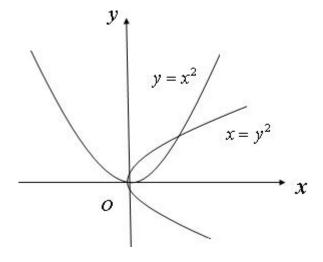
故
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} f(\xi_n) = \lim_{n\to\infty} f(\frac{n-1}{n}) = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^n = \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^n = \frac{1}{e}$$

(25) 解: 如图示两曲线的交点坐标为(1,1)

所求面积:
$$A = \int_0^1 (\sqrt{x} - x^2) dx = \left[\frac{2}{3} x^{\frac{3}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} x^3 \right]_0^1 = \frac{1}{3}$$

所求体积为:

$$V = \int_0^1 (\pi(\sqrt{y})^2 - \pi(y^2)^2) dy = \left[\frac{1}{2}\pi y^2 - \frac{1}{5}\pi y^5\right]_0^1 = \frac{3}{10}\pi$$



四、证明题

证: 设
$$F(x) = f(x) - g(x)$$

由于函数 f(x), g(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续,在 (a,b) 内可导,则 F(x) = f(x) - g(x) 在 [a,b] 上连续,在 (a,b) 内可导,

又
$$f(b)-f(a)=g(b)-g(a)$$
, 则 $f(b)-g(b)=f(a)-g(a)$,

$$\mathbb{F}(b) = F(a)$$

于是由罗尔定理知,在(a,b)内至少存在一点 ξ ,

使
$$F'(\xi) = f'(\xi) - g'(\xi) = 0$$
, 即 $f'(\xi) = g'(\xi)$ 。

自测题(二)

一、单项选择题

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
D	С	В	A	A

二、填空题

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
y = 1	$\left (\sec^2 x - 1)f' \right $	2	$-xe^x$	0

三、求解下列各题

11.
$$\text{ fig. } \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x+1}{x} \right)^{2x+1} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x} \right)^{2x} \cdot \lim_{x \to \infty} \left(\frac{x+1}{x} \right) = e^2$$

12、解:
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \arccos \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{\sin x} = \arccos(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+x}-1}{\sin x})$$
$$= \arccos(\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{2\sin x}) = \arccos\frac{1}{2} = \frac{\pi}{3}$$

13、解: 由
$$y = e^{xy} + xy$$
,得 $y' = e^{xy}(y + xy') + y + xy'$
而当 $x = 0$ 时, $y = 1$,这样 $y'|_{x=0} = 2$
于是 $dy|_{x=0} = 2dx$

14、解: 令
$$t = -\frac{1}{x}$$
,代入方程得: $3f(-\frac{1}{t}) + \frac{4}{t^2}f(t) - 7t = 0$,

所以有
$$\begin{cases} 3f(x) + 4x^2 f(-\frac{1}{x}) + \frac{7}{x} = 0\\ 4f(x) + 3x^2 f(-\frac{1}{x}) - 7x^3 = 0 \end{cases}, \quad 解得 \quad f(x) = 4x^3 + \frac{3}{x}$$

令
$$f'(x) = 12x^2 - \frac{3}{x^2} = 0$$
 得驻点: $x = \pm \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,

$$\overrightarrow{\text{III}} f''(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = 24\sqrt{2} > 0$$
, $f''(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -24\sqrt{2} < 0$,

所以,
$$f(x)$$
 在 $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 取极小值 $f(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = 4\sqrt{2}$;

$$f(x)$$
在 $x = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 取极大值 $f(-\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = -4\sqrt{2}$ 。

15、解:
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\sin t}{\cos t} = \tan t, \quad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\sec^2 t}{\cos t} = \sec^3 t,$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \right|_{t=\frac{\pi}{2}} = 2\sqrt{2}$$

16、解:
$$\int \ln(1+\sqrt{x})dx = \int \ln(1+t)dt^2$$
$$= t^2 \ln(1+t) - \int \frac{t^2}{1+t}dt = t^2 \ln(1+t) - \int (t-1+\frac{1}{1+t})dt$$

$$= t^{2} \ln(1+t) - \frac{1}{2}t^{2} + t - \ln|1+t| + C$$

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

17、解:
$$\int_0^k xe^{2x} dx = \left[\frac{1}{2}xe^{2x}\right]_0^k - \int_0^k \frac{1}{2}e^{2x} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2}ke^{2k} - \frac{1}{4}e^k + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$$
$$故 k = \frac{1}{2}$$

四、综合应用题

19、解: (1) 由于
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{4-2t}{2t} = \frac{2}{t} - 1$$
, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = -\frac{1}{t^3}$, 当 $t > 0$ 时, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} < 0$,故 L 为凸的。

(2)因为当t=0时,L在对应点处的切线方程为x=1,此切线不经过点(-1,0),不合题意,故设切点 (x_0,y_0) 对应的参数为 $t_0>0$,则L在 (x_0,y_0) 处的切线方程为

$$y-(4t_0-t_0^2)=(\frac{2}{t_0}-1)(x-t_0^2-1)\;,$$
 令 $x=-1$, $y=0$ 得 $0-(4t_0-t_0^2)=(\frac{2}{t_0}-1)(-1-t_0^2-1)\;$,即 $t_0^2+t_0-2=0\;$,于是 $t_0=1$,或 $t_0=-2$ (舍去)。

由 $t_0 = 1$, 知切点为(2,3), 且切线方程为y = x + 1。

20、解: (1)
$$f(x) = \int_1^x e^{-t^2} dt$$
, 则 $f'(x) = e^{-x^2} > 0$

故 函数 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上是单调增加函数

21,

解:

(1)
$$f_1(x) = \frac{x}{1+x}, f_2(x) = \frac{x}{1+2x}, f_3(x) = \frac{x}{1+3x}, \dots, f_n(x) = \frac{x}{1+nx}$$

(2)
$$S_n = \int_0^1 f_n(x) dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+nx} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x+\frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n}}{1+nx} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 1 dx - \frac{1}{n} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{1+nx} dx = \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2} \ln(1+nx) \Big|_0^1$$
$$= \frac{1}{n} - \frac{1}{n^2} \ln(1+n)$$

(3)
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} nS_n = 1 - \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\ln(1+n)}{n} = 1 - \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{\ln(1+x)}{x} = 1 - \lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - 0 = 1$$

自测题(三)

一、单项选择题

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
D	D	С	A	A

二、填空题

(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0	$(e^x-1)f'$	$(-\infty, +\infty)$	$\ln x + 1 - \frac{1}{x}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{4}\pi$

三、求解下列各题

11、解:
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (1-2x)^{\frac{1}{x}} = \lim_{x\to 0} (1-2x)^{-\frac{1}{2x}\times(-2)} = e^{-2}$$

12、解:
$$\coprod \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1+f(x)\sin 2x}-1}{e^{3x}-1} = 2$$
 $\bigvee_{x\to 0} \lim_{x\to 0} (e^{3x}-1) = 0$

有
$$\lim_{x\to 0} (\sqrt{1+f(x)\sin 2x} - 1) = 0$$
 , $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)\sin 2x = 0$

$$\text{Mfil} \qquad 2 = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sqrt{1 + f(x)\sin 2x} - 1}{e^{3x} - 1} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\frac{1}{2}f(x)\sin 2x}{3x}, \quad \text{fil} \quad \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\sin 2x}{2x} = 1,$$

这样 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x)$ 存在,且 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x) = 6$

13、解:
$$y' = 2\cos 2x - e^x$$
,
 $dy|_{x=0} = y'|_{x=0} dx = dx$

14、解: 方程两边对
$$x$$
求导得 $3x^2 + 3y^2y' - 3\cos 3x + 6y' = 0$,

把
$$x = 0, y = 0$$
代入得 $y'|_{x=0} = \frac{1}{2}$

故曲线 y = y(x) 在点 (0,0) 处的切线方程为 $y = \frac{1}{2}x$

15,
$$\text{ #:} \qquad \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{e^{-t}}{e^t} = e^{-2t}, \qquad \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{-2e^{-2t}}{e^t} = -2e^{-3t},$$

故
$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}\bigg|_{t=0} = -2$$

17、解:
$$\int_0^A \frac{dx}{\sqrt{4-x^2}} = \left[\arcsin\frac{x}{2}\right]_0^A = \arcsin\frac{A}{2} = \frac{\pi}{6}$$
 故 $A = 1$

18、解:
$$\int_{-1}^{1} f(x)dx = \int_{-1}^{0} 2xdx + \int_{0}^{1} (3x-1)dx$$

$$= \left[x^2\right]_{-1}^0 + \left[\frac{3}{2}x^2 - x\right]_{0}^1 = -\frac{1}{2}$$

四、综合应用题

19. **A** :
$$\diamondsuit u = x - t$$
, $\iiint_0^x f(x - t) e^{\frac{t}{n}} dt = - \int_x^0 f(u) e^{\frac{x - u}{n}} du = e^{\frac{x}{n}} \int_0^x f(u) e^{\frac{u}{n}} du$,

故
$$e^{\frac{x}{n}} \int_0^x f(u) e^{-\frac{u}{n}} du = \cos x$$
, 即 $\int_0^x f(u) e^{-\frac{u}{n}} du = e^{-\frac{x}{n}} \cos x$,

上式两边对
$$x$$
求导,得 $f(x)e^{-\frac{x}{n}} = -\frac{1}{n}e^{-\frac{x}{n}}\cos x - e^{-\frac{x}{n}}\sin x$,

$$\mathbb{E}\int f(x) = -\frac{1}{n}\cos x - \sin x \ .$$

20、证明 因为 f(x) 在 [0,3] 上连续,故 f(x) 在 [0,2] 上连续,且在 [0,2] 必有最大值 M 和最小值 m,于是

 $m \le f(0) \le M$, $m \le f(1) \le M$, $m \le f(2) \le M$

则

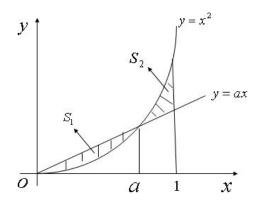
$$m \le \frac{f(0) + f(1) + f(2)}{3} \le M$$

这样,至少存在一点 $c \in [0,2]$,使

$$f(c) = \frac{f(0) + f(1) + f(2)}{3} = 1$$

因为f(c) = f(3) = 1,f(x)在[c,3]上连续,在(c,3)内可导,所以由罗尔定理知,必存在 $\xi \in (c,3) \subset (0,3)$,使 $f'(\xi) = 0$.

21、解: (1) 如图,



$$S = S_1 + S_2$$

$$= \int_0^a (ax - x^2) dx + \int_a^1 (x^2 - ax) dx$$

$$= \frac{a^3}{3} - \frac{a}{2} + \frac{1}{3}$$

得 $a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,又 $S''(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = \sqrt{2} > 0$,则 $S(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2})$ 是极小值,即为最小值。其值为

$$S(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}) = \frac{\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}\right)^3}{3} - \frac{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{6}$$

于是当 $a = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$,使 $S_1 + S_2$ 达到最小,最小值为 $\frac{2 - \sqrt{2}}{6}$ 。

(2)
$$V_x = \pi \int_0^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} \left[\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x \right)^2 - \left(x^2 \right)^2 \right] dx + \pi \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^1 \left[\left(x^2 \right)^2 - \left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} x \right)^2 \right] dx$$

$$=\pi \int_{0}^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} (\frac{1}{2}x^{2} - x^{4}) dx + \pi \int_{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}}^{1} (x^{4} - \frac{1}{2}x^{2}) dx = \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{30}\pi$$